

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains several sub chapters, they are background of the study, statements of research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Some people often use words which show dis-prefer the expression to other people, and it can cause a discrimination to personal or group in some racial, religious, and national group. This statement is called as hate speech which will be analyzed in this study.

Some linguists might define hate speech, but this study is only based on the theory of a few linguists. Walker (1994, p. 8) Said that hate speech includes any form of expressions deemed offensive to any racial, religious, ethnic, or national group. Walker (1994, p. 8) stated that in the 1980s, some campus speech codes broadened it to include gender, age, sexual preference, marital status, physical capacity, and other categories. From the statement, it can be concluded that hate speech is an expression to show dislike feelings or discrimination that include racial, religious, ethnic, or national group. In addition, the discrimination includes gender, age, sexual preference, marital status, physical capacity, and other categories.

Another definition of hate speech is also clarified by Gagliardone et al (2015, pp. 7-8), who said that hate speech is a broad and contested term. Multilateral treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) have sought to define its contours. Multi-stakeholders processes (e.g. The Rabat Plan of Action) has been initiated to bring greater clarity and suggest mechanisms to identify hateful messages. Hate speech continues largely to be used in everyday discourse as a generic term, mixing concrete threats to individuals' and groups' security with cases in which people may be simply venting their anger against authority. Internet intermediaries—organizations that mediate online communication such as Facebook, Twitter, and Google—have advanced their own definitions of hate speech that bind users to a set of rules and allow companies to limit certain forms of expression. It means that hate speech is the expression to show dislike feeling to another. Every day most people use some negative sentences or hate speech via social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Google. All people must be aware and understand that hate speech is violence and also seek the relevant solutions to avoid it.

Every communication uses a language to convey a message and to express a feeling. So, language is a media to talk with others about giving information, discussion, and communication. There are two kinds of communication they are direct and indirect communication. Direct communication is a way to communicate with other people by meeting the hearer or face to face. On the other hand, indirect communication is a way to communicate with others without meeting with the hearer but they can use the telephone and the internet or social media.

In this modern era, technology is growing rapidly. Everyone cannot avoid it. The internet provides websites for communication proposes such as BlackBerry Messenger or BBM, WhatsApp or WA, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and so on. The development of the internet in modern era gives some impacts on human life. The impact can be positive or negative. It depends on the user of the internet. One of the positive impacts is that everyone can easily communicate without meeting with the hearer, but just using social media, they can connect with each other. On the other hand, there are some negative impacts of using the internet. One of the negative impacts is that everyone can talk and comment freely.

The comment can be positive or negative. The negative comment called as hate speech. This study used the illocutionary act to analyzed negative comments or hate speech by commentators. The relation of illocutionary act with hate speech is the effect of hate speech cause some different kinds or types to illocutionary act. The hate speech can be classified into types of illocutionary act such as declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives based on Yule's theory (1996 pp. 53-54).

The function of social media is not only for communication but also for chatting, sharing a photo and a video, and making a status on the timeline. A few people use social media just for making a status, and most of them use social media for chatting, sharing a photo and a video, and making a status on the timeline. Everyone uses social media depends on necessity and what social media they use because each type of social media is unique and has different functions.

This study chooses Twitter as media to get the source of data. Twitter was created in March 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, and Evan Williams and launched in July, Wikipedia (2017). Twitter is an online news and social networking service where users post and interact with messages “tweets.” Compared with other social networks, Twitter has some functions, they are making a status or tweets and sharing photos or videos. Furthermore, the user can also give a comment, retweet, like or dislike, and send a direct message or DM to a follower or following.

There are some reasons the writer to analyze hate speech on Trump’s Twitter comments. The first reason is that Twitter was launched in 2006, this application has already had more than 319 million users from around the world. It makes Twitter become one of the phenomenal social media. The second reason is nowadays many users of Twitter account give a negative comment or usually called as hate speech on other users of Twitter. It became a new phenomenon that can make the writer feel interested in analyzing hate speech. The third reason is many negative comments or hate speech that found in Trump’s Twitter comment, for example, “*Trump is one of the more useless presidents we have*”. The last reason is the writer wants to explain about hate speech. So that is why the writer interested in analyzing hate speech in Donald Trump’s Twitter Comments at disadvantaged racial, ethnic, or sexual minorities.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the problem can be defined into two questions:

1. What are the categories of hate speech found in Donald Trump's Twitter comments?
2. What are the types of illocutionary act of hate speech found in Donald Trump's Twitter comments?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of the research study above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To explain the categories of hate speech in Donald Trump's Twitter comments.
2. To explain the types of illocutionary act of hate speech in Donald Trump's Twitter comments.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The writer expects that of this study gives either theoretical or practical contributions. Theoretically, the reader is able to understand about the categories of hate speech. The reader is able to know and understands the types of illocutionary act of hate speech act. In addition, the result of the study can be a reference for everyone to know about hate speech. Practically, this study expects people who comment in social media, especially on Twitter used good language and good comments. All of them are not necessary or must avoid a negative comment, such as underestimates, bully, even hate speech.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is to analyze hate speech in Donald Trump's Twitter comment which focused on the analysis of the categories of hate speech and the types of illocutionary act of hate speech. The types of illocutionary act in the field of Pragmatics. Based on the theory by Walker in 1994, Gagliardone et al in 2015, and Tsesis in 2002 they are disadvantaged racial, religious, ethnic, or national group, gender, age, sexual preference, marital status, physical capacity, and other categories. In addition, the writer also analyzes based on the theory by Yule in 1996 they are declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

The limitation in this study only takes the data in hate speech in Trump's Twitter comments on June 2017 randomly. The research only focuses on words, phrases, and sentences that already exist on the Donald Trump's Twitter account.