

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC SPHERE DEMOCRACY (An Analysis: The Hashtags Usage of Rejection the Omnibus Law 2020 on Twitter)

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Abstract. *In academic research, the Internet and the public domain's topic now has a permanent place; it is entering the mainstream of political communication studies. The coming out of the same ideas and opinions with social media can build a discourse for further discussion. One of the viral and trending discourses on Indonesian twitter was the rejection of OMNIBUSLAW; many people issued opinions using the hashtags #MosiTidakPercaya and #Tolakomnibuslaw, which emerged as a result of the passing of the omnibus law, which contains many irregularities in its ratification. This research uses a qualitative approach. The method is done by capturing 6,169 tweet accounts, and finding a model of political communication. Then, analyzed using the crosstab feature, and cluster analysis on the Nvivo 12 Plus software, and finally draw conclusions from the results of the analysis. The results of this study indicate that social media Twitter as a means of information is 100%, where the public uses Twitter social media as a means to find information on the Job Creation Bill in its development process, as well as building political communication by 71%. In building political communication, there have been several attempts to build political movements by 15%, political interests of 21%, the formation of power at 12%, and having political goals of 23%. Pressing the government and forming public opinion on the Job Creation Bill and a public space for communication, it can be seen that the public is interested in voicing their anxiety if there is a disagreement of opinion between stakeholders and the wider community.*

Keywords: *Political Communication, Public Sphere, Democracy, Omnibus Law, Hashtags*

Abstrak. Dalam penelitian akademis, topik Internet dan domain publik sekarang memiliki tempat permanen; itu memasuki arus utama studi komunikasi politik. Timbulnya ide dan opini yang sama dengan media sosial dapat menjadi wacana untuk diskusi lebih lanjut. Salah satu wacana yang viral dan trending di twitter Indonesia adalah penolakan terhadap OMNIBUSLAW; Banyak pihak mengeluarkan opini dengan menggunakan tagar #MosiTidakPercaya dan #Tolakomnibuslaw, yang muncul sebagai akibat dari disahkannya omnibus law yang mengandung banyak kegagalan dalam pengesahannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Metode yang dilakukan dengan meng-Capture 6.169 akun tweet, serta menemukan model komunikasi politik. Kemudian, dianalisis menggunakan fitur crosstab, dan cluster analisis pada software Nvivo 12 Plus, dan terakhir menarik kesimpulan dari hasil analisis. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa media sosial twitter sebagai sarana informasi sebesar 100%, dimana publik menggunakan media sosial Twitter sebagai sarana untuk mencari informasi RUU Cipta Kerja dalam proses perkembangannya, juga membangun komunikasi politik sebesar 71%. Dalam membangun komunikasi politik, terdapat beberapa usaha untuk membangun gerakan politik sebesar 15%, kepentingan politik 21%, pembentukan kekuasaan 12%, dan memiliki tujuan politik sebesar 23%. Menekan pemerintah dan membentuk opini publik atas RUU Cipta Kerja dan wadah ruang publik untuk berkomunikasi dapat dilihat bahwa masyarakat



INTRODUCTION

The debate about social media's role in supporting or blocking exposure to multiple perspectives is linked to a robust democratic argument. This is related to Internet-based media's potential to create a dynamic public sphere, which is a crucial concept in contemporary political communication (Kasmani et al., 2014). One of the simplest forms of public participation in democracy is expressing opinions through online media. For this reason, online media, one of which is Twitter, provides a space for citizen participation in a virtual public space, which is the right step to realize the concept of public discussion and opinion channeling built by the public itself (Mansbridge et al., 2012).

Through political information received from their network of online friends, (Mansbridge et al., 2012) argue that social networking sites offer opportunities to previously detached youth groups to engage in politics. In contrast to traditional media, which function in one-way communication, social media links such as Twitter allow users to actively express their views and ideas to one another. Therefore, many argue that it is impossible to define a coherent worldview of social media communication as "similar worldviews can be shared within a group, but may not be compatible among them" (Del Valle et al., 2020).

According to Wells (2013) in his observation entitled "Democracy is not a machine of truth," the market of thought operating in the public domain cannot be used in the same ability to distinguish between right and wrong such as expression and perfection of opinion, the public space needs to share normative views (Bimber & Gil de Zúñiga, 2020). Public spaces are virtual spaces where citizens can freely assemble and associate and express their views and dialogue. As a cutting edge political framework, the representative democracy rule government was conceived furthermore, developed throughout battle over the sovereign force between the imperious ruler and the individuals in the civilization, In the wake of overcoming the maximum intensity of the ruler, individuals started to worry about the portrayal of individuals and the anticipation of the ascent of any supreme force (Kim, 2018). These ideals are in line with the notion of the Enlightenment and are characterized by four basic principles (Tomaselli & Teer-Tomaselli, 2009):

1. The thinking and development do not depend on state power. They represent citizens' thinking in the "public" space and are not constrained by prior orders or restrictions.
2. At least, in theory, a discussion is open to everyone. Not so: The circle

of debate in the eighteenth century belonged to the rich, or at least to those who were more economically comfortable, and they were mostly men.

3. The public sphere is distinct from private interests - by definition, it serves "public" ideals rather than individuals and "citizens" rather than commercial interests.
4. Pursuing the public sphere seeks the legitimacy of universality and the norms of universality and rationality (i.e., scholarship and objectivity). Therefore, discussion and debate in the field of axioms must conform to the rules of critical reasoning.

On the one hand, the "public sphere" is an arena between the state or government's power and the fundamental forces of commerce and industry. People gather in this field with citizenship rather than political roles or solely motivated by commercial interests. The focus is on recipients as citizens, not just voters or consumers (Tomaselli & Teer-Tomaselli, 2009). According to Habermas (1991) public opinion emerging from the public sphere can challenge an authoritarian state's legitimacy by reducing the social status gap and encouraging rational and critical public consultation (Pooi Yin Leong, 2019). The market of ideas, rooted in free speech and press freedom, is a place for the free trade of political opinion and opinion, which democratically diverts the

public space (Bennett & Livingston, 2018). Debates, disagreements, arguments, disagreements, and criticisms are the driving force for progress, constructive and democratic development. The Frankfurt School teaches that killing social dialectics in any society means ending democracy and justice; democracy and justice have been passed down from generation to generation, even for hundreds of years. The internet impacts four components of the public space, namely the formation of news media, dialogue, and public opinion (Tomaselli & Teer-Tomaselli, 2009).

The recent development of the media system is a significant challenge for traditional journalism. What is needed is a new type of mediator that pays more attention to interpreting and evaluating existing information (Salgado, 2014). The use of digital channels as a form of political participation in political activities has a positive impact on the younger generation (Akmal, 2018). Over time and the rapid development of communication technology, the emergence of new media or so-called social media has caused a shift in campaign activities. During the campaign, many people use social media to attract as many people as possible and vote. For example, someone who has a Twitter account and 150,000 followers is entitled to a promotion because too many people read their tweets. One hundred fifty thousand readers are more than the *Pikiran Rakyat* newspaper readers, which are only around 75,000. Candidate Mudzakkir Ali Djamil,

Democrat of Makassar City, uses interpersonal technology through social messages because he realizes the importance of the role of media in shaping public opinion (Alfiyani, 2018). Social media has great potential as a means of political communication. However, there is a concern that users often violate communication ethics. Language should be an acceptable means of communication and is used to attack, mock, belittle others, and other destructive behavior. In the future, social media can be developed into a better media for political communication through moral language. Therefore, it is necessary to improve morale and useful language for the community through education at the elementary or even pre-school level to create a society that can maintain good moral and language communication in the future, including in the fields of politics cyberspace (Budiyono, 2015).

The use of political news on social media is positively associated with knowledge of political issues, but not with the political process's knowledge. Professional media use in political news is significantly related to knowledge of political issues and political processes. With the additional role of using professional media reporting, social media's influence on knowledge of political issues is also increasing. The study also found that political talk strengthens the positive relationship between social media news and knowledge of political issues (Park, 2019). Social media users are not constrained by social, economic, and

political status; Social media and mainstream mass media have different characteristics in disseminating information to audiences. Social media is a supporter of the National Democratic Political Communication Network (Susanto, 2017).

If we do not consider some areas that require further research, there will not be a complete discussion of political communication in Asia. The #2019ChangePresident movement is an organic political exchange movement based on a personal and voluntary basis. With the support of social media in the form of Twitter, which has popular political support, the expression of this movement is increasingly widespread (Sujoko, 2019). Facebook can convey the candidates' vision, and listeners can immediately respond to positive and negative reactions. Negative responses come in offensive language and various ways. Therefore, social media ethics need to be built so that communication on social media is more polite (Budiyono, 2016). The response rate was between 4% and 18%, close to response rates for marketing campaigns and other forms of text-based political participation. Age and gender have no significant effect on response rates, but email personalization (including recipient ID text) and response mode (text response/login page) do work. These findings provide new empirical evidence for specific cell interactions that promote political participation (Shaul-Cohen & Lev-On, 2020). In most cases, even if everyone learns

from the news, the knowledge gap between those who participate, and those who do not participate in politics will widen or be maintained after accidental exposure to politics. Although closing the gap may be impossible, the results are essential for understanding how citizens learn politics and how they learn from self-selected media experiences (Leeper, 2020).

Politicians have also used Facebook and Twitter for different purposes. Due to the characteristics of the audience and the socio-technical environment, we associate the survey results with political communication intermediaries on social media (Stier et al., 2018). Compared to non-users, social media users are more politically divided. Compared to other communication environments, they have more opinions on social media. News about social media use is positively correlated with the differences felt on social media (Barnidge, 2017). The individual activists closest to sponsoring protest organizations are likely to come from multiple political networks and disproportionately rely on digital communication media (lists, websites) for various types of information and operational purposes (Lance Bennett et al., 2008). We find that dynamic, decentralized, decentralized online public spaces exhibit broad participation, draw on subject expertise, and successfully reorganize focused public debate and public opinion, thus shaping national public policy. Small business technology media networks, NGOs, and individuals run in a structured and

massive manner, and then traditional media strengthens these participants (Benkler et al., 2015). Political polarization on social media cannot be conceptualized as a comprehensive phenomenon because there are substantial cross-platform differences. Although interactions on Twitter meet set expectations (homogeneous modes of interaction, increased attitude differentiation, verbal hostility between groups), on WhatsApp, depolarization occurs over time (Yarchi et al., 2020). Generally speaking, researchers referred to three effects the Internet make to cultivate political investment among its clients. Right off the bat, the Internet with its plentiful data could mentally propel the clients and increment their certainty to the level that they chose to participate in political activity (Meesuwan, 2016).

Twitter is one of the most popular media and is widely used to convey opinions. The coming out of the same ideas and opinions with social media can build a discourse for further discussion. Netizens, or more familiarly called netizens, convey opinions and discourses often using hashtags or hashtags. Hashtags or hashtags are an alternative for spreading opinions and ideas on social media. Besides that, hashtags are a creative way used by Twitter netizens to build collective concern about a particular issue or social problem. One of the discourses that were viral and trending through hashtags was #MosiTidakPercaya and #Tolakomnibuslaw, which emerged as a result of the passing of

the omnibus law, which contains many irregularities in its ratification.

In the midst of a gloomy situation due to the Covid-19 disease outbreak, there is another important issue that will impact the lives of many people, namely the Omnibus Law, which includes many laws at once. Since last year, the Omnibus Law has become a polemic and attracted more attention at the beginning of this year because the law will change many laws related to society, such as the UKM Bill, Taxation Bill, and Manpower (Kristiyanto, 2020). Draft Bill on Creation The latest bill has been the main trigger for disapproval from many circles over the making of the Omnibus Law. The government needs the Omnibus Law to simplify regulations that are considered bulky so that it is difficult to make decisions. The government's motivation is also based on the desire to win the competition with other countries. All in the same corridor: attract more investment to achieve economic targets.

The term Omnibus Law has echoed in Indonesia since the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, delivered his first speech during his inauguration on October 20, 2019 (Anggraeni & Rachman, 2020). The idea of omnibus law is a topic of discussion among law-forming institutions other than the Government, namely the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Representative Council of

the Republic of Indonesia. In the 2020-2024 National Legislation Program, there are 3 (three) proposals of the omnibus law concept out of 248 bills, namely the Job Creation Bill; The Bill on Development and Strengthening the Financial Sector; and the Bill on Tax Provisions and Facilities for Economic Engagement (Anggono, 2020). Omnibus comes from the *Latin* "omnis", which means "all." When associated with the concept of law in the Black Law Dictionary, omnibus means many objects or items at once; many things or have multiple purposes (Arham et al., 2019). Likewise, in Gluck and Connel, omnibus law: packing together several sizes into one or a combination of diverse subjects into one law. The various meanings of omnibus can be understood as statutory regulations designed to target a major problem that can revoke or change several laws at once to be simple (Aulianida et al., 2019). As it has been released, and it is known through research and websites, the number of laws and regulations in Indonesia has reached the hyper-regulation or obesity stage (Anggraeni & Rachman, 2020), for example on the regulation.go.id website, for example, it is known that there are already 1687 laws. Legislation, 180 Government Regulations In Lieu of Law, Government Regulation 4558, Presidential Regulation 2008, Ministerial Regulation 14722, Regulation of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions 37 58, Regional Regulation 15965.

The views on the draft law are the pros and cons. Despite its well-proposed goals, some believe that simplifying licensing could do more harm than good. While some are concerned that the draft bill may remove key requirements, such as environmental permit requirements and sanctions for administrative violations, others are of the view that, in fact, the main requirements will not be removed but simply repackaged and reproduced, thus accommodating business and investment without losing the essence of the requirements. There have also been many discussions about the possibility of the bill violating the principle of regional autonomy (Kristiyanto, 2020). If indeed the bill is delegated to the licensing of the central government, which is actually the authority of the regional government, there is a risk that a judicial review of the proposed bill will be subject to risk. Something similar might happen in the employment and employment sectors. Various sections of society, mostly groups of workers, feel the need to defend rights such as the minimum wage, severance pay, and many more, which they think may be weakened under the draft law. On the one hand, it is understandable why the bill tries to address sensitive issues such as labor and land ownership, which are the main challenges faced in efforts to encourage investment for national economic development. On the other hand, this effort must be ensured that it does not harm the core principles of regional autonomy, manpower, or agrarian laws and regulations.

This article discusses how political communication and public democracy space to work with its analysis using the hashtags #MosiTidakPercaya and #TolakOmnibusLaw to follow, discuss and comment on the passage of the Omnibus Law 2020, Indonesia. What makes the study of political engagement in social networks important is the role social media plays in relation to political engagement in a restricted media environment, such as the case with this law. As a country with press freedom, this study hopes to explore the following questions: How do people find and share information about events on Twitter, especially in relation to the issue of the omnibus law in Indonesia? And what kind of the point of view do people face so that this can become a political communication and a democratic space to reject or support the law?

The first part of this article will discuss how the author's interest in discussing related to trending on Twitter, namely the hashtag #TolakOmnibusLaw so that it becomes a political communication and a public democratic space; the second part will present a literature review related to social media on Twitter used political communication, and public democracy space, the third part discusses the findings and results of the research study that show how people utilize the social media especially twitter to do the political communication and as the public sphere of democracy, and the last part is the conclusions, recommendations

and of course, will also be presented related to the limitations of this study.

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. Besides, according to Moleong's (2014) qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena experienced by the object of research, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action, and use words and language descriptions in a particular natural context through various natural methods (Dwi et al., 2020). This research was conducted to find information on political communication and social media Twitter as a public space for the hashtag #tolakomnibuslaw. The analysis used in this paper is descriptive. Data processing performed using the Nvivo 12 plus software. This study's data sources concentrated on secondary data on social media Twitter in providing public space information based on conversations from various Twitter accounts related to the hashtag #tolakomnibuslaw in the copyright omnibus law Draft. The Nvivo 12 plus analysis in this study uses the Twitter search analysis function, crosstab analysis, and cluster analysis. Twitter search analysis used to find the percentage number of hashtags #tolakomnibuslaw and #mositidakpercaya, crosstab analysis is used to create a contingency table of the frequency distribution of multivariate variables, presented in a matrix format. Meanwhile, cluster

analysis uses to find the frequency relation size based on variables on social media Twitter as a public space (Brandão, 2015).

The purpose of this study is to determine political communication and democratic public space on Twitter social media. Theoretically, this research's advantage is that it can provide a wealth of insight/knowledge for readers, especially those who want to understand political communication on social media (as a democratic public space). As for the actual benefits, hopefully, the results of this study can be used as a reference so that Twitter social media can become a forum for democratic public spaces in the industrial era. See the **Figure 1** for research analysis framework.

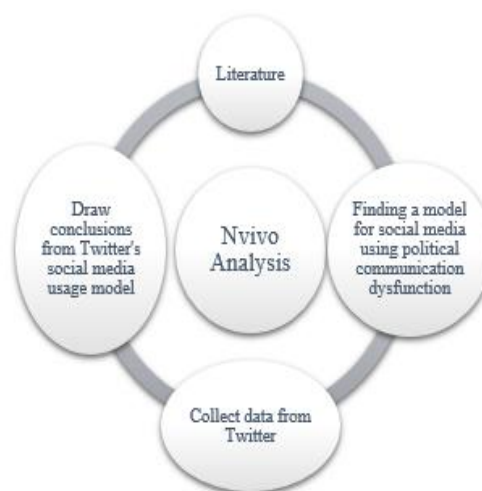


Figure 1. Research Analysis
Source: Processed by authors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

When writing this study's results, researchers analyzed the data in detail to understand how Twitter's

social media used for protests regarding the Job Creation Bill. Then analyze hashtag content that rejects omnibus law and hashtag no-confidence or political communication on content, public domain, and social media. This research conducted using the Nvivo 12 Plus software, which helps researchers process the results of extracting data on Twitter social media by describing forms of social measurement and patterns of social relationships in networks. Comprehensive legal labels of denial and mistrust limit research and observation activities to the highest vulnerability of tweets (trends). In this research process, researchers need data about all interactions on Twitter. Apart from that, the study also compiled a Twitter account and discussed a comprehensive bill. The results of the network analysis obtained are described based on predetermined variables.

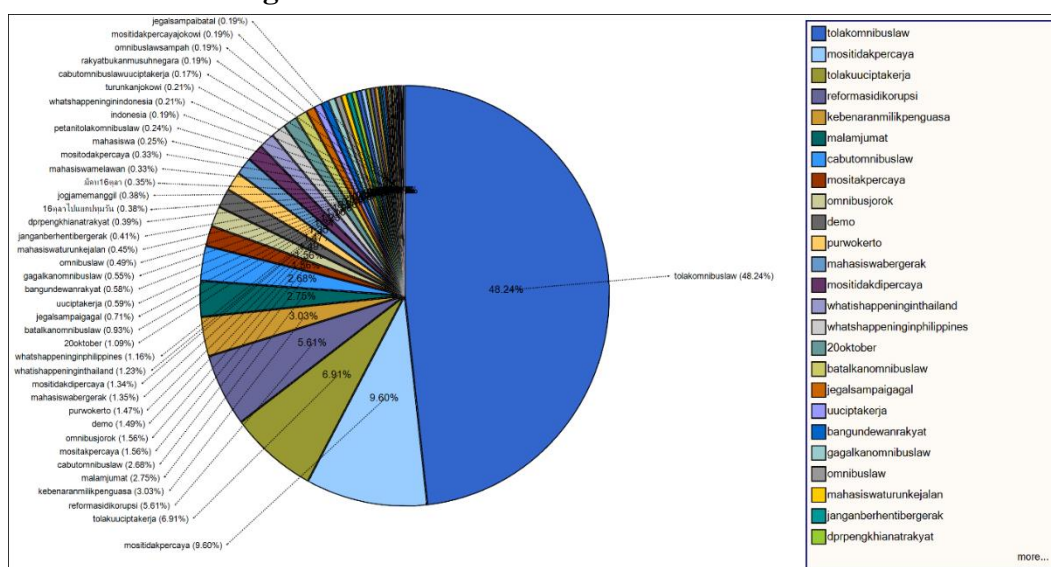
Hashtag Reject Omnibus Law (#TolakOmnibusLaw) and Motion of No Trust Hashtag

(#MosiTidakPercaya)

Figure 2. Social media trending on twitter and its hashtags in October 2020.

Source: Processed by the authors.

The results of the picture above show that the hashtag rejections of the omnibus law #TolakOmnibusLaw and the motion of no trust #MosiTidakPercaya on twitter within October 2020. If we can see, there is a very significant value between the hashtag rejection on omnibus law and the motion of no-trust, 48.24% of the value obtained in the reject omnibus law hashtag and 9.60% in the no-trust motion hashtag. Based on the picture, social media in twitter becomes public space information, and very intense political communication is carried out on all twitter social media users who reject the ratification of the work copyright omnibus law Bill. There are 5156 tweets that use the reject omnibus law hashtag and 1013 tweets using the no-believe hashtag. Based on the results of the above processing of Nvivo 12,



because of the highest percentage of hashtags reject omnibus law, the discussion in the results of this study will discuss more about the rejection of the omnibus law through the hashtag twitter.

Twitter as the Information Media in the Hashtag #Tolakomnibuslaw

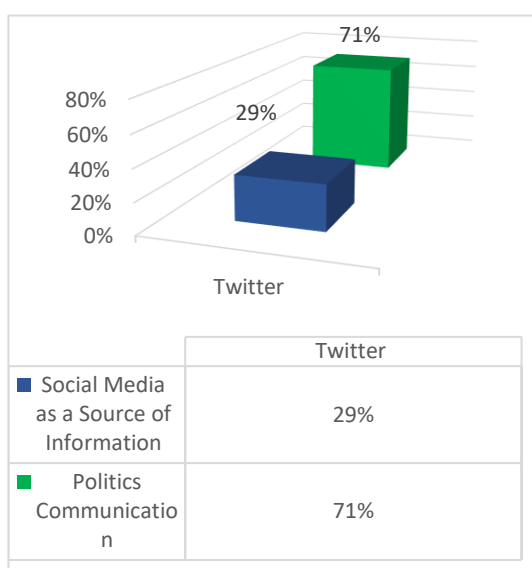


Figure 3. Social Media in term of Twitter Using

Source: Processed by the authors.

The picture above shows that social media twitter provides information on a political point of view against the Draft Law's rejection. Social media Twitter is the public space's communication in voicing anxiety over the copyright omnibus law Bill passed by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) since October 5, 2020. Omnibus law, 29% of social media's value as a means of intense public communication conversation, discusses topics discussed from all Twitter accounts that reject the omnibus law bill. Apart from social

media as information, the topic of conversation between user-tweet users also raises political communication conversations by 71%. Apart from the several aspects above, social media Twitter has become a democratic public space for the participants who reject the bill.

It makes social media a public space preferred by people to voice their anxieties in case of disagreement between stakeholders and the wider community. Technologies such as social media provide action opportunities, make specific actions clearer, more straightforward, less complicated or more expensive, and work. The way of seeing and acting depends on the context, including each user's ability in social media. The use of social media in the political sector in various countries will generate many views, and there will be a certain degree of similarity in different situations. Wilhelm (2003) emphasized that the development of communication technology has a good influence on the political process; the development of digital communication through social media will give birth to a new democratic spirit (Budiyono, 2016). If traditional media uses print and broadcast media, then social media will use the internet. Therefore, as a means of communication, social media plays an active role in participating in society (its users) through public contributions and feedback, sharing information, and responding quickly online. Even though they know that their accuracy cannot be guaranteed, the public has more confidence in social media. In the context of fierce political

competition between groups, people prefer social media messages that contain criticism and negative accusations against political groups that do not meet political requirements, so it is only natural that even though they not based on facts, criticism is getting harsher, and fast growth without limits. Social, economic, and political stratification. The power and popularity of social media, political parties, political institutions, political groups, and various entities in society connected to the government and state power try to use social media as a support for power to influence audiences. This political group collects opinions to accuse unwanted people and is continually exploring their inner message. Social media in the official network of political groups does not gather information solely for the group's benefit because too many social media among supporters and sympathizers spread fake news that is incompatible with the official attitude of the political organization or group (Susanto, 2017). According to (Gottfried, Hardy, Holbert, Winneg, & Jamieson, 2017; Mun-ger, 2015) Social media provides citizens with broad access to political content, while based on (Shehata & Strömbäck, 2018) Skeptics believe that social media is useless for political knowledge because they are entertainment or relationship-oriented (Park, 2019). Social media is becoming an important new place for political communication because they connect individuals and civil society through social networks that are self-centered (Rojas, 2015; Barnidge, 2017).

Social Media Twitter is a Source of Information in Politics

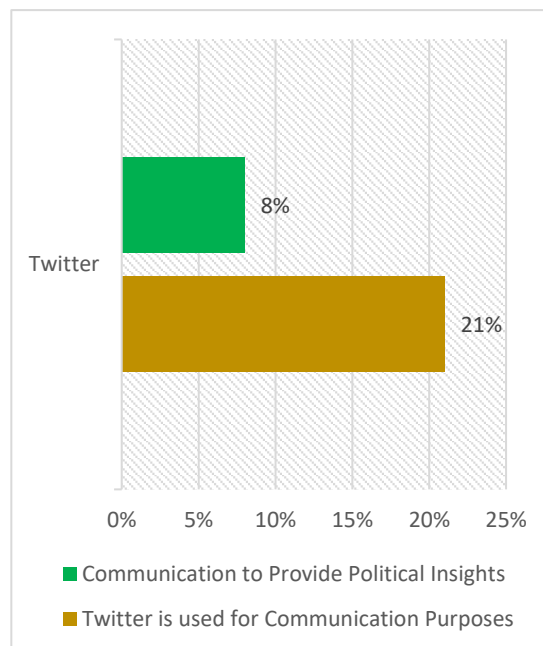


Figure 4. Twitter for Information

Source: Processed by the authors.

In the aspect of twitter above, it shows that the social media twitter provides information on political insights with a percentage of 8%, communication on social media Twitter can also provide positive political insights, with the example of many people being apathetic about things that are anxious or become a concern and are given. Knowledge of politics can influence the mind to think critically, broadly and pay attention to issues that occur. Twitter also made the communication goal of everyone who participated in the Bill's rejection, with a percentage of 21%. Social media users, Twitter, use Twitter as a forum for information on public spaces in the technological era to create mutual welfare for every

element of society and maintain a balanced and equitable social life.

Political communication in the Hashtag of #Tolakomnibuslaw

define common goals, develop power relations with the aim of protest, and ultimately achieve political and social change (Lance Bennett et al., 2008). The Propaganda related in the social

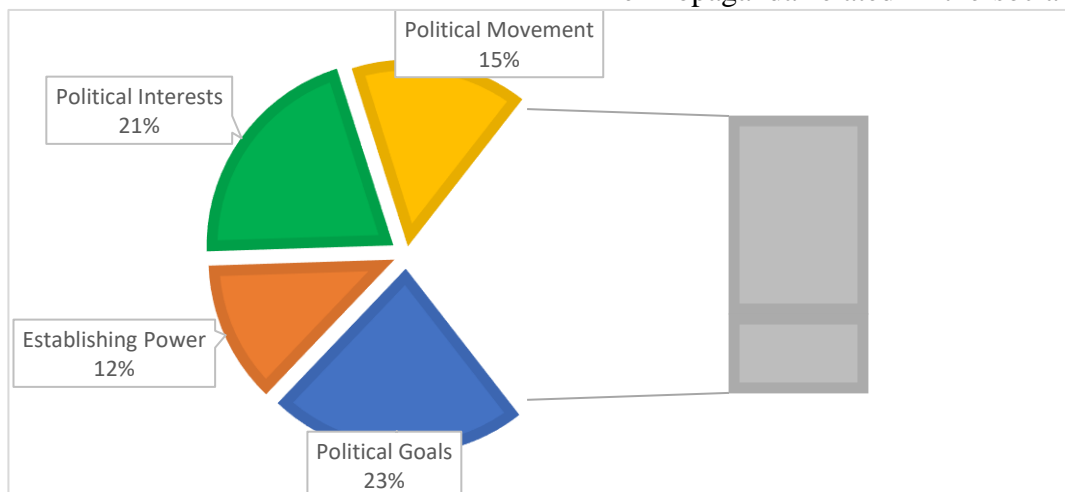


Figure 5. Political Communication
Source: Processed by the authors.

Based on the picture above, it shows that Twitter social media is a place for political communication that is used by Twitter account users for several purposes, such as political goals with a value percentage of 23%, followed by political interests with a percentage value of 21%. , then followed by political movements with a value of 15%, and finally, forming a power with a percentage of 12%. Apart from their views on the digital public space media, Twitter's political communication has also formed a force to dismiss their anxiety about the omnibus law on work copyright. At its peak, social media Twitter made a public space for information in creating political movements.

This type of personalized political communication can lead to the types of concentrated collective action that often appear necessary to

media twitter political communication is a form of disappointment by the rejecters of the omnibus law bill so that it has an impact on unorganized movements and creates chaos that can disturb other communities. According to Sfez (1993), propaganda is a pathological aspect of political communication. "He agrees with the definition given by the Institute of Propaganda Analysis: "Propagandas an expression of opinions or actions that are deliberately carried out by individuals or groups. The aim is to influence the opinions or actions of others through predetermined goals and psychological manipulation" (Salgado, 2014). Despite the growing signs that the public sphere in many democracies is badly damaged, most political communication studies continue to study how Authoritative information is regulated by the old media and distributed to the public to use this information for the public

good. Not all countries face the same media invasion level, but political research and political communication need to solve this problem rather than do more populist communication work and ignore fundamental problems and deep democratic chaos levels (Bennett & Livingston, 2018). Perhaps, political communication can suggest ways to restore interaction between the public and political institutions, to represent citizens better and meet their information needs (Bennett & Livingston, 2018).

Twitter as Public Sphere in term Hashtag #Tolakomnibuslaw

between aspects and indicators contained in the hashtag #tolakomnibuslaw. As for the relationships related and contained in social media as a public space, the figures above are interpreted as the strength of conversations that affect individuals in the public space of social media. However, political insight is the smallest influencing indicator. It can be interpreted that the Twitter public space media does not provide positive insights into the conversations of each participating Twitter account. What is obtained is that social media makes a place for information and interests that aim to

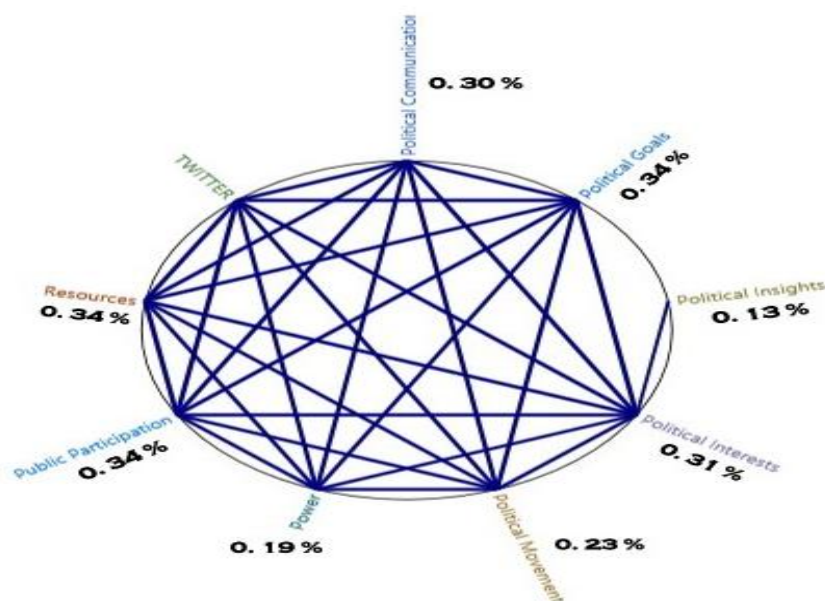


Figure 5. Public Sphere

Source: Processed by the authors.

Social media Twitter is used as a public space to voice the participants' frustrations of all elements of society to convey their views on the hashtag #tolakomnibuslaw. The picture above shows that there is a relationship

agree in the reality of life, thus creating a large and significant movement.

Although the government has had a specific response to calls for debate in the Constitutional Court, this is an example of how online communication has resulted in some form of democratic organization and mobilization. This is an example of

building alternative public spaces around communities of ideological interest, even if sustainable action may not be the desired outcome. In a sense, this evidence can be used as a critique of action-oriented democratic methods. The fact that the media spreads is an act. Some people think that this is a form of deliberation. When people learn to talk to each other, they think that Muffi's (2000) flagship work is "stimulating pluralism," an alternative to deliberative democracy (Tomaselli & Teer-Tomaselli, 2009). These expressions imply the democratic influence of citizens who participate in the public sphere through the media (Salgado, 2014). Driven by the popularity of digital communication technology, in the last two decades, the public domain network has developed into an important place for discussion and debate on public interest issues. Networked public space refers to various practices, organizations, and technologies that appear in network communication, alternative places for public discourse, political debate, and collective mobilization (Cropf, 2008). Attention fluctuations can also provide more channels of participation than public domain mass communication and provide participants at the start of a debate with more diverse opportunities to formulate and change agendas - this is in line with a shared understanding of the legal structure of the right to attend to the sharp contrast in digital media (Benkler et al., 2015). On the other hand, the network structure encourages the formation of public spaces, which are mostly formed by

individuals with particular interests or opinions (Yarchi et al., 2020; Colleoni et al., 2014; Nahon, 2016), because users can exclude votes that deviate from the communication network.

CONCLUSION

Social media, especially Twitter, provide information about the political point of view of the rejection of the bill. Social media Twitter is a public communication space for the public to voice their concerns over the draft omnibus law copyright law that was passed by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) on October 5, 2020. Social media as a means of intense public communication conversations, discussing topics - topics discussed from all Twitter accounts that reject the omnibus law bill. This political group collects opinions to accuse unwanted people and continues to explore their inner message. Social media in the official networks of political groups do not collect information solely for the benefit of the group because too much social media among supporters and sympathizers spread fake news incompatible with the official position of the political organization or group.

Twitter is a social media that is a platform for political communication by 71%, which is used by Twitter account users for several purposes, such as some efforts to build political movements by 15%, political interests 21%, formation of

power 12%, and have political goals of 23 %. This type of personalized political communication can lead to the types of concentrated collective action that often appear necessary to define common goals, develop power relations with the aim of protest, and ultimately achieve political and social change. The goal is to influence the opinions or actions of others through predetermined goals and psychological manipulation.

The social media in term of twitter is used as a public space to voice the frustration of the participants of all elements of society to convey their views on the hashtag #tolakomnibuslaw. There is a relationship between aspects and indicators contained in the hashtag #tolakomnibuslaw. Driven by the popularity of digital communication technology, public domain networks have developed into essential venues for discussion and debate on issues of public interest in the last two decades. Networked public space refers to the various practices, organizations, and technologies that emerge in network communication, alternative venues for public discourse, political debate, and collective mobilization.

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