

Speech Acts Analysis on Hate Speech Commentary on Anies Rasyid Baswedan's Twitter

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Article Info

Received: 12/07/2022

Revised: 30/07/2022

Accepted: 15/08/2022

This research discusses Speech acts analysis of hate speech based commentary on Anies Rasyid Baswedan's Twitter. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of "Speech Acts" based on commentary on Anies Baswedan's Twitter (AB) and the speech acts found in the category of the "Hate Speech" on ABs Twitter. The research was descriptive qualitative research. The research utilized Speech Acts theory of Searle (1996) in analyzing the data. The steps of this research included identification of data, categorization and analyzing the data. The answer to the first problem of research findings show that the types of illocutionary acts found on Anies Baswedan's twitter consist of assertives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative. Assertives have the highest frequency of occurrence or 50%. It is followed by expressive, directives, declarative, and commissives which occur 28%, 15%, 5% and 2% respectively. The answer of second problem of research findings show that speech acts found in the category of Hate Speech on ABs Twitter consist of insulting, defamation, provoking or incite and prejudice. Insulting have the highest frequency of occurrence 80%. It is followed by provoking or incite, defamation, prejudice which occur 11%, 7%, 2% respectively. The highest frequency is 80% and netizens insulted the performance of AB about flooding case and rehabilitation of Monas.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Illocutionary acts, hate speech

1. Introduction

Language cannot be separated from human beings, since it is the main tool to communicate and interact with one another. People use language to express their ideas, feeling and thoughts by language in various objects and situations of communication. Language can be spoken and written. Language is the process of communicating a message between at least two speaking subject, one of them is the addresser or sender, the other, the addressee or receiver. (Kristeva, 1989). Language is important for communicating and show feeling, and providing information. Language allows us to know what the speaker hope. Language is a key to human life, and we can interact with each other by using language.

When people use language in daily life, they create utterance in a particular context. People always communicate with others using language and the ability of the people in communicating to each other is different (Yule, 1996 :47). The differences in expressing opinions can be negative or positive ways, depending on how the user uses the language itself as well.

Nowadays language is no longer used to interact but language is used to attack, to bring down, insult or defamation of people for personal or certain group. For example "Hate Speech". Hate speech consist of an action to insult, offend, or intimidate a person because of some trait (as race, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, or disability). Every social media user is certain to have accounts on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Blogger and so on. Every social media user has the right to post pictures or videos, displaying the status freely according to the user's wishes. Conversely, social media can be a place for freedom to convey inspiration, but on the other hand, it is utilized by certain individuals or groups.

Freedoms increased on people and abusing social media to spread bad things that are not common about something, such as discriminating, defamation, provoking, incitement to other groups in terms of various aspects such as race, ethnicity, skin color, gender, disability, sexual orientation, citizenship,



religion and others. Most of social media users utilize for bad things are politician figure. Politician figure use fake accounts to attack their party opponents by using hate speech. In the other hand, politicians utilize social media to build image, persuade and influence.

There are still more widespread problems of hate speech in Indonesia, including the cases of AB, Jokowi (presidential election of 2019), Buni Yani, Basuki Tjahya Purnama (Ahok). The hate speech is no longer a problem that has just happened in Indonesia, although recently it has begun to be critically reviewed by the government.

Thus, researcher interested in examining hate speech in social media, especially in Indonesia, to classify the use of language against political issues circulating on social media. In addition, researchers want to categorize every language of netizen commentary used in social media whether it is in the form of provocation, spread hoaxes, Pincitement or others. So that social media users who are not related to political elements can sort out of language or cannot be provoked for politician issues.

To examine pragmatics in a particular language, the researcher needs to understand the context. Context is aspects of the physical or social environment that is interrelated with certain utterances. The social environment that influences the use of language, namely social status, education level, age, economic level, and gender. Thus, deep pragmatic study of a word, phrase, clause and sentence will experience a change in meaning when the context of the conversation in speech is different. That is the meaning studied in pragmatics is a context bound meaning.

The reason researcher chooses hate speech as an object of this research. First, hate speech is something happen rapidly around us not only in real life but also in social media. There are some effect of hate speech are depressed, suicide the characters and it is an urgent problem. Second, the user of social media more increasing and enable the new user is new generations. This research can help the new generation as the source of information in how to use social media wisely such as the language used and also not influenced by politician issues

The researcher only focused to identify the types and speech acts categorization in hate speech delivered by the netizen on politician issues in Social media. The data are taken from netizen comments that talk about Politicians issues on Anis Baswedan policies, about flood in Jakarta and rehabilitation of Monas. Researcher focused on Illocutionary points of Searle in (Mey, 1993) that consisted of declaratives, assertives /representative, expressives, directives, and commissives.

Context of Situation

Context of situation plays an important role in communication. it refers to what speaker know about what they can see around them (Cutting, 2002). In addition, Hymes in Wardhaugh (1986: 36) states that there are many factors involved in speaking. They are described as ethnograph of a communicative event which is relevant with understanding how a particular communicative event achieves its objectives. The first factor is Setting and Scene (S). Setting deals with the time and place. In other words, it has something to do with the concrete physical circumstances in which a speech occurs. Meanwhile, scene is the abstract psychological setting. The example of setting and scene is a graduation speech will have a joyful scene whereas the inaugural speech of USA President will have a serious one within a certain setting.

Pragmatics

states that pragmatics is interested in investigating the meaning of language which links closely to the context. Similarly, (Griffiths, 2006) propose that pragmatics focuses on how language is used as a tool to create meaningful communication taking into account the situation or context of use. Thus, three consequences can be drawn from this. Firstly, the same messages can be conveyed through various ways and the same set of utterances can carry different meanings. Secondly, there is often left communicated with just a little having been said. Lastly, it is possible to make mistakes in interpreting the intended message.

According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics deals with the study of meaning as communicated by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. In addition, Yule defines pragmatics as the study of speaker's meaning, contextual meaning, how more gets communicated than is said, and the

expression of relative distance. Moreover, pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms. And the benefits of studying language with the use of pragmatics is that one may know about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, request) that they perform when they speak.

Futhermore, (Levinson, 1983) says that pragmatics is the study of language use. In other words, it is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. He says that pragmatics deals with the meaning of utterances. Also, pragmatics focuses on what is not explicitly stated and on how people interpret utterances in situational context.

Hate Speech

Accorring to (Anne Weber, 2009) said that hate speech covers all forms expression which spread, incite, promote or justify racial hatred, xenophobia, anti-semitism or other froms of hatred based on intolerance. Hate speech perform an action of utterances which is doing by personals or ther groups that usually happen is provocation. It is not only happened in social media but it can happen through the brochure, campaign oration and so on. Some using in direct pressure form and manipulated in joke. Hate speech is an utterance or writing made by someone in public in order to discuss and igniting a group's hatred towards other groups that are different of race, religion, beliefs, gender, disability and so on. (Albertine Minderop, 2010) states hate is closely related to feelings of anger, jealous and envy. Those of characteristics marking a rash feelings that come to lust or desire to destroy object that is the target of hate.

Feelings of hatred do not just appear feelings of dislike or unwillingness of the impact someone want avoid and do not intend destroy. Instead feel hate always attached to someone and never felt satisfied before destroy; if the object is destroyed then the object will feel satisfied.

In order to secure power, it is necessary to persuade and convince everyone that what you want to achieve is the same as what they want, with regard to this, an idealogy needs to be establISHED i.e. the ideology that makes the beliefs which you want people to hold appear to be common sense. Therefore, it makes difficult for them to question that dominant ideology

In the Circular letter of the National Police Chief Number SE / 06 / X / 2015 concerning Examination (national police of Indonesian). Hate Speech explained the notion of hate speech may be in the form of a criminal offense regulated in the criminal code and other criminal provisions outside of the Criminal Code, which takes the form of humiliation, defamation, blasphemy, objectionable act, provoke or incite, spread hoax, intolerance, body shaming, and prejudice.

The State of Indonesia has ratified the ICCPR in Law Number 12 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights / ICCPR. Civil and political rights that have been established include the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to liberty and security of person.

Article 20 paragraph (2) of the ICCPR states that: Any act that promotes hatred on the basis of nationalism, race or religion which are incitement to discriminate, enmity or violence must be prohibited by law. According to the National Human Rights Commission, the term hate speech is not well known to the public, because there is no specific law regarding hate speech. Literature that discusses this even uses foreign languages. Rarely the academic environment that reviews hate speech also eventually results in many versions of the definition of hate speech.

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While in Indonesia, R. Susilo explained that hate speech is what was meant by "insulting" was "attacking one's honor and good name". Those affected by hate speech usually feel embarrassed. According to him, there are 6 kinds of insults to an individual, namely: Insult verbally, Insult with a letter/written, defame, slight humiliation, defame, defamation charges.

Anies Rasyid Baswedan's Profile

AB was born with the full name Anies Rasyid Baswedan. He was born on May 7, 1969 in Kuningan, West Java province. Anis Baswedan was born in an Academic family. He is the first child of Drs. Rasyid Baswedan, S.U. who works as a Lecturer in the Faculty of Economics at the Islamic University of Indonesia. His mother's name is Prof. Dr. Aliyah Rasyid, M.Pd. who works as a Professor and Lecturer in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at Yogyakarta State University). Anies went to high school for 4 years between 1985 and 1989 because she was selected as a participant in the AFS program, a student exchange program organized by Bina Antarbudaya, for one year in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States (1987-1988)..

2. Method

In addition, researcher use the main instruments in this study for supporting tools such as notes, pens, laptop and handphone as a tool to screenshot the data through account twitter AB in social media. This is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher has taken the data by browsing the internet especially on twitter account. The researcher only took the data about politician issues against AB policy. The politician issues only focused for flood in Jakarta and rehabilitation of Monas.

Furthermore, the researcher took some of journals to support the data and the researcher study the data until understand as well such as language, pragmatics, speech acts and the theory of Searle (1969) stated that illocutionary consist of assertives, declaratives, commissives, directives and expressives. The researcher utilized the documentation technique in collecting the data. Then the researcher browsed and downloaded the politician issues text against AB's twitter. The data was then transcribed and analyzed

The can be formulated. the purpose of the data analysis are organizing, classifying and next step, after data collection, was data analysis. According to (Moleong, 2000), data analysis is a process of organizing and classifying data into certain pattern, category and basic unit of analysis so that the theme can be found and working hypothesis suggested by the data summarizing the data, thus, the data can be better comprehended, interpreted or related to some decision of user wishes.

The next continued step is classifying the data based on speech acts classification proposed by Searle (1969) which consisted of representatives or assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

3. Results and Discussions

As explained in the previous, the data of analysis is hate speech based commentary on AB's twitter (The government of DKI Jakarta 2017-2022). The data that the writer analyzed is "netizen's commentary utterances on January 02nd at 08.30 am and January 21st at 10:15 am, January 10th at 04.50, January 2st, January 22sc and January 27th at 08:25 (2020) in Anies Baswedan's twitter account.

Data Requirement

The data was selected by researcher, because the researcher only focuses to analyze about flood case and rehabilitation of monas in Jakarta. The data can be seen on table 1

Table 1. Data Display

No	Data
1	@President Runner Up.2 <i>Foto pencitraan lu kurang yahud wan..(tertawa) <u>Mending yang ini ketika lu lagi di omelin warga, lebih keren liat tampang meringis tapi jengkel lu (mengejek).</u></i> (Your imaging photos is not awesome wan..(laughing) <u>This one is better (video) when the society was criticized you.</u> It is too cool see your grimance face but you are annoyed (mocking)).
2	Nur36335622 <i><u>Yang lain banjir, warga sini tenang2.. jalan Jatinegara Barat, Yep Kampung Pulo. Mereka punya warisan dari SANG BAPAK yang meninggalkan kenangan. Tembok beton dan pompa air. Cc koh@basuki_btp jasamu akan dikenang.</u></i> (Other places is flooded, the society here is calm.. on West Jatinegara street. Yep <u>Kampung Pulo.</u> They have inheritance from the father who left a memory. Concrete wall and water pump Cc@basuki_btp your services will be remembered.)
3	<i>Apa tidak malu dgn ibu Risma? Yg jauh hari mengantisipasi hujan agar bisa meminimalisir terjadi banjir. <u>Kalau sprt bpk, ini sekedar kelihatan populis dimata rakyat, seakan berpihak ke rakyat, pdhl bullshit.</u> Anggaran penanggulangan banjir bpk potong hampir 1T untuk F-3 trotoar.</i> (Are you not ashamed of Mrs. Risma? Whom is anticipating rain in advance so as to minimize the accurance of floods. <u>But you sir, just make popularity to the society even though you're bullshit.</u> The flood management budget is almost 1T for F-3 sidewalk.)
4	@#PeriSyantik Gubernur terbodoh !
5	@Nosite.Inor Pada goblok kabeh, udah jelas Cuma sebagian ngeresmiin kerja pendahulunya masih aja nyolot, bukannya bersyukur ni para onta2 kurap sarap..anies kerjaannya cuman cangar cengir kagak jelas..c1h, ngaku2in karya orang lain, mbok kenalan dulu sama malu biar tau malu...!!
6	@EL Zeydan Iya pak iya ... <u>Lha wong masalahnya diciptakan sendiri koq.. sekarang baru blg bertanggung jawab setelah warga jakarta jadi korban.. basii udah...</u>
7	@#MampirNgombe <u>Ya iyalah tanggung jawab pemprov, tanggung jawab siapa lagi? Yg punya anggaran dan perangkat semua wewenang gubernur.!! Pak ni menteri pupr saja kecewa sama</u>

The data are analyzed to find out of speech acts and classified in to five types and categorizing speech acts in hate speech based commentary on AB's Twitter. They include locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Locutionary is the act of saying something that is the form of the words uttered, or "what is said". There are three kinds of locutionary acts namely a declarative when it asks questions, an imperative when it gives orders and an interrogative when it asks questions. Futhermore, illocutionary consists of representatives/assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. In addition, perlocutionary act is the effect of an utterance. It is what people want to achieve by saying something such as to get hearer to know, to do something, to expect something to show pleasent feeling and to praise.

In reference to the research data, the different types of illocutionary acts found on Anies Baswedan's twitter commentary which consist of assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives elaborated as follows.

The Type of Illocutionary Acts found based commentary on Anies Baswedan's Twitter.

Assertives are those kinds of illocutionary act that commit the speaker to truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value such as stating, questioning, describing, informing, complaining, claiming, arguing and predicting

1) Data 2

Noer@Nur36335622

Yang lain banjir, warga sini tenang2.. jalan Jatinegara Barat, Yep Kampung Pulo. Mereka punya warisan dari SANG BAPAK yang meninggalkan kenangan. Tembok beton dan pompa air. Cc koh@basuki_btp

jasamu akan dikenang.

(Other places is flooded, the society here is calm.. on West Jatinegara street. Yep Kampung Pulo. They have inheritance from the father who left a memory. Concrete wall and water pump Cc@basuki_btp your services will be remembered).

(2) Data 3

@salma

Apa tidak malu dgn ibu Risma? Yg jauh hari mengantisipasi hujan agar bisa meminimalisir terjadi banjir. Kalau sprt bpk, ini sekedar kelihatan populis dimata rakyat, seakan berpihak ke rakyat, pdhl bullshit. Anggaran penanggulangan banjir bpk potong hampir 1T untuk F-3 trotoar.

(Are you not ashamed of Mrs. Risma? Whom is anticipating rain in advance so as to minimize the accuracy of floods. But you sir, just make popularity to the society even though you're bulshitt. The

The second type of assertives act is Convincing. The data show that @Salma convince the hearer that Mrs Risma (Mayor of Surabaya in 2016) can minimize the occurrence of floods, so the flood is not too high and recede soon, by saying "Are you not ashamed of Mrs. Risma? Whom is anticipating rain in advance so as to minimize the accuracy of floods ". Salma added from her stating that AB is just deals with popularity in public but actually he is doing nothing. Spending the flood mitigation budget almost 1 trillion for sidewalk. Everyone know that the big problems of DKI Jakarta are flood and traffic jam. But AB had some of programm such Formula E, widen sidewalk and rehabilitation of monas. The program can be obstacle in handling flooding due to widening of the sidewalk.

Table 2. The Frequency of Illocutionary Acts Found in Anies Baswedan's Twitter Commentary.

No	Illocutionary Acts	Illocutionary Forces	Frequencies	Precentage (%)
1.	Assertives	1) Informing	14	50%
		2) Convincing	1	
		3) Questioning	4	
		4) Stating	16	
		5) Suggesting	2	
		6) Complaining	13	

2.	Directives	1) Commanding	7	15%
		2) Requesting	2	
		3) Ordering	4	
		4) Advising	2	
3.	Commissives	1) Vowing	1	2%
		2) Threatening	1	
4.	Expressives	1) Blaming	26	28%
		2) Thanking	2	
5.	Declaratives	1) Naming	1	5%
		2) Declaring	4	
	TOTAL		100	100%

Tabel 3. Table of Data Analysis

No	Data	Types of Illocutionary Acts					Explanation
		Assertives	Directives	Commissives	Expressives	Declaratives	
1	@President Runner Up.2 <i>Foto pencitraan lu kurang yahud wan..(tertawa) <u>Mending yang ini ketika lu lagi di omelin warga.</u> lebih keren liat tampang meringis tapi jengkel lu (mengejek).</i> (Your imaging photos is not awesome wan..(laughing) <u>This one is better (video) when the society was criticized you.</u> It is too cool see your grimance face but you are annoyed (mocking)).		√				It is Directives because the speaker suggested by using the word “this one is better”. It means the video that Anies Baswedan should upload on his twitter.
2	Noer@Nur36335622 <i><u>Yang lain kebanyakan, warga sini tenang2.. jalan Jatinegara Barat, Yep Kampung Pulo.</u> Mereka punya warisan dari SANG BAPAK yang meninggalkan kenangan. Tembok</i>	√					It is Assertives because the speaker informed that the society of West

	<p>beton dan pompa air. Cc koh@basuki_btp jasamu akan dikenang.</p> <p>(Other places is flooded, the society here is calm.. on West Jatinegara street. Yep Kampung Pulo. They have inheritance from the father who left a memory. Concrete wall and water pump Cc@basuki_btp your services will be remembered.)</p>						Jatinegara street is not flooded.
3	<p>@salma</p> <p>Apa tidak malu dgn ibu Risma? Yg jauh hari mengantisipasi hujan agar bisa meminimalisir terjadi banjir. Kalau sprt bpk, ini sekedar kelihatan populis dimata rakyat, seakan berpihak ke rakyat, pdhl bullshit. Anggaran penanggulangan banjir bpk potong hampir 1T untuk F-3 trotoar.</p> <p>(Are you not ashamed of Mrs. Risma? Whom is anticipating rain in advance so as to minimize the accurance of floods. But you sir, just make popularity to the society even though you're bulshitt. The flood management budget is almost 1T for F-3 sidewalk.)</p>	√					It is Assertives because the speaker convinced the hearer that anies Baswedan is keeping image in public whereas is bullshit.
4	<p>@#PeriSyantik</p> <p>Gubernur terbodoh !</p> <p>The stupidest governor !</p>					√	It is Declaring of Declarative because speaker declared the governor is the stupidest.
5	<p>@Noside.Inor</p> <p>Pada goblok kabeh, udah jelas Cuma sebagian ngeresmiin kerja pendahulunya masih aja nyolot, bukannya bersyukur ni para onta2 kurap sarap..anies kerjaannya cuman cangar cengir kagak jelas..c1h, ngaku2in karya orang lain, mbok kenalan dulu sama malu biar tau malu...!!</p>				√		It is Blaming of Expressive because the speaker used the words "stupid"
6	<p>@EL Zeydan</p> <p>Iya pak iya ... Lha wong masalahnya diciptakan sendiri koq.. sekarang baru blg bertanggung jawab setelah warga jakarta jadi korban.. basii udah...</p>	√					It is Assertives of Complaining becasue the speaker used sentence of <i>you created</i>

						<i>the problems and the citizens are the victims.</i>
7	@#MampirNgombe <u>Ya iyalah tanggung jawab pemprov. tanggung jawab siapa lagi? Yg punya anggaran dan perangkat semua wewenang gubernur.!! Pak ni menteri pupr saja kecewa sama</u>	√				It is Assertives because the speaker stated that governor which has the authority for solving the flood
8	@Pandawa Lima Gile...ini manusia atau bukan? Orang pada kesusahan banjir, si kampret malah pencitraan.. parah lu anies. Muka tembok ..woooii manusia sampah! <u>Urus tuh warga ente yang kebanjiran.. setan juga ini orang!!</u>	√				It is Directives because the speaker commanded the governor acts for flooding victims
9	@Must_ian <u>Gara2 lu terlalu SOMBONG utk meneruskan program pengendalian banjir yg sdh dilakukan ahok, pemerintah pusat pun sdh memperingatkan ttg bahaya banjir bnyk warga l yg menderita. Itu semua akan menjadi DOSA JARIYAH utk lu, krn ke SOMBONGAN lu yg menyebabkan semua ini terjadi.</u>			√		It is Expressives because the speaker blamed the governor is arrogant
10	@KopiSusu <u>Terlalu sombong kau #aniesbaswedan, coba kalau mau kerja sama dgn @KemenPu, program normalisasi sungai dilanjutkan, itu bisa mengurangi volume air & meminimalisir jml korban. Akibat tersendera janji kampanye ga akan gusur, rakyatmu jd korban #4niesGakBecusKerja</u>			√		It is Expressives because the speaker blamed the governor is arrogant

The Categorization Speech Act in Hate Speech found based Commentary on AB's Twitter.

This part explains the findings of the research regarding the categorization Illocutionary acts in hate speech based commentary on Anies Baswedan's twitter. The data of analysis is hate speech based commentary on Anies Rasyid Baswedan's twitter (The government of DKI Jakarta 2017-2022).

Based on the data that researcher found in the types of illocutionary acts and then the data is categorized in hate speech based on criminal code there are insulting, defamation, provocation, incitement, hoax, blasphemy, objectionable act, intolerance, and body shaming.

The results of this research reveal that overwhelming comments on Anies Baswedan's twitter account that were analyzed can be said to lead utterances of hatred. There are some comments conveyed ideas properly, there are also those who criticized positively and negatively. But the most dominant are negatively comments and the comments are more directed towards of hate speech.

The results of this study also informed that the most dominant comments tend to insult and defame. Insulting is the types of hate speech. Insult comes from the word *comtemptible*. The meaning of insulting is process, manner, the act of insult. The act of attack is aimed at a sense of self-worth or dignity of people by using words / sentences through words, the way to accuse a certain act. So the alleged creator must be a certain act, and not something else, for example by referring someone with rude words, such as stupid, lazy, dog trap and so on. Some examples of hate comments about dignity, self-worth and defame are shown to Anies Baswedan.

1) @Noside.Inor

Pada goblok kabeh, udah jelas Cuma sebagian ngeresmiin kerja pendahulunya masih aja nyolot, bukannya bersyukur ni para onta2 kurap sarap..anies kerjaannya cuman cangar cengir kagak jelas..c1h, ngaku2in karya orang lain, mbok kenalan dulu sama malu biar tau malu...!! (Data 5).

(on goblok kabeh (all idiots) it's clear that only getting inaugurate the work of its predecessor is still nyolot (stubborn), instead of being grateful this para onta2 kurap sarap. anies just works cengar-cengir (unclear chuckling).. for instance, he acknowledged the other people's work is to be his work, mbok acquaintances first at shame for knowing the shame..!!)

Based on the first data is Insulting. On his comments, the speaker insults against Anies Baswedan by saying the clause of "on all idiots, stubborn, a sick fool and unclear chuckling". Based on criteria of insulting is attacking a person's dignity or self-esteem by saying something word such as stupid, fool, idiot, stubborn, ect. The speaker said onta-onta kurap sarap. In KKBI (the dictionary of indonesia), onta-onta (camel) is a large animal with a long neck, that lives in the dessert and has one or two humps. Kurap explained is the skin diseases such as scabies which cause itching and it can be found to the animal like chickens, dogs, and iron. While cengar-cengir explained is unclear smiling or chuckling in the context of feeling shame. It is used for tempting someone. Sarap means nerve. In implicit word that the speaker insulted Anies Baswedan by attacking defamation by using the clause of goblok kabeh (on all idiots), onta-onta kurap sarap (the animal that has scabies that smell, disgusted or poor animal), cengar-cengir (smiling a bit because feeling shame), nyolot (interrupting in the rude way). From the clauses above show that AB during as governor of DKI Jakarta works stupid, stubborn and incompetent on his duty for solving the problems happened in Jakarta especially flood case and also rehabilitation.

2) @augustine0874

Lo sih serakah.. Mentang" bego gratis lo ambil semua.. Jadilah lo tuh bego. (Data 16)

(You're greedy,its because stupid you take all free, .that's created you stupid).

The second data is also insulting. By the comment, the speaker said that Anies is greedy because Anies took free things. It means the speaker informed that Anies is competent in handling all the free things while solving the flood is useless. The data is included as insulting because the speaker used the clause "you are being stupid". It means the speaker insulted the dignity and image by using the clause above.

3) @#PeriSyantik

Gubernur terbodoh !

The stupidest governor ! (Data 4)

The next comment is also insulting. The speaker stated that Anies Baswedan is the stupidest governor. Stupid is one of the insulting that revile or harsh criticism in the form of curses or diatribe.

The result of the research also describe that the content comments column contain the blaming sentences, insulting, defamation and also prejudice towards Anies Baswdan.

1) The Type of Illocutionary Acts found based commentary on Anies Baswedan's Twitter.

After analysing the data, the researcher found the types of illocutionary act performed by netizens based commentary on Anies Baswedan's twitter. Here are the number and percentage of each types. There are 5 types of illocutionary act found in netizens commentary on Anies Baswedan's twitter, They are:

Assertives is 50 i.e 50%, Directives is 15 i.e 15%, Commissives is 2 i.e 2%, Expressives is 28 i.e 28%, and Declaratives is 5 i.e 5%.

The dominant types of illocutionary act that performed by netizen commentaries on Anies Baswedan's twitter is Assertives 50 i.e 50%. Assertives is a dominant type because netizens criticized the performance of Anies Baswedan about flooding case and rehabilitation of Monas in Jakarta. Futhermore, netizens dominantly used stating words.

2) The Categorization Speech Act on Hate Speech found based Commentary on Anies Baswedan's Twitter.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found the categorization speech act on hate speech performed by netizens based commentary on Anies Baswedan's twitter. Here are the number and percentage of each types. There are 4 types found in netizen commentary on Anies Baswedan's twitter, They are:

Insulting is 80 i.e 80%, Defamation is 7 i.e 7%, Provoke or Incite is 10 i.e 10%, and Prejudice 2 i.e 2%.

The dominant types of hate speech that performed by netizens in the comments column is insulting 80 i.e 80%. Insulting is a dominant type because netizens criticized the performance of Anies Baswedan about flooding case and rehabilitation of Monas in Jakarta.

Discussion

First, the use of illocutionary acts on hate speech based commentary on AB's twitter was found by analyzing the netizens commentary that contained of hate speech. There are 5 types of illocutionary act found in the comments column based commentary on AB's twitter that performed by netizens, Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives and Declaratives. The most dominant used is Assertives.

The dominant type of Illocutionary Acts is assertives, because the highest frequency is 50% and netizens criticized the performance of AB who mostly stated the expression of insulting which is belongs to categorize of hate speech. Meanwhile Assertives 50%, Directives 15%, Commissives 2%, Expressives 28% and Declaratives 5%. When giving criticized to AB as the highest 50% by expressing in hate speech, such as to insult, provoke

Second, the use of illocutionary acts to categorize hate speech based commentary AB's twitter was found by analyzing the netizens commentary that contained of hate speech. There are 4 types that categorized based on hate speech found in the comments column that performed by netizens, they are Insulting, Defamation, Provoke or Incite and Prejudice. The most dominant that found is Insulting. Based on the data analysis, the researcher categorized hate speech found in the comment column on AB's twitter is Insulting. Insulting is offending people's feelings or demean the dignity, self-worth, honor or institution. Based on the data analysis, netizens used the words or clause to insult AB, they are: Bodoh, Tolol, Fangkee, Dungu, Munafikun, Serakah, Gila, Goblok, Geblek, Taeekk, Anying, Tidak Waras, Dodol, Muak Bangsat, Bebal, Tidak Becus, Kontrol, Memek, Omdo, Kadrunk Goblok, Kemaruk, Bego, Keras Kepala, Penipu, Pekokk, Laknatullah, onta-onta kurap sarap, Dongok, Mulut Besar, Bacot, Muka Tembok, Bangkee, Otak Goblok, and Gedein Penis.

4. Conclusions

Through considering the analysis and determining Illocutionary Acts which performed by netizens based commentary on AB's twitter that contained of hate speech. The researcher have some conclusion, they are: Based on the data analysis, there are five types of illocutionary acts used by netizens found in the comments column that contained of hate speech on Anies Baswedan's twitter. They were assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. The dominant type of

Illocutionary Acts is assertives, because the highest frequency is 50% and netizens criticized the performance of Anies Baswedan who mostly stated the expression of insulting which is belongs to categorize of hate speech. Meanwhile Assertives 50%, Directives 15%, Commissives 2%, Expressives 28% and Declaratives 5%. Based on the data analysis, the categorization illocutionary act used by netizens found in the comments column that contained of hate speech based commentary on AB's twitter. They were insulting, defamation, provoke or incite and prejudice. The Dominant type of hate speech is Insulting, because the highest frequency is 80% and netizens insulted the performance of AB about flooding case and rehabilitation of Monas. Meanwhile Insulting 80%, Defamation 7%, Provoke or Incite 11%, and Prejudice 2%.

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