

SPEECH ACT OF HATE SPEECH IN THE DISCOURSE OF ILC TALKSHOW TVONE: LITERATURE STUDY ON HUMANITY USING PSYCHOPRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) is one of the top rating talk shows aired on tvOne channel. The updated topic, typical style, informants and participants having expertise in their field are the strongest reasons making this as the most favorite program. There are various forms and act strategies within the program. The uttered questions and statements use several acts: assertive, expressive, commissive, directive, and declarative acts containing hate speeches. The current research aims to identify the forms of speech acts in hate speeches and formulate the pattern of hate speeches using psycho-pragmatic perspective. The object of this research was the speech act in hate speeches. The data source of this research was the communication activities within ILC discourse. The data collection techniques employed note-taking and documentation technique. Data analysis technique was developed using extra-lingual equivalence method with Lavinson's politeness principle perspective and harmony principle in Javanese culture. The forms of language acts in the form of hate speeches in the discourse of ILC tvOne can be categorized into 7 categories. Hate speeches were found in the form of insult (32%), defamation (25%), hatred provoking (17%), inappropriate action (15%), blasphemy (5%), and hoax news spreading (3%). The realization illustrates the ways of insulting and defaming are the hate speeches that can influence one's reputation. Therefore, the ways of provoking and spreading hoax news are only used as a milestone to break down one's characters. The starting point of hate speech is spreading hoax news and the final point of hate speech is insulting.

Keywords: language act, hate speech, humanity literature, psycho-pragmatic, speech strategy, politeness, character.

Introduction

Television as an important communication medium in the current era of global communication encounters the problems regarding the choice of material, packaging, and targets through its linguistic speeches (Periasamy, Gruba, & Subramaniam, 2015; Singh & Chakrabarti, 2017). The choice of material, packaging, targets, and the use of linguistic speeches that were used trigger the disintegration of the nation if it is not properly managed. Television as one of the government's political and social controls is very important. However, constructive and prospective controls are very necessary than those that are improper and have no basis and way out as they can result in instability, inconsistency and disintegration of the nation.

One of them is hate speech that is commonly found in mass media, electronic media, and social media. Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) is a discussion debate forum that discusses the topic being thrown at that time. This research took an episode about "Unstoppable Island Reclamation". It is based on the consideration that the speech delivered by speakers varies, namely from the utterances such as persuasiveness, commissiveness, to the hate speech uttered by the invited guests. Language is a set of utterances arising in a speaking society.

Language can function as a tool of social communication. Language is used not only to describe the world but also to show the area of others' actions that can be identified from the speech performance itself (Ardi, Nababan, Djatmika, & Santosa, 2018; Prayitno, 2015; Thuruvan & Yunus, 2017). Rahardjo (2007:49) states that language is not only as a means of expressing individuality or conveying messages using sentences to someone, but as a means to convey certain goals. Communicating, substantially, is the nature of

acting and behaving.

Social media make it easier for people to utter hate speech, because they are freed to speak. This freedom can be used to criticize someone who has a negative impact (Pamungkas dan Helmi, 2017). The prevalence that has changed the way of communicating in today's digital era has made all of the people have social media (Nasrullah, 2015:1). Hate speeches can be done through various media; moreover, hate speeches can be words, behaviors, writings or instructions that trigger violence.

Hate speech is one of the triggers for disharmony and dysfunction in the communication process. Wulandari (2017) points out that hate speech is also found in a site called 'hate sit' which is used to stress a certain point of view. The use of hate speech in personal content such as tweets, blogs, YouTube in the past ten years has increased sharply. The use of cyberbullying and hate speech on various social media can damage the social cohesion of the community. Hate speech to the public opinion is also very worrying.

This hate speech violates the politeness principle. Shaw (2012) states that hate speech is used by many people using the internet to talk to everyone because they are far away without needing to meet. Hate speeches expressed in public are now commonly found. One of them contained in Townsend's (2014) research about the hate speech in speech discourses. Hate speech is dysfunctional for social harmony in society, particularly in religious scope (Ridho, 2018). The impact of hate speech that has the problem with verbal communication occurred to a number of students is the reduced concentration power, politeness in communicating academically (Yohan, 2016). Anshari (2018) states that hate speech can lead to collective hatred, isolation, incitement, discrimination, violence, and even annihilation of a group as the most terrible level.

Hate speech contains two aspects: the substance of speech and the target group. All forms of expression that are spread, incited, promoted or justified racial hatred, xenophobia, anti-semitism or other forms of hatred including hostility towards minority groups are included hatred actions. The phenomenon of hate speech cause widespread anxiety in Indonesia, so that the laws and circulars regarding speech utterances are issued (Marwati, 2018).

Print and electronic media are the fastest media for breaking down one's character through the hate speech of incitement. Marson, et all (2014) identifies the function of advertising language that is to attract attention using interesting and polite language, not the impolite ones. Moore (2013) states that threats to freedom of expression, opinion and democracy can cause social dysinteraction. Hate speeches were found in the da'wah program which contained a reformist shift from the positive to the negative (Meuleman, 2011:241). Hate speech is an expression or utterance that is impolite and makes the partner offended. In addition, hate speech can trigger a conflict within the group that has an argument.

Language politeness influences the communication both directly and indirectly in conveying purposes that will become a misunderstanding. One of the indicators of politeness is compiling the indirect speech. The more direct the speech, the more impolite it is. The definition of acceptable politeness is in accordance with right behavior showing that politeness is not only restricted to the limitations of language but also linguistic and nonlinguistic behavior.

Methodology

The type of this research was qualitative study, Qualitative study is a scientific study aimed to scientifically understand a phenomenon of social context by featuring the process of communication interaction (Herdiansyah, 2010: 9). The current research was carried out by describing and analyzing the phenomenon, event, social activity, behavior, belief, perception, and one's thought individually or in group in the discourse of ILC talkshow. The data were in the form of linguistic act containing hate speeches in the episode entitled "Unstoppable Reclamation Islands".

The data collection techniques used in this research were recording, observation and note-taking, and note-taking technique. Recording technique was used to record talkshow program that was Indonesia Lawyers Club aired on tvOne. This technique was reinforced by recording technique using handphone or laptop as the tools (Mahsun, 2013). Data analysis technique was developed using extra-lingual equivalence method with politeness principle from Brown-Levinson and harmony principle of Javanese culture.

The approach and type of this study were descriptive-qualitative study (Alvesson, 2011) with a single case study. The data were collected through documentation, marking, and theory triangulation. The data analysis technique used was descriptive-reflective-holistic (DRH) reinforced with Constant Comparative Analysis (CCA) 2013 Fram model. CCA-integrated DRH application was employed in the stage of describing the finding of the implementation of progressivism values, integrating each character education values, reducing the finding on social piety, and formulating prophetic theoretical generalization originating from the teachings of Dahlan. The four methods were also followed by an external analysis of sociopragmatic (Maros & Halim, 2018; Prayitno, et. al., 2018).

Research results and discussion

Based on the research methods developed in this research, the research results and discussion are presented based on the forms of hate speech according to the underlying motives, the markers, the strategies, and the way to deny the implementation in learning in schools.

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Hate speech contains insult, defamation, provocation, blasphemy, inappropriate actions, incitement, and hoax news spreading. The basis used to determine the purpose of hate speech is both formal markers, other linguistic markers, and the accompanying socio-cultural, political, economic and government contexts.

a. ILC Forms of Hate Speech in the Discourse of ILC Talkshow

Insult is often found when someone utters, especially when discussing a problem that is happening. One of the hate speeches is humiliation. The types of hate speech contained in this research include 13 hate speech data of insult, 10 hate speech data of defamation, 7 hate speech data of provocation, 6 hate speech data of inappropriate actions, 2 hate speech data of blasphemy, 1 hate speech datum of incitement, and 1 hate speech datum of hoax news spreading. The classification of hate speech forms is illustrated on Figure 1.

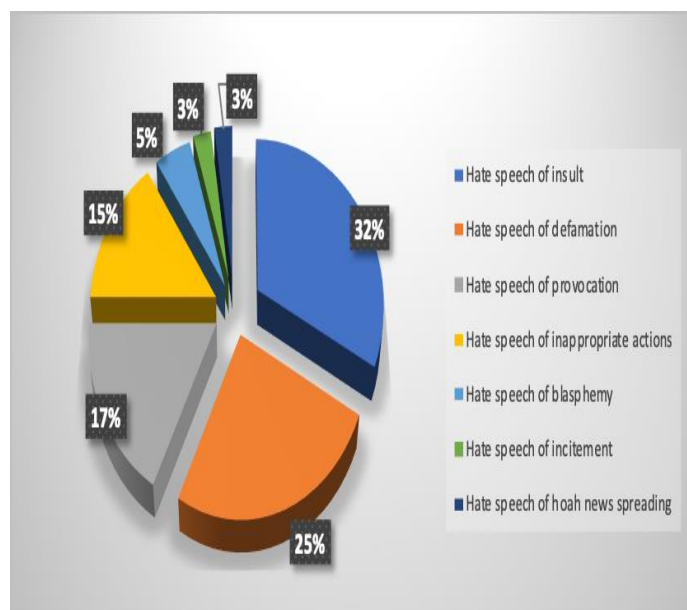
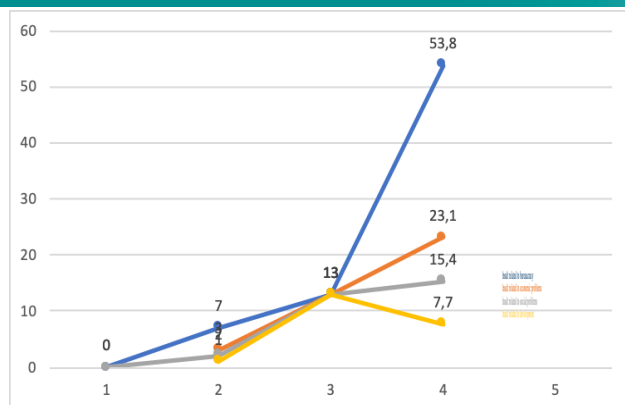


Figure 1. Classification of Hate Speech Forms in the Discourse of ILC Talkshow

1) Hate Speech Form of Insult

There are thirteen hate speech data of insult. Of the thirteen data, they subsequently were filtered based on the types. The types of speech hate of insult are, (1) insults relating to bureaucratic problems, (2) insults related to economic problems, (3) insults related to social problems, and (4) insults related to the development. Hate speech form of insult that is most commonly found is insults related to the bureaucracy. Hate speech of insult related to bureaucracy, economy, social, and development are portrayed in the illustration 2 below.



Insult related to bureaucracy
 Insult related to economic problems
 Insult related to social problems
 Insult related to development

Figure 2 Portrayal of Hate Speech Forms of Insult in the Discourse of ILC Talkshow

Hate speech form of insult related to bureaucratic problems, as observed by Yong (2011), is assumed that liberal justice recognizes special protection against threats from speech and expressions called as the principle of free speech. The form of hate speech is as described in the utterances (1) and (2) below.

Table 1 Realization of Form, Context, and Purpose of Insult Hate Speech

(1)	Karni Ilyas, (1) ILC (Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbendung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)
Hate Speech Form	: Berbagai peraturan tumpang tindih dalam hal itu, tapi kalau kita mengambil otonom daerah yang paling berwenang tentu gubernur. (Various rules are overlapping in that case, but if we preferred choosing one that has the most authority – it is surely the governor.)
Context	: a) Pn mengeluhkan adanya peraturan yang tumpang tindih (Locutor complained about the overlapping rules) b) Pn mengungkapkan kepada Mt bahwa yang berwenang mengambil keputusan adalah gubernur. (Locutor said to interlocutor that the one having the authority to make decision is governor) d) Mt adalah Didin nelayan dari muara angke salah satu korban pulau reklamasi. (Interlocutor was Didin, a fisherman from Muara Angke that was also a victim of reclamation island)
Speech Purpose	: penutur mengkritik bahwa pemerintahan tidak bisa menjalankan sistem pemerintahan. (locutor criticized the government as they were not able to carry out the governmental system)

(2)	Karni Ilyas, (2) ILC (Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbendung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)
Hate Speech Form	: Nelayan Kalibaru dan Muara Angke yang tentu paling berbahagia dengan jawaban gubernur, bahwa dia tetap dengan janjinya. Tapi dilain pihak juga was-was karena menteri Kemaritiman mengatakan yang mutusi pusat. (Fishermen from Kalibaru and Muara Angke were surely the happiest ones by governor's answer that he kept his promise. Besides, they were also anxious as the ministry of maritime stated that the central government remained being the one making decision)
Context	: a) Mt adalah nelayan dan tamu undangan dalam acara talk show tersebut. (Interlocutor was fisherman and invited guest in that talkshow program)

- b) Pn berharap pemerintah yang sedang melihat acara tersebut dapat menindak lanjuti. (Locutor expected the government watched that program to follow up)
- c) Pn juga memberi pesan kepada Mt untuk bersiap apapun keputusannya. (Locutor said to the interlocutor to be ready for any decision)

Speech Purpose : Menyindir kepada gubernur bahwa janji yang disampaikan harus tetap dilaksanakan karena itu berkaitan dengan program kerja gubernur. Penutur juga berasumsi menyalahkan pihak lain apabila penanganannya tidak sesuai dengan janjinya. (insinuating the governor that the promise that has been stated should be implemented as it is related to governor's work program. Locutor also assumed that he blamed other parties if the implementation was not subject to the promise.

The speech as in (1) is a hate speech form of insult with regard to bureaucratic problems. The purpose of the speech is that the locutor revealed that those in power to decide all rules are leaders. Locutor also criticized regional regulations that were still overlapping and were not resolved one by one. The authority taken by the government is not appropriate regarding the problem of the reclamation island. Speech (2) that is the speech uttered by Karni Ilyas is a hate speech form of insult to social problems. The purpose of the locutor is to insinuate the work program promised by the governor. In addition, the locutor's assumptions regarding decisions related to the governor's promises were not in accordance with their manifestation because the decision was not yet clear about who making the decision.

2) Hate Speech Form of Defamation

Defamation is included in hate speech. There are three types of hate speech of defamation, they are (1) Hate speech of defamation about social maintenance problems, (2) defamation related to bureaucracy, and (3) defamation related to development problems. The hate speech forms of defamation are portrayed in the following snippet (3) and (4).

Table 2 Realization of Form, Context, and Purpose of Hate Speech Form of Defamation

(3)	Pak Didi, (14) ILC (Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbendung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)
Hate Speech Form	: Kalau memang kita harus melaut keluar dari lokasi itu, satu yang harus dipikirkan pemerintah kapal – kapal kita mesti harus gede. (If we need to sail out of that location, the government has to think about our ships that should be bigger)
Context	: a) Mt adalah tamu yang hadir dan pemandu acara. (Interlocutor was the guest and the host) b) Pn meminta pemerintah memikirkan keselamatan pada saat melaut. (Locutor asked the government to think about the safety of sailing) c) Pn juga meminta untuk memfasilitasi kapal yang besar sesuai dengan kondisi lokasi yang baru. (Locutor also asked to provide big ship according to the condition in the new location)
Speech Purpose	: Penutur menuntut pemerintah supaya memberikan bantuan karena kapal nelayan kebanyakan kecil-kecil agar bisa melaut di lokasi yang ditentukan. (Locutor demands the government to give hand to fishermen's ships that were mostly small to make them sail in the location that has been determined)

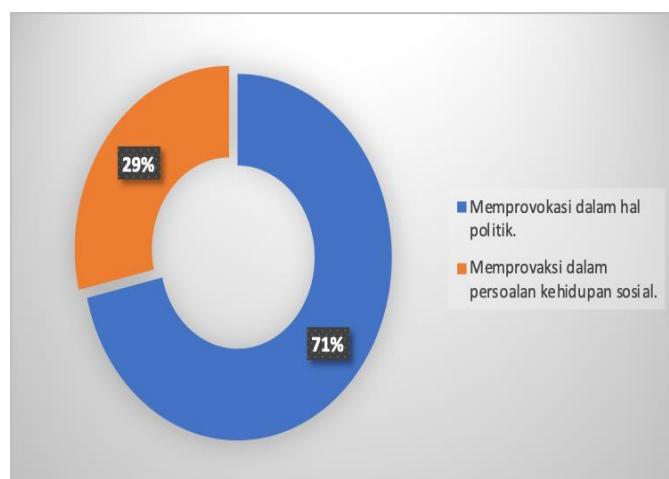
(4)	Karni Ilyas, (1) ILC (Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbendung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)
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Hate Speech Form	:	<i>Luar biasa pemerintah DKI sekarang 24 jam bisa keluar AGBI di ibu kota ini</i> (It was excellent that DKI government was available for 24 hours to issue AGBI in this capital city)
Context	:	a) <i>Pn adalah Karni Ilyas sebagai presiden Indonesia lawyers Club</i> (Locutor was Karni Ilyas as president of ILC) b) <i>Mt adalah semua peserta yang ada dalam forum ILC.</i> (Interlocutors were all participants in ILC forum) c) <i>Pn memojokkan pemerintahan bahwa dalam waktu singkat bisa mengeluarkan kebijakan.</i> (Locutor pushed the government to issue the policy in a short period of time)
Speech Purpose	:	<i>penutur menyindri kepada pemerintah bahwa dalam waktu satu hari bisa mengeluarkan sebuah kebijakan</i> (Locutor insinuates the government to issue the policy within one day)

The speech uttered by Mr Didin was included into hate speech form of defamation regarding the maintenance of social problems. The speech purpose was that locutor demanded the government to think of the vessels that the fishermen used, because they must use a bigger ship when they sailed at the determined location. The issue regarding safety of sailing needs to be considered. Locutor emphasized that the government needs to pay attention to the sailing conditions. The hate speech form of defamation related to the problem of bureaucracy (4) is the statement uttered by Karni Ilyas. The purpose of the speech is to insinuate the government to issue the policy within a day. Bureaucracy is related to the regulation of an institution. The policy issued within one day needs to be considered whether it is in accordance with the conditions.

3) Hate Speech Form of Provocation

Provoking is the next type of hate speech. There are two types of hate speech of provocation: (1) hate speech of provocation in politics, and (2) provocation in social life. Each speech has five data of provoking political matters, two data provoking social life matters. Below is the table 4 that shows the hate speech of provocation.



Provoking in terms of politics
Provoking in terms of social life problems

Figure 3 Hate Speech of Provocation

The most common form of provoking hate speech is provoking political problems. Hatred is expressed in the form of "reasonable arguments" or academic debates by someone with relevant authority or expertise that causes harm even if it is not clear (Sorialis, 2013). Some data found are presented in one of the provoking data snippets below.

Table 3 Realization of Form, Context, and Purpose of Hate Speech of Provocation

(3)	:	<i>Iwan (25) Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbandung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)</i>
Hate Speech Form	:	<i>Kami berharap sebagai warga nelayan dan rakyat nelayan sesuai ada janji Anis Sandy untuk menolak reklamasi, kami tunggu janji dia.</i> (We, as fishermen and citizen, hope Anis Sandy keep their promise to turn down the reclamation. We look forward witnessing their promises)
Context	:	a) <i>Pn merupakan ketua nelayan di Muara Angke.</i> (Locutor was the chairman of fisherman in Muara Angke) b) <i>Mt adalah Karni pemandu acara tersebut.</i> (Interlocutor was Karni as the host of the show) c) <i>Pn meminta janji yang sudah diucapkan.</i> (Locutor asked the promise that has been stated)
Speech Purpose	:	<i>penutur meminta janji yang pernah disampaikan.</i> (Locutor asked the promise that has been stated)

The speech is an invitation and explanation conveyed by locutoes aimed at asking for the equal rights because there is a political game in the reclamation project by using the words that seem to provoke others. As a result, the Mr. Tahir's speech was included in hate speech of provocation because the speech influences the interlocutor to take an action.

4) Hate Speech Form of Inappropriate Action

The next hate speech is inappropriate action that have six data. The data are included in hate speech of inappropriate action in social life. The hate speech of inappropriate action has six data, one of them is presented in the snippets below along with the analysis.

Table 4 Realization of Form, Context, and Purpose of Hate Speech of inappropriate Action

(4)	:	<i>Didi (31) ILC (Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbandung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)</i>
Hate Speech Form	:	<i>iya pak, saya nelayan di muara angke dahulunya korban reklamasi bintang emas juga pak pantai ancol.</i> (Yes sir, I am a fisherman in Muara Angke that was used to be a victim of bintang emas and Ancol beach reclamation)
Context	:	a) <i>Pn merupakan nelayan yang bernama Didi.</i> (Locutor was a fisherman named Didi) b) <i>Mt adalah pembawa acara.</i> (Interlocutor was the host of the show) c) <i>Pn menegaskan bahwa dia juga sebagai korban reklamasi.</i> (Locutor emphasized that he was also the victim of reclamation)
Speech Purpose	:	<i>penutur menyampaikan kekecewaan yang menjadi korban dari pulau reklamasi.</i> (Locutor expressed his disappointment for being a victim of reclamation)

The speech (31) "Yes sir, I am a fisherman in Muara Angke that was used to be a victim of bintang emas and Ancol beach reclamation" contains the insinuation of inappropriate action. The locutor became the victim of island reclamation. The speech is the form of hate speech of inappropriate action.

5) Hate Speech Form of Blasphemy

Table 4 is a form of hate speech that has two data. There are two data found in hate speech of blasphemy that is divided into two types. (1) the hate speech of blasphemy about educational issues, and (2) the hate speech of blasphemy related to political life.

There are two data in hate speech of blasphemy: educational issues and political life. Below is presented a snippet from one of the data.

Table 5 Realization of Form, Context, and Purpose of Hate Speech of

Blasphemy	
(5)	Rossa (38) <i>ILC (Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbandung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)</i>
Hate Speech Form	Turun berdasarkan wewenang yang ada di UU 32 2009 tentang perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dengan kewenangan yang namanya second line and forstrent kalau di prinsip hukum administrasi negara itu ada yang namanya contrarius actur pak, yang mengeluarkan ijin dia yang melakukan penegakan hukum. (It is derived from the authority written in UU Article 32 of 2009 on protection and management of environment using the authority called as second line and forstrent. In legal principle of state administration, there is contrarius actur, Sir. It issues the permission, does the control, and upholds the law)
Context	a) Pn merupakan wakil dari Din Sanksi administrasi dan penegakan hukum. (Locutor was the vice of Administration Sanction and Law Upholding) b) Mt adalah seluruh tamu undangan. (Interlocutors were all the invited guests) c) Pn berharap supaya aturan yang sudah disepakati disesuaikan dengan kondisi saat ini. (Locutor hoped that the regulation that has been agreed is in accordance with current condition)
Speech Purpose	Penutur penyindir adanya peraturan yang ada belum sesuai dengan kondisi sekarang. (Locutor insinuated the case that the existing regulation has not yet been in accordance with the current condition)

The speech "Yes, did many people go to college before reclamation?" aimed at insinuating. Karni Ilyas' speech is included into hate speech of blasphemy in educational problems. It is because the locutor questioned the education existing in that region by smiling.

6) Hate Speech Form of Incitement

The next problem is the hate speech of. The form of speech is inciting. Incitement means the way to arouse the trust of people who become victims of reclamation to understand their conditions. There is one hate speech incitement datum presented in a sample data snippet of incitement below.

Table 6 Realization of Form, Context, and Purpose of Hate Speech of Incitement

(6)	Bestari (39) <i>ILC (Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbandung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)</i>
Hate Speech Form	Dari aturan ini kita buat mereka punya hak Cuma 42- 45 % saja, sisanya menjadi hak masyarakat jakarta dan PEMPROV DKI sehingga pengelolaan dan seluruh pulau itu terakses oleh masyarakat secara bebas, anytime itulah yang menjadi bagian dari apa yang kami lakukan. (Based on this regulation, we set them to have the right of only 42-25%, while the rest becomes the right of Jakarta citizen and provincial government of DKI; hence the management of the whole islands is accessed freely by the people at anytime. That is a part of what we have done)
Context	a) Pn merupakan Bestari DPRD (Locutor was Bestari of Regional People Representative) b) Mt adalah pembawa acara Karni Ilyas. (Interlocutor was Karni Ilyas as the host) c) Pn memberikan gambaran bahwa rakyat juga andil dalam memanfaatkan laut. (Locutor gave the illustration that

	the citizen take a part in utilizing the sea)
d)	Pn mengharapkan masyarakat untuk dapat menerima keputusan. (Locutor expected the citizen to accept the decision)
Speech Purpose	mengkritik adanya pembagian peraturan mengenai pulau reklamasi. (criticizing the regulation regarding island reclamation)

The speech "Based on this regulation, we set them to have the right of only 42-25%, while the rest becomes the right of Jakarta citizen and provincial government of DKI; hence the management of the whole islands is accessed freely by the people at anytime. That is a part of what we have done." The speech purpose idcriticizing and insinuating addressed to the perpetrators of island reclamation to find out the rules for the division of the island. That speech is included into hate speech of incitement.

7) Hate Speech Form of Hoax News Spreading

The discussion program that mostly contains the debate has several things that are included into hoax news. Hate speech form of hoax news spreading is as seen in speech (7).

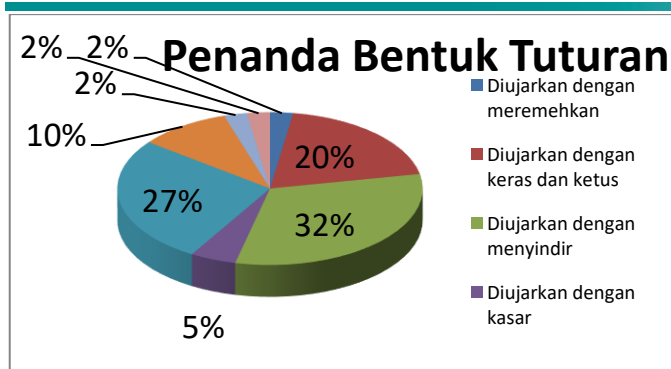
Table 7 Realization of Form, Context, and Purpose of Hate Speech of Hoax News Spreading

(7)	Bestari (40) <i>ILC (Proyek Pulau Reklamasi Tak Terbandung/Unstoppable Reclamation Islands Project)</i>
Hate Speech Form	saya kira begini bang Karni, itu sesuatu yang luar biasa yang menurut kami itu ngak pas untuk dilaksanakan di negri ini, karena laut itu tidak ada yang bisa dikapling – kapling jadi kalau ada kejadian seperti itu, itu sangat mengecewakan tentu menjadi catatan bagi kami saya akan datang sendiri kesana, siapa yang berani menolak saya. (So this is what I guess Mr Karni, that is a great thing that is not applicable in this country since no sea can be in the form of lot. Hence, it will be very disappointing if such thing occurs and it will make us do note-taking. I will go there by my self. Who dare to prevent me)
Context	a) Pn merupakan ketua fraksi Nesdem mewakili DPRD. (Locutor was a chief of Nasdem fraction representing DPRD) b) Mt adalah semua yang hadir. (Interlocutors are all the attendants) c) Pn mengejek tidak masuk akal mengenai pengaplingan laut. (Locutor made fun of sea lot) d) Pn merasa dirinya yang berkuasa. (Locutor thought that he has the power)
Speech Purpose	penyindiran terhadap pelaku reklamasi atas hal yang terjadi (insinuating the perpetrator of reclamation for what has happened)

That hate speech is the hate speech of hoax news spreading. Locutor stated the existence of sea lot. It became the insinuation for the perpetrator of reclamation that sea lot is illogical. That speech thus becomes hate speech of hoax news spreading.

b. Speech Marker Form of Hate Speech in the Discourse of ILC Talkshow

There are words or sentences set as the speech marker of hate speech in the discourse of ILC Talkshow. Those words or sentences were set by the researchers as the benchmark to categorize the speech into the forms of hate speech. The speech forms contain 32% speeches aimed at insinuating, 27% aimed at pushing, 20% conveyed sharply and loudly, 10% conveyed with high tone, 5% sounds rude, 2% aimed at instructing, and 2% aimed at expressing anger.



- Uttered by underestimating
- Uttered sharply and loudly
- Uttered by insinuating
- Uttered rudely
- Uttered by pushing
- Uttered using high tone
- Uttered using instructing intonation
- Uttered using intonation that sounds angry

Figure 4 Hate Speech Markers

Sentences or words set as the hate speech markers in the discourse of ILC talkshow are shown below. There is an insulting form of hate speech in which there are insinuating meanings conveyed by the locutor to the interlocutor. The speech "Various rules are overlapping in that case, but if we preferred choosing one that has the most authority – it is surely the governor." The speech markers in the utterance are the most authority, the locutor uttered with the intention of insinuating and uttered loudly. The next hate speech is "but what do you guess as a leader of where it leads to?". The sentence was uttered using a voice that means to discredit the opponent's speech. It is marked by the speech mark the leader of where it leads to.

(8) : Hate speech marker of defamation

Hate Speech Form	: Kalau memang kita harus melaut keluar dari lokasi itu, <i>satu yang harus dipikirkan pemerintah</i> kapal-kapal kita mesti harus gede. (If we need to sail out of that location, the government has to think about one thing, our ships that should be bigger)
Hate Speech Marker	: "the government has to think about one thing," (stated by instructing and being stressed)

The hate speech being discussed is defamation related to social problems. Locutor stated the utterances in a commanding and suppressed tone, so that they sound pushing the opponent which becomes the impolite utterance. Rude speech stimulating the interlocutor's emotions and pushing the interlocutor are impolite speeches. The speech markers on the speech is the government has to think about one thing. The sentence that is uttered stimulates the locutor's emotion so that the utterance becomes impolite and is included into hate speech.

One's emotions can be identified by expressions shown at that time, starting from the changes in time, tone, or behavior (Hude, 2008: 46). This expression is often found when someone uttered as, for instance, "they have the equal rights, they are humans, Indonesian citizens, ID cards of DKI. So we hope, on this occasion, that it can be reviewed, let's sit down together". These markers are in the sentence "have the equal rights". The words were pronounced curtly and the meaning is sarcastic.

Provocative speech marks concerning the issue of social life were www.psychologyandeducation.

also found. "Regarding traditional fishermen at Muara Angke, they began to smile now after the reclamation stopped as the marine life has started to appear". Began to smile now means that the sentence uttered curtly and aimed to insinuate other parties; hence, that utterance is included into hate speech.

(9)	Markers of unpleasant forms of speech
Hate Speech Form	: <i>Iya pak, saya nelayan di muara angke dahulunya korban reklamasi bintang emas juga pak pantai ancol.</i> (Yes Sir. I am the fisherman of Muara Angke that is used to be the victim of reclamation of Bintang Emas as well as Ancol Beach)
Speech Form Marker	: "dahulunya korban reklamasi bintang emas juga pak." (that is used to be the victim of reclamation of bintang emas)

The speech of "Yes Sir. I am the fisherman of Muara Angke that is used to be the victim of reclamation of Bintang Emas as well as Ancol Beach" is a form of hate speech of inappropriate action. The marker of speech form mentioned above is "that is used to be the victim of reclamation of bintang emas". The locutor state curtly, so it insinuated the perpetrators of reclamation. The insinuation purpose makes the atmosphere murky and unpleasant for the interlocutor.

(10)	Markers of unpleasant forms of speech
(35) Hate Speech Form	: <i>jadi maknanya saya bilang, saya katakan bahwa reklamasi itu memang proyek yang mengorbankan kurang lebih 25.000 kepala keluarga yang tergantung hidupnya di teluk jakarta.</i> (That is why I say such thing, I say that reclamation is a project that sacrificed more or less 25.000 heads of family that depends their lives on Jakarta bay)
Speech Form Marker	: "reklamasi itu memang proyek" (diucapkan dengan nada ketus dan kasar) (reclamation is indeed a project) (uttered using curt and rude tone)

The locutor uttered in a rough and tense tone, so that it sounds pushing the interlocutor. The markers of speech utterances in "reclamation is indeed a project." sounds impolite that encourages the locutor's emotions. Markers of unpleasant forms of speech in social life are presented below.

(11)	Markers of unpleasant forms of speech
(32) Hate Speech Form	: <i>jadi dsitu kami merasa cemas dan ketika saya melaut di tengah laut sudah banyak securitynya. Jadi kita tidak boleh merapat kepengurusan pasir.</i> (So that is when we felt anxious as there are many security officers when I go sailing. So we are not allowed to enter sand dredger)
Marker of Speech Form	: "Jadi kita tidak boleh merapat kepengurusan pasir." (diucapkan dengan nada ketus dan menyindir) So we are not allowed to enter the sand dredger) (uttered using curt tone and insinuating)

Speech (32) which is "So that is when we felt anxious as there are many security officers when I go sailing. So we are not allowed to enter sand dredger" is uttered in the speech in a curt and insinuating tone. The tense tone was the thing that made the speech utterly impolite. The speech is a form of hate speech of unpleasant actions in social problems. The marker of speech form is in the utterance "so we should not enter the sand dredger".

c. Politeness Strategy of Hate Speech in the Discourse of ILC Talkshow

Language politeness that influences the communication both directly and indirectly in conveying intentions will become a misunderstanding. Speaking strategies also include things that are analyzed. There are direct and indirect speaking strategy in the speech. There were eight data of direct hate speech and 4 data of indirect hate speech. Regarding the

defamation, each hate speech has two indirect data and four direct data. Meanwhile, hate speech of blasphemy has two data. So, there are twenty-six data which include direct speech and fourteen which include indirect speech. Illustration of the embodiment of direct and indirect politeness strategies is as follows.

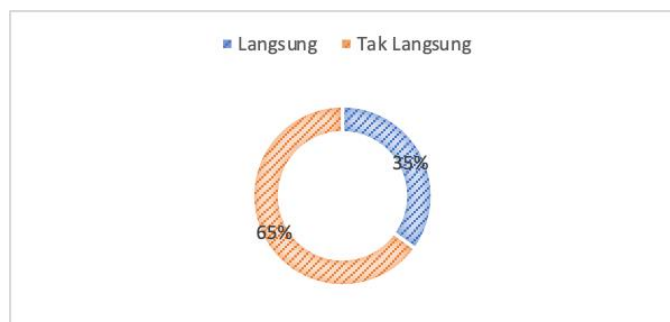


Figure 4 Politeness Strategy of Hate Speech in the Discourse of ILC Talkshow

1) Direct Politeness Strategy

The politeness strategy is a method used by locutor in conveying the direct and indirect speech. Direct speech act directly states the purpose of the locutor without any 'chit chat' (Prayitno, 2011: 121). The following snippet is an indirect politeness strategy marked by a insinuating expression which is impolite.

Table 8 Realization of Direct Strategy in Hate Speech in the Discourse of ILC Talkshow

(12)	Karni Ilyas (host of ILC Talkshow)
Realization of Speech Act Explicature	: "ya tapi kan kebijakan gubernur terdahulu terbukti salah, karena itu ada monatorium. Bagaimana pemerintah yang baru melanjutkan keputusan yang salah." ("Yes but the governor's policy is proven wrong. That is why monatorium existed. How do the new government carry out wrong decision?")
Type of Speech	: Direct
Ways to Convey Purpose	: Direct
Implicature	- Locutor did not rely on the interlocutor of the existing decision - Locutor insinuated about the regulation subject to the applied policy
(13)	Didin (Fisherman in Muara Angke)
Realization of Speech Act Explicature	: "ya hasilnya jujur saja pak, pada awal-awalnya dulu kita belum ada pulau reklamasi tiga koma lima juta sampai dua koma lima juta penghasilan saya sudah masuk tapi kalau untuk saat ini kami harus berfikir panjang. Lima ratus ribu saja sekarang sudah sulit. (To be honest, the income before the island reclamation was 3,5 million to 2,5 million, yet recently we need to think a little harder. 500 thousand rupiah is now hard to earn."
Type of Speech	: Direct
Ways to Convey Purpose	: Direct
Implicature	- Locutor criticized the perpetrator of island reclamation that the fisherman's income is rather harder nowadays. - Locutor expressed his anxiety of his reducing income.

Speech in the above-mentioned explicature snippet contains insinuation addressed to the decision made by the government. In addition, locutor also did not trust his partners for the mistakes regarding the monatorium. The writing is a type of direct speech identified from the locutor's purpose to the interlocutor using direct speech. The speech that was uttered is included into an insult in accordance with bureaucratic problems (Prayitno, H.J., 2019; Umbar, 2019). Such politeness is stated to be impolite, because the speech

intention is conveyed indirectly. Tutaranke (13) intended to criticize the reclamation island perpetrators that their income has now dropped dramatically. The speech is included in the form of direct speech. Locutor also conveyed their income after the reclamation island. This was based on the concept of Leech's politeness scale. This is based on the assumption that a speech is said to be more polite if the speech is delivered indirectly (Ardi et al., 2018; Thuruvan & Yunus, 2017). Conversely, a speech is stated as im polite if the purpose of speech is delivered directly.

2) Indirect Politeness Strategy

The snippet of explicature below on (14) is seen that the speech contains disappointing intonation by "three times of warning". Locutor conveyed his purpose in the direct speech yet the delivery is indirect

Table 8 Realization of Indirect Strategy of Hate Speech in the Discourse of ILC Talkshow

(14)	Bestari Barus (Chief of Nasdem Fraction in DPRD)
Realization of Speech Act Explicature	: Oleh karena itu, mungkin pertanyaan paling tepat yang diajukan kepada DPRD adalah kapan RAPERDA ini akan diselesaikan pemerintah pusat. Dalam hal ini kementerian dalam negeri sudah dua sampai tiga kali memberi teguran kepada PEMPROV DKI dan DPRD DKI. (Therefore, the most appropriate question addressed to DPRD is probably when will RAPERDA be resolved by the central government? In this case, Ministry of Home Affairs has warned provincial government of DKI and DPRD DKI two to three times.
Type of Speech	: Indirect
Way to Convey Purpose	: Direct
Implicature	: Locutor assumed that the warning that was given has not gained attention
(15)	Didin (Fisherman in Muara Angke)
Realization of Speech Act Explicature	: tapi sementara orang-orang yang punya duit itu selalu ngabisin itu. Nah jadi saya yang jujur pak, saya tadi habis demo ke gubernur. (Those having money always spend them. So honesty, I just did the demonstration to the governor)
Type of Speech	: Indirect
Way to Convey Purpose	: Direct
Implicature	: penutur kesal dengan yang terjadi sampai menyebutkan orang yang selalu ngabisin duit. Penutur juga memberi kritikan bahwa ketidakadilan antara orang yang kurang mampu dan orang yang berduit mempunyai perlakuan yang berbeda. (Locutor was annoyed for what just happened so he mentioned about those spending money. Locutor also criticized the injustice that the people in a low economy level and those in high economy level are threatened unequally.

The above-mentioned snippet is a direct speech – a meaning of speech is directly conveyed. Locutor assumed that the warning was not even noticed though it has been three times. Locutor also questioned about the resolvment of regulations related to the central government. The degree of politeness of the speech is stated to be impolite. It is based on the assumption that speech is polite if the purpose of the speech is delivered indirectly. Even though the utterances were delivered indirectly, it will be impolite if the purpose the speech were delivered directly. The meaning of speech must be conveyed indirectly in order not to hurt the interlocutor.

In locutor's expressions to the interlocutor in the snippet (15), locutor was Didin which was the fisherman in Muara Angke. Locutor was annoyed of what happened until they mention the person who always spends money. Locutor criticized the existence of injustice between people who have a lot of money with people who are in the low economics level. Based on the degree of speech politeness, it is included in the type of indirect speech. This can be seen from the purpose of the

locutor to the interlocutor who delivered the intentions directly. According to the degree of politeness, the meanings conveyed are not polite. It is based on the assumption that the spoken speech is more polite if the intention is conveyed indirectly.

In accordance with the concept of the Leech's politeness scale (2011), the statement is included in the type of direct speech. This can be seen from the purpose of the locutor that was conveyed to the interlocutor directly. Substantially, the degree of politeness of the writing is impolite. It is based on the opinion of a speech is more polite if the purpose of the speech is delivered indirectly. Conversely, a utterance is said to be impolite if the purpose of speech is conveyed directly.

d. Prevention of the Implementation of Hate Speech in the Learning at School

The forms of hate speech above are one of the utterances delivered by the guests at the debate program. According to The Great Indonesian Dictionary (2014), the debate is a discussion of the exchange of opinions on an issue by giving reasons to keep on their opinions. In Indonesian language learning at class X SMA/SMK of 2013 curriculum, there is learning about debates in Core Competence 3 namely understanding, applying, analyzing factual, conceptual, and procedural knowledge based on their curiosity about science, technology, art, culture, and humanities with humanity, nationality, statehood, and civilization insight related to the causes of phenomena and events, and applying procedural knowledge to specific fields of study according to their talents and interests to solve problems. Basic competencies 3.13 is analyzing the content of debates (problems/issues, points of view, and arguments from several parties and conclusion).

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by the researcher, there were seven forms of hate speech. Those forms are broken down in several ways, including hate speech of insult related to the seven bureaucracy data. With regard to the economy, there are three data: two data of social problems, and one datum of insult to the development. Then the hate speech of defamation on social issues consists of eight data: one datum related to the bureaucracy, one datum related to the construction. Hate speech of provocation contain five data related to political issue, two data related to social life problem. Hate speech of inappropriate action consists of six data related to social life.

The results of Taylor's research show form of speech that produces a tension between openness and opportunity. The difference between this research and Taylor's research is clearly described that speech forms are different. The speech in this study is the utterance delivered by invited guests on the discourse of the ILC talk show. Ghana (2013) finds the expression of racist hatred that is used for religious associations tends to do the blasphemy to a religion. This becomes an similarity with the research being studied. In addition, the similarity regarding the fields studied lies on pragmatics. The difference is that this study examines the hate speech conveyed by a locutor to the interlocutor. Febriyani, (2018) find actors that cause the perpetrator to do hate speech, that is, factors from the individual's psychological and psychological condition and external factors.

There is similarity with the research conducted by Sorial (2013) that is in the object of research on hate speech. Hate speech is expressed in the form of reasoned arguments or academic debates by someone having authority in an unclear way that is harmful. Differences are in the concept of incitement as a way to identify hatred for speech that sometimes causes harm. Wijayanto (2013) conducted the research regarding language impoliteness found in the third problem statement in this research. The difference is clear which is the part of the data source. Kusuma (2016) examines Social Media and Kapolri's policies regarding hate speech. The similarity lies in the *www.psychologyandeducation*.

issue being studied regarding hate speech.

Ahnaf and Suhadi (2014) mention hate speech as one of the problems faced by people in a democratic country. The similarity of the current research and research conducted by Ahnaf and Suhadi (2014) is both examined the hate speech. In contrast, Ahnaf and Suhadi's research (2014) examines the issues of speech hate implication towards social movements to build tolerance, while the current study examines the debate discourse in ILC. Perbalaksono, et al (2015) examined hate speech in the area of freedom of speech. The similarity of this study lies in the subject matter under review regarding the hate speech. The difference in the current research with Perbalaksono's research, et al (2015) lies in the data source.

Research was conducted by Margaretha and Nugrahaningsih (2017) about hate speech in Instagram account comments. The similarity in this research is that the research also discusses about hate speech, while the difference lies in the data source. Nurrahma (2018) examines the implicit utterances of citizenship hate on Instagram social media. The difference lies in the data source by which this research used spoken data sources from invited guests of Indonesia Lawyers Club. The similarity lies in the object of research regarding hate speech. Linawati, (2015) conducted a study about speech acts of hate speech in reader's comments on the online newspaper *Tribunnews.com*, and forms form of hate speech utterance are found: directive, commissive, and expressive functions.

This hate speech becomes a serious obstacle in the process of forming the character of children in school. One strategy is to continually cultivate language politeness in the current era of global education (Daniati, Subiyantoro, & Sutarmi Fadhilah, 2019; Heriyanto, Sator, Komariah, & Suryana, 2019; Liu & Allen, 2014). Character and politeness are two important entities in the formation of children's identity in this global era.

Conclusion

Substantially, hate speech is a speech that the main purposes are to break down one's character, such as personal character, certain group character, or institutional character. The discourse in ILC TvOne is basically used as a control of socio-culture, politics, economics, and government. There are various ways to reveal those controls. Excessive control in this discourse begins with the irony strategy and ends with hate speech strategies. Characteristics of hate speech include: insults, defamation, provoking, blasphemy, inappropriate actions, incitement, and hoax news spreading. The choice of hate speech strategy is dominantly in the forms of utterances of insult, defamation, provocation, inappropriate incitement. The power of hate speech for the perpetrator of one's and/or certain groups' character to break down lies in incitements which are combined with hoax speech. In this context, the hate speech is always associated with the issues of bureaucracy, economy, social inequality, and the issue of weakening development achievements, especially socio-cultural development and human resources. Political propaganda and provocation are used as weapons of hate speech for breaking down certain individual, group, or institutional characters.

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