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AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEXTUAL MEANING ON TRENDING TOPIC ISSUES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Language as a communication tool plays an essential role in human interaction. As a means of communication, language includes words, collections of words, clauses, and sentences that are expressed orally or in writing. There are many ways to express messages and ideas about context through literary works in the form of poetry, novels, prose, plays, essays, and song lyrics. Apart from that, you can also use social media such as Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, Blogs, YouTube, LinkedIn, and others. Trending topics Twitter play an important role in quickly finding the hottest and latest news or events. This study aims to find the most dominant types of contextual meaning in tweets on trending topic issues in Indonesia. This research analyze the contextual meaning of tweets, which are trending topics in Indonesia. The research used qualitative descriptive method. The data are classified based on the theory of contextual meaning of Pateda (2010). This study result indicate seven contextual meanings from 10 types of contexts in tweets on trending topic issues in Indonesia. After doing the analysis, we found three contexts of organs (17.6%), three contexts of situations (17.6%), two contexts of purpose (11.8%), four mood contexts of speakers or listeners (23.5%), two contexts of time (11.8%), two contexts of place (11.8%), and linguistic contexts (5.9%). In addition, the mood context of the speaker or listener is the most dominant type of contextual meaning.

Keywords: *semantic, meaning, contextual meaning, trending topic*

INTRODUCTION

Language as a communication tool plays an essential role in human interaction. One can use language to communicate ideas, notions, desires, feelings, and experiences to others. As a means of communication, language includes words, collections of words, clauses, and sentences that are expressed orally or in writing. Language can be understood as an interaction of sound and meaning, where the function of meaning is to convey messages, concepts, ideas or thoughts. The scientific study of language is called linguistics; however, the language in question is not focused on a particular language but on the language that is generally used to communicate between speakers of languages according to the language in question.

The word linguistics comes from the Latin word lingua, which means language. People who are experts in linguistics are called linguists. According to Siminto (2013:4), linguistics is the study of the intricacies of language or linguistics. Linguistics prioritizes the language learning or competence of someone who can process and use words well. The benefit of linguistics as people involved in language activities, such as linguists, language teachers, translators, dictionaries,

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textbooks, and others, is to train and teach language skills (Sucihati, 2021:40). According to Kuntarto (2017:2), linguistic branches can be divided into phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, sociology, psychology, and anthropology.

In linguistics, the study of the relationship and mutual influence of language and meaning is referred to as semantics. Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language and focuses on the relations between words and phrases, including the meaning of these words. In line with Yule (2006:100), semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Semantic analysis continuously concentrates on what words typically signify rather than what particular speakers may wish them to mean at a particular time. One aspect of semantics is contextual meaning, and the researcher takes this aspect as the basis of this research.

Contextual meaning is crucial for semantic analysis based on linguistic facts in the field of semantics. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or term in the context that emerges depending on the place, the time, the environment, or the situation. According to Sugiantomas et al. (2017), contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. The context is part of a description or sentence that can support or explain meaning. There are many ways to express messages and ideas about context through literary works in the form of poetry, novels, prose, plays, essays, and song lyrics. Apart from that, you can also use social media such as Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, Blogs, YouTube, LinkedIn, and others.

Twitter is the world's most popular microblogging and social networking site, allowing users to post short messages or tweets of up to 140 characters. Currently, there are 1.3 billion Twitter accounts, but only 368.4 million are active users, and an average of 500 million tweets are posted daily (Ahlgren, 2023). The nature of information that flows by streaming and up-to-date. One of the interesting features of Twitter is trending topics. Ritonga et al. (2020:2806) trending topic is a most famous event occurs in the real world and is widely discussed on social media, especially on Twitter. Trending topics play an important role in quickly finding the hottest and latest news or events. As a result, trending topics have generated significant interest among users and other consumers of information, such as journalists, real-time application developers, and social media researchers.

In conveying messages or tweets, misunderstandings sometimes occur between writers and readers. This is because there are differences in the message conveyed so that the meaning of the language expressed by the author is different from what the reader understands. Differences in understanding the meaning can occur because a word or sentence has meaning.

Semantics

One of the critical areas of linguistics, which includes grammar, phonology, syntax, and morphology is semantics. Semantics is usually defined as the study of meaning (Lyons, 1977). Semantics examines the meaning of language used to understand human expression through language. Besides that, semantics is concerned with how the linguistic process creates complex meanings from simpler ones, focusing on the literal meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Accordingly, semantics is the science of the meanings listed in language or symbols. Semantics typically connects to two further areas: syntax, the process of building complex symbols out of simpler ones. Pragmatics: the community's practical application of symbols in specific situations.

According to Sasri (2021:2) semantics' goal is to determine a word, phrase, or sentence's true meaning and eliminate any ambiguity that can give the reader the impression that a word hasmany meanings. Conversely, semantics also enables us to investigate meaning because omitting or changing a single word from a statement will change its entire meaning

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or cause the sentence to be unclear. Therefore, whether a statement has a literal or metaphorical meaning, the meaning within it becomes crucial to defining that meaning.. Semantics is not concerned with the sentences or other language objects that are represented. It has nothing to do with the placement or pronunciation of the syntactic part. Semantics can cover a wide range, from the structure and function of a language to its relationship to other disciplines. Language objects have different meanings. Each individual has a different version of analyzing linguistic meaning, this is because there is not much general agreement about the nature of meaning or how to explain it.

Scope of Semantics

Semantics covers a very broad field both in terms of the structure and function of language and between disciplines. But in this case, the scope of semantics is limited to the relationship between the sciences of meaning itself in linguistics. Semantics is a linguistic subsystem that studies the meaning of language units that are not related to non-linguistic contexts. The object of semantic study focuses on the meaning of language components such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse (Asriati & Asmayanti, 2021:2).

At the phonological level, semantic research is in the form of phonemic analysis that separates word meanings. At the level of morphology, in the study of semantics, in the form of the internal structure of words and the process of forming words. At the syntactic level, when studying semantics in the form of word relationships with words forming linguistic units in the form of sentences, clauses, and sentences.

The scope of semantics can also be influenced by non-linguistic factors when seen as a function of non-symbolic language such as emotion. Some opinions say that semantics is a discipline that is distinguished from language related to mental or symbolic processes. The relationship between language and mental processes can be expressed in many ways. There are those who say that mental processes do not need to be studied because they are confusing, there are also those who say that they must be studied separately, apart from semantics, without mentioning mental processes. Without mentioning it, we can understand something that happens through language.

Meaning

One of the most discussed words in the English language is "meaning." The word "mean" is the root of the term "mean." What kind of objects have meaning? Nearly everything, from words to body language, might be said. They all have something in common: they all represent something else, giving them meaning. Wijana cited in Salbiah and Idris (2022: 49) stating that linguistic forms, such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and discourses have a basis in the form of mental concepts in the human mind which are called meaning (sense). Meaning is a complicated phenomenon that involves the interaction between a language and the speakers' minds as well as the practical applications that language is put to. Words do not always have clear- cut, independent meanings. The relationship between a word's form and meaning is entirely arbitrary and does not match or run parallel to one another.

According to Nikelas (1988:23) citted in Akbar (2016) defined meaning as “a complex phenomenon involving the relationship between a language and the mind of its speakers and

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practical use to which it is put. The meaning of a linguistic expression is actually the same as the meaning of a system of symbols or other sign systems, because language is also a system of symbols. The only difference is that the meaning of language is embodied in symbols in the form of linguistic units, namely words/lexemes, clauses, sentences, and so on.

According to different semanticists, meaning can be defined in a variety of ways. According to linguists, the word "meaning" belongs to the common, everyday lexicon of English (Lyons, 1977: 4).

Words of Meaning

Each word or lexeme have meaning. At first, the meaning of which is owned by a word is a lexical meaning, denotative or conceptual meaning. However, the use of the word meaning only became clear when the word was in the context of the sentence or the context of the situation. We do not yet know the meaning of words fall before the word was in the context. Therefore, it can be said that the meaning of the word is still common, coarse, and unclear. Said hands and arms as said, meaning commonly considered to be the same, as in the example (a) and (b) bellow;

a. His hand injury by broken glass.
b. Arm injury by broken glass.

Thus, according to the hand and arm on the second word in the sentence above is synonymous or equal meaning.

Contextual Meaning

Every word made on a specific occasion has a meaning it is intended to convey, yet depending on the context, an utterance may have more than one meaning. Contextual meaning is one that is determined by the context. According to Chaer (2014:290) contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word that is in one context. Asrifan, et al (2021:8) say that contextual meaning is used by embedding it in a larger expression with a wider explanation. In this case the context works to support the meaning of meaning.

A contextual definition is one that incorporates the term inside a bigger utterance that also includes its explanation. When you express ideas in various forms of language, you must choose words and have a strategy for presenting words so that ideas are conveyed properly. The choice of words and the strategy for presenting these words is largely determined by the purpose and situation (context). Contextual meaning can also refer to the situation, namely; time, place and environment of language use. Parera cited in Kusumaningtyas and Khafita (2022:49) contextual meaning can be said as situational meaning. It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context. Thus, the context contributes to meaning.

Types of Contexts

Context is part of a description or sentence that can support or explain a situation related to an event. In terms of language use, context is a significant boundary of communication situations, which affects language use, language variants, and conversation summaries. The contextual function of language focuses on the context in which the language is used. This function checks that the expression should be understood with the context in mind. Because the same statement has different meanings in different contexts.

In his study, Dash (2008:22) defines context as the immediate linguistic setting (rarely detached or isolated) in which a specific word appears. Dash classifies context into four types: Local Context, Sentential Context, Topical Context, and Global Context. Dash adds two more

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types of context classification by Miller and Leacock (2000) (local context and topical context).

Moltmann (2003) explains in his research that context is crucial in natural language semantics. Moltmann divides context into two types: external and internal context. External and internal contexts differ not just in how they are defined, but also in how they evolve and the role they play in sentence meaning. External context ideas include utterance contexts and indexes (sequences of coordinates that can be shifted in the presence of an intentional operator). Internal contexts are defined as what the interlocutors take for granted during discussion or in other ways influenced by the information provided in the discourse.

Contextual meaning arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It is generally known that context means many things. The context in question is as follows: (i) context of organs, including matters related to gender, position of speaker, age of speaker/listener, socioeconomic background of speaker/listener; (ii) context of the situation, for example a safe situation, a noisy situation; (iii) context of purpose, for example asking, expecting something; (iv) formal or informal context in conversation; (v) mood context of speaker or listener, for example fear, joy, annoyance; (vi) context of time, for example evening, after sunset; (vii) context of place, whether the place is at school, at the market, in front of the cinema; (viii) objects context, meaning what is the focus of the conversation; (ix) context of completeness in speak or hear from speaker or listener; (x) linguistic context, meaning whether it meets the language conventions used by both parties; and (xi) context of language, namely the language used (Pateda, 2010).

From the reference above, there are ten context points in contextual meaning; context of organs, context of situation, context of purpose, formal or informal context in conversation, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, context of place, object context, context of completeness in speak or hear from speaker or listener, and linguistic context.

1. Context of Organs

This context relates to gender, speaker status, age, socioeconomic status, background of the speaker or listener. This indicates that the speaker only uses words that are clear to a particular person. For example, speaker or listener age, a child would not understand if we discussed politics with them.

2. Context of Situation

The context of the situation is the closest environment in the discourse. The context of the situation includes sad situations, happy situations, safe situations where the speaker will speak as the situation should occur. For example, in sad situations, they use words that mean sadness, forgive, and encourage patience in the situation. They will not speak to hurt someone who is grieving because it could hurt their family's feelings.

3. Context of Purpose

People will find the language of meaning to ask in the context of goals. Context of purpose, such as asking or expecting something. Destination lines for requests such as "I'm asking for food" or "Can you help me clean this room?"

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4. Formal or Informal Context in Conversation

The context of formal or informal conversation forces one to find words that are appropriate to the context of the conversation. For example, we have to use formal language in meetings. When we disagree with someone's opinion, we don't say that your opinion is rejected, because that is informal language that can hurt the person who gave that opinion.

5. Mood Context of Speaker or Listener

The mood of the speaker or listener can affect the word and also the meaning of the word. For example, being in an irritable mood will make the words sound like mean words or harsh words. Context of mood refer to the participants' state of mind or sentiments during the discourse. The current state of mind of the speaker and the addressee might influence meaning interpretation and vocabulary development.

6. Context of Time

Time is one of the main contextual factors of information search. Time context is the way an event or situation relates to time. Time also affects the meaning of the message. A phone that rings at night or early in the morning is considered different from a phone that rings during the day. The first ring of a telephone can be a very important (urgent) message, for example to notify someone of a serious illness, accident or death, or an attempt by a bad person to test whether or not someone is home. The context of time is also not necessarily disclosed directly in the statement. Certain vocabulary words can give the target more insight into the time the utterance occurred.

7. Context of Place

The location of current language events is equally important in interpreting meaning as well as in the choice of vocabulary used. The speaker and target usually share the same location in a live conversation, but sometimes participants are separated by location. The speaker and target are expected to know the target's location, and the target is expected to know the speaker's location if participants do not share the same location during the event. Knowing the location makes it easier to understand the meaning of the statement. The location can be announced separately or not in detail about the event.

8. Object of Context

Object of context influences the meaning of the word used, which is the focus of the conversation. For example, when talking about school, the focus of discussion is school and everything related to school.

9. Context of Completeness in Speak or Hear from Speaker or Listener

This affects the meaning of the use of words. For example, if we wish to ask someone but he or she is unable to hear well due to poor hearing. We shall miss communicating with them.

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10. Linguistic Context

Linguistic Context, which adheres to the rules of the language used by both parties. Matters relating to the rules of the language concerned will also affect meaning. Example: punctuation, "running?" is a question, while "running!" is a command.

METHODS

The researcher employed a qualitative descriptive approach in this study. The source of data in this research was taken from Twitter social media. Namely, ten topics were trending in Indonesia for ten days, and the researcher only took one tweet for each topic. The data is limited to tweets in English on March 15th - 25th, 2023, only and from transparent sources. This study uses note-taking as the instrument. Theory of Miles and Huberman was used in the data analysis of this research. The following are the steps of data analysis:

1. Data Reduction

First, data reduction. Data reduction is choosing, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and altering the data in written-up field notes or transcriptions (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 10).

2. Data Display

Second, display data. A display is an organized, condensed collection of information that enables conclusion drawing and action (Miles and Huberman, 1994:11).

3. Conclusions Drawing/Verifying

Third, conclusions drawing/verifying. In this case, the verification process is a review of field notes.

Types of Contextual Meaning (in percentage) Bungin (2005:171-172):

$$\mathbf{n = \frac{fx}{N} \times 100\%}$$

n: The percentage of one type of contextual meaning.
fx: The amount of context in one type of contextual meaning.
N: The number of all data.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

No	Topic Issue	Data	Tweeter	Type of Context
1.	Prabowo's promise if he becomes President	Prabowo Subianto has said that he *will ensure* the sovereignty of Indonesia if he is elected president. (Date: 15/03/2023)	@gptjerry	Context of Purpose
2.	Kanjuruhan stadium tragedy	Last year's crush in *Malang* killed 135 people including more than 40 children (Date: 16/03/2023)	@jakpost	Context of Place
3.	Kanjuruhan stadium tragedy	After a 3-2 defeat for Arema FC by their fierce *East Javan* rivals Persebaya Surabaya. (Date: 16/03/2023)	@jakpost	Context of Place

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4.	Teacher was fired after Ridwan Kamil's criticism	*West Java Governor* Ridwan Kamil has again been criticized him on social media. (Date: 16/03/2023)	@jakpost	Context of Organs
5.	Teacher was fired after Ridwan Kamil's criticsm	When reports began to surface that *the contract teacher* lost his job due to his criticism (Date: 16/03/2023)	@jakpost	Context of Organs
6.	All England badminton tournament 2023	A *warm embrace* between two Indonesia men's doubles pairs after the quarterfinals of the Yonex All England Open 2023. (Date: 18/03/2023)	@Badminton_Asia	Context of Situation
7.	Badminton athlete dies	Indonesia badminton star Syabda Perkasa *dies* in traffic accident. (Date: 20/03/2023)	@thejakartaglobe	Context of Situation
8.	Nyepi holiday celebration	Bali is getting ready for a *24-hour* rest as Balinese Hindus on the resort island will observe Nyepi, the day of silence, on Wednesday. (Date: 21/03/2023)	@jakpost	Context of Time
9.	Nyepi holiday celebration	All entries to Bali will be suspended from *Wednesday at 6 a.m.* Central Indonesia Time until 6 a.m. the next. (Date: 21/03/2023)	@jakpost	Context of Time
10.	German soccer star retires	Former *Arsenal midfielder* Mesut Ozil retires from football. (Date: 22/03/2023)	@BBCNews	Context of Organs
11.	One Piece movie 1079	I'm *shocked* right now, Shanks is easily the current strongest character in One Piece (Date: 22/03/2023)	@WorstGenHQ	Mood Context of Speaker or Listener
12.	One Piece movie 1079	*Damn* what an insane attack potency this guy has? (Date: 22/03/2023)	@WorstGenHQ	Mood Context of Speaker or Listener

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13.	Badminton player Kevin Sanjaya is officially married	*Congratulation* to Kevin Sanjaya Sukamuljo and Valencia Tanoesoedibjo on their marriage. (Date: 23/03/2023)	@Badminton Talk	Mood Context of Speaker or Listener
14.	Badminton player Kevin Sanjaya is officially married	*May* you have a blissful and blessed marriage! (Date: 23/03/2023)	@BadmintonTalk	Context of Purpose
15.	Badminton player Kevin Sanjaya is officially married	*What a wonderful day* for both of you... (Date: 23/03/2023)	@Badminton Talk	Mood Context of Speaker or listerner
16.	Selena Gomez vs Hailey Bieber feud	Ntm, *death threats*! (Date: 25/03/2023)	@cnni	Linguistic Context
17.	Selena Gomez vs Hailey Bieber feud	Haters *just don't want* to acknowledge that. (Date: 25/03/2023)	@cnni	Context of Situation

1. Context of Organs

West Java Governor Ridwan Kamil has again been involved in controversy after a high school teacher criticized him on social media.

(Topic issue: Teacher was fired after Ridwan Kamil's criticism)

The context *governor* in tweet is provincial head. The word *governor* include in context of organs. It means is a provincial regional administrative head who is in charge of administering regional administration based on policies stipulated together with the Provincial Regional People's Representative Council. In this context, a West Java regional head, namely Ridwan Kamil, was also involved in the debate after being commented on by a high school teacher who contained criticism in posts by West Java governor Ridwan Kamil on social media.

*When reports began to surface that the contract teacher lost his job due to his criticis*m

(Topic issue: Teacher was fired after Ridwan Kamil's criticism)

The context *the contract teacher* in tweet is job. The context *the contract teacher*

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include in context of organs. It means is non-permanent teachers or educators who have not been appointed as Civil Servants (PNS) in formal education institutions. An honorary teacher who was fired after criticizing Ridwan Kamil on Instagram social media.

Former Arsenal midfielder Mesut Ozil retires from football.
(Topic issue: German soccer star retires)

The context *former Arsenal midfielder* in tweet is status. The context *former Arsenal midfielder* include in context of organs. It means is an Arsenal center player in a football match, whose position is between an attacker and a defender who is retired from football.

2. Context of Situation

A warm embrace between two Indonesia men's doubles pairs after the quarterfinals of the Yonex All England Open 2023.
(Topic issue: All England badminton tournament 2023)

The context of *warm embrace* of in tweets is a sign of friendship. The context of *warm embrace* is included in context of situation. It means two people give encouragement each other on after the quarter-finals and appreciating each team's wins and losses.

Haters just don't want to acknowledge that.
(Topic issue: Selena Gomez vs Hailey Bieber feud)

The context just don't want in tweet is anger. The context just don't want include in context of situation. It means is a group of Selena Gomez fans who hate Hailey object and do not accept that Justin Bieber continues to defend his wife Hailey.

Indonesia badminton star Syabda Perkasa dies in traffic accident
(Topic issue: Badminton athlete dies)

The context *dies* in tweet is obituary. The context *dies* include in context of situation. It means is the speaker conveyed the sad news of an Indonesian badminton athlete who has been affiliated with the PB Djarum Kudus badminton club since 2013. He died in a car accident on the Pemalang Toll Road.

3. Context of Purpose

Prabowo Subianto has said that he will ensure the sovereignty of Indonesia if he is elected president.
(Topic issue: Prabowo's promise if he becomes President)

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The context of *will ensure the sovereignty* in tweet is a promise. The context of *will ensure the sovereignty* is included in the context of purpose. It means that a presidential candidate gives hope to the Indonesian people that he will guarantee the Indonesia's government will be much better if elected as president.

May you have a blissful and blessed marriage!
(Topic issue: Badminton player Kevin Sanjaya is officially married)

The context *may* in tweet is prayer. The word *may* include in context of purpose. It means is someone who hopes that the marriage of a pair of brides and groom will have happiness in the household and always live in God's grace.

4. Mood Context of Speaker or Listener

I'm shocked right now, Shanks is easily the current strongest charater in One Piece
(Topic issue: One piece movie 1079)

The context *shocked* in tweet is feeling. The word *shocked* include in mood context of speaker. It means is someone who expressed his surprise when he found out that Shanks in the One Piece movie is the strongest character at the moment.

Damn *what a isane attack potency this guy has?*
(Topic issue: One piece movie 1079)

The context *damn* in tweet is swearing. The context *damn* include in mood context of speaker. It means is a word used to express anger directly at a character in the One Piece movie, where the character has great attack abilities.

Congratulation *to Kevin Sanjaya Sukamuljo and Valencia Tanoesoedibjo on their marriage.*
(Topic issue: Badminton player Kevin Sanjaya is officially married)

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The context *congratulation* in tweet is utterance. The context *congratulation* include in mood context of speaker. It means is a word used to congratulate someone. The word was given to the bride and groom Kevin Sanjaya Sukamuljo and Valencia for their marriage.

What a wonderful day for both of you...
(Topic issue: Badminton player Kevin Sanjaya is officially married)

The context *what a wonderful day* in tweet is expression. The context *what a wonderful day* include in mood context of speaker. It means is an expression of happy feelings for the bride and groom for getting or having a beautiful day.

5. Context of Time

Bali is getting ready for a 24-hour rest as Balinese Hindus on the resort island will observe Nyepi, the day of silence, on Wednesday.
(Topic issue: Nyepi holiday celebration)

The context 24-*hou*r in tweet is all day. The context *24-hours* include in context of time. It means is Referring to one time, that is, throughout the day within 24 hours, Balinese Hindus will celebrate Nyepi or Silent Day, which is a holy day for Hindus which is celebrated on Wednesdays.

All entries to Bali will be suspended from Wednesday at 6 a.m. Central Indonesia Time (WITA) until 6 a.m. the next…
(Topic issue: Nyepi holiday celebration)

The context *Wednesday at 6 a.m.* in tweet is day and hour. The context *Wednesday at 6a.m.* include in context of time. It means is referring to a time on Wednesday at 06.00 WITA.

6. Context of Place

Last year's crush in Malang killed 135 people including more than 40 children
(Topic issue: Kajuruhan stadium tragedy)

The context *Malang* in tweet is city. The word *Malang* include in context of place. It means is there was an accident last year in the city of Malang which killed 135 people and included 40 children and even more.

After a 3-2 defeat for Arema FC by their fierce East Javan rivals Persebaya Surabaya.
(Topic issue: Kajuruhan stadium tragedy)

The context *East Javan* in tweet is province. The context *East Javan* include in context of place. It means is a post-football riot incident occurred after Arema FC suffered a 3-2 loss to their rival Persebaya Surabaya in East Java.

7. Linguistic Context

Ntm, *death threats!*
(Topic issue: Selena Gome vs Hailey Bieber feudw)

The context *death threats!* In tweet is an affirmation. The context *death threats!* Include in

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linguistic context. It means is expressions or statements in the form of exclamations or strong emotions to show feelings or describe seriousness, and disbelief. In this context, the speaker said that Hailey the wife of Justin Bieber received death threats from her haters.

Type of Contextual Meaning	Amount	Persentage
Context of Organs	3	17,6%
Context of Situation	3	17,6%
Context of Purpose	2	11,8%
Formal or Informal Context in Conversation	0	0%
Mood Context of Speaker or Listener	4	23,5%
Context of Time	2	11,8%
Context of Place	2	11,8%
Object of Context	0	0%
Context of Completeness in Speak or Hear from Speaker or Listener	0	0%
Linguistic Context	1	5,9%
Total	**17**	**100%**

In this analysis, the Mood Context of the Speaker or Listener appears dominant in the data (23.5%), followed by Context of Organs (17.6%), Context of Situation (17.6%), Context of Purpose (11, 8%), Context of Time (11.8%), Context of Place (11.8%), and finally Linguistic Context (5.9%).

CONCLUSION

The utterances in tweets on Twitter must be analyzed by using the theory of contextual meaning by Pateda (2010) to classify a word or phrase in utterances that contain one or more contexts. There were seven types of context analysis in tweets about trending topics in Indonesia: the context of organs, the context of the situation, the context of purpose, the mood context of the speaker or listener, the context of time, the context of place, and linguistic context.

In this analysis, Mood Context of Speaker or Listener occurs 4 times or 23,5%, successively followed by Context of Organs which appears 3 times or 17,6%, and Context of Situation occurs 3 or 17,6%, Context of Purpose occurs 2 or 11,8%, Context of Time occurs 2 or 11,8%, Context of Place occurs 2 or 11,8%, and finally Linguistic Context occurs 1 or 5,9%. The Mood Context of the Speaker or Listener is the most dominant type of contextual meaning in the ten Twitter tweets that became a trending topic in Indonesia.

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