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Teenager Attitude Toward Hate Speech Phenomenon in Aceh Society

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Abstract

This research deals with Teenager Attitude toward Hate Speech in Aceh Society. This research aims to describe teenager attitude toward the phenomenon of Hate speech in society and How their motivation to share the hoax information. This research instruments are: observation and questioner, the questioner was used to obtain the Teenager attitude toward hate speech phenomenon in society. Research design that used in this study was descriptive qualitative research. There are fifty teenagers as respondents in this research, the research analysis by using an interactive model of miles and Huberman. Based on data analysis, it was found that there are three kinds of attitude that response by English Foreign Language Learners (EFL) In Langsa; 1) cognitive attitude, 2) affective attitude, and the motivation in sharing the information found into three categories :1) social need, 2) Self Actualization, 3) Just for fun.

Keywords: hate speech; attitude; teenager

1. Introduction

Language is purely important as tools of communication. As human being, we need it to express our emotions, ideas, feelings, and thought to other people by using sound, gestures, and signals. Language also indicates the existence of human being. Communication exists because of language, that's why human being cannot be separated from language

Language is an arbitrary vocal symbols used in human communication (Wardhaugh 1972 : 3). The language used by humans although it varies a manifestation of a form of cooperation or joint action between the speakers with the hearer (in spoken language) or a writer with the reader (in writing). In connection with this agreement, the language can convey a message meaningful so that no misunderstandings for both giving and receiving messages (Clark and Clark, 1996: 3) in opposite meaning of message that convey by each speaker or writer can be negative meaning if the function of language not to give a positive way but in order to express the bad feeling to other feeling, the expression known as hate speech.

According to Kusmanegara (2015: wordpress.com) Hate speech is the opposite with the concept of politeness in language as an indicator of linguistic intelligence in the West, East, North and South agreed to prioritize the concept of deep polite Hate speech is the opposite with the concept of politeness in language as an indicator of linguistic intelligence in the West, East, North and South agreed to prioritize the concept of deep politeness communicate.

In delivering a message, social media is one of vehicle to convey all message and new information in society , and one of the biggest targets of social media is teenager. According to Debrun (in Rice 1990) Teenager as adolescence can be defined as period of growth from childhood to adulthood because of the period between children an adult teenager has unstable emotion. In this millennial era, teenager as a millennial have almost 24 hours to access information from social media. Based on research by Jonah Berger dan Katherine Milkman (Struhar, 2014) showed that viral information that shared in social media can increase positive or negative emotion (high-arousal emotions) (Gumilar, at ak, p.35).

As social media should give the true information not sharing hoax or negative opinion, and the user of social media to be carefull in sharing information and do not share a hate speech that made the reader feel afraid , Amaliah (2018 :2).

The phenomenon above make the researcher interest to do a research about "Teenager Attitude Toward Hate Speech Phenomenon In Aceh Society". The research problem formulated in this study are: 1) how Teenager attitude toward the phenomenon of Hate speech in society 2) How their motivation to share the hoax information.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Attitude in Communication

According to Thurstone (in Waljito: 2004) attitude is a level of affection both positive and negative in relation to psychological objects. Attitude in the narrow sense is a view or mental tendency. Attitude (attitude) is a tendency to react to a thing, person or thing with likes, dislikes or is indifferent. Attitudes that will be measured in this study are divided into three indicators

1.cognitive attitude

The term "cognitive" comes from the word cognition which means understanding. Understanding that is broad according to Neisser (1976), cognition (cognition) is the acquisition, arrangement, and use of knowledge. Cognitive understanding according to Gagne (1976) is a process that occurs internally in the central nervous system when humans are thinking

2.affective attitude

Affective attitude according to Tohirin (2007) is behavior that involves a variety of feelings, such as fear, anger, sadness, joy, disappointment, pleasure, hate, anxiety, and so on. Behavior like this can not be separated from the learning experience. Therefore, it is considered as an embodiment of learning behavior.

2.2. conative Attitude

According to Sumanto (2014) Conative (volition) is a psychic activity that contains active effort and is related to the implementation of goals which become the end point of a movement that goes in a direction. In everyday terms the will can be equated with the will or desire which is the function of the soul to can achieve something

3Hate speech

Hate Speech is an imprecise catch-all term that generally includes verbal and written words and symbolic acts that convey a grossly negative assessment of particular persons or groups based on their race, gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or disability. (Kaplin and Lee, 2014, p. 509)

Hate speech according to Lesmana (2017) can be defined as "speech and / or writing made by someone in public for the purpose of spreading and igniting a group's hatred towards other groups that are different because of race, religion, beliefs, gender, ethnicity, disability, and sexual orientation. According Kusmanegara (2015: wordpress.com) The hate speech is contrary to the concept of politeness in language as an indicator of linguistic intelligence in the West, East, North and South agree to prioritize the concept of politeness in communication.

3. Research Method

This study is conducted in qualitative research design with a single case study in order to describe the attitude of teenager toward hate speech phenomenon in Aceh society. There is a common belief that qualitative researchers can in fact provide a deeper understanding of social phenomena because qualitative research design attempts to describe what is going on and what data shows. In order to understand the phenomena because design attempts to describe what is going on and what data shows, the researcher elaborated the study in descriptive. According to Nasir (1998: 34) states that a descriptive design is conducted to describe situation even or occurrences of the basic data.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Teenager knowledge toward hate Speech Phenomenon in Society

Teenagers are asking first about the news that they heard in social media. The current news of hate speech in online newspaper such as



Fig 1. Hate speech phenomenon in Simeulue (Aceh)



Fig 2. Hate speech phenomenon in Aceh Barat Daya (ABDIYA)

4.2. Teenager attitude toward hate speech between Truth or Hoax information

Table 1. Teenagers attitude toward hate speech phenomenon

Subject	Percentage	Teenager Attitude toward hate speech
34	73.90%	Read the information and find out is it Fact or hoax
1	2.20%	Find out the fact and read the news without sharing to others
7	15.20%	Find out the fact and share to other even though it is hoax
4	8.70%	never care and ignore the news

From table above showed that from forty-six respondent thirty-four of them have a positive attitude by reading first to find out the fact. It means that the teenagers have cognitive attitude before sharing the information to others. In the other way showed that even though they know the fact its hoax but they still share the news , in this condition teenager including to affective attitude, while four of them ignore news.

4.3. Teenager Motivation in sharing information in Social Media

From the table above found that most of teenagers had motivation in sharing information to other for social need about thirty-three respondents , self-actualization about thirteen percent, for sharing information about two comma seventeen percent, do not share anything about four comma thirty percent, just for fun about two comma seventeen percent and not answer about eight comma six percent.

Subject	Percentage	Teenager Motivation in sharing the information
33	71.70%	Social need
6	13%	Self-Actualization
1	2.17%	For Sharing Information
2	4.30%	Do not share anything
1	2.17%	Just for fun
4	8.60%	Not Answer

5. Conclusion

From research above it can be conclude that teenager have cognitive attitude by reading the news before sharing to other about 34 teenager or 73,9 percent read the information and find out is it hoax or fact. And eleventh teenagers have an affective attitude by sharing the hoax news and ignore all the information in social media. There are three kinds of motivation in sharing information: 1) social needs, self-actualization, 3) just for fun.

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