



Standards of Adolescent Civilized Communication on Social Media

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Abstract

The current millennial generation uses more trending sentences to follow but is uncivilized. This is due to the enormous influence of the development of communication technology, namely the internet, and applied through the use of social media. The purpose of this study is to find out and explain the standards of civilized communication among adolescents on social media. Using qualitative research methods, inductive and constructivist paradigms, as well as collecting data through the field and virtual observations and in-depth interviews to produce valid research results. The results showed that civilized communication standards practiced by high school students in Jakarta were (a) answering questions quite briefly even though they interacted with parents, not giving forms of appreciation with the words mama or papa, (b) avoiding meeting other people face to face and prefer to use smartphones to communicate online, and (c) self-existence by uploading any kind of information on social media accounts and disseminating it.

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INTRODUCTION

The youthful generation is the nation's future, and it is expected that they would be able to propel Indonesia's quick development beginning with thoughtful reasoning and proper conduct when interacting socially with others. So in essence, the young people of the current millennium are the heirs to the principles and hardships of the Indonesian nation and must be capable of improving themselves and becoming more respectable in the future (Boka, et al, 2022).

The younger generation born after the year 2000 is extremely reliant on communication technologies. Exactly why not? They were accustomed to smartphones as children. When connected to the internet network, it can be used with a variety of complex apps. The different applications that are available make it incredibly simple and quick to get the information you need. In this instance, it is claimed that kids can readily obtain any information through the digital media they utilize because of how quickly information technology is developing (Fauziyah & Rina, 2020). Whatsapp is one of many applications that can be utilized for communication (Sumartono, 2020).

The use of communication technology by today's youth has evolved from a secondary need to a major need that drives their addiction and negatively affects them, especially when it comes to interpersonal communication. The millennial generation engages in a wide range of unethical communication practices against their elders as well as their peers, which is undoubtedly uncivilized.

The contemporary millennial generation speaks in stylish yet impolite words. This is a result of the internet's significant influence on the evolution of communication technology. Teenagers are vocal about sending harmful messages, but they also believe it is cool to do so when speaking with anyone, including parents. Many parent-child relationships are ruined due of a child's inability to filter the information they get, which causes them to communicate improperly.

Teenagers' inability to filter the messages they receive on social media will affect both them and those around them. Those who are dependent on various online programs will be unable to break free, constantly active in displaying their existence on social networks but lacking in appropriate communication skills, especially for Indonesian youths. A 250 million strong population makes Indonesia a sizable market, according to an article. The number of smartphone users in Indonesia is continuously increasing. In 2018, there will be more than 100 million active smartphone users in Indonesia, according to the digital marketing research institute E-marketer. With this many, Indonesia will rank as the nation with the fourth-largest number of active smartphone users worldwide.

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The millennial generation is no longer ashamed to use blunt language on social media, refer to their friends as animals, address their elders with you or you, etc. (Maarif, 2015). In both online and offline communication, children lack a mature mindset. When questioned, they typically give quick responses, compare speaking with parents and peers, and presumptively know how to use words like anjay, anjir, and asu. In essence, teenagers nowadays are going through behavioral changes, particularly in communication.

According to research by (Zis, 2021), the millennial generation and generation Z communicate differently in the contemporary digital environment, and as a result, various activities are observed that are not compliant with ethical principles. For instance, inadequate communication may result from passive communication, a lack of face-to-face contact, or the failure to concentrate on conversation because of the use of a gadget. Changes in behavior like this must be avoided because they will negatively affect kids since they will only be interested in cyberspace and mimic harmful behaviors like using foul language when speaking to his friends or posting them on social media.

Manheim (Ziz, 2021) contends that generations with similar historical experiences tend to behave similarly. Teenagers that share this historical experience, such as high school students, would undoubtedly behave in the same way while communicating by employing the same messages, but not because of societal conventions or practices. Basically, everyone who uses social media, especially teenagers, needs to be able to communicate politely since, when looked at more closely, mutually respectful behavior, such as online social contact, is what makes human life harmonious.

According to Fahrimal (2018), netiquette refers to the guidelines for using the internet as a channel for data exchange or communication among a group of individuals in a mediated system. In order to establish a cozy, calm, and peaceful shared place, netiquette also encourages users to abide by ethical and moral principles, even though they are not written down. You must, of course, adhere to the conventions and rules when communicating on social media and in the real world. However, not all users of social media adhere to this philosophy.

People vent their rage, hatred, insults, and cyberbullying on social media. Social media is also lively due to topics like pornography, SARA, and even issues with one's existence. Even if they are free, users frequently post anything without boundaries and disregard the fact that social

media is a public space with a wide audience. The dissemination of bogus news, which harms some parties greatly, is one effect of the frequent lack of ethics in social media communication. The Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Communication and Information reported that 565,449 hoax scenarios on social media were blocked in 2021. This is crucial in order to avoid

Starting with articles 27 to 30, Law No. 19 of 2016, an amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 respecting Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE), has five provisions that govern social media ethics. Regarding the uploading of offensive material, the dissemination of hoaxes and hate speech, as well as the unauthorized use of other people's data. Siti Rokhayah (2021) asserts that social media ethics include (a) using polite language, (b) preventing the spread of SARA, pornography, and violent activities, (c) double-checking the accuracy of the news, (d) appreciating other people's labor, and (e) refraining from disclosing excessive amounts of personal information.

Teenagers frequently engage in the problem of breaking social media protocol or ethics, especially when they use.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study makes use of qualitative techniques. The primary tool in qualitative research is the researcher. Therefore, in order to ask questions, evaluate, and create the item under study more clearly, researchers need to have substantial theory and knowledge. According to Murdiyanto (2020), this research emphasizes meaning more and links meaning to values.

A case study technique is applied. A case study, according to Lincoln and Guba, is a thorough examination of all aspects of the research topic. In this instance, the researcher investigates a specific occurrence (case) at a specific time and activity (program, event, process, institution, or social group), and gathers thorough and in-depth data over a predetermined time period utilizing a variety of data collection techniques (Murdiyanto, 2020).

Purposive sampling was used to choose 10 students from Jakarta, all of whom were female. The topic of the study is civilized communication. For three to six months, the research will take place in Jakarta. In-depth interviews and observation were used to acquire the data. Analysis of the data is based on Miles' and

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result of their early exposure to the internet and cellphones, the next generation is known as "digital natives" (Francis & Hoefel, 2018). Millennial children have been exposed to digital media, such as devices, since infancy thanks to their environment (Zorn, 2017).

The new generation, which was born after 2010, is often referred to as the alpha generation. This generation's attitude and character are not yet readily apparent because, on

average, they are still quite young. The Alpha generation, however, is extremely reliant on generation Z-like technical advancements. Therefore, the generations Z and Y are the ones who use social media and internet news the most. In other words, these two generations utilize social media the most frequently. Therefore, it can be said that the millennial, Z, and alpha generations, who are known to interact with social media the most in their everyday activities, make up the bulk of social media users (Kompas.com, 2020).

Sabani (2018) did research on the millennial population and social media that resulted in a symptom. According to the psychological perspective, these symptoms are a result of the younger generation's unstable, egocentric, and emotional traits.

Social media are forms of content created specifically to promote interactive or two-way social contact. Internet technology, on which social media is founded, transforms the pattern of information delivery from one to many audiences. According to Nasrullah (2015), social networking websites and other forms of social media are used to disseminate material such user profiles, activities, or opinions in addition to serving as a forum for online social networking. Social media is excellent at delivering information quickly, which helps users become more dynamic and adaptable, but it also has a detrimental impact. According to the findings of a study by Saleh and Pitriani, the social media platforms Instagram and WhatsApp have an impact on creating a culture of being.

According to Prof. Nursyirwan Effendi's writings, which were published in the Padang Ekspres newspaper on Tuesday, November 5, 2019, technology has changed social connectivity as it relates to the communication process. Changes in items that are not helpful in this situation are what merit attention. Teenagers, who belong to the millennial generation, frequently violate social media ethics on platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and others. In order for material to go viral and become widely recognized, the millennial generation uploads it with the intention of demonstrating their existence. They don't believe that making themselves look awful by speaking offensive things will eventually have a negative impact on them.

Social media is referred to as 1) evolution because it demonstrates new developments in communication methods, such as e-mail, 2) revolution because for the first time in communication history, we all have very free access, and communication can be done instantly and globally, and 3) contribution because the presence of social media can distinguish each person's capacity to share and contribute messages to the target (Liliweri, 2015).

The existence of social media serves as a source of the most recent news for the alpha generation. If communication is viewed as a broad concept, particularly in the context of social media, then the material shared and uploaded must be able to inspire, serve as a catalyst for fruitful conversation, and be relevant to a variety of topics, including socialization, religion, culture, and education (Muslimin, 2020). Social media communication ethics infractions are fairly

prevalent in the present digital era. The millennial generation misuses social media accounts; they utilize them for fun and self-centeredness without considering the standards that must be followed in order to improve themselves. Dissemination of information solely serves to further one's own existence,

The act of sharing material on social media without sufficient deliberation also indirectly affects daily behavior, which is undoubtedly quite uncivilized. A person's behavior is defined as their deeds, activities, and statements that other people can witness, describe, and record (Arifin, 2015). Based on their life experiences, people employ their behavior or habits of action when interacting socially (Nur, 2017).

According to Madiistriyatno and Dudung's (2019) explanation of Fritz Heider's attribution theory, one's own or other people's behavior is caused by outside factors (situational attributions), such as when using social media, when the messages shared disregard societal norms and values.

The usage of smartphones with a variety of programs like Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, Instagram, and others will undoubtedly cause behavioral changes in teenagers as a result of external pressures, and this will undoubtedly lead to their developing their own ethical standards or social graces. Teenagers of the millennial generation are vocal and frequently utilize them because of external factors, such as frequently witnessing negative words being stated. These insults include referring to pals as pigs, stupid, anjay, anjir, moenyet, and other derogatory terms. Although not all of them are from millennial teenagers, they also use the communication that is posted on their own social media profiles in direct conversation.

Face-to-face interactions are the norm in conventional communication, which makes it easy to see how communication ethics apply to this type of interaction. For instance, when speaking to an older person, a person who is typically younger will take great care to convey their message in a polite and respectful manner by using language and vocabulary that are appropriate for the situation. Similarly, when someone communicates with peers, they will at the very least do it with the intention of coming off as approachable and decent. When there is a message to be delivered, it could come across as a little stiff or full of small talk. The way we communicate also evolves with time.

The younger generation's usage of social media, like the students in Jakarta, will undoubtedly have both beneficial and harmful effects. In the end, student behavior that is influenced by social media sets its own standards for interacting with others, especially when it comes to etiquette in communicating messages. For example, if asked, answer more succinctly; even if parents ask, there are no additional sentences to demonstrate respect; and He believes that the response, such as if your mother asks you at home, "Have you eaten?" is what matters.

Yes, the kid replied, his face still expressionless. In truth, it's polite to respond, "Yes, ma'am, I have eaten." while displaying a pleasing expression.

The Palo Alto Group frequently offers explanations about communication in an interpersonal context, initial hypotheses or preparations in the form of behavioral patterns that appear in the relationship process carried out by the perpetrators of the communication, based on extensive research from Bateson, Watzlawick, and friends. Therefore, the reference behavioral patterns that we have developed have a significant impact on how we interact (Fajar, 2013). The source of the reference greatly affects the conduct being described. At the moment, social media is the source of the most references, which describes the modern language and behavior frequently seen on social media (Zis, 2021).

The following teenage communication norm focuses on antisocial behavior. Teenagers shy away from direct contact with others, even their buddies. He prefers to be alone while using a smartphone and engaging with others online since he doesn't want to be a bother. However, a closer examination reveals that this standard can have both beneficial and harmful effects because it makes an effort to avoid other people, even if some issues in social life require face-to-face communication.

Another standard of civilized communication by the millennial generation is related to self-existence. They are free to post anything, because the media account is theirs and has the right to disseminate information, both negative and positive. This is of course very worrying because teenagers like students do not realize that our use of social media is regulated by state law which of course must be implemented in our daily lives. The aim is not to produce conflicts that have an impact on ourselves and other people around us.

CONCLUSION

According to the research, high school students and girls in Jakarta adhere to a standard of civilized communication that includes (a) responding to inquiries succinctly, even when speaking with parents, refraining from using the words "mama" or "papa," (b) avoiding face-to-face interactions and preferring to communicate online via smartphones, and (c) practicing self-existence by posting various types of information to social media accounts and disseminating it.

The findings of the study suggest that the millennial generation should stress politeness and etiquette while dealing with others, maintain their behavior better when doing so, and use social media wisely. You need a solid filter for yourself for the future so that not everything about you is communicated in online.

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