

The phenomenon of incest obscenity: Social network and sentiment analysis on YouTube

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ABSTRACT

Background: Freedom in digital transformation development has led to abuse, resulting in sexual harassment, such as the “incest fantasy” community. This community sparked public controversy because it deviated from the norm. Despite the bans and arrests, people are still talking about this issue. Comments on YouTube videos are one example. **Purpose:** Observing sentiment polarization on comments and mapping dominating actors are the goals of this research. **Method:** This research maps and analyzes the network established by YouTube video and comments linked to the “incest fantasy” group using a Social Network Analysis (SNA) technique, which uses quantitative approaches. **Results:** The tvOneNews channel has the greatest centrality degree (CD = 27; CC = 0.88; CB = 0.022) according to the findings. A central community is shown via an analysis of comments on TVOneNews programming, encircled by several smaller groups or individuals. This indicates that YouTube comments are not a space for social discourse. The average sentiment level is moderate, indicating that the public is neither overly biased nor neutral, but rather tends toward criticism. **Conclusion:** There is a dominant actor in the network, but their role is merely a trigger and does not significantly influence the discourse. Analysis of the comments also indicates polarization, with neutral sentiment predominating. **Implications:** This research enriches communication studies by applying graph theory to enable network mapping and monitoring of discourse development in comments.

Keywords: Social network analysis; incest fantasy community; sentiment; graph theory; incest obscenity

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INTRODUCTION

Social media, particularly Facebook, has evolved into a global digital public space where interpersonal relationships intersect with interest-based communities (Shiddiq et al., 2023). This platform not only enables individuals in Indonesia to maintain connections with relatives residing in other countries but also facilitates participation in discussion forums on academic, professional, or social activities with members from various nations. On this platform, interactions are no longer determined by physical proximity, but rather by shared interests and hobbies, with no limit on the number of members (Shiddiq et al., 2023). People who use Facebook are essentially a member of a community since the site allows users to meet new people and join groups according to shared interests, geography, or other criteria (Shiddiq et al., 2023; Zaxrie et al., 2024).

People from underrepresented groups may find a welcoming environment to make friends in online communities. Therefore, online social groups often serve as refuges for people whose identities or interests are marginalized in society (Mckenna & Chughtai, 2019). The open and supportive settings of virtual communities are made possible by groups that are created around similar interests. People who are a part of these groups have a sense of belonging and liberation from bias. They may feel comfortable opening up about their lives, which helps them express themselves better and boosts their confidence (Austin et al., 2020).

One example of how this freedom might be misused is the rise of a Facebook group dedicated to discussing sexual harassment. The presence of a group devoted to incest fantasies is one example that the general population of Indonesia has spoken about at length. With 32,000 members, this Facebook group runs well. Several X/Twitter accounts broke the story about the “incest fantasy” society, which quickly became a hot topic. This case involves a number of Facebook users who conspired to discuss incest, or sexual interactions between members of the same family, using the medium of “fantasy” posts. Harahap (2025) concluded after an inquiry that community members made money off of trading sexually explicit images and videos.

The community’s participation in sexual misbehavior, which goes against Indonesian societal norms, regulations, and moral principles, caused it to provoke much controversy. There is a strong emphasis on family member sexual abuse in the community’s material, with the majority of incidents involving children. This phenomenon is strictly prohibited because it can destroy the self-esteem and well-being of victims. In addition, incest also causes victims to experience mental health problems, with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) being the most common (Celbis et al., 2019).

The content within these communities is consistent with activities known as incest. The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) recorded 1,765 cases of incest or consanguineous relationships



Source: X @philosoposaurus, 2025

Figure 1 Screenshot of The “Incest Fantasy” Community

over the past five years, from 2019 to 2024 (Wiryoно & Belarminus, 2025). Data show that the peak in reports occurred in 2019, with 1,071 cases, and that reports continued in subsequent years. This is also consistent with cases of violence occurring in Indonesia. According to the official portal of the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (2025) cases of violence in Indonesia show that 62.9% of reported victims are children, while 82.4% of perpetrators are adults. This data highlights the high vulnerability of children to various forms of violence.

This controversy surrounding this case reflects the tension between freedom of expression in the digital space and the protection of prevailing social and legal values. This community has provoked a strong reaction from the public because it is considered to threaten the family structure and endanger children as a vulnerable group. On social media, the

public and the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) (2025) have collectively called on the government to monitor digital platforms more closely.

Following public expressions of concern on various social media platforms about this community, the authorities have taken swift action. Six Facebook groups or communities that created deviant digital content related to sexual fantasies involving biological family members, including the “incest fantasy” community, have been blocked by the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (Pratama, 2025). Then, on May 20, 2025, the Cybercrime Division of the National Police Criminal Investigation Agency and the Cybercrime Division of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police successfully arrested six suspects who were members and owners of the incest fantasy community (Mumpuni, 2025).

Although the perpetrators have been arrested and the community has been disbanded,

discourse on the phenomenon of blood-related communities will not immediately disappear from the public sphere. This phenomenon is not only a concern from a legal and security perspective but also a subject of discussion in social, psychological, cultural, and religious studies. Thus, this issue will continue to captivate public and academic discussions over online kid safety, free speech, and digital ethics.

YouTube is one of the preferred social media platforms for discussing specific issues, including those related to fantasy communities. This is supported by data showing that YouTube accounts for 67% of daily users and 41% of news searches in Indonesia (Reuters Institute, 2025). This popularity has led many users to discuss hot social issues on YouTube. Additionally, YouTube also functions as a medium for mass cultural exchange through visual content. YouTube grants freedom to anyone to upload content they produce, provided it does not violate someone's privacy, infringe on copyright, or contain elements of ethnicity, religion, race, or intergroup relations (Alamsyah, 2021). This explains why, even though the perpetrators have been arrested, discussions related to the issue remain alive and continue to develop through analysis videos, reactions, and retellings.

When producing content on social media, that content will naturally become public consumption (Filippas et al., 2025) with the public freely commenting on the uploaded content. Comment sections can serve as an early indicator of social response to a particular issue

(Oster & Gilad, 2018). Digital artifacts that embody public opinion in a direct, spontaneous, and varied manner include comment areas in such material. Deep insights about thinking patterns, collective emotions, and the formation and spread of social discourse in the digital era may be gleaned from these remarks.

It is possible to analyze these remarks using Social Network Analysis (SNA). According to Eryanto (2014), SNA is useful for analyzing the structure of account links, identifying important network participants, and measuring the rate of idea propagation and polarization on the internet. Hence, SNA works well for deciphering the comment sections' network architecture. Through visualization and qualitative research, SNA may aid academics in comprehending the social attitudes that form the network and in identifying crucial locations within it. In order to better understand social networks and the relationships between players, Eriyanto, (2019) argues that SNA may be used. For this reason, SNA is the best and most accurate method for delving into the complex structure of digital communication. Afterwards, SNA will be grounded in graph theory by the scholars. Central figures or those who mediate between different groups are thought to have more sway, influence, or knowledge according to this hypothesis (Carnia et al., 2021).

Emotion analysis is also going to be a part of this research. Digital research on comment sections relies on this approach to measure the formation and dissemination of public impressions. Words and phrases having

a certain emotional weight are assigned to each examined statement. Sentiment analysis can automatically detect and extract views, attitudes, and sentiments from written material, allowing us to determine whether the societal polarization is favorable, neutral, or negative (Liu, 2012). This approach may be used to assess the emotional tendencies and attitudes in texts.

An analysis of comment networks and the identification of important actors may be accomplished using the SNA approach, according to research by Salika & Mahadian (2025). The focus of this study is to analyze users' digital interactions in YouTube comments during soccer matches. Another study by Murthy & Sharma (2019) analyzed YouTube comments to understand the form of hate speech, namely racism, within the network. This study used the SNA method to analyze comments on five music videos. Therefore, these two previous studies provide the researcher with a foundation for selecting the SNA method to analyze networks in YouTube comment sections.

Incest is a hot topic in research. Aruna (2018) discussed the causes and reasons behind the increase in cases of sexual violence against children in Nigeria. This study used documentary data from the internet and national newspapers, as well as interviews with relevant parties. According to this study, most perpetrators of incest are trusted figures such as religious leaders and family members. There is a study by Mondragon et al. (2022) and many victims do not disclose their testimony.

This situation changed, when in France in mid-January 2021, the #MeTooIncest movement emerged, and thousands of victims began to reveal the abuse they had suffered as children. Objective: To analyze the discourse on Twitter regarding this hashtag to understand how incest abuse has been dealt with through social media debate. In so doing, we expected to identify the main elements that could explain how people have symbolically constructed and engaged with childhood sexual abuse in general and with incest abuse in particular. Participants and setting: In total, 20,556 tweets with the hashtag #MeTooIncest written in French were selected by streaming API from January 14 to February 15, 2021. Methods: Their content was analyzed by lexical analysis using Iramuteq software (Reinert method analyzing the hashtag #MeTooInseste in France, which found that the "code of silence" was successfully broken through social media. This movement provided a safe platform for victims and ultimately led to changes in public policy. Both research findings have attracted researchers' attention, as they have become prominent topics of discussion in society.

Based on the literature, no research has been conducted on the topic of incest obsession using SNA. Murthy & Sharma (2019) conducted SNA research on YouTube comments, similar to this study, but with a different topic. Then, Aruna (2018) and Mondragon et al. (2022) and many victims do not disclose their testimony. This situation changed, when in France in mid-January 2021, the #MeTooIncest movement

emerged, and thousands of victims began to reveal the abuse they had suffered as children. Objective: To analyze the discourse on Twitter regarding this hashtag to understand how incest abuse has been dealt with through social media debate. In so doing, we expected to identify the main elements that could explain how people have symbolically constructed and engaged with childhood sexual abuse in general and with incest abuse in particular. Participants and setting: In total, 20,556 tweets with the hashtag #MeTooIncest written in French were selected by streaming API from January 14 to February 15, 2021. Methods: Their content was analyzed by lexical analysis using Iramuteq software (Reinert method have conducted research on the topic of sexual harassment, especially of children in the media, but have only focused on discourse without mapping the actors or media involved. Therefore, there is a gap that needs to be filled, namely, mapping actors through SNA on the topic of child sexual abuse, especially on the topic of incest fantasies.

Formulated within the Social Network Analysis (SNA) framework, informed by research gaps and graph theory, the main questions in this study are: Who are the dominant actors in the discourse on incest fantasy, and how are sentiments formed? Based on these questions, the purpose of this study is to identify the dominant actors and the extent of sentiment polarization in quantitatively analyzed YouTube comments.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a Social Network Analysis (SNA) methodology, using quantitative techniques, to delineate and examine networks generated from YouTube content and comments on channels addressing the phenomenon of “incest fantasy” communities. A powerful scientific tool for identifying key actors in a communication network and outlining the channels of information distribution within a community or social network is Social Network Analysis (Eriyanto, 2014). According to Eriyanto (2014), a variety of structural measures support social network analysis, which is based on graph theory. Network visualization is an additional component of SNA that aims to provide a more accurate depiction of the dynamic nature of actor-to-actor connections and the emergence of communication methods within the network.

The purpose of this descriptive research project is to shed light on the make-up and operation of a network (Eriyanto, 2014). The focus of this investigation is the hitherto unexplored phenomena of the “incest fantasy” community. An actor’s popularity in the network, the closeness of relationships in information channels, and the role of actors as connectors are all things that will be investigated at the actor level in this study (Eriyanto, 2014).

Data collection and analysis were done in phases in this research. In the first phase, we aimed to create a network diagram of the “incest fantasy” subculture on YouTube. Rieder (2015) created YouTube Data Tools, which

can be found at <https://ytdt.digitalmethods.net>, and was used to gather data in this step. From May 14th, 2025, until June 14th, 2025, the term “incest fantasy” was used in the data search. Our search yielded 84 nodes, which stand for linked accounts or channels, and 159 edges, which show the connections between them. The findings of the network analysis show that the tvOneNews channel has the greatest degree value and hence a very crucial position within the network. This means the channel is the main point of distribution for material connected to this issue, acting as an information hub. Researchers may use this discovery as a starting point to go further into the tvOneNews channel, specifically looking at the comments on one of their most popular content pieces.

A more thorough examination of one item of material from the tvOneNews channel completed the second part of the inquiry. At the time of data collection, the analyzed material, titled “Grup FB Fantasi Sedarah Bikin Heboh, Komdigi Blokir Akses | Kabar Petang tvOne,” received 108,735 views. It was published on May 17, 2025. At this point, we also used YouTube Data Tools to gather data. According to the collected data, there were 536 nodes and 89 edges in the network found in the content’s comment area. There were a total of 89 reported connections, which means that 536 accounts were either directly related to one another or replied to each other in some way, whether it was via content or comments made by other users.

Researchers conducted a thorough

investigation of the platform’s network architecture and communication patterns by processing and visualizing network data at the channel and comment levels using Gephi software version 0.10.1.

The study’s last step was to analyze the sentiment of comments from chosen material. The purpose of this sentiment analysis was to determine how strongly people feel about “fantasi sedarah” groups by looking at the tone of the comments and seeing whether they were mostly favorable, negative, or neutral. In order to analyze sentiment, the Orange Data Mining program was used. Using pre-defined indicators, this program can sort sentiment. The public’s attitude to the subject under consideration may be better understood with the findings of this sentiment analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Individuals’ attitudes on social media are greatly influenced by actors who play crucial positions in a network. According to Jin et al. (2025) highly central people play a pivotal role as network opinion leaders. Opinions inside the network are greatly influenced by the presence of these individuals. Based on their connections to other actors or the amount of information they provide, this research ranks network actors to find the most popular ones. Additionally, this study will examine actors who function as opinion leaders within the discourse under investigation.

This study examines three aspects of

centrality, namely degree centrality (DC) to measure the level of connectivity of actors in the network, closeness centrality (CC) to see the extent of closeness between actors in the network, and betweenness centrality (BC) to identify actors who function as connectors or information bridges in accordance with the provisions of Graph Theory (Carnia et al., 2021). Quoted from Bakry & Nurislaminingsih (2023), there are several formulas for finding degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality. Although the calculations are performed automatically using Gephi software, these formulas need to be discussed so that the origin of the calculations is known.

$$C_D(v) = \frac{d(v)}{n - 1} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

The above formula is used to calculate degree centrality in a network. Degree centrality is a measure that shows how many direct connections an actor has in the network (Carnia et al., 2021). The formula uses the letters d and n to denote the number of players in the network and the number of links or connections that each actor has. Degree centrality measures the number of connections between nodes in a network; a greater value indicates more connections.

Degree centrality is an important metric in Graph Theory for finding the most connected actors (Bondy & Murty, 2008). People tend to focus on the most central actors or see them as nodes with a lot of power when it comes to the flow of information. Accounts that get or create

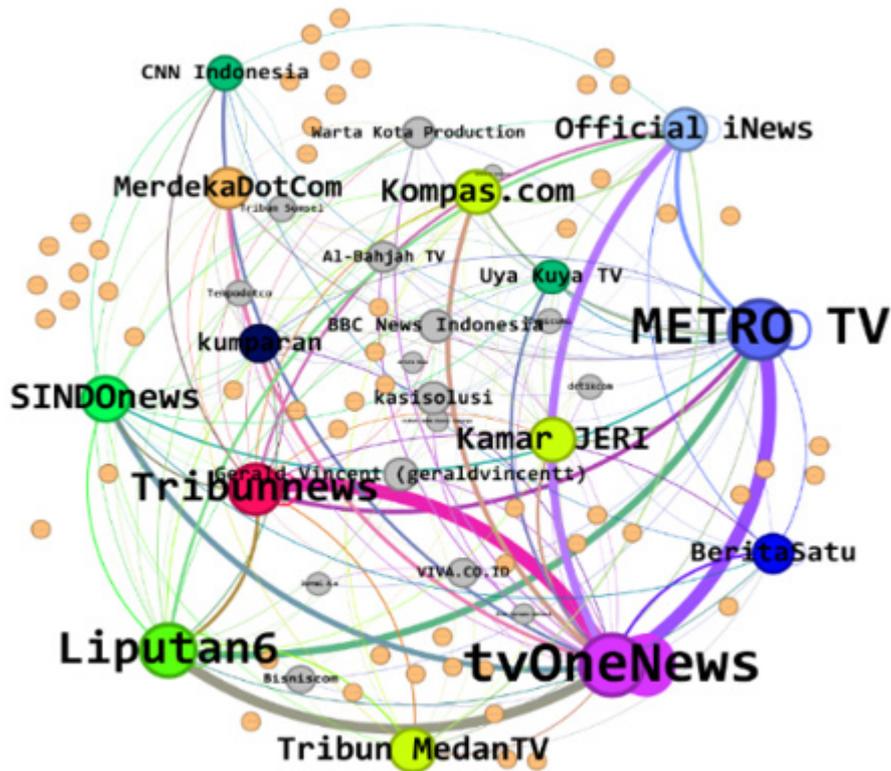
the most reactions, like comments or answers, on social media sites like YouTube tend to be the most important characters. In order to find out who in the examined network might initiate a conversation or be the primary source of information, determining degree centrality is a good initial step.

$$C_C(v) = \frac{n - 1}{\sum D_{ij}} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Moreover, a closeness centrality metric may be used to quantify the degree of proximity between nodes in a network. An actor's proximity to other nodes in the same network is a measure of its centrality. According to Carnia et al. (2021), this metric allows researchers to determine the best and quickest ways for information to spread throughout the network.

$$C_B(v) = \frac{\delta_{ij} P_K}{\delta_{IJ} (n^2 - 3n - 2)} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

One way to find out who the influential nodes are in a network is to look at their betweenness centrality. The most effective and strategic methods for people to share information are identified by this kind of centrality, which is why it is so crucial. Mapping betweenness centrality is an essential tool in social network research for assessing how well players interact within the existing information flow. Carnia et al. (2021) state that improving network analysis, particularly in understanding the dynamics of information propagation, requires identifying important individuals using



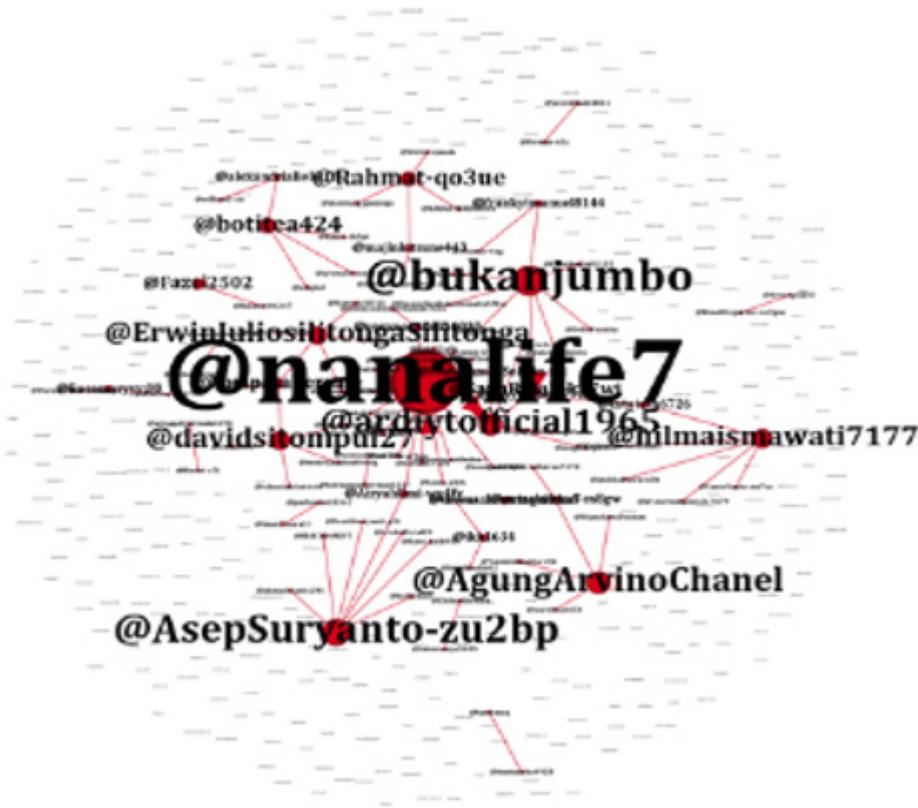
Sources: Research Results, 2025
Figure 2 YouTube Channel Network

betweenness centrality. Data for this research came from YouTube itself, namely from the YouTube Data Tools. The data was analyzed in a way that allowed us to see how different channels within the “incest fantasy” group were talking about the subject. There were 159 edges, or connections between nodes in the network, as a consequence of the processing. Figure 2 shows a network representation that describes the analysis findings.

Based on the network analysis results, only one main community has formed, surrounded by several single actors in orange (isolates). This finding indicates that not all channels discussing the “fantasi sedarah” community are connected to or closely related to other actors in

the network. In other words, several channels stand alone without forming strong bonds with other channels.

Based on the degree centrality calculation, the tvOneNews channel (CD = 27; CC = 0.88; CB = 0.022) is the actor with the highest popularity in the network. This is also supported by the large number of videos (N = 21) related to the topic uploaded by this channel. This position is followed by METRO TV (CD = 26; CC = 0.85; CB = 0.014) and Liputan6 (CD = 22; CC = 0.76; CB = 0.006). These results confirm that the three channels are the focal points and have the widest connectivity for disseminating information related to the discourse under study. In line with the research by Jin et. al. (2025)



Sources: Research Results, 2025

Figure 3 YouTube Comment Network

and Carnia et. al. (2021), highly central actors can influence audience opinions. Therefore, the YouTube channel tvOneNews will be the primary actor analyzed in depth.

The tvOneNews channel is a mainstream Indonesian media channel that ranks third among top online media brands (26%) according to the Reuters Institute (2025) first in the top offline media brands category (39%) and with high public trust (60%). This makes it highly likely that this media outlet can influence public opinion more than others. Regarding content or news related to the “incest fantasy” community, tvOneNews has uploaded a total of 21 pieces of content. To understand how audiences interact with this content, one piece with the most views was selected. The basis for selecting this content

was its high view count, as high view counts are an important factor in attracting audience attention (Morgan & Lampe, 2014)

After collecting comment data from this content, a total of 536 nodes and 89 edges were obtained. Although the number of comments was relatively low, this content had been viewed over 108,735 times. This content, which lasts less than 5 minutes, contains information about the blocking of the “incest fantasy” community on the Facebook platform. The audience interaction within it is very interesting and warrants further research. Murthy & Sharma (2019) explains that comments on the YouTube platform are often used to express emotions, both positive and negative. By further researching the comment section, the polarization of audience sentiment

Table 1 Key Actors in the Comments Section

Centrality	Actor	Value
Degree Centrality	@nanalife7	18
	@bukanjumbo	8
	@ardiytoofficial1965	7
	@AsepSuryanto-zu2bp	7
Closeness Centrality	@SapaRidah-kz7wi	1,0
	@kompasalternate	1,0
	@alexandrialie1818	1,0
	@frankymanuel8144	1,0
Betweenness Centrality	@veranomanila6010	0,000003

Source: Research Results, 2025

and the central actors can be identified. The following are the results of the analysis of the content titled “Grup FB Fantasi Sedarah Bikin Heboh, Komdigi Blokir Akses | Kabar Petang tvOne” on the tvOneNews YouTube channel.

In the network visualization above, there is one main community surrounded by several smaller communities. In addition, several individual comments are not connected to other actors and do not form a network (i.e., isolated). The actor @nanalife7 occupies a central position in the network, as indicated by the node’s size, which is larger than that of other actors.

Although @nanalife7 is the most central actor in the network, he does not show a high level of closeness with other actors. Actors such as @SapaRidah-kz7wi, @kompasalternate, @alexandrialie1818, and @frankymanuel8144

actually have better closeness centrality (CC = 1.0). Meanwhile, @veranomanila6010 occupies a different position, serving as the primary connector in the network with the highest betweenness centrality (CB = 0.000003).

Differences in central actors based on degree, closeness, and betweenness centrality indicate that each type of centrality represents a distinct role within the network (Latora et al., 2017). Degree centrality indicates the actor with the most direct connections; closeness centrality indicates the actor closest in distance to all other actors; and betweenness centrality describes the actor acting as a connector between communication pathways.

Put differently, individuals with a large number of connections aren’t always the most effective means of disseminating information,

and they aren't necessarily the ones who bring together various groups within the network (Latora et al., 2017). According to the results, @nanalife7 is well connected to other nodes in the network because of her high degree of centrality. Despite its popularity, it is not the most effective means of disseminating information because to its low proximity centrality value. Its remote location from other performers is the reason behind this. Conversely, those who are closer to other actors—such as @SapaRidah-kz7wi, @kompasalternate, @alexandrialie1818, and @frankymanuel8144—are better at making information spread.

Surprisingly, despite the modest number, the greatest betweenness centrality shows that @veranomanila6010 plays a critical role in keeping the network connected. The lack of intercommunity connections and the community network's own insular nature suggest that a single actor controls the network. This is in line with what we would expect from a comment area, since Ksiazek et al. (2016) found that reactionary interactions predominate over productive talks. This means that most YouTube viewers only react emotionally rather than participating in the conversations taking place inside the videos themselves. An example of this pattern in action would be a network where nodes are mostly autonomous and do not collaborate with one another.

Data also shows that there is only a 2 node diameter in the network. Based on these results, it seems like the network is dense enough to facilitate the efficient distribution

of information. Here, tvOneNews is the main information source that viewers can rely on. Users who leave comments on YouTube videos have access to a wealth of information due to the high network density. Since it is unfiltered news and doesn't go on for more than five minutes, the details are crystal obvious.

Additionally, this circumstance affects the emerging pattern of emotion diffusion. The opinions expressed in comments, whether they good, negative, or neutral, have the potential to quickly propagate and impact the perspectives of other participants in a dense network with a limited diameter (Wahyu et al., 2022). This provides further evidence that the pattern of sentiment distribution within a conversation is strongly correlated with the pace of information flow.

When looking at the studied YouTube footage through the lens of sentiment analysis, one can see that the comments are quite divided. Sensitive topics are discussed in the material, which prompts viewers to react. There are three types of comments: those that are sympathetic

Table 2 Polarization of Sentiment in Comment

No	Sentiment	F	%
1	Negative	5	0,86
2	Neutral	332	56,46
3	Positive	251	42,68
	Total	588	100.0

Sources: Research Results, 2025

to the victim, those that are neutral and not critical, and those who are critical and take a stand with the offender.

Table 2 shows that out of all the YouTube video material studied, the most common kind of remark was one with no clear emotion (N=332). Nonetheless, there was evidence that the majority of neutral responses lean toward positive emotion, according to the researchers. This is proven by the abundance of non-religious remarks that contain religious phrases like “Astaghfirullahaladzim” and “The end of the world is near,” which, when put into context, express worry and disapproval of the stated deeds.

On the other hand, the majority of the supportive comments voiced the audience’s outrage and displeasure about the sexual assault case involving members of the “incest fantasy” community. According to Mondragon et al. (2022) and many victims do not disclose their testimony. This situation changed, when in France in mid-January 2021, the #MeTooIncest movement emerged, and thousands of victims began to reveal the abuse they had suffered as children. Objective: To analyze the discourse on Twitter regarding this hashtag to understand how incest abuse has been dealt with through social media debate. In so doing, we expected to identify the main elements that could explain how people have symbolically constructed and engaged with childhood sexual abuse in general and with incest abuse in particular. Participants and setting: In total, 20,556 tweets with the hashtag #MeTooIncest written in French were

selected by streaming API from January 14 to February 15, 2021. Methods: Their content was analyzed by lexical analysis using Iramuteq software (Reinert method, social media represents a watershed moment when people finally breach society’s “law of silence.” This is in line with their findings. The online community as a whole believes that these kinds of things shouldn’t happen, therefore they band together to make the problem go viral. When news stories go viral, people pay greater attention to incest incidents in their communities because the information gets out there. As a result, the problem becomes a topic of public discussion in comment sections, which in turn causes online speech to become more polarized. Expressing solidarity with the victims and disapproval of the offenders, these statements are often expressed via harsh language.

“Be careful, this is not just incest but also pedophilia. Before blocking it, you should first track down who created the group... throw them in jail.” @nanalife7

These remarks express solidarity with the victims and a strong denunciation of the criminals. Additionally, there are comments that do not express any bias and remain impartial. Such unbiased remarks often touch on sensitive religious topics or go off-topic. What follows is a statement that exemplifies the neutral sentiment kind.

“Indonesian Golden Era’s (Indonesia Emas), Gimbran” @kahpikahpi1476

Statements that legitimize the observed conduct from moral and religious views are

often seen in comments classed as negative emotion. There are performers who have gone on record saying they think this kind of thing is natural and have even attributed it to their faith.

“Wasn’t it Adam and Eve in the beginning? It is okay to be related.” @ZhikaelArnain

Perspectives influence society’s polarization, which persists in the end. This schism in opinion reveals that some people in society think the situation is normal and typical, while others are totally against it, saying that it’s abnormal behavior. Different people see the internet in different ways, which means it can now be a platform for discussion that highlights different points of view and reflects changes in social values. But it’s obvious that many people, notably the victims’ relatives, suffer as a result of this occurrence. Aside from reflecting the unsettling practice of incest, the rise of the “incest fantasy” community exposes aberrant thought patterns and desires that go counter to societal norms and ideals. The fact that this community even exists demonstrates how the internet has become a platform for fringe organizations to rally around, which in turn has increased the volume of conversation that might muddy the waters between free speech and the legitimacy of illegal actions.

The negative comments made by @ZhikaelArnain clearly show opposition to the information presented by the media (tvOneNews). Drawing on religious views and beliefs, @ZhikaelArnain attempts to normalize the existing incestuous behavior. Interestingly, these negative comments elicit a single counter-

narrative that shares the same framework of thought.

“The genes of Adam and Eve’s children are still complex and dense, while our generation has been divided, differing between races, so the structure is simple... This does not mean that because Adam and Eve married their children in the past, it is now permissible to have incestuous relationships...” @fahmisatya5655

This response proves that the community that has formed (with a shared perception) also has “guardians” who actively confront and delegitimize counter-narratives. These counter-narratives also use beliefs and religion to argue that @ZhikaelArnain’s argument is wrong.

Ultimately, this phenomenon is inseparable from the media’s role, as per the Agenda-Setting Theory. The content uploaded by tvOneNews not only brought this issue into the public eye but also framed it in such a way that rejection or criticism of the community became a logical stance for the audience (Kim et al., 2024). This framing directs the majority of the audience to remain neutral yet lean toward a positive stance, meaning they agree to reject. When the public as a whole supports the media’s predetermined agenda, it serves as a platform for demonstrating social unity (Mondragon et al., 2022) and many victims do not disclose their testimony. This situation changed, when in France in mid-January 2021, the #MeTooIncest movement emerged, and thousands of victims began to reveal the abuse they had suffered as children. Objective: To analyze the discourse on Twitter regarding this hashtag to understand

how incest abuse has been dealt with through social media debate. In so doing, we expected to identify the main elements that could explain how people have symbolically constructed and engaged with childhood sexual abuse in general and with incest abuse in particular. Participants and setting: In total, 20,556 tweets with the hashtag #MeTooIncest written in French were selected by streaming API from January 14 to February 15, 2021. Methods: Their content was analyzed by lexical analysis using Iramuteq software (Reinert method).

In addition, the most frequently used terms in the comments should be examined in order to get a more thorough comprehension of developing sentiment patterns. By analyzing the word-frequency distribution, we may learn which topics pique the audience's attention and how they interpret the concerns presented. In line with Alperstein et al. (2023), researchers may learn about the audience's emotional tendencies and how they frame events by looking at the most frequently used phrases in a study.

According to the statistics, out of all the words used in the comments area of the YouTube videos that were analyzed, the term "group" appeared 78 times. As the case's central emphasis, this term refers to members of the "incest fantasy" group. A number of instances of the term "group" suggest that the target demographic views this online community as a well-organized network with strong ties to Facebook in particular. This demonstrates that the comment network is aware of the existence

of a genuine, although restricted, online community.

Also, 74 people in the crowd used the term "arrested" many times to show how angry and disgusted they were with the criminals. The term is used in a very bad way, and many people are demanding that the perpetrators be arrested and punished right now. Other frequently used phrases in the comments include "people" (N = 49) and "block" (N = 59). The phrase "block" conveys the audience's desire that the Facebook group known as "incest fantasy" be investigated and its members imprisoned, in addition to removing their access. When referring to community members who are the center of public criticism, the word "people" is more often used. Observing this trend reveals that comments often call for specific measures to be taken against the community and individuals accountable, in addition to voicing views.

Research shows that the network formed by the comments on the YouTube video under consideration has a somewhat narrow breadth and a rather dense structure of connections. This outcome exemplifies the ease and speed with which information and emotion traveled throughout the network. Word frequency analysis shows that the audience often utilizes phrases like "arrested," "blocked," and "group," which indicate the issue's emphasis. This suggests that the target demographic is familiar with the "incest fantasy" subculture.

While the majority of comments condemn the perpetrators, the polarization of feeling shows that there are different opinions among

the public. When taken as a whole, these results provide light on the ways in which online communication techniques and network design impact the dynamics of public opinion and sentiment polarization in reaction to delicate social problems.

CONCLUSION

The way people talk to each other has evolved due to digital revolution. Not only can people stay in touch with one another via social media, but it's also the go-to place for researching topics and joining online debates. Social concerns may be debated and disseminated en masse via internet media, as shown with the creation of the "incest fantasy" community phenomena. There has been a great deal of public discourse and response to this issue, especially on YouTube, since it is seen as a departure from societal standards and values.

We set out to find the most popular and active YouTube channels talking about the "incest fantasy" group on Facebook by doing this research. According to the survey, the most comments about material about this problem can be found on the tvOneNews channel. As the most influential node in the communication network, @nanalife7 was pivotal in shaping the discourse around fantasy communities by bringing together different discussions and guiding the flow of thought. The polarization of opinions is driven by user-to-user chain reactions, which impact the creation of sentiment in networks.

There is a divide in opinion between those who reject the problem and those who rationalize it, even though neutral emotion is more frequent. The boundaries of polarization in the digital public sphere are defined by patterns of message dissemination, repetitive word choices, and interactions between network actors. These factors also influence the direction of discourse.

Findings from this research highlight the importance of online communication network architecture in shaping public sentiment on delicate social topics like fantasy communities. Relationship patterns among comment platform users demonstrate that online discussion spaces facilitate the acceleration of collective sentiment creation, initiate dynamic discussions, and encourage polarization; they are more than just places for the exchange of opinions. A problem's trajectory, reception, and social standing are all affected by factors such as the structure of relevant networks, the roles played by influential individuals, and the norms of public discourse.

Both theoretically and practically, this study's results have significant ramifications. In terms of academic rigor, this research proves that sentiment analysis and SNA work well together to probe the shifting tides of online public opinion, even on touchy subjects. By shedding light on the dynamics of user connections and the expression of emotions in online discourse, this work has the potential to enhance the field of digital communication studies. This study sheds light on the production and dissemination of social concerns in the

digital public sphere, which is useful for media practitioners, lawmakers, and management of digital platforms. Information and content management may be approached with greater strategy if key players and comment patterns have been identified. In addition, this study uncovers counter-narratives inside tvOneNews by indirectly examining its framing impacts.

One limitation of this research is that it only analyses a particular piece of YouTube video material. So long as the study is concentrated on the communication network that forms inside the comment area, we should be good to go. While this is certainly a drawback of the study, it does raise the possibility that future studies may go further into the material to be studied, perhaps by using a larger sample size of two or five videos to facilitate generalizations. Additional future work might broaden the scope to include analysis of audience distribution patterns and the application of additional applicable theories; but, for the time being, the emphasis is only on networks and sentiment.

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