Farikha Rachmawati, Ahimsa Adi Wibowo, Irwan Dwi Arianto FISIP, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur *Email: farikha.r.ilkom@upnjatim.ac.id*

Abstract.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the sentiment of the #samasamabelajar public relations campaign on TikTok in the period 21 December 2021-2 January 2022. Using a positivistic paradigm. Furthermore, the researcher deepened the data analysis by relating the 10 step PR campaign theory from Anne Gregory and the innovation diffusion theory. quantitative research is carried out by collecting data using Algoritma Tech and ASIGTA sentiment analysis.

The results of the big data algorithm analysis show that after the #samasamabelajar campaign, the community produced a total of 975 videos. The government works closely with TikTok through a continuing education campaign, the creation of Tiktokclass and University Class Week. The government provides space for the public to play an active role in producing educational social media content in order to provide a positive image of the government. In addition, TikTok social media is a means of delivering government information to the public.

The result sentiment analysis to public's response to the public relations campaign on Tiktok. The researcher conducted a sentiment analysis using the tech algorithm on the search results for the hashtag #samasamasiswa for the period 21 December 2021-2 January 2022. There are 974 hashtags that will be classified using the tech algorithm. Of the 934 videos obtained or analyzed, there were 428 positive content, 533 neutral content and 13 negative content.

Keywords: Big Data, Sentiment Analysis, Public Relations Campaign, TikTok, Diffusion of Innovation, Development Communication

BACKGROUND

DataReportal (2020) discloses internet user data equivalent to 68.9 percent of the total population in Indonesia. In comparison, the total population in Indonesia has now reached 277.7 million as of January 2022. Internet users in Indonesia account for 64.8% of the total population of Indonesia, so that 160 million people are social media users. The results of Suri's research (2019) say that the dominance of Indonesian society depends on the media as a provider of information. Media needs to be empowered, professional, and close to the community. The presence of the media can explain government policies and priorities to the public so they can be better understood. Currently, new technologies have opened up insights for wider public access.

In 2020 the Tik Tok application has become a popular culture in Indonesia. (Hasiholan, Pratami, & Wahid, 2020). This is related to what Sorrells (2015) said that easy access to information has a significant impact on popular culture in a country. Tik tok was originally a Chinese pronunciation called Douyin which is a music video application that was originally used for lipsync song entertainment by its users. This application originates from China which was created by ByteDance in 2016. From ByteDance's advertising data, the number of TikTok users in Indonesia will reach 92.07 million in 2022. However, it should be noted that these numbers are users aged 18 years and over (Jemadu & Prastya, 2022)

Tiktok is currently on the rise and is predicted to become the third largest social media after Facebook and Instagram. According to Pratama (2022), TikTok's reputation is predicted to become increasingly popular at the global level. According to research firm Insider Intelligence, TikTok will be bigger than Twitter, and will overshadow Facebook and Instagram, in terms of the number of active users. Yang, Zhao, and Ma (2019) explain that Tiktok has several reasons for having fast users and becoming a popular culture, including: having the characteristics of short videos that attract audiences, short duration content, friendly, having the ease of adding effects or filters, to freedom self-expression, trends changing all the time, marketing, as well as the growth of the latest celebrities/influencers.

On the one hand, the Tik Tok application is not a new social media in Indonesia because this application has entered Indonesia from 2018 to 2019. However, at that time Tik Tok was considered a video-based digital application that produced stupid output (Hasiholan, Pratami , & Wahid, 2020). The climax of it all was when Tik Tok was blocked by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, with the excuse that Tik Tok was producing negative content. On the other hand, researchers found that currently Tiktok is moving to provide a new positioning as a social media that doesn't just "stupid users", but becomes an educational social media.

New media can have a positive impact, namely increasing access to information and community empowerment, therefore, democracy will become a more meaningful process for the population (Suri, 2019). Through a social media campaign, Head of Operations for TikTok Indonesia, Angga Anugrah Putra, said that TikTok is collaborating with the Ministry of Education and Culture by creating the hashtag #samasamabelajar. Through this campaign, TikTok made a new breakthrough by creating a social movement by creating a Tiktok Class to give anyone the opportunity to become an educational creator. the Indonesian TikTok team.

The condition is that each creator must provide the hashtag #SamaSamaBelajar #MerdekaLearning (Mediaindonesia, 2021)

After the success of the #samasamabelajar 1.0 campaign, Tiktok launched #SamaSamaBelajar which was launched in May 2020 during the commemoration of National Education Day in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture. In this campaign, various activities were carried out, including competitions and webinars with IGI and JSDI which were attended by more than 2,000 teachers in 10 regions of Indonesia to introduce TikTok as a distance learning medium (PJJ). (Media Indonesia, 2021). Tiktok has again launched the #SamaSamaBelajar 2.0 campaign at the end of December 2021 until January 2022. The #samasamabelajar campaign according to Clistina (2021) TikTok invites creators and users to share and create useful educational content. Educational content or educational campaigns are very well received and get great participation from various TikTok users. The creators are increasingly diverse from various professional backgrounds, so the content is also growing. Initially, TikTok's content was dominated by dance, singing, or other creativity, but through the #samasamabelajar public relations campaign, this time, TikTok seems to be encouraging people to become educational creators and create social movements. The output of #samasamabelajar is Tiktok Class and TikToK University Week. This program is a webinar activity that will be held in 8 cities in Indonesia.

The results of Hasiholan et al's research (2020) have proven that the tiktok application as a popular media is a medium that is quite ideal for carrying out a campaign for the hand washing movement initiated by WHO through the hashtag #safehands challenge. Based on this, researchers assume that through the public relations campaign #samasamabelajar Tiktok can improve the "stupid application" image and get a positive response from the public. To examine the effectiveness of the #samasamabelajar campaign, this study will conduct a big data analysis using Algorithm Tech software to obtain initial data during the challenge period, namely December 2021 to January 2022. After trading data using Algorithm tech software, the quantitative data obtained will be analyzed using analysis 10 Step PR Campaign from Anna Gregory. Based on the background of the problem, the researcher wants to analyze the public relations campaign from the hashtag #samasamabelajar on Tiktok in the period December 2021-January 2022 based on big data.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of the TikTok public relations campaign with the hashtag #samasamabelajar. After the data was obtained from the Algorithm

Tech software, the data was analyzed using Anne Gregory's 10 Step PR campaign theory. This research is very important to be followed up to improve the social media image of Tiktok through public relations campaigns, find out effective public relations campaign strategies, and add to big data research studies in public relations studies. Research is useful to find out the amount of content, top views, top shares, top comments, top likes, in the hashtag #samasamabelajar.

THEORY

Public Relations Campaign

A Public Relations campaign according to Anne Gregory (2004) is the process of developing the stages of planning an implementation of a PR campaign program as a whole, which includes goals, public targets and effective messages, both aiming at the long term period (strategy) and in the form of a micro (individually) in the short-term implementation with specific objectives (tactics) can be carried out jointly through a process of 10 stages or a logical series consisting of: (1) analysis, (2) objectives, (3) public mapping, (4) compiling messages, (5) strategy making, (6) tactics, (7) time planning, (8) key resources, (9) evaluation, (10) review.

Big Data as Public Relations Audit Research

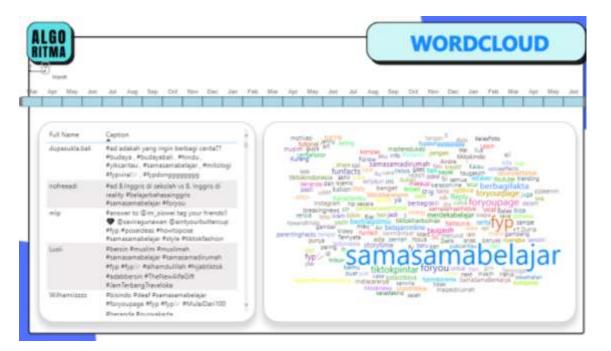
The decision-making process for conventional public relations is usually done based on intuition. However, now it is important for public relations or academics to use big data. Companies can make better decisions if they are based on trusted data and facts. Big data if used effectively is very helpful in carrying out proper analysis. The use of big data is very useful for carrying out various data, such as photos, videos, text, sensor data, and so on.

Data according to Kurnia (2021) is used to strengthen arguments and create communication goals. Kurnia further (2021) mentions that the change in data characteristics from conventional to contemporary is often referred to as the "data revolution" which affects how knowledge is formed and how scientists, the public (government) sector, and the business sector work. Big data develops strategically, becoming a study between technical disciplines and social sciences. Big data as a method can be applied to public relations audit research practices. According to Kusumasari (2017) the application of big data in media monitoring can be used for analyzing issues, presenting graphics, and making graphic reports.

RESEARCH METHOD(S)

Sentiment analysis is a study to analyze a person's emotions, attitudes, sentiments, opinions towards an entity that is expressed through written text. These entities can be products, services, organizations, individuals, topics, and more. Sentiment analysis aims to identify positive and negative opinions (Liu, 2015). The existence of sentiment analysis will be able to help related companies or agencies to find out opinions from the public about services or products provided by a company (Sipayung, et al., 2016)

Sentiment analysis will classify the polarity of the text into sentences or documents to find out the opinions expressed in the form of sentences or documents that are positive, negative or neutral. Sentiment analysis itself is one of the data classification models with a supervised learning approach in machine learning. quantitative research is carried out by collecting data using Algoritma Tech and ASIGTA sentiment analysis.



DISCUSSION

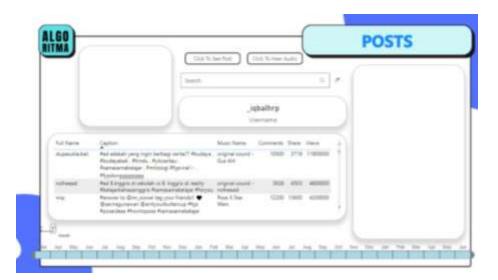
#samasamabelajar is the main keyword that appears with a total of 965 content, then the word "fyp" appears with a total of 484, "for you page" with a total of 178. The results of Yang & Zilberg's research (2020) found that one of the user factors using TikTok is an escape and mood enhancement is the main motive of users, Further TikTok is called a platform that

celebrates the real human experience as it stimulates the creativity of users by designing comprehensive editing tools and has addictive properties.

In the case of the #samasamasiswa campaign, the researchers saw the emergence of the keywords #fyp and #foryoupage because they wanted the content to go up and go viral after trying to take part in the challenges in the #samasamalearning campaign.

1. Recent Song

Data processed from tech algorithm software, researchers found the songs that were used the most, namely horror atmosphere piano and SE songs with a total of 37 content and the song "monkey spinning monkeys" with a total of 14 content. The



findings of this study show that from the top 10 videos in the view category, the average video duration is 34.9 seconds.

The 1st Proceeding of The International Conference on Economics and Business Vol.1, No.2 Juli-Desember 2022

e-ISSN: 2963-3370; p-ISSN: 2963-3656, Hal 377-388

2. Data Visualization



First, the content with the most views is content from @cipsnack with a total of 61.5 million. The content contains a parody of magic tricks. Second, the content from @Zaki Alfadilah related to advertising education content with a total of 40.7 million. Third, @Miss Rosie's content which contains sexual health education with 39.2 million views.

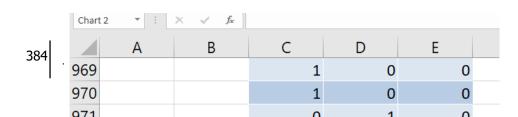
3. Viewers & Top Comment

NO	CAPTION	USER NAME	FOLLO WERS	LIKES	LINK VIDEO	SHARE D	VIE WER S	COMM ENTS	DA TE
1	#zachking #king #ilusion #edit #xyzbca #fyp? #viral #foryou #editor #sabdanihbos #tiktoktaimment #samasamabelajar #spidermannowayhome	1. Cinanack	597000	3300000	https://ww w.tiktok.co m/@cipsna ck.co/vide o/7077358 072234052 890	10600	61500 000	2302	21 Mar et 202 2
2	buat video iklan KFC, Menurut kalian Hasibuya gimana #fyp #zalfad #fyp?/ #samasamabelajar #behindthescenes		934800	2040000 0	https://www.ti ktok.com/@za ki_alfadilah/vi deo/70466085 58720404762	22900	40700 000	96400	28 Des emb er 202
3	Edukasi #pejuangpromil #bayitabung #promil #samasamabelajar #samasamaberkarya #ivfindonesia #pejuanggarisdua		254900	7100000	https://www.ti ktok.com/@mi zzrosiee/video /70218971074 18271002	17000	39200 000	17800	1 22 Okt ober 202 1

NO.	CAPTION	USER NAM E	FOL LOW ERS	LIK ES	LINK VIDEO	SHA RED	VIE WER S	COM MENT S	DA Te
1	TikTok Punya Hidden Emoji? 🥹	Austi			https://w ww.tikto				24 Me 20
	#samasamabelajar #merdekabelajar #diumurberapalotau	n <u>vo</u> talent 2. <u>UN</u>	8508 00	1980 0000	k.com/@ rullyaust in/video/	1220 0	2380 0000	200000 0	1
	#funfacts #foryou	rullyaı tin	~		6965824 2505192 27650				
2	Reply to @arykurniarizalii #ttd #tandatangan	Ralits ha A UN :			<u>https://w</u> <u>ww.tiktok</u> .com/@ra				18 Ja ua
	#ralitshaasignature #ralitshaa #kelasedu #karyaseniku	ralitsh aa.sign ature	6721 00	1000 0000	litshaa.sig nature/vid eo/70543	1000 0	2160 0000	258400	20 2
	#audisitta2021 #samasamabelajar				<u>63691810</u> 065690				_
3	PASTI KALIAN BARU LIHAT WARNA INI	Ale Khin <u>UN</u> :	4000 000	1390 0000 0	<u>https://w</u> <u>ww.tiktok</u> .com/@bh	1630 0	1710 0000	185500	7 M et

4. Asigta Data Analysis

А	В	С	D	Е	F	
		Positive	Neutral	Negative		
		1	0	0		
		1	0	0		
		1	0	0		
		0	1	0		
		0	1	0		
		1	0	0		
		1	0	0		
		0	1	0		
		0	1	0		
		0	1	0		
		0	1	0		
		1	0	0		
Tiktok	Sheet1	+				



TikTok community #samasamabelajar is the main keyword that appears with a total of 965 content, then the word "fyp" appears with a total of 484, "for you page" with a total of 178. In the campaign period December 2021-January 2022, the influencers chosen to participate include Najwa Shihab and Vina Muliana. #fyp content has interesting sound characteristics and adapts to issues that are currently viral.

The research findings show that the top viewers do not come from the official tiktok official video content. It is known that content documentation only uses #samasamabelajar and does not use the hashtag #merdekabelajar so that it is not in accordance with the campaign provisions. Future research can focus on audience studies regarding trending hashtags on TikTok. Research only focuses on educational content, further research can research other niches on TikTok.

CONCLUSION

The result sentiment analysis to public's response to the public relations campaign on Tiktok. The researcher conducted a sentiment analysis using the tech algorithm on the search results for the hashtag #samasamasiswa for the period 21 December 2021-2 January 2022. There are 974 hashtags that will be classified using the tech algorithm. Of the 934 videos obtained or analyzed, there were 428 positive content, 533 neutral content and 13 negative content.

GRATITUDE

The author would like to thank the East Java "Veteran" National Development University LPPM for funding this research through the Research Grant program on the Basic Research research scheme (RISDA).

REFERENCE

Book

- Ali, D., S. F. (2017). *Marketing Public Relations diantara Penjualan dan Pencitraan*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.
- Anggoro, M., L. (2005). *Teori dan Profesi Kehumasan Serta Aplikasinya di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Gregory, A. (2004). Perencanaan dan Manajemen Kampanye Public Relations. Jakarta : Erlangga
- Kotler, P., & Gary, A. (2008). Prinsip-prinsip Pemasaran Edisi ke-1. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Kurnia, Novi, Amalinda, S., dkk. (2021). *Big Data untuk Ilmu Sosial Antara Metode Riset dan Realitas Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Pamungkas, I., A. (2016). IMCOLOGY. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.
- Sarwono, Jonathan. (2011). *Mixed Methods: Cara Menggabung Riset Kuantitatif dan Riset Kualitatif Secara Benar*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo

Journal

- Ahlse, J., Nilsson, F., & Sandström, N. (2020). It's time to TikTok: Exploring Generation Z's motivations to participate in# Challenges.
- Aliya, F. N., & Febriyani, A. R. (2020). Komunikasi Pembangunan untuk Identitas Tempat: Budaya Kampung di Kota Semarang. Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan, 18(01), 10-29. <u>https://doi.org/10.46937/18202029003</u>
- Anderson, K. E. (2020). *Getting acquainted with social networks and apps: it is time to talk about TikTok.* Library hi tech news.
- Dao, G. (2022). Tiktok influencer marketing as a marketing tool for cosmetic industry to attract generation Z.
- Fariastuti, I., & Pasaribu, M. (2020). Kampanye Public Relations# Medialawancovid19 Di Media Massa. *Jurnal Pustaka Komunikasi*, *3*(2), 212-220.
- Hasiholan, T. P., Pratami, R., & Wahid, U. (2020). Pemanfaatan media sosial tik tok sebagai media kampanye gerakan cuci tangan di indonesia untuk mencegah covid-19. *Communiverse: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 5(2), 70-80.
- Jahi, A. (1988). Relation of some characteristics of the" Poultry Indonesia" readers in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Bogor and frequency of reading the magazine. Media Peternakan (Indonesia).
- Kriyantono, R., & Rachmawati, F. (2020). A qualitative research on the use of fashion for public relations practitioners as a presentation of self-image. *Soshum: Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, 10(1), 10-22.
- Kusumasari, Dita & Onny Rafizan. (2017). Studi Implementasi Sistem Big Data untuk Mendukung Kebijakan Komunikasi dan Informatika. *Jurnal Masyarakat Telematika dan Informasi*, 2 (8)

The 1st Proceeding of The International Conference on Economics and Business Vol.1, No.2 Juli-Desember 2022

e-ISSN: 2963-3370; p-ISSN: 2963-3656, Hal 377-388

- Perreau, A. (2021). Brands on TikTok: Strategic first steps and successful execution. *Journal* of Brand Strategy, 10(3), 221-233.
- Rachmawati, F., & Kriyantono, R. (2019). Evaluasi forum merdeka barat 9 sebagai wujud relasi media dengan pemerintah. *Jurnal Nomosleca*, 5(1).
- Simamora, D., L. (2019). Pengaruh Pesan Kampanye #GenZHeTikYuk! Terhadap Sikap Ramah Lingkungan Pengikut Akun Instagram @dutalingkunganpku. Jurnal Online Mahasiswa (JOM) FISIP Universitas Riau, 6 (2) https://jom.unri.ac.id/index.php/JOMFSIP/article/viewFile/25937/25122
- Schram, S. R. (1964). The Military Deviation of Mao Tse-tung. Probs. Communism, 13, 49.
- Suri, D. (2019). Pemanfaatan Media Komunikasi dan Informasi dalam Perwujudan Pembangunan Nasional. Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan, 17(2), 177-187.
- Susanto, T., Dharmawan, L., Dono, L., & Roberto, I. (2019). Kampanye Sosial Istana Belajar Anak Banten dalam Pembangunan Pendidikan di Era Digital. Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan, 17(2), 205-215.

Sorrels. (2015). Globalizing Intercultural Communication. California: Sage Publications, Inc

- Suryani, I., Zulfikri, A., & Muhariani, W. (2021). Aplikasi Tik Tok Sebagai Media Kampanye Untuk Pencegahan Penyebaran Covid-19. *J-IKA*, 8(1), 93-101.
- Yang, Y., & Zilberg, I. E. (2020). Understanding Young Adults' TikTok Usage. Dostupno na.

Newspaper Articles

- Chlistina, Z. (2022). *TikTok kembali luncurkan kampanye #SamaSamaBelajar 2.0. Diakses* pada 19 Maret 2021, dari <u>https://www.tek.id/tek/tiktok-kembali-luncurkan-kampanye-</u> samasamabelajar-2-0-b2c3a9lau
- Jemadu, L.. & Prastya, D. (2022). Jumlah Pengguna Media Sosial Indonesia Capai 191,4 Juta per 2022. Diakses pada 19 Maret 2022, dari <u>https://www.suara.com/tekno/2022/02/23/191809/jumlah-pengguna-media-sosialindonesia-capai-1914-juta-per-</u> 2022#:~:text=Dari%20data%20periklanan%20ByteDance%2C%20jumlah,07%20juta%

<u>20pada% 20tahun% 202022</u>. Media Indonesia. (2021). *Dukung Pendidikan TikTok Hadirkan Kampanye*

- #SamaSamaBelajar. Diakses pada 19 Maret 2021, dari https://mediaindonesia.com/humaniora/406247/dukung-pendidikan-tiktok-hadirkankampanye-samasamabelajarhttps://mediaindonesia.com/humaniora/406247/dukungpendidikan-tiktok-hadirkan-kampanye-samasamabelajar
- Prasetyo, G. (2019). *Demokrasi Millenial*. Yogyakarta: Ruas Media. https://asigta.org/ourportfolios/. Diakses pada Minggu, 03 Maret 2022, pukul 06.35 WIB.
- Pratama, K. R. (2022). *TikTok Diprediksi Jadi Medsos Terbesar Ketiga pada 2022*. *Diakses pada 19 Maret 2022*, dari <u>https://tekno.kompas.com/read/2022/01/03/08070077/tiktok-diprediksi-jadi-medsos-terbesar-ketiga-pada-2022?page=all</u>.

Proceeding

- Fiallos, A., Fiallos, C., & Figueroa, S. (2021, July). Tiktok and Education: Discovering Knowledge through Learning Videos. In 2021 Eighth International Conference on EDemocracy & EGovernment (ICEDEG) (172-176). IEEE.
- Hardadi, E. T., & Trianasari, N. (2021). Penggunaan Media Sosial Tiktok Melalui Hashtag# samasamabelajar Terhadap Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Informasi Pada Masyarakat Di Jawa Barat. *eProceedings of Management*, 8(6).

- Kurniawan, B. (2018). Tik Tok Popularism and Nationalism: Rethinking National Identities and Boundaries on Millenial Popular Cultures in Indonesian Context. *Proceedings of AICSSocial Sciences*
- Yang, S., Zhao, Y., & Ma, Y. (2019). Analysis of the Reasons and Development of Short Video Application—Taking Tik Tok as an Example. 9th International Conference on Information and Social Science. https://doi.org/10.25236/iciss.2019.062