Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) English Education Program

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "HATE SPEECH ANALYSIS ON GOTHAM CHESS'S INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT" adalah benar bersifat asli (original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang brelaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN

(ANGGIE YOLANDA KARERA)

ABSTRACT

Anggie Yolanda Karera: Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan 2021.

This study discusses the analysis of hate speech on the Gotham Chess Instagram account. This study aims to determine the types of hate speech contained in the comments column, to explain the process of hate speech used in the comments column of the Gotham Chess Instagram account. Descriptive qualitative research is applied in this study. The research data was taken from the comments column of the Gotham Chess Instagram account, 24 hate speeches were found in this statement. The data were analyzed by identifying the comments into seven types of hate speech, classifying the utterances in each type of hate speech, analyzing the types of hate speech used in these comments. Five types of hate speech were found in the comments column on the Gotham Chess Instagram account, namely insulting, defamation, unpleasant action, provoking, and inciting. The writer found the process of hate speech used in the comments column on the Gotham Chess Instagram account. It can be concluded that insulting presented insults, such as stupid, sissy, loser clown, dog shit, etc, defamation presented Gotham's fans are idiots, Gotham have toxic fans, an arrogant chess player, loser Gotham, you lose, but your fans is stupid, and who said you were a goat? You are a sheep, unpleasant action presented do you want to make your Instagram account disappear, are you ready to become the next Dayana, sir, and don't ask who's doing it if your account disappears, provoking presented come on, Indonesians, attack, let's go report this account, and O cruel Indonesian netizens, come and attack them again, inciting presented anyone who is wrong, still reports the account, report it together guys, enliven boss, give understanding, and come on, Indonesians gather.

Keyword: Analysis, Hate Speech, comments on Gotham Chess's Instagram
Account

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Medan, Oktober 2021

The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

In a general sense, hate speech is interpreted as words, behaviors, and writings carry out by individuals or groups in the form of provocation, incitement, or insults to other individuals or groups. Hate speech is usually touching many aspects ranging from race, color, ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, nationality, to religion and others (Teja, 2017). In a legal sense, hate speech is a prohibited word, behavior, writing, or performance because it can trigger acts of violence and prejudice either on the part of the perpetrator of the statement or the victim of the action (Mawarti, 2018: 3-4). There are seven types of hate speech, namely insult, defamation, denigration, unpleasant acts, provoke, inciting and spread hoaxes (Hoax).

Freedom of speech is the most basic right of all people. Freedom of speech can be exercised orally or in writing. Freedom of speech has long been regulated in good legislation contained in the law International Article 29 Universal Declaration of Human Rights Humans and the 1945 Constitution article 28 (Herawati, 1968). In the past, freedom of speech could only be exercised through mass media such as radio, television, newspapers, etc. As time goes by, technology has developed very sophisticatedly, with the sophistication of technology today, many social media have sprung up so that the space for opinion is increasingly wide open.

The use of social media as a means of communication is growing very rapidly because social media can be accessed via cell phones or now known as smartphones. With smartphones, we can easily communicate because smartphones provide facilities such as SMS, MMS, chat, email, browsing, and many other facilities that can be used by social media users easily. According to (Nasrullah, 2015), social media maybe a medium on the web that permits users to speak to themselves and connected, coordinate, share, communicate with other users shape virtual social bonds. In social media, three forms that refer to social meaning are recognition (cognition), communication (communicate), and cooperation (cooperation).

One of the social media that is often using today is Instagram. According to (Mursito, 2006), Instagram is a photo-sharing application that allows users to take photos, apply digital filters, and share them with various social networking services, including Instagram's own. One of the unique things about Instagram is that it cuts photos into square shapes, so they look like Kodak Instamatic and Polaroid cameras. Instagram also provides a comment field facility, with a comment column everyone is free to have a positive or negative opinion. If we look at the comments column, we will find some harsh words, insults, or defamation, so that it can trigger hate speech.

With the advancement of existing technology, social media has become one of the new media platforms to communicate and express themselves freely. Where there is freedom, there is a gap that opens up the entry of positive and negative impacts. The problem of communication ethics is now increasing along with the development of technology. Hate speech is one example of which until now the cases continue to grow on online platforms to become a phenomenon that is worrying about its impact on the world.

Hate speech is a hateful message or act of communication that is offensive and insulting with the aim of hurting the feelings of certain individuals or groups which proves that most cases of hate speech occur based on ethnicity, nationality, and religion. This indicates that hate speech does not originate from social media, but develops because of the emergence of new media that seem to make it easier for perpetrators to do so. For example, such as the Instagram account Gotham chess whose case went viral on social media. In this case, a middle-aged man online chess player from Indonesia beat a world chess master, where the international chess player did not accept the defeat received, he accused that the Indonesian chess player committed fraud so that he reported the middle-aged man's account, causing his account blocked and caused the anger of Indonesians or netizens.

In previous research, researchers discussed the analysis of hate speech against netizen comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account. Where in this study the analyst wanted to know the types of hate speech and the types of illocutionary acts of netizen comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account, wherefrom the results of the study the analysts found 36 hate speech and illocutionary acts found 10 directives, 7 expressives, and 19 assertives.

Based on the description above, the researcher analyzed hate speech in the Instagram comment column in the form of speech. There are many hate speeches

contained in the Instagram comments column, especially in the comments column on Gotham Chess's Instagram account. The researcher chose this study to observe the utterances of netizens on Gotham Chess's Instagram account.

The difference from this research is that the researcher uses a pragmatic approach and is supported by H.P Grice's theoretical foundation about the meaning of hate speech. The reason the researcher chose Gotham chess's Instagram account was that the case went viral on social media. In this case, a middle-aged man defeated a world chess master, where the international chess player did not accept the defeat he received, so he reported the middle-aged man's account, causing his account to be blocked and causing the anger of Indonesian netizens.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems of the study were identified as follows:

- 1. Less perspective understanding about the types of hate speech.
- 2. People got difficulty in comprehending the types of hate speech.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research focuses on pragmatics in assessing hate speech, and the limitation of this research problem examines the types of hate speech from the theory of the Criminal Code Number: SE / 06 / X / 2015 namely insults, denigration, defamation, unpleasant acts, provoking, inciting, spread hoaxes (Hoax).

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of the problem of this research was focused as follows:

- 1. What types of hate speech was used on Gotham Chess's Instagram account?
- 2. How does the process of hate speech that occur in Gotham Chess's Instagram account?

E. The Objectives of The Study

The objectives of the study were:

- To find out the types of hate speech is used on Gotham Chess's Instagram account.
- 2. To elaborate the processes is used on Gotham Chess's Instagram account.

F. The Significance of The Study

The findings in the study are expected to be useful and relevant in some respects, both theoretically as well as practically:

1. Theoretically

The findings of this study can add knowledge of the types of hate speech, can increase a study analysis of seven types of hate speech.

2. Practically

a. For students, to expand the knowledge about hate speech and types of hate speech.

- b. For teachers, as the material input and consideration that may be useful and beneficial to improving knowledge about hate speech and types of hate speech.
- c. For readers, to understand about hate speech and types of hate speech so that can be used as their references.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Definition of Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of how language is utilized in communication. So, in pragmatics, we study the speaker's meaning; that's how meaning is communicated based on its setting. It is in line with Horn and Ward (in Taping et al., 2017) who state that, Pragmatics is the study of the context-dependent perspectives of meaning which are efficiently abstracted away from within the development of a substance consistent shape. (Yule, 2006) in his book mentions four definitions of pragmatics, to be specific:

- 1. The field that looks at the speaker's meaning or speaker's expectation.
 - Pragmatics are concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or author) and deciphered by an audience (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.
- 2. The field that examines meaning according to context. This type of study includes the interpretation of what individuals mean in a specific context and how the context impacts what is said.
- 3. Fields that go beyond the study of the meaning conveyed, more than what is said. This type of study investigates how an incredible deal of what is

- 4. Implied is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the examination of imperceptible meaning.
- 5. The field that examines forms of expression according to the social distance that limits the participants involved in certain conversations. This perspective than raises the question of what decides the choice between the said and the implied. The essential answer is tied to the concept of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, suggests shared involvement. On the assumption of how near or removed the audience is, speakers decide how much ought to be said.

We can't just judge its meaning by the words someone says. Because there are several contexts that we need to be aware of. This is clarified by (Rohmadi, 2004) who states that pragmatics is a context-bound linguistic study. Context includes a solid part in deciding the speaker's purpose in interacting with the interlocutor.

2.2. Scope of Pragmatic

Pragmatic has several scopes which should be known, namely: (a) Presuppositions, (b) Speech acts, (c) Entailment. The following is the definition of several experts regarding the three scopes of pragmatics.

a. Presupposition

(Wijana, 1996) in the book Basics of Pragmatics says a sentence can presuppose another sentence if it is not true the second sentence (which is presupposed) results in a sentence that the first (which presupposes) cannot be said to be true or false. Wijana's opinion emphasizes more on the position of the second sentence whether it is true or not, in order to position the truth of the first sentence.

(Putrayasa, 2014) in the book Pragmatics said that presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker as an event before produce speech.

As for (Rahardi, 2003) in the book Introduction to Science Pragmatics says an utterance can be said presuppose or presuppose another speech, if the untruth of the presupposed speech results in the truth the truth or untruth of speech cannot be said at all.

The opinion of the experts above can be concluded that presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker, about what he says already known by the interlocutor.

b. Speech Act

(Chaer, 1995) states that speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological in nature, and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. In speech acts, it is seen in the meaning or meaning of the actions in the speech. Actions in speech will be seen from the meaning of speech (Rohmadi, 2010:13).

Suwito (1983) in Ida Bagus (2014:84) says that speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological in nature, and determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. Furthermore, Searle (in Rohmadi, 2010: 32) suggests that speech acts are the product or result of a sentence under certain conditions and are the smallest unit of

linguistic combination that can be in the form of statements, command questions or others.

The opinion of the experts above can be concluded that the notion of speech acts is a person's behavior in speaking that is psychologically influenced by his ability to speak.

c. Entailment

Rahardi (2003:36) argues that entailment is the relationship between speech and its meaning is absolute or becomes a necessity. The statement, which reads that Asti is pregnant, indicates that the woman named Asti had had sex with a certain man, so that she is now pregnant. Thus, Rahardi asserts that the relationship between speech and the intention of speech in entailment is absolute and must exist (necessary consequence).

Starting from Rahardi's opinion above, Ida Bagus (2014:83) also has the same opinion as Rahardi, namely entailment in the relationship between speech and its intention is absolute or becomes a necessity. Ida Bagus said that the interpretation must be based on the same background knowledge between the speaker and the speech partner regarding something that is being discussed.

Based on the opinions of the two experts above, it can be concluded that entailment is the relationship between speech and speech intent that is absolute or becomes a necessity.

2.3. Theory of Hate Speech

Hate speech is an act of communication carried out by an individual or group inside the shape of provocation, incitement, or insult to other individuals or groups in terms of distinctive viewpoints such as race, color, ethnicity, sex, inability, sexual introduction, citizenship, religion, etc. According to Grice (in Ristiawan, 2017: 100) when communicating, it is necessary to cooperate with the participants in order to create good and smooth communication. Hate speech is human behavior that is tarnishing the good name of others, demeaning, insulting, provoking, unpleasant behavior, inciting, and spreading false information so that it has an impact in the form of actions that are discriminatory in nature, acts of violence.

Inside the Chief of Police Circular Number: SE / 06 / X/2015 concerning taking care of hate speech, it is communicated that hate speech can be inside the form of actions stipulated inside the Criminal Code (KUHP) and other criminal arrangements exterior the Criminal Code within the form of:

1. Insults—that's on the off chance that an insult is coordinated at a person or a bunch of individuals based on religion, race, ethnicity, religion, ethnicity, sexual introduction, failure, sexual presentation. Insult can take the shape of prompting which gives a threatening vibe, segregation or viciousness. Insult is an activity to bring down one's soul. Commonly, this insult is carried out by communicating expressions that contain merciless words, criticism which blocks one's reputation and honor. This insult especially makes somebody feel mortified and chafed by the words that come out.

- 2. Denigration is an act that incorporates attacking the respect and respect of a person by communicating something that prevents a person's reputation, either direct or by recommendation based on aspects of hate speech that can lead to a threatening vibe. Speech is considered denigration on the off chance that the charge is off-base or improper and contains defamatory components.
- 3. Defamation, determined from the word "Nista" which suggests abominable or primitive lower course (KBBI, 2008: 784). The expression of contempt with the shape of defamation is an expression of degrading others. Defamation is an act, activity, or word that corrupts somebody or a group of individuals. This defamation can be within the shape of an allegation of doing something that's corrupting or censuring a matter that contains a disgrace with the point of being known to the common open. Defamation aspects can be within the shape of viewpoints of religion, religion, convictions/ convictions, gender, and sexual introduction.
- 4. Unpleasant acts are speeches that contain dangers, restraint, viciousness, or pledges. This unpleasant behavior in a circuitous way interfering with the consolation and security of individuals and groups.
- 5. Provoking the expression of incitement to separation, viciousness, and hostility. Provoking could be incredible action within the shape of articulations to warm up a person or community bunch and cause fear, uneasiness in a community. Speech conveyed, in this case, activated an open misconception and would have an effect on hostility or war.

- 6. Inciting is almost the same as the provoking shape, but the shape of the inciting speech is more subtle than provoking the predominantly rude speech. An instigator could be an articulation or utterance that impacts other individuals and aims to make the individual believe it. This speech will stimulate someone's heart to be irate, to stand up to, revolt against something certain people or groups.
- 7. Spread hoaxes (Hoax), expressions of scorning by spreading the news that's really not genuine (lying) or known as hoax news points that other individuals believe the news so that other individuals are affected. Of late a parcel of individuals have listened to the wrong news so that individuals can now not select whether the news is genuine or not.

Cyberspace or digital denigration can be done at any time by some person who is captivated in a boundless period of time, and there's a tireless multiplier effect (Chilling impact) so that more individuals can be known and can be shared. Or spread broadly to others (Salutfiyanti, 2018: 16-18).

The hate speech activity can be actualized through different media (Salutfiyanti, 2018: 14-16) including:

1. An oration of campaign activities

Oration may be communication that's passed on within the shape of talks almost certain issues that are, as a rule, carried out by laborers, understudies, or other communities and passed on before numerous supporters who are conveyed by the speaker in charge.

2. Banner or banner

A banner is an extension of cloth that contains trademarks or information that's passed on to the open. Numerous of these banners are introduced on the edge of the street that contain composing as an information medium, or special media made utilizing paint, screen printing, and others.

3. Social media systems

Social media could be a means to communicate with the more extensive community that's done utilizing the web. Social media users prepare communication by sending messages, both within the shape of pictures, content, recordings, which they share with each other in building systems or networking.

4. Demonstration

The demonstration is an activity in passing on a feeling of dissent carried out by a gather/ gather of individuals conveyed within the open which points to dismissing arrangements or contradict an issue in communicating an opinion as an exertion to progress the interests of a specific group.

5. Religious lectures

Lectures or talks are exercises within the nearness of numerous individuals who give advice on a subject related to religion to their audience members. Lectures are conducted at any time and within the conveyance of unlimited time.

6. Print and electronic mass media

Mass media could be a device in passing on messages or data to the common open utilizing media, such as TV, radio, everyday papers, etc.

2.4. Kinds of Hate Speech

Forms of Hate Speech can be in the form of criminal acts regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP) and other criminal provisions outside the Criminal Code, including:

a. Insulting

According to R. Soesilo in his book entitled the Criminal Code (KUHP) and its Complete Comments Article by Article in the explanation of Article 310 of the Criminal Code, explains that: Insulting is attacking someone's honor and good name. Those who are attacked are usually embarrassed. The object of insulting is in the form of a sense of self-esteem or dignity regarding honor and about the good name of people, both individually and communally (groups). Examples of insults.

"Bandung is a city junkie who needs all prostitutes LOL hahaha report? Sissy! Please if you dare! Ha ha ha". The statement is a form of insult to a city in West Java (Bandung) by saying that Bandung is a city of prostitutes. The speaker also mentioned that all the people of Bandung work as prostitutes.

b. Defamation

The definition of defamation in the Criminal Code is also known as defamation (defamation) is the act of defaming a person's reputation or honor by stating something either orally or in writing. Examples of defamation utterances.

"Members of parliament are imbecilic and imbecilic, doltish legal counselors. I want to help people who are guilty, in fact the land of my parents went to disturb Poeng". The utterance is a form of defamation against members of the DPR, the speaker thinks that the DPR members are stupid and stupid, besides that the speaker also thinks that the lawyer who helps the guilty is a stupid lawyer. The speaker defamed the government agency of the DPR by using the words stupid and stupid, and defamed one of the lawyers by calling him a moron.

c. Denigration

Denigration is a word, behavior, writing, or performance that is prohibited because it can trigger acts of violence and prejudice either on the part of the perpetrator of the statement or the victim of the act, whereas according to Article 310 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, Denigration is an act committed with a way of accusing a person or group of having committed a certain act with the intention of making the accusation public (known to many people). The accused act does not need an act that can be punished such as stealing, embezzling, adultery and so on. Enough with ordinary actions, of course a shameful act. Meanwhile, denigration by letter is regulated in Article 310 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code. As explained, if the accusation is made in writing (letters) or pictures, then the crime is called insulting with a letter. So a person can be prosecuted under this Article if the accusation or insulting words are made with letters or pictures. Examples of denigration.

"I will not choose Ahok to be governor of DKI because he is an infidel and has caused a commotion in Jakarta because of his actions". The statement is

considered denigration, because the speaker said that because of Ahok's actions, Jakarta became noisy. The speaker also spoke of denigration by calling Ahok an infidel, and would not elect him to be governor of DKI Jakarta for religious reasons.

d. Unpleasant action

A behavior that offends other people. While in the Criminal Code Unpleasant Deeds are regulated in Article 335 paragraph (1). Article 335 sections (1): Threatened with the most extreme detainment of one year or the greatest fine of four thousand five hundred rupiahs.

(1) Whoever unlawfully forces another person to do, not to do or to allow something, by using violence, another act or unpleasant treatment, or by using threats of violence, any other act or unpleasant treatment, either against the person himself or herself other people. (2) Whoever compels another person to do, not to do or allow something with the threat of pollution or written defamation. Examples of utterances of unpleasant actions.

"If you don't come with me, then I will drag your mother into pain, you savage woman!". The utterance includes unpleasant actions because the speaker forces the interlocutor to go with him, and threatens to hurt his mother if the speech partner does not obey his speech. The speaker also hurts the interlocutor with harsh words "barbaric" which means that the woman is rude or disrespectful.

e. Provoking

According to the KBBI, provoking is an act done to arouse anger by inciting, provoking anger, irritation and making the person who was incited have

negative thoughts and emotions. Examples of provoking utterances. "Tanjung Balai Medan Revolt July 30, 2016, 6 Viharas were burned for my Muslim brothers, let's close the ranks. We make tragedy 98 happen again, Come on!". The expression may be a shape of provocation by inviting the speech accomplice (the reader) to carry out the tragedy in 1998 once more since it has burned down one of the places of adoration, to be specific the monastery.

f. Inciting

According to R. Soesilo To incite means to encourage, invite, arouse or burn people's enthusiasm to do something. In the word "incite" is concluded the nature of "deliberately". Incitement is louder than "luring" or "persuading" but not "coercing". The crime that regulates incitement or inciting is regulated in Article 160 of the Criminal Code. Examples of incitement utterances. "Yeah, just kill it instead of making a fuss, I also hate him because he's Chinese." The utterance is a form of inciting because the speaker invites the interlocutor to kill someone because of the reason that the group of people is Chinese. The utterance is an invitation to do something but not forced.

g. Spread hoaxes (Hoax)

According to R.Soesilo Spreading False News is broadcasting news or news where it turns out that the news that was broadcast was fake news. Seen as fake news, it not only tells empty news, but also tells incorrectly an incident. All of the above actions have a purpose or can have an impact on acts of discrimination, violence, loss of life and/or social conflict. Examples of utterances in the form of spreading false news.

"Jokowi could be a PKI, he has no religion, so he has no sentiments". The statement is a form of spreading false news because the speaker makes a statement that Jokowi is a PKI and someone who has no religion, but there is no evidence that Jokowi is a PKI and there is no evidence that Jokowi has no religion.

2.5. Aspects of Hate Speech

As intended, it aims to incite and incite hatred against individuals and/or community groups in various communities which are distinguished from the following aspects:

a. Ethnic group

Seek general support, by inciting violence, discrimination or hostility so that social conflicts between tribes occur.

b. Religion

Insulting on the basis of religion, in the form of incitement to violence, discrimination or hostility.

c. Religious sect

Advise or seek general support for interpreting a religion adhered to in Indonesia or carrying out such religious activities, with the intention of inciting others to commit violence, discrimination or hostility.

d. Confidence

Instigating hatred or statements of hostility to other people's beliefs/beliefs so that discrimination occurs between communities.

e. Race

Showing hatred or hatred towards others for treating, discriminating, restricting, or electing based on race which results in the revocation or reduction of the recognition or exercise of human rights.

f. Between groups

The spread of hatred between groups of the population with the intention of inciting people to commit violence, discrimination or hostility.

g. Skin color

Showing hatred or hatred towards others because of differences in skin color which results in the revocation or reduction of the recognition or exercise of human rights.

h. Ethnic

Showing hatred or hatred towards others for treating, discriminating, restricting, or electing based on ethnicity which results in the revocation or reduction of the recognition or exercise of human rights.

i. Gender

All forms of distinction, exclusion, or restriction that have the effect or purpose of reducing or eliminating the recognition of the use or use of human rights, which are based on gender.

j. People with disabilities

Showing hatred or hatred towards people with disabilities, so that there are restrictions, obstacles, difficulties and reduction or elimination of the rights of people with disabilities.

k. Sexual orientation, gender expression

Instigating hatred or hatred towards other people who have a sexual orientation so that discrimination occurs against these people.

Hate speech is also part of marginalization where a person or group of people is described as bad (Eriyanto, 2011: 124). In this case, marginalization is done in several ways, namely:

a. Euphimism (refinement of meaning)

Generally used to soften the "bad". Euphimism is widely used by the media and is widely used to refer to the actions of the dominant group towards the lower class, so that in many ways it can deceive, especially deceiving the people (Eriyanto, 2011: 125).

b. Dysphemism (language coarsening)

Used to "badly" something.

c. Labels

Is the use of words that are offensive to individuals, groups, or activities.

d. Stereotype

Is the equating of a word that exhibits negative or positive (usually negative) traits with a person, class, or set of actions. Here, stereotype is a representational practice that describes something with prejudice, negative and subjective connotations (Eriyanto, 2011: 126-127).

B. Previous Related Studies

In this research, consider some previous research to support this proposal as follows:

- a. A Study of Hate Speech on Social Media by Dian Junita Ningrum, Suryadi, and Dian Eka Chandra Wardhana University, Bengkulu. In this study, researchers found forms of hate speech, namely insults, inciting, political provocation, defamation, blasphemy, and spreading false news (hoax).
- b. Indonesian netizens' hate speech in the comments column of Indonesian celebrity Instagram: A forensic linguistic study by Febry Ramadani S UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia. In this study, based on an analysis of the level of validity, there are 15 comments from netizens from 22 data that can be said to be valid and then declared as hate speech, as stated in Article 27 paragraph (3) in conjunction with Article 45 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law no. 9/2016 concerning Restrictions on Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE).
- c. Illocutionary speech acts in hate speech in @SAFARINASWIFTY Tweet Reply: a pragmatic study by Asdania Dwi Putri, Akhmad Murtadlo, Purwanti Mulawarman University. In this study, four forms of illocutionary speech acts were found in hate speech in reply to @safarinaswifty's tweet. The illocutionary speech acts found are directive, expressive, representative, and commissive speech acts. In addition, two types of hate speech were found in the reply to @safarinaswifty's tweet. The type of hate speech is in the form of hate speech, insults and blasphemy.

The previous studies above, have mostly examined hate comments on personal social media accounts. So in this research the researcher wants to examine hate comments on social media accounts to analyze the types of hate speech and what makes it different from previous research is that this research uses a pragmatic approach that is supported by H.P Grice's theoretical foundation.

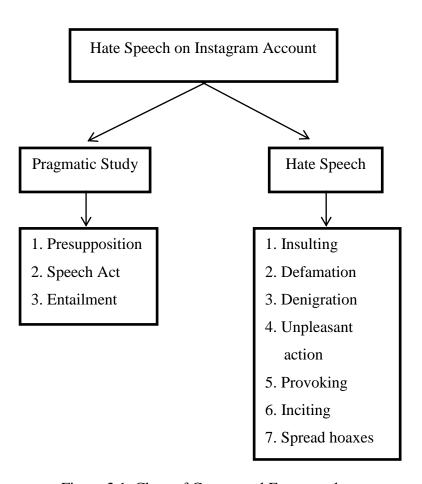


Figure 2.1. Chart of Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative. This qualitative descriptive method is used to analyze hate speech on Gotham Chess's Instagram account. After the researcher collected the data, the researcher analyzed the data with a qualitative descriptive method, which is expected to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the investigator of the subject. For case, behavior, recognition, inspiration, activities, etc. Comprehensively and by way of depictions within the frame of words and dialects, in an uncommon characteristic setting, and by utilizing different scientific methods (Moleong, 2012: 6).

B. Source of Data

The source of data is taken from the comment's column of Gotham Chess's Instagram account, namely @gothamchess which indicate the hate speech. The date was on Friday, February 12th 2021, Wednesday, June 21st 2021, Friday, June 23rd 2021.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

The steps in collecting data are:

- 1. Open the Instagram app.
- Do a search for the Gotham chess instagram account, namely @gothamchess.

- 3. Choose 3 good Gotham Chess posts.
- 4. The researcher reads and selects comments that are indicated to have hate speech.
- Finally, the researcher analyzed hate speech on Gotham Chess's Instagram account.

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, it analyzes the data by using some steps based on the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely in three steps:

1. Data Condensation

According to Miles and Huberman (2014:10), data condensation refers to the process of selecting data, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field note or transcription.

2. Data Display

The researcher present the data in the form of brief description, table, and chart that illustrate the data analysis.

3. Conclusion Drawning/ Verification

The researcher concludes the data in accordance with the formulation of problem that has been raised. The data that has been described is summarized in general. After conclude, analyze the data again to the first step until all data are complex.

In his research, the steps are describe as follow:

- 1. Classify the types of hate speech on Gotham Chess's Instagram account.
- 2. Analyze types of hate speech on Gotham Chess's Instagram account using KUHP's theory.
- Analyze the processes of hate speech used on Gotham Chess's Instagram account.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Findings

After analyzing the data, it was found that,

- 1. There were five types of hate speech on Gotham Chess's Instagram account, namely Insulting, Defamation, Unpleasant action, Provoking, Inciting.
- 2. The processes of hate speech was used on Gotham Chess's Instagram account, such as:

a. Insulting

The process of insulting on Gotham Chess's Instagram account can be found when the speaker said insults, such as stupid, sissy, loser clown, dog shit, etc.

b. Defamation

The process of defamation on Gotham Chess's Instagram account can be found when the speaker said defamation, such as Gotham's fans are idiots, Gotham have toxic fans, an arrogant chess player, loser Gotham, you lose, but your fans is stupid, and who said you were a goat? You are a sheep.

c. Unpleasant action

The process of unpleasant action on Gotham Chess's Instagram account can be found when the speaker said do you want to make your Instagram account disappear, are you ready to become the next Dayana, sir, and don't ask who's doing it if your account disappears.

d. Provoking

The process of provoking on Gotham Chess's Instagram account can be found when the speaker said come on, Indonesians, attack, let's go report this account, and O cruel Indonesian netizens, come and attack them again.

e. Inciting

The process of inciting on Gotham Chess's Instagram account can be found when the speaker said anyone who is wrong, still reports the account, report it together guys, enliven boss, give understanding, and come on, Indonesians gather.

B. Discussion

The data of this study were the netizens' comments on Gotham Chess's Instagram account that were collected by taking a note. The data was analyzed into seven types of insult, defamation, denigration, unpleasant acts, provoke, inciting, and spread hoaxes. Data analysis type of hate speech Gotham Chess's Instagram account, the analyst found 36 comments which were taken from 3 posts. They are:

a. Insulting

1. Same on you! your fans are so dumb man.

In this statement refers to insulting. The word "Dumb" is a kind of insulting. It means that the expression is intended for Gotham fans because they do not accept the fact that Gotham lost.

2. Loser!

In this statement refers to insulting. It means that this expression is intended for Gotham for losing at chess and not wanting to admit defeat.

3. Your fans act like dogs.

In this statement refers to insulting. The word "dog" alluded to the types of hate speech of insulting. This was because that Gotham fans as a human were called an animal that had the meaning brainless, ruthless, savage, wild, and careless.

4. Why did you lose reporting? Sissy!

In this statement refers to insulting. The word "sissy" alluded to the types of hate speech of insulting because this word shows that he is a man who is not a gentleman.

5. Your fans are losers, stupid fucking donkeys.

In this statement refers to insulting. The statement is a form of insult to Gotham fans by calling them stupid fucking donkeys. The word "donkey" implies a stupid and stubborn animal.

6. The Dog shit.

In this statement refers to insulting. This statement shows that Gotham as a human being is referred to as dog shit, as it is known that dog shit is a disgusting thing.

7. Loser clown.

In this statement refers to insulting. This statement shows that Gotham is like a loser clown. The word "clown" is an entertainer who is dressed strangely and wears heavy powder.

8. Stupid player.

In this statement refers to insulting. This statement shows that Gotham was a stupid chess player for being defeated by a middle-aged man.

9. Your face makes me sick

In this statement refers to insulting. This statement shows that the speaker doesn't like Gotham and doesn't want to see it.

10. Levy looks like Mr. Bean sometimes.

In this statement refers to insulting. This statement insults Gotham that he looks like Mr. Beans. Mr. Bean is a clumsy and goofy guy who makes the audience laugh.

11. You are an illegitimate child, dog.

In this statement refers to insulting. This statement insults Gotham by calling him an illegitimate child and the word "dog" should also not be said because Gotham as a human was called as an animal.

12. Your fans are a clown. Shame on your fans.

In this statement refers to insulting. The word "clown" in this statement belongs to the type of insulting hate speech because the speaker mentions that his fans are like clowns, clowns are entertainers.

13. Your fans are really stupid.

In this statement refers to insulting. The statement shows an insult to Gotham fans by saying that the fans are stupid.

14. Your audience is tacky and too childish, shit.

In this statement refers to insulting. From the statement, it can be said to be insulting because the statement insults the Gotham audience by saying it is tacky and like a childish thing. There is an impolite remark by saying it as shit, which we know that shit is dirt that is not appropriate to say to someone.

15. Congratulation. Hikaru's Pet.

In this statement refers to insulting. The word "pet" in the statement includes insults, insults made by netizens against Gotham which are contained in the comments column. Netizens call Gotham a pet, and that should not be said to anyone because Gotham is a human being who should not be equated with an animal.

16. You really remind me of that squirrel in ICE AGE.

In this statement refers to insulting. The statement is considered an insult because netizens say that Gotham is like a squirrel in the film IGE AGE, which we know that the squirrel in the film has a clumsy and strange character.

17. That's crazy.

In this statement refers to insulting. The comment was intended to Gotham Chess. The netizen said that Gotham is crazy. The word "crazy" means a person has mentally ill.

b. Defamation

1. Gotham's fans are idiots, especially the ones who can't accept the truth.

The sentence was referred to the types of hate speech of defamation. It showed that the sentence "Gotham fans are idiots" means that netizens said Gotham has idiot fans. So that the statement is included in the type of hate speech of defamation.

2. You have toxic fans.

The sentence was referred to the types of hate speech of defamation.

The sentence states that Gotham has fans who are toxic, toxic means dangerous.

3. An arrogant chess player, with retarding fans.

The sentence was referred to the types of hate speech of defamation.

The statement shows that netizens say that Gotham is an arrogant chess player and has retarding fans.

4. Loser Gotham, you lose, but your fans is stupid.

The sentence was referred to the types of hate speech of defamation. From the statement, it can be said to defame Gotham because of the statement netizens say he is a loser and has stupid fans.

5. Who said you were a goat? You are a sheep.

The sentence was referred to the types of hate speech of defamation. From this statement, it can be said that it is defamation of Gotham because netizens mock and liken his name to the name of an animal, namely goat or sheep.

c. Unpleasant action

1. Do you want to make your Instagram account disappear?

The utterance includes an unpleasant act because the speaker threatened to delete Gotham's Instagram account.

2. Are you ready to become the next Dayana, sir?

The utterance includes an unpleasant act because the speaker threatened to make Gotham like Dayana's case, namely with netizens raiding Dayana's account, causing her account to be closed.

3. Don't ask who's doing it if your account disappears.

The utterance includes an unpleasant act because netizens want to get rid of their Gotham account just as Gotham fans did to Dewa Kipas's account. Gotham fans banned Dewa Kipas's account.

d. Provoking

1. Attack boss.

The comments are for people. The sentence refers to the type of hate speech that provoking. Netizens suggested that people attack Gotham chess's Instagram account.

2. Come on, Indonesians, attack.

The comments are for people. The sentence refers to the type of hate speech that provoking. This statement states that netizens are inviting people to attack Gotham accounts.

3. Let's go report this account.

The comments are for people. The sentence refers to the type of hate speech that provoking. From this statement it can be said that netizens invite people to report Gotham accounts.

4. O cruel Indonesian netizens, come and attack them again.

The comments are for people. The statement refers to the type of hate speech that provoking. This statement states that netizens are calling and telling people to strike back at Gotham and Gotham fans on their Instagram accounts.

e. Inciting

1. Anyone who is wrong, still reports the account.

The comments are for people. The sentence refers to the type of hate speech that inciting. Netizens are inciting people to keep reporting Gotham Chess's account.

2. Report it together, guys.

The comments are for people. The sentence refers to the type of hate speech that inciting. This statement states that netizens are inciting people to jointly report Gotham's Instagram account.

3. Enliven boss, give understanding.

The comment are for people. The sentence refers to the type of hate speech that inciting. Netizens are inciting people to enliven Gotham account and give Gotham understanding.

4. Come on, Indonesians gather.

The comment are for people. The sentence refers to the type of hate speech that inciting. From this statement, Indonesian netizens incited others to gather to attack Gotham's account.

From the analysis above, there are 33 hate speeches from the Gotham Chess's Instagram account. There are 17 hate speeches for insults, 5 hate speeches for defamation, 3 hate speeches for unpleasant acts, 4 hate speeches for provoking, 4 hate speeches for inciting, and no hate speech for denigration and spread hoaxes.

Table 4.1
The results of the analysis of hate speechon the Gotham Chess's Instagram account

No.	Types of Hate Speech	Result
1.	Insulting	17
2.	Defamation	5
3.	Unpleasant action	3
4.	Provoking	4
5.	Inciting	4

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the findings of this research are concluded as follow:

- 1. There are five types of hate speech on Gotham Chess's Instagram account, namely insulting, defamation, unpleasant action, provoking, and inciting.
- 2. The processes of hate speech was used on Gotham Chess's Instagram account, it can be conclude that insulting presented insults, such as stupid, sissy, loser clown, dog shit, etc, defamation presented Gotham's fans are idiots, Gotham have toxic fans, an arrogant chess player, loser Gotham, you lose, but your fans is stupid, and who said you were a goat? You are a sheep, unpleasant action presented do you want to make your Instagram account disappear, are you ready to become the next Dayana, sir, and don't ask who's doing it if your account disappears, provoking presented come on, Indonesians, attack, let's go report this account, and O cruel Indonesian netizens, come and attack them again, inciting presented anyone who is wrong, still reports the account, report it together guys, enliven boss, give understanding, and come on, Indonesians gather.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions stated above, the suggestion can be drawn as follow:

- 1. For teacher, this research might be useful in giving additional knowledge and reference for language features in teaching about hate speech.
- 2. For student who are impressed by analyzing hate speech, to study and expand knowledge about types of hate speech, both oral and written.
- 3. Based on this study, the writer hopes to the reader or other researcher that this study will be useful for future improvement of discourse analysis, basically the category of a hate speech theory in the statement.

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APPENDIX

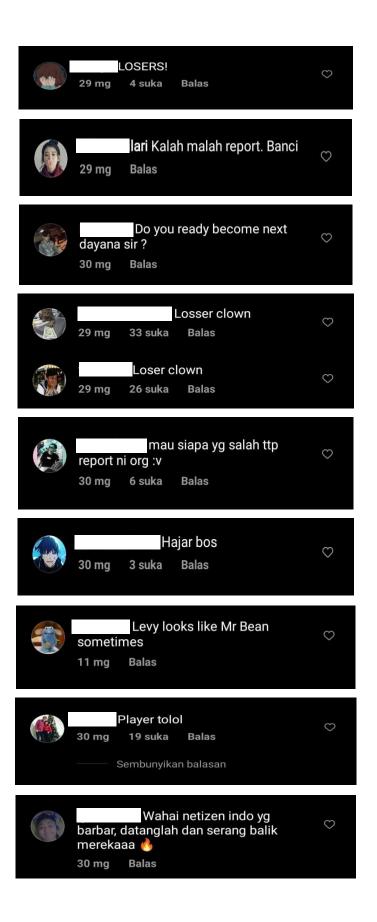
1. Gotham Chess Post

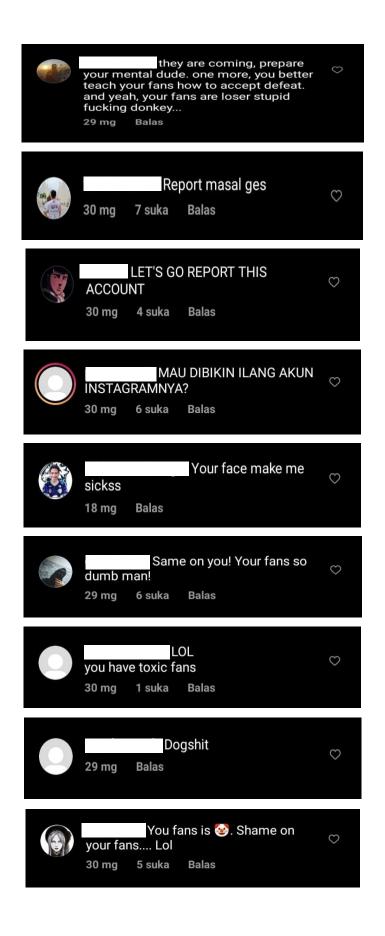




2. Some Netizen's "Hate Speech" Comments onGotham Chess' Instagram Account













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PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya.

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Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account	23

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Medan, 23 April 2021

Disetujui oleh Dosen Pembimbing

Hormat Pemohon

Anggie Yolanda Karera



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Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, /rog.Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
Y	Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account	99943 AL
	The Effect of Using WhatsApp Voice Note Message to Improve Students Speaking Skill	/
	Slang Words Formation Processes In An Instagram Account	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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- Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu:

- Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd,.M.Hum

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Lamp Hal . ___

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NPM

: 1702050104

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian

: Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account

Pembimbing

: Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

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- 2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
- 3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal: 06 Mei 2022

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal:

Medan, 24 Ramadhan 1442 H

06 Mei

2021 M

lfrianto Nst, S.Pd. M.Pd. A



Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat):

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- 2. Ketua Program Studi
- 3. Pembimbing
- 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan : WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



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NPM : 1702050104

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangar
14 Juli 2021	Introduction, identification, scope and limitation, formulation of problems, objective of study	7
06 Agustus 2021	Theoretical Framework, research design, references	7
11 Agustus 2021	ACC	3
	C. C. C.	,
	WIERA U	
	MS	

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Diketahui/Disetujui Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

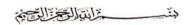
Medan, 11 Agustus 2021

Dosen Pembimbing

(Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum.)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN JI. Kapten Makhtar Basin No. 3 Telp. (861) 8619056 Medan 20236 Webalie: http://www.fitip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: http://www.fitip.umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

2021 diselenggarakan seminar Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal 24 Agustus Tahun Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama

: Anggie Yolanda Karera

NPM

: 1702050104

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian

: Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN		
JUDUL	•		
BAB I	Background of Study		
BAB II	Conceptual Framework		
BAB III			
LAINNYA			
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan	() Ditolak	

Medan, 24 Agustus 2021

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



Jl. KaptenMuchtarBasri No .3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

: Anggie Yolanda Karera Nama Mahasiswa

NPM : 1702050104

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada:

Hari : Selasa

Tanggal : 24 Agustus 2021

Dengan Judul Proposal : Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya Dikeluarkan di : Medan

Pada Tanggal : 24 Agustus 2021

Wassalam

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN Jl. KaptenMuchtarBasri No .3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

مِ لِلَّهِ الرَّحِيدِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata—l bagi :

Nama Lengkap : Anggie Yolanda Karera

NPM : 1702050104

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram

Account

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Medan, 24 Agustus 2021

Disetujui Oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Website : http://fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.od

Nomor

: 2165 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021

Medan, 10 Shafar 1443 H

17 September 2021 M

Lamp Hal

; Permohonan Izin Riset

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara Tempat

Bismillahirahmanirrahim Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

NamaMahasiswa

: Anggie Yolanda Karera

NPM

: 1702050104

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian

: Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin. Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb



Pertinggal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 -Ext. 113 Medan 20238

Website : http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id Email : perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id

Bila menjawah surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor :2160/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama

: Anggie Yolanda Karera

NIM

: 1702050104

Univ./Fakultas

: UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Jurusan/P.Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/S-1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, <u>25 Shafar</u> 1443 H. 02 Oktober 2021 M

1

MKepala UPT Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd



Jl. Kapten Muchtar Basri No .3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi

: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Fakultas

: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Jurusan/Prog.Studi Nama Lengkap

: Anggie Yolanda Karera

NPM

: 1702050104

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi

: Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
28 September 2021	Chapter IV Data Analysis Abstract	*
01 October 2021	Chapter IV Data Analysis	*
06 October 2021	Chapter IV Data Analysis	7
09 October 2021	Chapter IV and Chapter V	*
11 October 2021	ACC	*

Medan, 11 Oktober 2021

Dosen Pembimbing

Diketahui/Disetujui

Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum.



Jl. KaptenMuchtarBasri No .3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa

: Anggie Yolanda Karera

NPM

: 1702050104

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian

: Hate Speech Analysis on Gotham Chess's Instagram Account

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat.

 Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 24 Agustus 2021 Hormat saya

Vang membuat Pernyataan

Anggie Yolanda Karera

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

CURRICULUM VITAE

IDENTITY

1. Name : Anggie Yolanda Karera

2. Place/Date of Birth: Diski, May 08, 1999

3. Register Number : 1702050104

4. Sex : Female

5. Religion : Moslem

6. Marital Status : Single

7. Address : Jln. Medan-Binjai KM 15 Gg. Keluarga N0. 31

Diski KEL. Sumber Melati Diski KEC. Sunggal

8. Hobby : Travelling

9. Parents

a. Father's Name : Tuwon

b. Mother"s Name : Repelita Hani

c. Parent"s Address : Jln. Medan-Binjai KM 15 Gg. Keluarga

N0. 31 Diski KEL. Sumber Melati Diski

KEC. Sunggal

EDUCATION

1. Elementery School at SD Negeri 107393 Diski

2. Junior High School at SMP Negeri 3 Binjai

3. Senior High School at SMA Negeri 5 Binjai

4. The Student of UMSU in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,

English Department (2017-2021)