Hypothetical Syllogisms in @motivasi.mindset Captions and Its Benefits for Indonesian Language Learning Materials

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to describe the form of the hypothetical syllogistic proposition and the pattern of the hypothetical syllogism in the @motivasi.mindset Instagram account. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative. The proposition form and the hypothetical syllogism pattern were the objects of this research, while the subject was the posts of motivational sentences in @motivasi.mindset. The primary data source in this research was the posts by @motivasi.mindset. The research was conducted on the Instagram posts by @motivasi.mindset, where the researcher looked for informational data in the posts then recorded the analyzed data. Triangulation theory was used as a technique in this study. This research also used data-flow analysis. Nine hypothetical syllogisms were found in the @motivasi.mindset account, with several statements as cause and effect. The following is a pattern of hypothetical syllogisms found in motivational sentences: a hypothetical syllogism whose minor premise admits the antecedent part, a hypothetical syllogism whose minor premise denies the antecedent, a hypothetical syllogism whose minor premise admits the consequence, and a hypothetical syllogism whose minor premise denies the consequence. As for basic competencies, it can be concluded from slogans or posters that students can think about the meaning in motivational writings so that students' mindsets work well when understanding writings that they do not understand.

Keywords: *Hypothetical Syllogism, Mindset, Languages, Social Media*

1. INTRODUCTION

The number of social media users increases from year to year in Indonesia. Starting from children, teenagers, adults to elders using social media. Life requires technology as a means of communication that is easy and fast. Over time, communicating is not only by sending messages or telephones, but using the internet. One of the media that is often used by the public is *Instagram*.

Due to the attractiveness and many users, this research used Instagram as a data source. One of the attractions of Instagram is the @motivasi.mindset account. The account posts motivations about life, including human life, happiness, and relationships in love. @motivasi.mindset is a source of data because their captions can inspire many people. Caption means a brief explanation in a description by including photo illustrations. A caption in Indonesian is "*keterangan*

ataupun penjelasan dalam gambar atau objek gambar yang lainnya."

Instagram is used to upload and share works to be seen by people who use social media. However, Instagram users do not necessarily understand the uploaded posts. Motivational sentences encourage someone to achieve their goals. Motivation is the background of a person achieving goals. Motivational sentences make people who read have a better mindset and understand the meaning of Instagram posts.

The mindset in humans can make decisions and improve or worsen the character of a person's mindset. There is a thought that language is only used as a communication tool without being connected with the reasoning process so that when understanding the writings in social media posts, someone only thinks normally. The mindset of someone who reads without

knowing the meaning of @motivasi.mindset posts can lead to thoughts that do not understand the intent and purpose of the post.

This statement aligns with a rational and objective mindset that develops through the learning process. The mindset can be trained with the stages of the scientific method such as observing, collecting data, finding hypotheses, analyzing data, drawing conclusions, and discussing them by communicating about the data obtained [22].

Language, in general, belongs to the community, but language is also one's private property [1]. Therefore, language becomes a place for people to convey their expressions freely when they are emotional or thinking about something. On Instagram, people use written language, which is usually used as a forum for expression in their language. The language used in the research is different from the general language.

Analysis of the hypothetical syllogism meaning can reveal several sentences that someone has not understood, so that person understands the sentences in @motivasi.mindset's post. One's mindset can also work well so as not to cause different perspectives in understanding the meaning of motivational sentences that are not understood when reading the post.

There is relevant research that produces a syllogism by compiling the proposition of Rayuan Gombal Andre versus Jessica in Tauwa Antakutsuka as a discourse that contains hypothetical and categorical propositions. There are universal (positive, negative) and singular (positive, negative) in categorical propositions. Mubarok's research reveals the meaning of seduction sentences in the Rayuan Gombal Andre versus Jessica in the discourse [4].

In research by [5], social media users are more easily influenced to spread hoax news. Moreover, many of these hoax news contain Islamic content targeting Muslims. Social media users must be more critical in filtering hoax news. This study examines a person's reasoning to understand the meaning of social media well to avoid incorrect information. The logic of meaning is vital in maintaining the communication between the community and the government [6]. Through the logic of the language used, the mass media can play a role and carry out their functions properly.

The background in this study is that researchers can examine data on the @motivasi.mindset Instagram account regarding several forms of hypothetical syllogisms. This research can help someone better understand the meaning of the posts by @motivasi.mindset, how the hypothetical syllogism pattern is in their posts and the results of the hypothetical syllogism on Indonesian language learning.

The research on @motivasi.mindset's post can be used to find forms of hypothetical syllogisms. These posts can be relevant as a source of motivation for people who read the post to be more excited. Therefore, their posts become interesting as research material.

The urgency in this research is, from a scientific perspective, the language of this research is important because the researcher wants to provide literacy to the public so that they can be more critical when receiving and assessing news from the mass media. In this digital era, Instagram is used by the elite as a mass communication medium to spread messages and images to the public.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Focusing on facts, a qualitative descriptive method was used in this research. [4]. Sugiyono revealed a qualitative method based on postpositivism as useful for natural objects. With the researcher as the key in the research instrument, data collection techniques were in the form of triangulation, analyzing data inductively and deductively by producing research that emphasizes meaning, not generalization [7]. In this study, the qualitative method described the form of language logic in the posts by @motivasi.mindset.

The objects of this research were the propositions and patterns of hypothetical syllogism from @motivasi.mindset's posts, which contain motivational sentences. The subject in this study was the motivational sentences posts by @motivasi.mindset.

The primary data source in this research was the post in @motivasi.mindset. The researcher recorded the sentences on the account posts, looked for information, then got the data in the account posts. The recorded data then be analyzed.

Triangulation of theory types was used in this research. Data-flow analysis was used as content analysis. The researcher obtained the analysis results of the proposition form and the hypothetical syllogism pattern in the text. The findings in this study were descriptions of the patterns and propositions of a hypothetical syllogism in the @motivasi.mindset's post.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The form of hypothetical syllogistic propositions in Instagram posts by @motivasi.mindset

The following are the form of a hypothetical syllogistic proposition in Instagram posts by @motivasi.mindset:

Kalau kamu tidak berasal dari keluarga yang kaya, keluarga yang kaya harus berasal dari kamu.

The person does not come from a wealthy family based on the sentence. The person will bring his family rich by raising his family's status.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika tidak berasal dari keluarga kaya, maka keluarga kaya harus berasal dari kamu

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Tidak berasal dari keluarga kaya*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*keluarga kaya harus berasal dari kamu*" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

Dewasa bangun untuk kerja, gajian untuk keluarga.

We know that we only wake up to work as adults from the sentence. Then, when payday, the money is given to the family.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika sudah dewasa bangun hanya untuk kerja, maka gajian untuk keluarga.

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Sudah dewasa bangun hanya untuk kerja*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*gajian untuk keluarga*" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

Bisnismu akan bertembuh, jika dirimu bertumbuh.

This sentence shows that if someone wants his business to grow, someone must cultivate a passion for building his business.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika dirimu bertumbuh, maka bisnismu juga akan bertumbuh

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Dirimu bertumbuh*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*bisnismu juga akan bertumbuh*" is the second statement, the result or consequent statement.

Lebih baik menunda kesenangan jangka pendek demi kesuksesan jangka Panjang

Based on the sentence, we know that when delaying short-term pleasure, one will get long-term success.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika Anda menunda kesenangan jangka pendek, maka Anda bisa mendapatkan kesuksesan jangka panjang.

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Anda menunda kesenangan jangka pendek*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*Anda bisa mendapatkan kesuksesan jangka panjang*" is the second statement, the result or consequent statement.

Jangan mengeluh dalam menjalankan aktivitasmu, karena akan merusak rezekimu hari ini.

Based on this sentence, if someone complains while carrying out his activities, it can damage his sustenance today.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika mengeluh menjalankan aktivitas, maka akan merusak rezekimu hari ini

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Mengeluh menjalankan aktivitas*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*akan merusak rezekimu hari ini*" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

Tidak ada kata gagal yang ada hanya sukses atau perlu belajar lagi sampai berhasil.

Based on the sentence, we know that when one fails to achieve success, one needs to learn again until he succeeds.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika gagal untuk sukses, maka belajarlah sampai berhasil

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Gagal untuk sukses*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*belajarlah sampai berhasil*" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

Jika anda gagal mengelolah waktu, anda akan gagal mengelolah apapun.

Based on the sentence, it is known that when someone fails to manage time, that person will also fail to manage anything.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika gagal dalam mengelolah waktu, maka akan gagal mengelolah apapun

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Gagal dalam mengelolah waktu*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*akan gagal*

mengelolah apapun" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

Rasa sakit, tidak nyaman. Membuat kita untuk belajar dan lebih baik lebih baik di kemudian hari.

Based on the sentence, it is known that when pain makes us uncomfortable, it also makes us better in the future.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika rasa sakit membuat tidak nyaman, maka rasa sakit bisa membuat kita belajar lebih baik lagi di kemudian hari.

'*Jika*' and *'Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Rasa sakit membuat tidak nyaman*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*rasa sakit bisa membuat kita belajar lebih baik lagi dikemudian hari*" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

Satu keputusan dalam hidup kamu, dapat mengubah hidup kamu selamanya.

Based on the sentence, it is known that when a person makes one decision with confidence in his life, he can change his life forever.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika mengambil satu keputusan dalam hidup dengan yakin, maka dapat mengubah hidup kamu selamanya.

'*Jika*' and *'Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Mengambil satu keputusan dalam hidup dengan yakin*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*dapat mengubah hidup kamu selamanya*" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

Orang sukses paham tentang proses, orang gagal lebih banyak protes.

Based on the sentence, it is known that successful people understand the process, and people who fail mainly protest.

Empirically, the data contains a hypothetical proposition:

Jika orang sukses paham tentang proses, maka orang gagal lebih banyak protes.

'*Jika*' and *'Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Orang sukses paham tentang proses*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*orang gagal*

lebih banyak protes" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

3.2. The pattern of hypothetical syllogistic in Instagram posts by @motivasi.mindset

Truth in a proposition and its truth conditions depend on certain conditions is called a hypothetical proposition. Two related statements can function using a copula. The pattern of the hypothetical syllogism is as follows:

1. The hypothetical syllogism whose minor premise admits the antecedent part

P. Major = *Jika tidak berasal dari keluarga kaya, maka*

                    A   B

keluarga kaya harus berasal dari kamu

        C   D

P. Minor = tidak berasal dari keluarga kaya

                    A   B

Conclusion = Jadi keluarga kaya harus berasal dari kamu

                            C   D

If A is B, so C is D

    A is B

So C is D

'*Jika*' and *'Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Tidak berasal dari keluarga kaya*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*keluarga kaya harus berasal dari kamu*" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement. The minor premise is based on the statement "*keluarga kaya harus berasal dari kamu*" which means you do not come from a rich family. Thus, the conclusion is that a rich family must come from you.

The hypothetical syllogism whose minor premise admits the consequent part

P.Major= *Jika sudah dewasa bangun hanya untuk*

                    A   B

kerja, maka gajian untuk keluarga.

            A   B

P.Minor= *sudah dewasa untuk keluarga*

            A   C

Conclusion= *Jadi sudah dewasa bangun hanya*

                    A   B

untuk kerja

The syllogism pattern is formulated as follows:

If A is not B, so A is not C

    A is not C

So, A is not B

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "S*udah dewasa bangun hanya untuk kerja*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*gajian untuk keluarga*" is the second statement, which is the result or consequent statement.

3. The hypothetical syllogism whose minor premise deny the antecedent part

P.Major = *Jika dirimu bertumbuh, maka bisnismu juga*

               A   B   C   D

akan bertumbuh

P.Minor = *dirimu tidak bertumbuh*

          A   B

Conclusion= *Jadi bisnismu tidak juga akan*

            C   D

bertumbuh.

The syllogism pattern is formulated as follows:

If A is B, so C is D

    A is not B

So C is not D

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Dirimu bertumbuh*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*bisnismu juga akan bertumbuh*" is the second statement, the result or consequent statement.

The hypothetical syllogism whose minor premise deny the consequent part

P.Major = *Jika Anda menunda kesenangan jangka*

          A   B

pendek, maka Anda bisa mendapatkan kesuksesan jangka

           A   C

 panjang.

P.Minor = *Anda tidak mendapatkan kesuksesan*

          A   C

jangka panjang

Conclusion = *Jadi Anda tidak menunda*

          A   B

kesenangan jangka pendek

The syllogism pattern is formulated as follows:

If A is B, so A is C

    A is not C

So A is not B

'*Jika*' and '*Maka*' contained in the above proposition are copulae. "*Anda menunda kesenangan jangka pendek*" is the first statement called the antecedent, and "*Anda bisa mendapatkan kesuksesan jangka panjang*" is the second statement, the result or consequent statement.

3.3. Results of Hypothetical Syllogisms on Indonesian Language Learning

After elaborating on the two previous discussions, the researcher found several benefits of a hypothetical syllogism used in Indonesian language learning. The hypothetical syllogism refers to motivation that is beneficial to students' mindsets. Students will not misunderstand when these motivational sentences are used in Indonesian language learning, especially in learning posters or slogans (Basic competence 4.3) by concluding the contents of posters or slogans that are proud and motivating through various sources.

Through basic competence to conclude the contents of slogans or posters, students can think about the meaning in motivational writings so that students' mindsets can work well when understanding an article they do not understand. The introduction of problem-solving, creative and critical thinking can make people think in higher order. For someone to think at a higher level, there needs to be a process of concluding.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion, the following conclusions are obtained:

1. There are nine forms of hypothetical syllogisms in the @motivasi.mindset account with several cause and effect statements.

2. The pattern of hypothetical syllogisms found in motivational sentences admits the antecedent as a minor premise, denies the antecedent part as the minor premise, admits the consequences in its minor premise, and denies the consequences in its minor premise.

3. Learning posters or slogans (Basic competence 4.3) by concluding the contents of posters or slogans that are proud and motivating through various sources. Through basic competence to conclude the contents of slogans or posters, students can think about the meaning in motivational writings so that students' mindsets can work well when understanding an article they do not understand.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Researchers contribute to planning, implementation, research, data collection and analysis, and article writing.

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