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Emotion Verbs Of “Hate” in Hate Speech Through Social Media

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Abstract

Every citizen has a right to express his opinion even in social media. However, some people use social media to express negative meaning, including hate speech. Hate speech may cause hatred and attack both individual and community honor. The expression of hate is associated with the emotion verbs semantically in linguistics. Dealing with linguistics, there are some problems to conduct the research. The purpose is to investigate the emotion verbs of hate used semantically. In this case, emotion verbs of hate used in people’s speech through social media which provoke publics, insult each other, mutually hostile, harm and destroy the nation and the state itself.. The method is descriptive to clarify semantically a case study of emotion verbs found in people’s speech. The data taken from the social media such as Facebook and Instagram. The results found there are some responses of using emotion verbs of hate. Hate itself may refer to angry, annoyed, disgusted, etc. By the research, it can be concluded that emotion verbs of hate are the term of anger which might refer to violent, raging, irritated, upset, disturbed, offend, and hostile.

Keywords: emotion verbs; hate; hate speech; social media

1. Introduction

Being free to express anything is an absolute human rights of Indonesian people as stated in the constitutions of 1945. The freedom of having such expression both verbal and non-verbal does not mean freedom in any limitation but it is the act of responsibility to follow the laws and norms in a state. Unless, it would lead to a speech of hatred namely hate speech. Besides, the growth of technology is not only well-known to give some positive effects but it also negative ones such as the appearance of various types of violations, infightings and even crimes including hate speech. Hate speech is an action which currently requires a lot of attention and strict counter handling in which conditions have not been regulated in Indonesi but there are many effects arising from hate speech such as isolation, violence, discrimination, to the most severe, the extermination of certain groups. (Harefa, Syahrin & Mulyadi: 2017). The existence of hate speech is expanding because of the encouragement of advances in digital technology that enables everyone to share and to actively produce much information. Technology also casts opinions and responses to everything in cyberspace. Until now there have been many cases of hate speech posted in social media whose the actors come from some various backgrounds namely politicians, employees, educators, religious leaders and others.

Hate speech which is carried out through social media raises polemic among people. In one case, it is an expression of someone’s outporing. On the other hand, it may trigger crime, hostility and discordance between groups or individuals. (Sugiarti: 2017). Consequently, Siregar & Putri (2017) argue that tolerance in society is now difficult to find because many parts of community incite hatre towards individuals and groups which is better known as hate speech itself by utilizing some issues such as religion, law, politics, linguistics and even other disciplines. Commonly, a person might affect himself not others but if it could happen to influence others, it means the influence comes from the expressions made. Moreover, these expressions set up some events that it is necessary to take in serious way and to listen. Then, it could necessary to react whether the words express in positive views or negative meanings. Hateful and harmful opinions or statements through individuals and groups should be countered, unless those could be gradually accepted. Even in words, those could be devices to change the attitudes, norms and prohibition.

In years, there are increasing sites in social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and other various social media. In any happenings in the world, most people often contribute themselves to give the responses through issues in any perspectives including religion, politics, law, etc. In that case, they have less consciousness to realize that a few words poured in social media could be the ideas to threat someone's view becoming hatred feeling. In addition, sometimes users of social media are not wisely to express their opinions. They use harsh words and put those opinions as the freedom to have speech in any cases regardless the true meaning of the words however there are set of rules regulated. Trespassing the freedom of expressing any ideas without knowing the rules and norms lead to worst consequences for himself. (Sugiarti: 2017). Speaking of hate speech, it is a crime in the forms of insulting, unpleasant acts, provoking, inciting, spreading hoax and all acts of discriminating, violencing, hostilizing through social conflicts. Some aspects of the occurrence of hate speech are ethnics, religion, intergroup, gender, creed, etc. This act can be done through campaign activities, banners, lecturings, social networks, demonstrations, printing electronic media and also pamphlets showing. (Sugiarti: 2017). Ethics in the online world today need to be upheld to prevent the occurrence of crime and even greater violences, given the online world has become an important part of the communication and information infrastructure, more and more parties are abusing cyberspace to spread their displeasure about something concerning ethnicity, religion and race. (Febriyani, 2018).

There were some cases concerning hate speech in Indonesia. One of them was hate speech in insulting Police Chief, Tito Karnavian. A user insulted him by writing some captions in Facebook and shared that was done by Ali Amin Said, a honorary teacher at one of Mts, Penengah of South Lampung and works also as an Umroh travel agent. Other was done by Ratna Sarumpaet in the case of insulting Mr. President of RI nowadays, Joko Widodo to make society feel hatred right before preparing the President Election in 2019. She also had some hoax statements to blame some people who were in the side of Jokowi's who should be responsible for her accident in order to provoke and searching for his rival supporters, Mr. Prabowo. Phenomenon of hate speech is something that needs to be understood by all people in Indonesia. By showing some cases of hate speech that become the issues to potentially erode the diversity in Indonesia. Ethnic, religion, racial and intergroup (SARA) elements are being rolled out as the propaganda media for the interests of certain parties. This condition is of concerning to Mr. President, Joko Widodo who stressed that Indonesian people must keep maintaining the diversity and build up the solidarity with the variety backgrounds. Mr. President's statement is a true form of attitude towards the dynamic which are sweeping the nationalism today.

Commonly, hate speech has a concept of emotion verbs. It is universally unaccepted to human rights. Many people claimed that they could identify hate speech as they see it. But actually, the criteria for doing so are complicated. In that case, there should a key concept to understand which one speech could be stated as hate speech or even the responses of someone's speech might refer to hate speech. It is necessarily to see the whole speech through the concepts of linguistics. This approach would clarify whether the speech contains hatred arguments or opinions or not. In microlinguistics, any words or lexemes could have their own meanings. This way refers to semantics which the study of meanings in words. The analysis of linguistics may give very much contribution to some disciplines so that is why linguists never ends to clarify language as long as the intention of what is being discussed could be understood by any speakers.

Avoiding bad things happens in terms of religion, culture, politics and even laws because of the occurrence of hate speech, it is one of the goals in linguistics. Widely, linguistics may open up the gate between itself and other disciplines to work together from the phenomenon throughout in the world especially in studying languages. Commonly, hate speech has a concept of emotion verbs. It is universally unaccepted to human rights. Many people claimed that they could identify hate speech as they see it. But actually, the criteria for doing so are complicated. In that case, there should a key concept to understand which one speech could be stated as hate speech or even the responses of someone's speech might refer to hate speech. It is necessarily to see the whole speech through the concepts of linguistics. This approach would clarify whether the speech contains hatred arguments or opinions or not. In microlinguistics, any words or lexemes could have their own meanings. This way refers to semantics which the study of meanings in words. The analysis of linguistics may give very much contribution to some disciplines so that is why linguists never ends to clarify language as long as the intention of what is being discussed could be understood by any speakers.

In the most literal meaning, Goleman (1999) defines emotions as an activity or upheaval of thoughts, feelings, and passions, in every circumstances great mental or overflowing. Emotion also refers to a feeling and special thoughts of a person, a biological state and a series of tendencies to act. Morgan (1995) defines that emotion verbs are the words used to label verbal action and to illustrate emotion expressed by each individuals. Emotion verbs might be divided into some parts namely, (1) anger: violent, raging, hateful, angry, irritated, upset, disturbed, offensive, and hostile perhaps the greatest violence and hatred; (2) sadness: sad, gloomy, melancholy, self-love, lonely, rejected, hopeless, and severe depression; (3) fear: anxiety, fear, nervousness, worry, cautious, very scared, worried, alert, uneasy, horrified, to be afraid and wry; (4) enjoyment: happy, light, satisfied, cheerful, proud, pleasure, amazed, enchanted, fulfilled, very happy; (5) love: acceptance, friendship, trust, kindness, closenes, devotion, respect and love; (6) shock: shocked, amazed and stunned; (7) annoyed: Emotion verbs themselves are the combination of three semantical elements namely, feeling, mind, and body. Emotion is an experience of feeling in the body or more precisely in the heart, human. That experience arises when people think actually think about certain situations. For example, people can talk about "nausea", a feeling

of fullness, or pain but people can talk about emotion of nausea, emotion of satiety, poignant because all feelings are related to mind (Mulyadi, 2015).

Related to the topic discussed, the problems and purposes are (1) to find out emotion verbs of “hate” in hate speech through social media as well as in the synthesis of (Goleman: 1999) that emotion verbs in cognitive perspective happen in terms of the argumen feels something because it is related to think of something.

2. Research Method

Referring to Saukko (2003) that a study is not aimed at establishing consensus. However, a study that presents a variety of experiences for highlighting the complexity that could be both, namely empowering or weakening (disempowerment) elements of the discourse. As a method, the upheaval of social media is presented for analysis vertical, then this study tries to explore horizontally with real life experiences users in the context of social media. This study adopted Saukko’s methodological framework not only stop at the text and the context but is associated with the real life experiences because with self reflection, a person’s empirical experiences can be very different from the others and all this is outside the experiences of the researchers. This paper raises several cases related to the issues of hate speech which had become a conversation warm in cyberspace.

3. Result and Discussion

In general, todays society can be said to be ‘spoiled’ by the internet through Web 2.0 technology can be used to communicate individually or in social networks. Social media like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are proven very useful for users who want to be involved in a debate, to mobilize, and organize over politics, religion, law, and even culture goals. The internet is a central institution of the public atmosphere for the people who focus on the news and political discussio. (Dahlgreen: 2013).

Furthermore, in analyzing the data based on the theory of Goleman (1995), emotion verbs of “hate” are categorized into anger emotion verbs which may refer to some perspectives, namely violent, raging, irritated, upset, disturbed, offense, and hostile. In this case, the emotion verbs of “hate” used in hate speech through social media are shown in the following table.

Table 1. Emotion Verbs of “Hate” and Meanings

No.	Hate Speeches	Meanings						
		V	R	I	U	D	O	H
1.	<i>Aku meminta THR di tahun ini bukan berupa uang !!!_(i). Aku meminta THR yaitu : 5 nyawa artis lelaki, 100+ nyawa polisi, 100+ nyawa jenderal, 1 nyawa joko widodo, 3000+ nyawa manusia biasa_(o). Semoga THR aku di jabah Allah ta’ala (Amin)_(u).</i>			√	√		√	
2.	<i>Kalian bangga punya PRESIDEN_(i) bermuka norak_(d) seperti ini ? Binatang_(v) ini JOKOWIDODO_(o) bukan MANUSIA_(v). Haram bagiku kalau aku mati karena kau_(h) ! PRESIDEN PEPEK_(v) nya kau hihi.</i>	√		√		√	√	√
3.	<i>Pengkhianat_(i) bangsa, pengkhianat_(i) negara, pengkhianat_(i) rakyat kamu Jokowi_(o). Kalau kamu ketemu Jokowi, kamu buka celananya itu_(v), jangan-jangan haid_(v) Jokowi itu, kayaknya banci_(v) itu. Kalo ada kamu disini kemarin yang pilih dia_(h), tanggung jawab dunia akherat_(r) kamu, tukang mebel_(d) kamu pilih jadi presiden_(u) begitu jadinya.</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.	<i>(Nemu foto nih... Lihat si kodok berdoa_(d). Perhatikan baik-baik, itu masjid apa kelenteng_(r), berdoa kok di foto_(i) segala.</i>		√	√		√		
5.	<i>LADY GAGALLL ...MADE IN CHINA_(r). SEMOGA GA KE KAMPUNGKU...!!! ORA BUTUH_(h) !! LAGI PULA SAYANG</i>		√		√	√		√

<i>KALAU PAKAIAN ADAT DIPAKAI_(r) PEMIMPIN YANG HANYA JANJI KOSONG_(d)...PENIPU RAKYAT_(u).</i>						
6.	<i>Jangan-jangan ini cuma dramanya si wir_(h), buat pengalihan isu saat menjelang pelantikan_(d), tapi kalau memang benar ada penusukan, mudah-mudahan si penusuknya baik-baik saja dan selamat dari amukan polisi_(o), buat yg ditusuk semoga lancar kematiannya_(v).</i>	√			√	√
7.	<i>Ketika da'i jamaah tabligh menghalalkan musik_(r) dan diikuti oleh si jahil_(i) ini, itulah kenapa banyak artis yang hijrah tapi salah masuk kamar_(u), malah kena syubhat jamaah tabligh yg sesat_(d).</i>	√	√	√	√	
8.	<i>Pokoknya kalian harus kena tsunami_(i). woy kawan-kawan jangan kalian donasi_(h) untuk kalianda ya_(r). biarin aja dia orang rata ya_(i).</i>	√				√
9.	<i>Kita berani karena kita benar, kalau kita salah kita ke Arab_(u), (d).</i>				√	√
10.	<i>Rosulullah adalah perempuan_(v), tidak ada dalil yang mengatakan bahwa ia adalah laki-laki_(o). Jangan coba-coba kalian mengelak bahwa rosulullah itu perempuan_(h). Di akhir jaman yang tahu seluruh akhir jaman itu hanya satu orang adalah ISA bukan ASI_(r).</i>	√	√			√
11.	<i>Siapa saja yang mendukung penista agama_(h) adalah bajingan yang perlu diludahi_(v) mukanya.</i>	√				√
12.	<i>Iri melihat mereka lahir di keluarga yang dimanjain orangtuanya kaya_(i), apapun diturutin, beda sama orangtuaku_(u), harus ditendang dulu baru nurut_(v). Dibentak cuma bisa mewek_(d) alasan sakit lah, pusing lah, linu lah, kalau memang udah penyakitan kenapa ga sekalian mati ibu_(v).</i>	√		√	√	√
13.	<i>Mudah-mudahan manusia_(i) biadab ini matinya gak diterima bumi_(v), manusia terkutuk laknatullah_(v). (andijabir/akun warga)</i>	√		√		√
14.	<i>Islam itu binatang_(r). Jika ada yang mengatakan islam itu ajaran yang benar dari Allah, maka orang tersebut sudah musuh dari Allah_(h). Sebab islam lahir karena setan benci kepada kebenaran_(i), (d). Waspadalah. Jika ada keluarga yang sudah pemeluk islam, sebaiknya dibunuh atau dibakar sekalian_(o). Islam agama binatang_(v) tanpa terkecuali. (Gious Nainggolan/Facebook user)</i>	√	√	√		√
15.	<i>Sekarang zaman PKI_(u), kita teriak sedikit pasti bacok_(h). Awas jangan suka bilang ndeso nanti ketularan Kaesang jelek_(h).</i>				√	√

Terms:

V: violent

U: upset

H: hostile

R: raging

D: disturbed

I: irritated

O: offensive

Related to the table, some representative explanations also necessarily clarified the data which are to identify the emotion verbs of "hate" in some perspectives such as symbolized in the table previously.

- *Pengkhianat* (i) bangsa, *pengkhianat* (i) negara, *pengkhianat* (i) rakyat kamu Jokowi. Kalau kamu ketemu Jokowi, kamu buka celananya itu (o), jangan-jangan *haid* (v) Jokowi itu, kayaknya *banci* (v) itu. Kalo ada kamu disini kemarin yang pilih dia (h), tanggung jawab dunia akherat(r) kamu, tukang mebel(d) kamu pilih jadi presiden(u) begitu jadinya.

This statements led to hate speech in using some words which meant to be “hate” in terms of violent, raging, irritated, upset, disturbed, offense, and hostile. It was pointed to Mr. President, Joko Widodo. It belongs to Habib Bahar Bin Smith. He appointed Mr. President as the traitor to the nation of Indonesia. The word “traitor” means a form of resentment because he actually was not satisfied with the the leadership of Mr. President, Joko Widodo. He also defamed Mr. President with the “menstruation” to swear the “sissy” to the number one person in Indonesia. Those words are insulting, violating and taboo. He provoked people of Indonesia to hostile Mr. President by using the word “kalau ada kamu disini yang kemarin pilih dia” to ask for a responsibility chosing Joko Widodo as the president but the raging word occurred when he was saying afterlife responsibility to the word “tanggung jawab akherat” in religious value. Then, he ended the statement by mocking and saying “tukang mebel” or a furniture man.

- *Siapa saja yang mendukung penista agama*(h) adalah *bajingan yang perlu diludahi*(v) mukanya.

An artist, Ahmad Dhani became a suspect because he was considered to spread hatred towards certain groups through his account in Twitter. His tweets whose tone is considered to be inciting and hateful toward’s Ahok supporters. This way, he stated that anyone sho supports a religious defender is a bastard, a scoundrel who needs to be spitting on their faces. The word “*siapa saja yang mendukung penista agama*” is a term to mutually hostile as the impact of being annoyed with the defender, Ahok. He also uttered the rude and taboo words of “*bajingan yang perlu diludahi mukanya*” which is as the form of violating anybody.

- *Jangan-jangan ini cuma dramanya si wir*(h), *buat pengalihan isu saat menjelang pelantikan*(d), *tapi kalau memang benar ada penusukan, mudah-mudahan si penusuknya baik-baik saja*(o) dan selamat dari amukan polisi, *buat yg ditusuk semoga lancar kematiannya*(v).

The most recent example is the hate speech of three wives of TNI soldiers. They were conspired to give a cynical responses about a stabbing of the Minister for Political, Law and Security Affairs, Mr. Wiranto in Mendes, Pandeglang Banten on 10th October, 2019 in Facebook. The wife of a TNI member had been reported to police beause it spread opinions by uploading slanderous, disrespectful, and hateful comments. By stating “ *jangan-jangan ini Cuma dramanya si wir*” has a meaning to hostile Mr. Wiranto because she was trying to provoke anyone and at the same time she was expecting that the Minister was dead after the incident with her harsh statement “*buat yang ditusuk semoga lancar kematiannya*”.

- *Pokoknya kalian harus kena tsunami*(i), *woy kawan-kawan jangan kalian donasi*(h) untuk kalianda ya(t), *biarin aja dia orang rata* ya(i).

This case comes from a couple of teenagers who did live video on Instagram in the car. This video became viral after showing the man was saying a hatred speech. The statement and his action were considered racism towards people in Kalianda who suffered after the a disaster, tsunami. Without any particular reason, this man had the ignorance of legal rules after spouting hatred through social media. There is also a tendency for being individualism towards the utterances because he provoke anybody not to donate anything to Kalianda.

- *Islam itu binatang*(v). *Jika ada yang mengatakan islam itu ajaran yang benar dari Allah, maka orang tersebut sudah musuh dari Allah*(h). *Sebab islam lahir karena setan benci kepada kebenaran*(i), (d). *Waspadalah. Jika ada keluarga yang yang sudah pemeluk islam, sebaiknya dibunuh atau dibakar sekalian*(o). *Islam agama binatang*(v) tanpa terkecuali. (Gious Nainggolan/Facebook user).

Another case was a Facebook user named Gious Nainggolan by issuing a hate speech which contained the dominant elements of emotion verbs of hate on social media after the case of Habib Bahar Bin Smith through his account . This speech is truly offensive against Islam. He looked very racist toward Moslems by discriminating, deliberately humiliating and insulting Islam. In addition, calls for hostility to rage word “*binatang*” was said and assumed that user was aware of rules and law of social media misused. It also exploited the negative side of religious individualism in Indonesia and were judged to be no feeling of fear anything he had done.

- *Iri melihat mereka lahir di keluarga yang dimanjain orangtuanya kaya*(i), *apapun diturutin, beda sama orangtuaku*(u), *harus ditendang dulu baru nurut*(v). *Dibentak cuma bisa mewek*(d) alasan sakit lah, pusing lah, linu lah, kalau memang udah penyakitan *kenapa ga sekalian mati ibu*(v). The last representative sample was a hate speech from the closest environment,

that is family relationship because there is a deep disappointment felt by a daughter towards her mother who was considered unfairly giving a form of affection, love. It was done by expressing her emotional feeling of hate from the disappointment, unhappy born in a poor life to supply all needs. Besides, the expression of annoyance for being tired of taking care her mother was also pointed out to rage, rude, and violent by saying “*ditandang dulu baru nurut*” and “*kenapa ga sekalian mati, ibu*”. There was a several factors such as lack of moral, lack of support from the surroundings. Therefore, the utterance of hatred turns out to be able not only to attack anyone externally but also internally.

This article has examined the upheaval the social media because the presence of hate speech which limits human freedom of opinion to cast emotion verbs of hate as the criticism as the active users by expression their opinions. Those hate speeches are irony when social media is predicted to be a space for free speech but it can also be a space where a person is imprisoned. The issues of privacy and bodily in the cyber world is also discussed how when social media fades. Privacy fades and bodily in the cyber world is not only a representation of its users, but also intervenes and binds to individualism, culture, religion, politics and law. Thus, this article is also to show the users of social media deliver their hate speeches, associated with the emotion verbs of hate in terms of anger in order to identify the affection of violent, raging, irritated, upset, disturbed, offensive and hostile. From the data, there were many hate speeches to insult and to humiliate Mr. President to against his leadership which relates to politics. Some were about the issues of insulting in racism, connecting to the religion and culture. Then, there were also some factors of why the users deliver speech such as individualism, community ignorance, lack of morality, and environment as the tendencies of social media and technology. This article may give some contributions in understanding linguistics and to increase wealth in understanding the complexity of the issues of hate speech itself.

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