VERBAL ABUSE OF WOMAN POLITICIANS ON SOCIAL MEDIA: A STUDY OF NATURAL SEMANTIC METALANGUAGE

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)

English Education Program

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MEDAN

2022



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Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul The Verbal Abuse of Woman Politicians on Social Media: A Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage adalah 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 berlaku di Univesitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernytaan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan yang sebenar-benarnya.

Medan, Agustus 2022 Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,

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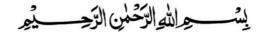
Abstract

Sitty Nur Khadijah, 1802050040, Verbal Abuse of Woman Politicians on Social Media: A Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage. Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera utara (UMSU), Medan 2022.

This study describes the categories and meanings of hate speech that found in the comments section on social media of woman politicians. In this study, the theory of Natural Semantic Metalanguage was applied. The data used is in the form of written data that is accessed on online media through the listening method and analyzed using the agih method. The results showed that there were two categories of hate speech in the comments column on social media, namely (1) 'X said something bad to Y because X wanted Y to FEEL something bad' (such as insulting, cussing, denouncing, underestimate, quipped, mocking, challenging, and threatening), and (2) 'X said something to Y because X wanted something bad to HAPPEN to Y' (such as accusing and provoking). The verb meaning of speech is formed by the original meaning of SAYING, FEELING, WANTING, THINKING, and HAPPENING formed in the semantic structures of 'X says something to Y', 'X says this because X wants something', 'X thinks like this', and 'X says something like this'.

Keywords: Hate Speech, Categorization, Meaning, and Meaning Components

ACKNOWLEDGMENT



Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

In the name of Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and Merciful of All, the researcher would like to thank Allah SWT the Most Merciful, for providing with assistance, ideas, and inspiration in carrying out this research. Second, the researcher would like to thank the Prophet Muhammad SAW for bringing humanity from darkness to light.

This research paper is titled "Verbal Abuse of Woman Politicians on Social Media: A Natural Semantic Metalanguage Study." With the goal of being a partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Bachelor of Education degree in the English Department, there were many obstacles faced by the researcher, and without help from other people, it might be impossible for her to complete it. thus, the researcher would like thank to her beloved parents **Taufik Hidayat**, **S.E** and **Dasriah** for their pray, advise, moral and material support to complete her study.

There are so many people who have had a great impact on researchers in designing this thesis, so researchers would like to thank:

- Prof. Dr. Agussani, M.AP, as rector of the University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
- 2. **Dra. Syamsuyurnita M.Pd**, as Dean of Teacher's Training and Education Faculty of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

- 3. **Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum**, as the head of English Education Program and **Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum**, as the secretary of English Education Program of FKIP UMSU for their administrative service.
- 4. **Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum**, as the supervisor of the researcher who has set the available time to provide comments and suggestions while designing this thesis.
- 5. **Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd., M.Pd**, as the head librarian of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who has provided many references to researchers.
- Her beloved sisters Iin Dwi Elvira, S.K.M, Nina Tri Suci, S.Sn, Shella
 Des Pramadani, S.E who always support researcher.
- 7. All lectures of English Education Program who have given their valuable though in teaching English as foreign language at FKIP UMSU.
- 8. The employees in English Administration FKIP UMSU who had given help in administrative system service of completing necessary requirements, so all administrative system could be resolved easily.
- Her best friend Murti Sara Br Sembiring and Sulistiani who have heard a lot of my complaints and also helped in completing this thesis.
- 10. All of friends in A morning class for giving support and motivation.

Finally, the researcher would like to thank all parties who helped complete this thesis. May Allah Almighty gives us grace and blessings in the lives of all of us. Aamin Allahuma Aamiin.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, July 2022

Sitty Nur Khadijah NPM. 1802050040

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

The rapid development of technology makes life easier. One of them is the use of the Internet. From among children to adults almost the average use of the Internet every day. It is not uncommon for people today to spend their time with their mobile phones. With the advent of various social media sites such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and TikTok make users free to do anything in the virtual world, and the most common problem is comments that assume hate speech.

According to (Permatasari & Subyantoro, 2020) Hate speech refers to acts of provocation, instigation, insults, blasphemy, defamation, and the propagation of false information about race, skin color, gender, ethnicity, physical disability, sexual orientation, citizenship, religion, and other topics by individuals or groups. Acts of spreading hate speech can be done through various media, according to (POLRI, 2015) on hate speech, including: a) In the oration of campaign activities: b) Banners; Social media networks; c) Public expression of opinion (demonstration); d) Discourse on religion; e) Print and electronic mass media; and f) Pamphlets.

Instagram and Tiktok are two of the most popular applications among social media users right now. Haters and lovers are two words that social media users

are familiar with. Haters are characteristics that a speaker possesses in order to dislike a figure or community in relation to the activity performed, whereas lovers are characteristics possessed by individuals in order to appreciate a figure or community in relation to the activity performed.

The ability to comment on each account without regard for the consequences leads to social media users who are unconcerned about the consequences. They take advantage of their freedom to free speech by speaking freely without respect for the norms that already exist in their community (Sabrina Claudia & Juniarto Wibowo, 2021).

According to (Widayati, 2018), the importance of knowing the difference between freedom of expression and hate speech is tied to guarantees. The right to freedom of expression, including oral, written, and visual expressions, is controlled and protected by the Republic of Indonesia's Constitution of 1945 (UUD RI 1945).

The impact of hate speech will not only be felt by each individual, but the impact of this can also be felt by groups or communities. Spreaders of hate speech on social media mostly use pseudonyms for their accounts with the aim of avoiding being identified.

To overcome the challenge, Anna Wierzbicka pioneered a theory of Natural Semantic Metalangauge that can be applied (1996). Yulistia Monica Putri (2020) completed previous research *titled "Ujaran Kebencian Pada Spanduk Demonstrasi Mahasiswa: Kajian Semantik."* The findings of his investigation show that In the student demonstration banner, there are three categories of hate

speech: (1) 'X said something bad to Y because X wants Y to FEEL something bad' (e.g., insulting, cursing, denouncing, disparaging, insinuating, mocking, challenging, and threatening), and (2) 'X said something bad to Y because X wants something bad to HAPPEN to Y.' (e.g., accusing, and incriting). The default meanings of SAYING, FEELING, WANTING, THINKING, and HAPPENING in the semantis structure of 'X says something to Y,' 'X says something because X wants something,' 'X thinks like this,' and 'X says something like this' form the meaning of speech verbs.

Based on the description above, the study focused on Natural Semantic Metalanguage. Researchers took from comments on social media that contained hate speech of woman politicians. Therefore, researchers applied the title in this study, sourced on a problem that is commensurate, namely "Verbal Abuse of Woman Politicians on Social Media: A Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage".

B. The Identification of Problem

The problems of this research can be stated as follows:

- Hate speech of woman politicians in the comments section on social media
- 2. Hate speech examines Natural Semantic Metalanguage

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is a Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media and the limitation of the study is Social Media TikTok and Instagram.

D. The Formulation of The Problem

The problems of this research are formulate as follows:

- 1. What is Semantic categorizations in hate speech of woman politicians on social media?
- 2. How to describe verbal language in hate speech of woman politicians on social media?

E. The Objective of the Study

The Objectives of the study are stated as follows:

- To determine the Semantic categorization in hate speech of woman politicians on social media
- 2. To describe of the verbal language in hate speech of woman politicians on social media

F. The Significance of The Study

The significance of the research as follows:

1. Theoretically

The results of this study are expected to make a special contribution to increase knowledge of Natural Semantic Metalanguage especially in hate speech.

2. Practically

- a. The results of this study are expected to provide knowledge and references to readers about hate speech in the study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage, and can provide motivation to conduct Natural Semantic Metalanguage research with different objects.
- b. The results of this study are expected to be a reference in teaching and learning about Natural Semantic Metalanguage especially in hate speech.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Hate Speech

Hate speech is defined as a word, conduct, writing, or performance that is illegal because it has the potential to provoke acts of violence and prejudice, whether by the perpetrator or the victim of the action (Cahyani, 2019). Individuals and groups are the two sorts of people who are the focus of hate speech. Hate speech directed against an individual is known as individual target hate speech, but hate speech directed at a group, association, or community is known as target group hate speech (Tjahyanti, 2020).

Hate speech has a complicated relationship with freedom of expression, individual, group, and minority rights, as well as values like dignity, volume, equality, and context. From both the standpoint of the partner's speech/listener and the perspective of the speakers, hate speech as a negative feeling overflowing through these words can be seen (Subyantoro & Apriyanto, 2020). Hate speech is extremely detrimental to both the speakers and the victims. Speakers who are not legally literate can, of course, face prison sentences. Hate speech victims may experience physical and mental problems as a result of their ordeal (Fitrianingrum et al., 2020). Haters, on the other hand, have a negative impact. Haters is an English term that literally means "a person who despises." Hate speech is defined as any

statement, conduct, writing, or performance that has the potential to provoke acts of violence. Prejudice on the part of either the criminal or the victim.

When it comes to technological advancements, the emergence of facilities is a good example. Because social media is a public area that is interactive, many notices regarding the formation of language crimes in the form of hate speech are becoming more common in this digital age (Ramadani, n.d.). These days, hate speech directed at a specific person or group of people is gaining a lot of attention. Hate speech is increasingly being debated on social media through posts. Many internet users (netizens) share a post (pictures, photos, videos, sounds, and words) containing hate speech that results in insults, defamation, blasphemy, and other forms of harassment (Teologi, 2020).

Table 1.1 Forms of speech

No.	Forms of hate speech	Indicators
1	Provocation	1. People who are enraged or the masses.
		2. Actions have a clear goal or objective in
		mind.
2	Insults	1. People or institutions who have offended
		you.
		2. People or institutions are degraded.
3	Blasphemy	1. Make the institution or SARA look bad.
		2. It makes you feel heartbroken.
4	Defamation	1. Using the real item to taint a good name.
		2. The alleged event is not true.
		3. Make other people feel uneasy.

5	Spread of hoaxes	1) Present others with incorrect information.
		2) Creating a stir.
		3) Acts that are harmful to the opposite party

Table 1.1 in the form of speech according to (Permatasari & Subyantoro, 2020).

2. Woman Politicians

Women's political engagement has risen dramatically, notably in terms of voting (Ahmad et al., 2019). Indonesia has constructed an electoral system that places a premium on individual candidate campaigning and in which political parties often provide little help to candidates. Candidates form their own campaign teams (dubbed "Success teams") and depend on their connections to established social networks to contact voters (Aspinall et al., 2021). Woman politicians may help to debunk gender stereotypes, push legislation that remove official and informal barriers to women's participation, and serve as role models for present and future generations of women (Hessami & da Fonseca, 2020).

Women have reaped significant benefits from the internet and new technology, both in terms of power and visibility, as well as access and opportunity, but they are also vulnerable to abuse in the digital realm. The contents and widespread use of social media have not only reinforced existing forms of violence against women, but have also given rise to new instruments for threatening and harming women, both offline and online (Van Der Wilk, 2018).

In Indonesia, there is currently rampant blasphemy or hate speech to ministers, one of them is the minister of employment (Ida Fauziyah) and the minister of finance (Sri Mulyani). Because Ida Fauziyah made a decision by delaying the disbursement of JHT at the age of 56 years which resulted in the rule drew criticism and negative comments. In addition, Sri Mulyani also reaped Pro and Cons comments. Because Sri Mulyani compares the difference in hard work in Indonesia with abroad.

3. Social Media

Social media refers to any medium or platform that enables individuals to be social or become social online by creating/sharing material, news, images, videos, and so on with others (Taprial & Kanwar, 2017). Initially, social media was merely used to pass the time by conversing, exchanging experiences, and so on. Along with the introduction of an easy-to-access internet, the media mushroomed into a million users (Risnawati et al., 2019). If many social media users of various ages such as facebook accounts, twitter, instagram, path, whatsapp, line take precedence, both in the process of communication and information acquisition, compared to the era before understanding the growth of digital technology (Umroh, 2019). The increased use of social media and online news sites from year to year is giving rise to a new phenomena. Everyone is allowed to post anything they want on their social media sites (Juditha, 2017). A huge number of people Social networks frequently lead to unregulated speech, with many netizens using harsh language (Tjahyanti, 2020).

4. Natural Semantic Metalanguage

Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) is a theory that focuses on deconstructing the meaning of words until the core meanings are found. Goddard (2008) explained that Natural semantic metalanguage is a system that deconstructs meaning by using the universally accepted semantic primes (p. 1). This means that it is a tool in finding the core meaning of words. This also means that it used something that is universally accepted which are the semantic primes. Goddard (2002: 7) also explained that Natural semantic metalanguage is a tool which is used to define something that is indefinable. This shows that there is no such thing as indefinable words in this words, this is because there is a theory called Natural semantic metalanguage that can be used to crack the code on what is supposed to be indefinable (Rannas & Rosa, 2020).

According to (Subiyanto, 2011), the Natural semantic metalanguage theory proposed by Wierzbicka (1996) and his adherents, including (Goddard, 1996), is intended to replicate all meanings, both meanings. Meaning might be lexical, grammatical, or ilociate. The Natural semantic metalanguage theory's core premise is that meaning analysis will be discrete and complete, in the sense that any complicated meaning may be described without the need to travel around in circles and without residue in connection with other discrete meanings (Goddard, 1994: 2; 1996:24; Wierzbicka, 1996:10). Natural semantic metalanguage is built on reductive paralanguage, and reductive paralanguage presupposes the existence of semantic primes: irreducible terminal parts of the reductive process (Goddard & Wierzbicka, 2014). According to (Goddard, 2008) the Natural Semantic

Metalanguage (NSM) is a decompositional method of meaning representation based on experimentally established universal semantic primes, that is, basic indefinable meanings that appear to exist as recognizable word-meanings in all languages (Wierzbicka 1996; Goddard and Wierzbicka eds 2002). Natural semantic metalanguage theory was pioneered by Anna Wierzbicka (1991, 1992, 1996) and has been developed for more than three decades with the help of his coworkers, the most important of whom is Cliff Goddard (1994, 1996a). Natural semantic metalanguage theory originated as a lexical meaning analysis approach based on reductive paraphrasing; that is, the meaning of complicated words is exclicated with simpler, easier-to-understand ones. The use of reductive paraphrasing approaches tries to prevent the investigation of muddled and ambiguous meanings (Mulyadi & Siregar, 2006).

Natural semantic metalanguage theory excels in two areas for practical applications. First, all teak speakers accept natural semantic metalanguage since paraphrasing their meaning is framed in a metalanguage borrowed from natural language. Second, the representation of meaning in natural semantic metalanguage is constantly subject to correction and alteration (Mulyadi & Siregar, 2006). The Natural semantic metalanguage theory can discern hate speech. This theory seeks basic universal ideas for evaluating component meaning in depth. Paraphrasing strategies are used to examine the meaning component. The Natural semantic metalanguage theory. For example, plays a role in categorizing data as hate speech based on similarities in its properties. Sentences like 'Menteri konyol semenjak RI merdeka', 'Disini gak cuman asetnya tidur, tapi dpr juga tidur'. It can be argued

that it includes insulting, ridiculing, berating, swearing, and suggesting. These forms have similar meanings but differ in their semantic properties. Natural semantic language theory is necessary to classify these kinds. This hypothesis can help to reduce the disparity in assumptions between people, because the information is presented in as simple a manner as possible using natural language. Natural semantic metalanguage theory is also inseparable from the concepts of Original Meaning, Polysemi, and Syntactic Universal Meaning (Mulyadi & Siregar, 2006).

4.1 Original Meaning

Original Meaning is the immutable meaning that a person has inherited from birth. The Original meaning can be explained in natural language. The description of meaning has at least a meaning field and intuitively related words have the same meaning field and the word meaning is analyzed based on its components.

Table 1.2 Original Meaning Categories

Original Meaning Categories	Original Meaning
Substansives	I, You, Someone, Something, People
Determiners	This, The same, Other
Quantifiers	One, Two, Many, All
Mental predicates	Think, Know, Want, Feel
Speech	Say
Actions and Events	Do, Happen
Evaluators	Good, Bad

Descriptors	Big, Small
Time	When, Before, After
Space	Where, Under, Above
Partonomy and taxonomy	Part (of), Kind (of)
Metapredicates	Not, Can, Very
Interclausal linkers	If, Because, Like

Table 1.2 in the Original meaning categories according to (Goddard & Wierzbicka, 2014).

4.2 Polysemi

Polysemi is used in the sense that a single lexical form represents two distinct "original meaning." Because the exponents have separate grammatical frames, there is no compositional link between them in this scenario. According to Goddard (1996a: 31), two of the most effective "noncompositional relationships" are "entailment-like interactions" and "implicational relationships." DO/OCCUR AND DO/OCCUR include the phrase "relationship that resembles meaning." From the perspective of the "patient," a person who does something to someone or something to something may be seen; for example, if X DOES SOMETHING ON Y, SOMETHING HAPPENS TO Y. The distinction between DOING and HAPPENING is that DOING requires two referential arguments, but HAPPENING just requires one. "Implication relationships" exist between the exponents OF

OCCUR and FEEL; for example, if X FEELS SOMETHING, SOMETHING HAPPENS TO X.

4.3 Syntactic universal meaning

The syntax of the universal semantic metalanguage is interpreted in strictly combinatorial terms, with the hypothesis that there is a collection of universal patterns that the lexical primitives can combine according to (Goddard, 1999). Wierzbicka established a grammar of universal meaning in the late 1980s, claiming that meaning has a very complicated structure and is not solely made up of basic pieces. The universal meaning syntax is a combination of the default meaning lexicon components that make up the proposition simple according to its morphostactic device (Mulyadi & Siregar, 2006).

Paraphrasing strategies are used to create semantis structures in Natural semantic metalanguage theory.

According to Wierzbicka (1996), the following guidelines should be followed:

- 1) When paraphrasing, a number of original meaning must be combined.
- 2) Paraphrasing can be accomplished by utilizing language-specific components.
- 3) When paraphrasing phrases, the semantis rule must be followed.
- **4**) To make things easy to grasp, paraphrasing should employ a basic meaning.
- 5) When paraphrasing sentences, particular intonation and space are required.

The relationship of the three concepts in the study of meaning is summarized as the following scheme.

Original Meaning

Polysemi

Syntactic universal meaning

Original Meaning

Semantic

Table 1.3
Natural semantic Metalanguage concept scheme

Table 1.3 in the Natural semantic metalanguage concept scheme according to (Mulyadi & Siregar, 2006)

5. Categorization of semantics

There are two categories of hate speech contained in the social media comment field, namely (1) X said something bad (on Y) because X wants Y to feel something bad and (2) X says something bad (on Y) because X wants something bad to happen to Y. Target hatred, namely the minister of employment (Ida Fauziyah), the minister of finance (Sri Mulyani) and and the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

a. X says something bad (on Y) because X wants Y to feel something bad

Verbs that fall into this category are insulting, cussing, mocking, quipped, underestimate, threatening, denouncing, and challenging. The verb is formed from the polysemy of SAY/FEEL. Testing is carried out by testing several verbs into

several different sentences so that the grammaticity of the sentences easier to understand. Consider the following data tests.

1) "Menteri nggak ada otak".

Insulting

2) Social media users [Denouncing] to the Minister of Employment (Ida Cussing

Fauziyah).

1) "Dasar pejabat gak punya prestasi".

Mocking

2) Social media users [*Quipped*] to the Minister of Employment (Ida *Underestimate*

Fauziyah).

- 1) "Ini mentri berani ngomong sm mic doang.. coba ngomong di monas depan rakyat soal gaji di Indonesia ketinggian sm Jht ambilnya nanti umur 56... berani kaga".
- 2) Social media users [Challenging] to the Minister of Employment (Ida Threatening Fauziyah).
- 1) "Menteri teromong kosong di dunia. Semuanya lo pajakin"
- 2) Social media users [Insulting | Denouncing] to the Minister of finance (Sri Mulyani).
- 1) "huu... bacot loe bu.. buktinya loe cuma bisa cari utangan doang..."
- 2) Social media users [Mocking Underestimate] to the Minister of finance (Sri Mulyani).
- 1) "Puan Maharani setaan"

Insulting

2) Social media users [Denouncing] to the speaker of the House of Cussing

Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

1) "Dewan abal-abal"

Mocking

2) Social media users [*Quipped*] to the speaker of the House of *Underestimate*

Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

- 1) "mau muntah paku apa muntah beling bu??"
- 3) Social media users $[{Challenging \atop Threatening}]$ to the speaker of the House of

Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

b. X says something bad (on Y) because X wants something bad to happen to Y

The verbs that fall into this category are accusing and provoking. Both of these
verbs are formed from the polysemy of SAY/HAPPEN. Take a look at the data
below.

- 1) "Fixx... dipake dananyaaa..! Gua sumpahin makan nanah panas lu pada di neraka".
- 2) Social media users [Accusing] to the Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah).
- 1) "makanin aja trs duit haram kumpulin aja harta di dunia pngn tau mati ny kek mana".

2) Social media users $\begin{bmatrix} Accusing \\ Provoking \end{bmatrix}$ to the speaker of the House of

Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

5.1 Meaning of Hate Speech Verbs

1) Insulting, denouncing and cussing

Insulting is a commendable act that attacks a person's good name or honor, by demeaning, expressing disgrace or giving an inappropriate designation to someone in public with the aim of making it known by the crowd and for that person to feel ashamed. *Denouncing* can be interpreted as opening someone's ulcers because it exposes stains and shortcomings, tends to criticize and condemn. *Cussing* according to the Big dictionary of Indonesian (*KBBI*) is to say vile, inappropriate, less customary words to express anger or irritation.

2) Mocking, Quipped, Underestimate

Mocking according to the Big dictionary of Indonesian (KBBI), the meaning of the word mocking is to make fun (laugh, insinuate) to insult. Another meaning of mocking is to play with behavior. Quipped according to the Big Dictionary of Indonesian (KBBI), the meaning of the word satirical is to criticize (denounce, mock, and so on) someone indirectly or not frankly. Underestimate according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the meaning of the word dismissive is to demean, ignore, look down on it for granted.

3) Challenging and Threatening

Challenging According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the meaning of the word challenging is to invite fight (compete, fight). *Threatening* according to the Big Dictionary of Indonesian (KBBI), threatening is to express an intention (intention, plan) to do something that harms, complicates, troubles, or harms the other party.

4) Accusing and Provoking

Accusing according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the meaning of the word a ccuse is to point and say that someone is doing less well.

Provoking according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the meaning of the word provoking is an act to arouse anger, an act of inciting.

B. Relevant of The Study

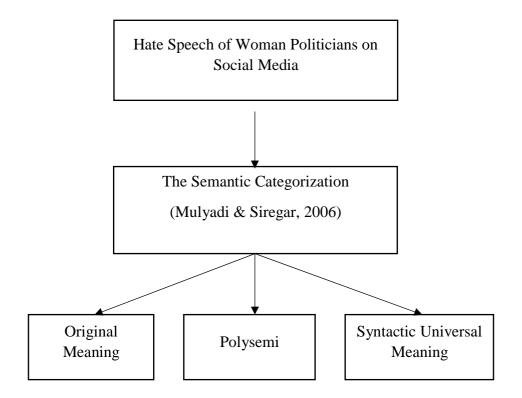
The hate speech studies of Natural semantic metalanguage relevant to this study are research from Yulistia Monica Putri (2020) in the form of thesis entitled "Ujaran Kebencian Pada Spanduk Demonstrasi Mahasiswa: Kajian Semantik". In this study applied the theory of Natural Semantic Metalange. The data used in the form of written data accessed on online media through the method of viewing and analyzed with using the agih method. The results showed that there were three hate speech catechories in student demonstration banners, namely (1) 'X say something bad to Y because X wants Y to FEEL something bad' (e.g., insulting, cursing, denouncing, denouncing, belittling, satirizing, mocking, challenging, and threatening), and (2) 'X said something to Y because X wanted something bad to HAPPEN to Y' (for example, accusing, and prosecuting). The meaning of speech

verbs is formed by the default meanings SAY, FEEL, WANT, THINK, and HAPPEN formed in the semantis structure of 'X says something to Y', 'X says this because X wants something', 'X thinks like this', and 'X says something like this'.

The study of hate speech in the mass media has been discussed by several researchers including (Cahyani, 2019) "Digital Literacy of Lecturers As Whatsapp Group Users in Spreading Hoax Informations and Hate Speech", (Juditha, 2017) "HATESPEECH in ONLINE MEDIA", (Mawarti, 2018) "FENOMENA HATE SPEECH Dampak Ujaran Kebencian", (Permatasari & Subyantoro, 2020) "Ujaran Kebencian Facebook Tahun 2017-2019", (Ramadani, n.d.) "Ujaran kebencian netizen Indonesia dalam kolom komentar Instagram selebgram Indonesia", (Risnawati et al., 2019) "Penggunaan Bahasa dalam Berkomentar Bermuatan Kebencian dan Hinaan Di Media Sosial Instagram dan Twitter", (Sabrina Claudia & Juniarto Wibowo, 2021) "Ujaran Kebencian Warganet Pada Akun Instagram BWF (Badminton World Federation)", (Subyantoro & Apriyanto, 2020) "Impoliteness in Indonesian Language Hate Speech on Social Media Contained in the Instagram Account", and (Umroh, 2019) "Ujaran Kebencian (Hate Speech) pada Jejaring Media Sosial".

C. Conceptual Framework

In this section, the researchers discuss the hate speech of woman politicians on social media first. Second, the researchers focused on the categorization of Natural Semantic Metalanguage. Then, to describe of Natural Semantic Metalanguage in hate speech of woman politicians on social media.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative methods were used in this study, researchers categorized and described the study of Natural semantic metalanguage. Moleong (2012: 4) qualitative research is a procedure in research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the behavior of people who can be observed.

B. Source Data

The subjects of this study used primary and secondary data. Primary data is taken from comments containing hate speech on social media that are TikTok and Instagram column. While secondary data is taken from journals, books, and thesis that have relevance to research and can strengthen data.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The listening approach is employed in data collecting. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 203), listening entails attentively reading the source of textual material connected to the presumption of hate speech. In this research, the method of collecting data used the technique of *Simak bebas libat cakap* (SLBC). Then

continued with the technique of recording, namely recording examples of sentences that are assumed to contain hate speech that is used as material from this study.

This study also employs the literature method, which entails conducting research by reviewing some research data on Natural semantic metalanguage theory and related words (polysemi), also known in semantics as collocation (the relationship of words with other words that can be traced in the environment using sentences), with speech verbs, and then the author paraphrases them into the original meaning.

More detailed speech verbs are grouped based on their characteristics. The characteristics of hate speech verbs are reviewed in terms of actions (good and bad). Take a look at the verb below.

- (7) "Menteri konyol semenjak RI merdeka"
- (8) "Indonesia tidak kekurangan orang pintar tapi indonesia krisis orang Jujur"
- (7a) Social media users curse/criticize silly Minister
- (8a) "Indonesia tidak kekurangan orang pintar tapi indonesia krisis orang

 Jujur" criticism/cursing social media users to the Minister of Employment

 (Ida Fauziyah).

In example (7a) the cursing verb is a verb that has a bad action while the example (8a) of the verb criticizes the character of good actions. In the example (7a) marked with the word 'Konyol' intended for the Minister of employment (Ida Fauziyah). While the example (8a) is marked by the phrase 'Indonesia tidak

kekurangan orang pintar tapi indonesia krisis Orang Jujur' which intends to convey the good aspirations of social media users to the Minister of employment (Ida Fauziyah).

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The agih approach was used to analyze data in this study. The agih approach, according to Sudaryanto 1993:15 in (Aplrilia, 2017) is a method that use the determinants of the section of the language in question that is the study's target object. This research uses advanced techniques from the agih method, namely the substitution technique and the expanding technique. Substitution technique is a technique of data analysis by investigating the alignment of lingual units. This technique is used to determine the level of similarity of classes or categories. Then, the expanding technique is the technique of expanding the lingual unit with certain elements. This technique is useful for expanding vocabulary.

Take a look at the data below:

- (9) "Semoga Ida Fauziah hidupnya tenang di alam baka sana"
- (9a) "Semoga Menteri hidupnya tenang di alam baka sana"

From the two examples of substitution techniques above, you can see words replacing each other.

- (10) "Menteri-menteri Jokowi ga ada obat, PARAH SEMUA GA ADA YG SEHAT"
- (10a) "Menteri-menteri Jokowi di Indonesia ga ada obat, PARAH SEMUA GA
 ADA YG SEHAT"

From the two examples of expansion techniques above can be seen expanded words.

BAB IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

The research data was collected from comments to ministers and the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on social media. Researchers focused on sentences containing semantic types of categories in the comment.

There are two categories of hate speech found in the social media comment section, namely (1) X said something bad (on Y) because X wanted Y to feel something bad and (2) X said something bad (on Y) because X wanted something bad to happen to Y. Target of hatred, namely the minister of manpower (Ida Fauziyah) the minister of finance (Sri Mulyani), and the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

(1). X said something bad (on Y) because X wanted Y to feel something bad Verbs that fall into this category are insulting, cussing, mocking, quipped, underestimate, threatening, denouncing, and challenging. The verb is formed from the polysemy of SAY/FEEL. Testing is carried out by testing several verbs into several different sentences so that thegrammaticity of the sentences easier to understand. Consider the following data tests.

1.1 "Menteri nggak ada otak".

Insulting

1.2 Social media users [Denouncing] to the Minister of Employment (Ida Cussing

Fauziyah).

On the data (1.2) the verb insults, denouncing, cussing the sentence. social media users say "Menteri nggak ada otak" with a feeling of anger. The sentence can be interpreted as an insult. The insulting verb for the data (1.2) because the statement of a social media user saying "Menteri nggak ada otak" is a form of insult that social media users do to the Minister. Social media users felt so angry that he dared to say such a thing. The use of the word no brain is a vocabulary that has a very rough value. Verba denouncing that social media users had seen something bad from the Minister, because of something bad it was, social media users denounced the Minister. Verba cussing because the sentence was stated to vent emotions as a form of annoyance of social media users towards the Minister's impartial performance to the people. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the three verbs belong to the same group because they are grammatical and can be understood in meaning when inserted into the sentence. Also pay attention to the data in the following.

- 2.1 "Dasar pejabat gak punya prestasi".
 - Mocking
- 2.2 Social media users [Quipped] to the Minister of Employment (Ida Underestimate

Fauziyah).

On the data (2.2) mocking, quipped, and underestimate verbs the sentence. Social media users say *Dasar pejabat gak punya prestasi* because social media

users want the Minister to feel something bad. The sentence contains ridicule, sarcasm, and disdain. Verba mocking because social media users said *Dasar pejabat gak punya prestasi*. That is, social media users mocked the Minister by saying that the Minister did not have a successful achievement in governing. Quipped verb is for sentence (2.2) because social media users satirized by thinking the Minister was inappropriate to be made an official for having no achievements. The sentence contains an element of underestimate because social media users consider the rules issued by the minister to be unnatural. This is what causes annoyance social media users on the minister. Also pay attention to the data below.

- 3.1 Ini mentri berani ngomong sm mic doang.. coba ngomong di monas depan rakyat soal gaji di Indonesia ketinggian sm Jht ambilnya nanti umur 56... berani kaga.
- 3.2 Social media users [Challenging Threatening] to the Minister of Employment (Ida Threatening)

 Fauziyah).

Verbs are challenging and threatening on data (3.2). The data contains challenging and threatening meanings. Social media users challenged the minister because during the demonstration, the Minister did not reveal himself and is just inside the building. Therefore, social media users are challenging the minister to come out to meet the people. Since the minister insisted on not going out, social media users said something to threaten the minister. From the sentence, "Ini mentri berani ngomong sm mic doang.. coba ngomong di monas depan rakyat soal gaji di Indonesia ketinggian sm Jht ambilnya nanti umur 56... berani kaga.", it is clear that social media users are indeed very upset and emotional towards the minister. Both

of these verbs are included in SAY/FEEL polysemy because challenging and threatening verbs have the illocutionary purpose of the speaker saying something bad because the speaker wants the speaker to feel something bad. The bad things that speakers want are still limited to words, not actions that are already harmful. Therefore, the speaker will feel something bad from speaker's words.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that the verbs in the data (1.2), (2.2), and (3.2) have the same illocutionary goal 'X said something bad (to Y) because X wanted Y to feel something bad'. The eight verbs above, namely insulting, denouncing, cussing, mocking, quipped, underestimate, challenging, and threatening are in one group. Even though the analysis of the verbs is carried out in different sentences, they are still in the same polysemy, namely SAY/FEEL.

- (2). X says something bad (on Y) because X wants something bad to happen to Y

 The verbs that fall into this category are accusing and provoking. Both of these
 verbs are formed from the polysemy of SAY/HAPPEN. Take a look at the data
 below.
 - 4.1 "Fixx... dipake dananyaaa..! Gua sumpahin makan nanah panas lu pada di neraka".
 - 4.2 Social media users $\begin{bmatrix} Accusing \\ Provoking \end{bmatrix}$ to the Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah).

The two verbs accuse and provoke are synonymous and have a purpose the same illocutionary i.e. 'X said something bad (to Y) because X wanted something bad to happen to Y'. Verbs accuse and provoke in the data (4.2) because

the sentence "Fixx... dipake dananyaaa..! Gua sumpahin makan nanah panas lu pada di neraka" contains the meaning of accusing.

The illocutionary social media users accused the Minister of using workers' funds. In addition, the sentence also contains the meaning of provoking. When the speaker says that to other people, then the sentence triggers negative assumptions from other people to the Minister. People will think that the Minister is using the funds for something bad. So on that assumption the Minister will feel something bad too.

- (1). X said something bad (on Y) because X wanted Y to feel something bad Verbs that fall into this category are insulting, mocking, reproachful and dismissive. This verb is formed from the polysemy SAY/FEEL. Testing is carried out by testing several verbs into several different sentences so that the thermomaticity of sentences is easier to understand. Consider the following data tests.
 - 1.1 "Menteri teromong kosong di dunia. Semuanya lo pajakin"
 - 1.2 Social media users [Insulting | Denouncing] to the Minister of finance (Sri Mulyani).

On the data (1.2) the verbs are insulting and denouncing on the sentence. social media users say " *Menteri teromong kosong di dunia*. *Semuanya lo pajakin* " with a feeling of anger. The sentence can be interpreted as an insult. The verb insults the data (1.2) because of a statement by a social media user who said "*Menteri teromong kosong di dunia*. *Semuanya lo pajakin* " is a form of insult that social media users have made to the Minister. The social media user felt so angry that he

dared to say such a thing. The use of the word *teromong kosong di dunia* is a vocabulary that has a rough value. Verba denouncing that social media users had seen something bad from the Minister, because of something bad it was, social media users denounced the Minister. Also pay attention to the data in the following.

- 2.1 "huu... bacot loe bu.. buktinya loe cuma bisa cari utangan doang..."
- 2.2 Social media users [Mocking Underestimate] to the Minister of finance (Sri

Mulyani)

On the data (2.2) mocking and underestimate sentence verbs. Social media users say huu... bacot loe bu.. buktinya loe cuma bisa cari utangan doang.. because social media users want the Minister to feel something bad. That sentence contained ridicule. Verba mocking as social media users huu... bacot loe bu.. buktinya loe cuma bisa cari utangan doang... That is, social media users mocked the Minister by saying that the Minister only talks a lot but in reality remains in debt. The sentence contains an element of understatement because social media users think the minister can only look for debt. This is what caused the annoyance of social media users to the minister.

Based on the foregoing, it can be seen that the verbs in the data (1.2) and (2.2), have the same illocutionary purpose of 'X said something bad (to Y) because X wanted Y to feel something bad'. The above eight verbs, namely insulting, denouncing, mocking, dismissive. Although the analysis of verbs is carried out in different sentences, they are still in the same polysemy, namely SAY/FEEL.

(2). X says something bad (on Y) because X wants something bad to happen to Y

The verbs that fall into this category is quipped. These verbs is formed from the polysemy of SAY/HAPPEN. Take a look at the data below.

- 3.1 "di negara lain negara mensejahterakan rakyat, di kita negara memeras rakyat nya"
- 3.2 Social media users [Quipped] to the Minister of finance (Sri Mulyani)

In the verb data quipped from the sentence "di negara lain negara mensejahterakan rakyat, di kita negara memeras rakyat nya" contains the meaning of innuendo and if the speaker says that to others, then the sentence triggers negative assumptions also from others to the Minister. People will think that the Minister is extorting people's money in one's own country. So with this assumption the Minister will feel something bad as well.

(1) X said something bad (on Y) because X wanted Y to feel something bad Verbs that fall into this category are insulting, cussing, mocking, quipped, underestimate, threatening, denouncing, and challenging. The verb is formed from the polysemy of SAY/FEEL. Testing is carried out by testing several verbs into several different sentences so that thegrammaticity of the sentences easier to understand. Consider the following data tests.

1.1 "Puan Maharani setaan"

Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

Cussing

On the data (1.2) the verb insulting, denouncing, cussing on the sentence. social media users said "Puan Maharani setaan" with feelings of anger. The sentence can be interpreted as an insult. The verb insults data (1.2) because of the statement of a social media user who says "Puan Maharani setaan" is a form of insult made by social media users to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The social media user felt so angry that he dared to say such a thing. The use of the word devil is a vocabulary that has a very rough value. Verba denouncing that social media users had seen something bad from the speaker of the House of Representatives, because of something bad, social media users denounced the speaker of the House of Representatives. Verb cussing because the sentence was stated to vent emotions as a form of annoyance of social media users towards the impartial performance of the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to the people. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that all three verbs belong to the same group because they are grammatical and can be understood in meaning when they are inserted into a sentence. Also pay attention to the following data.

2.1 "Dewan abal-abal"

Mocking
2.2 Social media users [Quipped] to the speaker of the House of
Underestimate

Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

On the data (2.2) mocking, quipped, and underestimate sentence verbs. Social media users say *Dewan abal-abal* because social media users want the speaker of the House of Representatives to feel something bad. That sentence

contained ridicule. Verba mocking because social media users said *Dewan abalabal*. This means that social media users mock the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia is not worthy to be used as a chairman in governing. The verb quipped to is for sentence (2.2) because social media users quipped by thinking that the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia is inappropriate to be made chairman because she cannot listen to the voices of other officials. The sentence contains an element of underestimate because social media users think that the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia can only turn off the mic and issue unnatural rules. This is what caused the annoyance of social media users at the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Also pay attention to the data below.

- 3.1 "mau muntah paku apa muntah beling bu??"
- 3.2 Social media users [Challenging] to the speaker of the House of Threatening

Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

Verbs are challenging and threatening to the data (3.2). The data contains a challenging and threatening meaning. Social media users challenged the speaker of the House of Representatives because the chairman did not respect the aspirations of other officials during the meeting. Therefore, social media users challenged the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia by revealing the sentence of *mau muntah paku apa muntah beling bu??*. Because the speaker of the House of Representatives behaved like that, social media users said something to threaten the speaker of the House of Representatives. From the sentence, "mau

muntah paku apa muntah beling bu??", it is clear that social media users are indeed very upset and emotional towards the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Both of these verbs fall under the SAY/FEEL polysemy because challenging and threatening verbs have an illocutionary purpose from the speaker saying something bad because the speaker wants the speaker to feel something bad. The bad things that speakers want are still limited to words, not actions that are already harmful. Therefore, the speaker will feel something bad from speaker's words.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that the verbs in the data (1.2), (2.2), and (3.2) have the same illocutionary goal 'X said something bad (to Y) because X wanted Y to feel something bad'. The eight verbs above, namely insulting, denouncing, cussing, mocking, quipped, underestimate, challenging, and threatening are in one group. Even though the analysis of the verbs is carried out in different sentences, they are still in the same polysemy, namely SAY/FEEL.

(2). X says something bad (on Y) because X wants something bad to happen to Y

The verbs that fall into this category are accusing and provoking. Both of these verbs are formed from the polysemy of SAY/HAPPEN. Take a look at the data below.

- 4.1 "makanin aja trs duit haram kumpulin aja harta di dunia pngn tau mati ny kek mana".
- 4.2 Social media users [Accusing] to the speaker of the House of Provoking

Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

Both the verbs accuse and provoke are synonymous and serve a purpose the same illocutionary is 'X said something bad (to Y) because X wanted something bad to happen to Y'. The verb accuses and provokes in the data (4.2) because the sentence "makanin aja trs duit haram kumpulin aja harta di dunia pngn tau mati ny kek mana" contains the meaning of accusing. Social media users accused the speaker of the House of Representatives of eating illicit money. When the speaker says that to others, then the sentence triggers negative assumptions from others to the speaker of the House of Representatives. People will think that the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia uses money from corruption. So assuming that the speaker of the House of Representatives will feel something bad as well.

B. Discussion

This study was conducted to determine the Semantic categorization in hate speech of woman politicians on social media and to describe of the verbal language in hate speech of woman politicians on social media. The research that has been carried out by researcher has two categories of hate speech contained in the social media comment section. First, say/feel. Verbs that fall into this category are insulting, cussing, mocking, quipped, underestimate, denouncing, challenging and threatening. Second, say/happen. The verbs that fall into this category are accusing and provoking. The verb is formed from polysemy. Polysemy is a single lexicon form meaning derived from two different original meanings (Mulyadi, 2009). According to Goddard (1996a: 31), there are two most powerful noncompositional

relationships, namely the meaning relationship and the implication relationship. The relationship of meaning illustrated on DO/HAPPEN AND DO ON/HAPPEN. For example, if X DOES SOMETHING TO Y, SOMETHING HAPPENS TO Y. Relationship implications exist on exponents OCCUR AND FEEL; for example, if X SENSES SOMETHING, SOMETHING HAPPENS TO X. So it can be concluded that using polysemy can classify hate speech verbs of woman politicians on social media. It can be seen from the difference in the categories of saying/feel and saying/happen. In other words, it can be concluded that the category of X says something bad (on Y) because X wants Y to feel something bad aiming for the object to feel something bad from bad words by the speaker. Even though the analysis of the verbs is carried out in different sentences, they are still in the same polysemy, namely SAY/FEEL. Category X said something bad (to Y) because X wanted something bad things happen to Y aims that bad things happen to the object of bad words by the speaker. Although the verb analysis is carried out in different sentences, they are in the same polysemy, namely SAY/HAPPEN.

The results of this study are in line with the results of a previous study entitled "Ujaran kebencian pada spanduk demonstrasi Mahasiswa: kajian Semantik". This study aims to determine the semantic categorization of hate speech contained in student demonstration banner writing and describe the meaning of the writing contained in the demonstration banner student. This study uses the agih method. The results showed that there were two categories of hate speech in student demonstration banners, namely (1) 'X said something bad to Y because X wanted Y to FEEL something bad' (e.g. insulting, cussing, denouncing, criticizing,

underestimate, quipped, mocking, challenging, and threatening), and (2) 'X said something to Y because X wanted something bad to HAPPEN to Y' (e.g., accusing and provoking). The meaning of speech verbs is formed by the original meaning of SAY, FEEL, WANT, THINK, and HAPPEN which is formed in the semantic structure 'X says something at Y', 'X said this because X wanted something', 'X thought this way', and 'X said something like this' (Yulistia Monica Putri, 2020).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of data on comments in hate speech to ministers and the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on social media, this study was concluded, there are two categories of hate speech found in the social media comment section, namely SAY/FEEL and SAY/HAPPEN. (1) X said something bad (on Y) because X wanted Y to feel something bad. Verbs that fall into this category are insulting, cussing, mocking, quipped, underestimate, threatening, denouncing, and challenging. Even though the analysis of the verbs is carried out in different sentences, they are still in the same polysemy, namely SAY/FEEL. (2) X said something bad (on Y) because X wanted something bad to happen to Y. The verbs that fall into this category are accusing and provoking. Both the verbs accuse and provoke are synonymous and serve a purpose the same illocutionary is 'X said something bad (to Y) because X wanted something bad to happen to Y'.

B. Suggestion

This study only discusses the categorization of data found by researchers and studied in terms of events, time, and actions where each category consists of its parts and discusses the meaning of hate speech in social media. The number of objects around that can be studied in semantic science and there are many other speech verbs that can be studied more deeply for further research.

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APPENDICES

List of Woman politicians hate speech data found on Social Media :

No	Semantic categorizations	Data	
1	Insult	Hektha XXXXX apaan Mentri gak guna 2-18 Jawab	© 0
		Ministe (Ida Fa	er of Employment uziyah)
		user713199 XXXXX mentri gk punya hati 2-19 Jawab	♡ •
		Ministe (Ida Fa	er of Employment uziyah)
		Dul XXXXX • Feb 19 Replying to @Mdy_Asmara1701 Jd menaker kok bloon sih	
			er of Employment uziyah)
		Pak MXXXX 2024 @ XXXXX 1921831 · Feb 15 Replying to @CNNIndonesia and @msaid_didu Ngeri yaa bangsa ini,jika pengelola nya berwatak maling Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah) uchi XXXXX @uchi XXXXX · Feb 18 Replying to @democrazymedia Peaa	
		Ministe (Ida Fa	er of Employment uziyah)





Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



LAU: XXXXX LAU XXXXX Feb 18

Replying to @CNNIndonesia

Ibu ini rupanya otaknya sudah dicuci. Sayangnya, bukannya tambah bersih, malah tambah kotor. Menjijikkan.

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



ifan ı**XXXXX** 3 bulan yang lalu Iblis itu bisa menyerupai Ida Fauziyah

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



OM xxxxx3 bulan yang lalu

Liat muka Mentri nya aj jadi kepengen nginjek,, jadi pejabat seenak sendiri bikin aturan...

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Andry XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu Wanita iblis!!!

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Gungun XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu Aturan setannn.....



Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Andria XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu Aturan bedebah

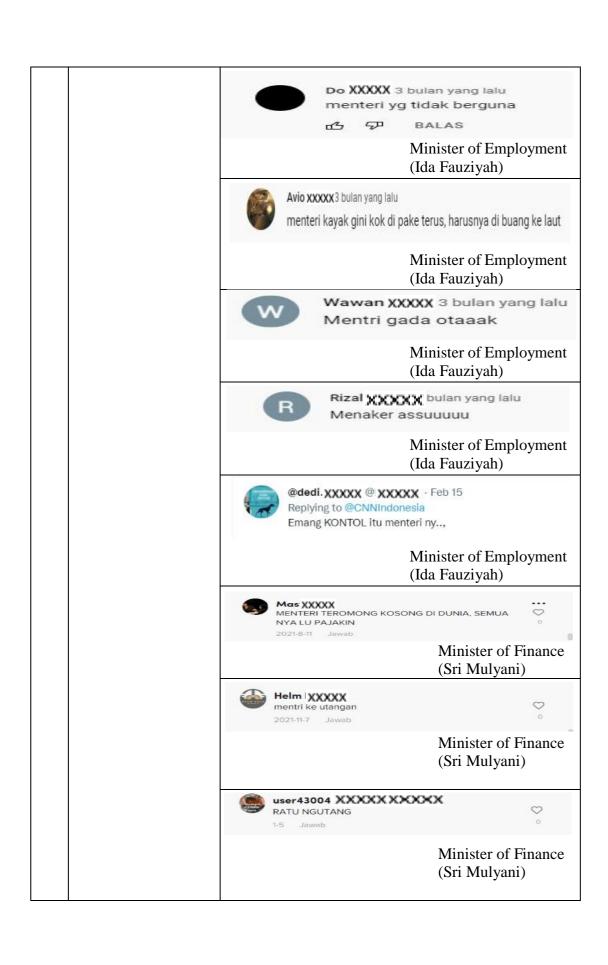
Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Abdul xxxxx 3 bulan yang lalu

Menteri tidak punya perikemanusiaan , org dibatasi atas haknya ini pelanggaran kemanusiaan , bajingan yg buat aturan

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)







Minister of Finance (Sri Mulyani)



Garuda XXXXX 1 tahun yang lalu Puan Maharani setaan

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).





2020-10-9 Jawab

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Dedy XXXXX 2 minggu yang lalu Kok ibliss bisa ya jdi ketua dpr???

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Asw χχχχχ 1 tahun yang lalu Puantek



Gko xxxxx ninggu yang lalu

Heran kok ada orang memilih sampah

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



ANDHIKA PARA XXXXX XXXXX 2 minggu yang lalu KETUA DPR BOBROK ETIKA

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



McXXXXX 1 tahun yang lalu Tai.. Loh

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



FANS BLACK|xxxxx| tahun yang lalu Puan mahababi

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



furqonxxxxx ninggu yang lalu puan tai



Rs XXXXX 3 minggu yang lalu

Manusia ga punya ahlak dan sopan santun

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Rizal XXXXX tahun yang lalu (diedit)

Orang lagi berbicara dimatikan mic nya emang PIMPINAN GAK PUNYA AHLAK...

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



anilda XXXXX ang talu

CUCU PUNGUT, JABATAN DAPET DARI GIVE AWAY IBU NYA MIRIS BANGET, KALO IBU LU GA DIANGKAT SAMA IR SOEKARNO JUGA LU BAKALAN JADI GEMBEL

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

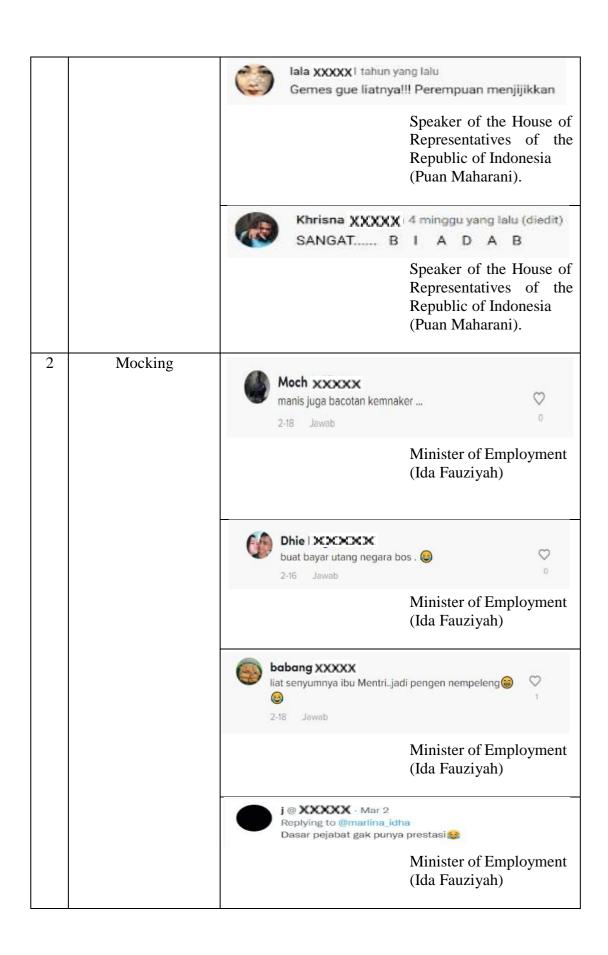


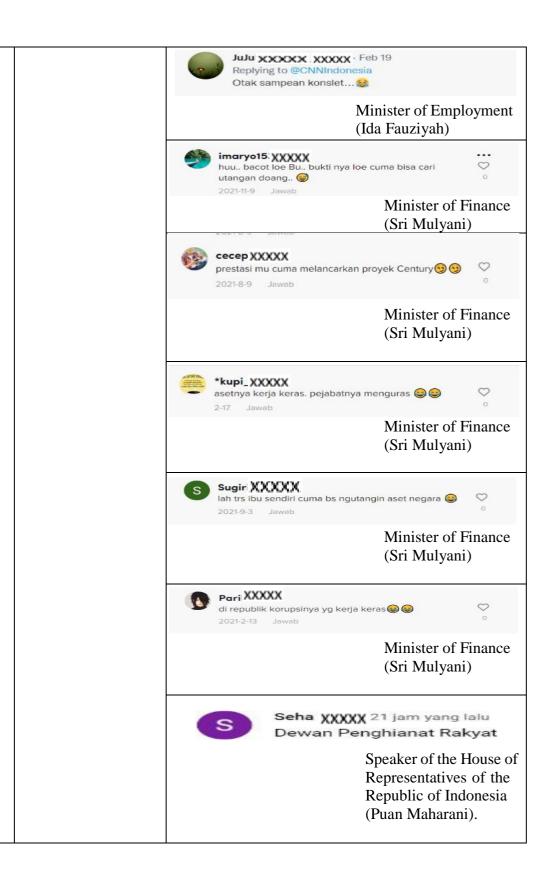
Andika XXXXXX tahun yang talu PUAN MAHALONTE

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



iechlasul xxxxx tahun yang lalu Cucu presiden tersampah ya bgtu..



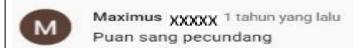






Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

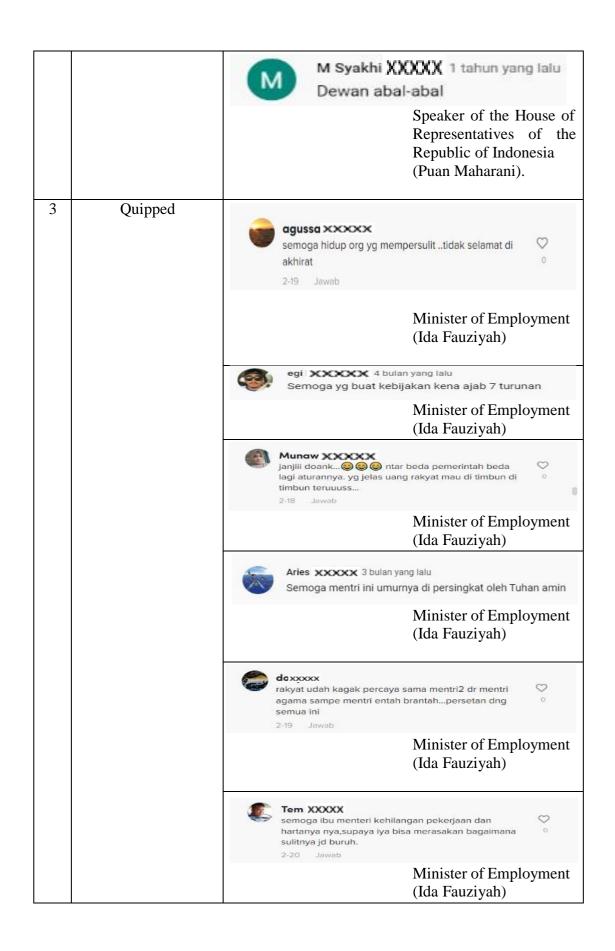


Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).







Pak xxxxx XXXXX @ XXXXX XXXXX Feb 15

Replying to @CNNIndonesia and @msaid_didu

Ngeri yaa bangsa ini,jika pengelola nya berwatak maling

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Sugeng xxxxx 3 bulan yang lalu

Bu otak nya dipakai ya kalau buat kebijakan...

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



prosy XXXXX

DEFINISI WANITA YG MATI HATI NURANI



0

Jawab

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Efi XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu (diedit)

SEMOGA IBU MENTRI KUALAT SATU KELUARGA !!.. DASAR ENGGA PUNYA HATI NURANI !! BERTELE TELE !!

KALAU ADA ITU DUIT...KASI AJA NAPA ...JANGAN CONGOR LOE BERBELIT!!!, CUAPEEEE DWEEEE!!!!
JANGAN2 IBU MENTRI INI PASUKAN ANIS!!

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Akang XXXXX XXXXX · Feb 16

Replying to @CNNIndonesia Mdh2an nyawa kau yg di cabut

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Oppo xxxxx3 bulan yang lalu

Benar2 biadab lebih biadab dari pembunuh, semoga allah turunkan azab yg pedih bagi yg buat peraturan

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Vai XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu

Semoga menaker hidup sengsara di kemudian hari karna mempersulit bangsa sendiri

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



uji XXXXX 4 bulan yang lalu

mentrinya ngga punya otak .duit itu tabungan pekerja dan pekerja yg setor kok di batasi ? mikir dong jangan asal bikin kebijakan bahaya

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Hery XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu Ku tunggu kabar duka bu mentri ▲

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Herman XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu

Mentri ini otaknya di taro dimana, coba kalo keluarga lu kerja sebagai buruh gimana perasaan lu

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Peju xxxxx 3 bulan yang lalu (diedit) IDAAAA IDAAAA.. EMANG DUIT LO??

Jaminan.. Kehilangan pekerjaan?? MANAAAA KAU JAMIINNN?????

Semoga ALLAH melaknat segala perbuatanmu didunia dan akhiratt

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Reza XXXXX @ XXXXX XXXXX · Feb 18

x - Feb 18

Replying to @CNNIndonesia Semoga Allah mengazabmentri Ida Fauzia dengan LaknAt yg pedih atas Kezhalimannya

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Om xxxxx 3 bulan vang lalu (diedit)

Ya Allah turunkan azab dan laknat kepada Bu Menaker yang telah menahan hak orang lain. Sengsarakan hidupnya baik dunia persulit kehidupan akhirat nya sebagai balasan tindakan dia yang pernah mempersulit hidup orang lain, dan jangan ijinkan menginjak surgaMu aamiin.

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



cipanas _{XXXXX} 3 bulan yang lalu (diedit) Wanita paling kejam seindonesia #PSIKOPAT

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



sang XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu Semogga mentri ny kena struk ya ... Zolim terus sma pekerja...

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



mohd XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu

Semoga yg buat aturan cepat bertemu malaikat maut.aamiinn

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Rxxx 3 bulan yang lalu

Jangan pakai hijab buk.. Percuma pakai hijab kalau mau ngerampok uang rakyat.. Masih waras gak

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



muhammad χχχχχ 3 bulan yang lalu Mentri tersadis sedunia iya bu mentri ini

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Hendrik xxxxx 3 bulan yang lalu

Semoga ibu cepat' jatuh miskin dan menjadi buruh seperti kami, agar ibu merasakan apa yg saat ini

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Andra χχχχχ 3 bulan yang lalu Semoga ibu mentri ini dipecat dan jatuh miskin

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Uus xxxxx 3 bulan yang lalu

Menaker Ida Faujiah Adalah permasyurinya DAJALL

Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Do XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu terkutuk yg buat kebijakan

> Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)

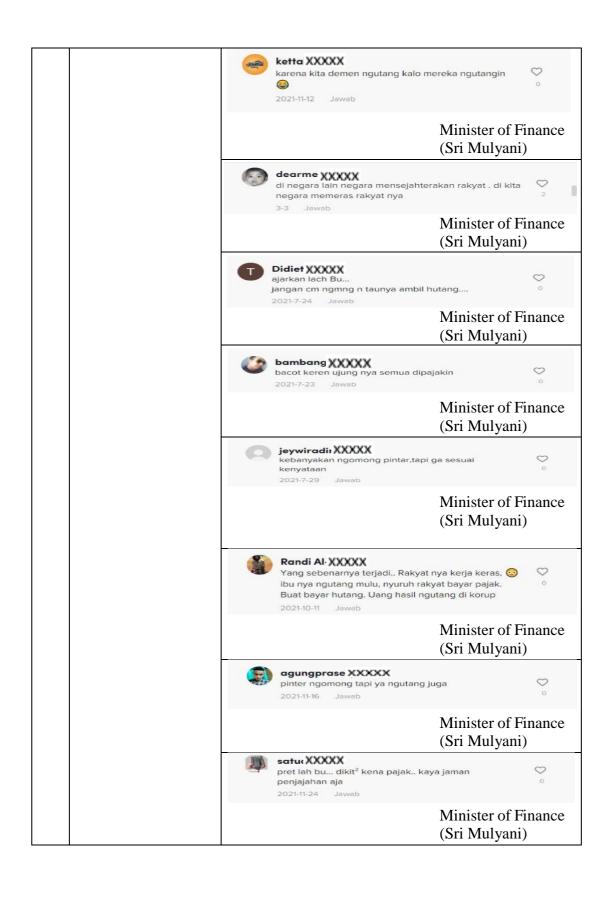


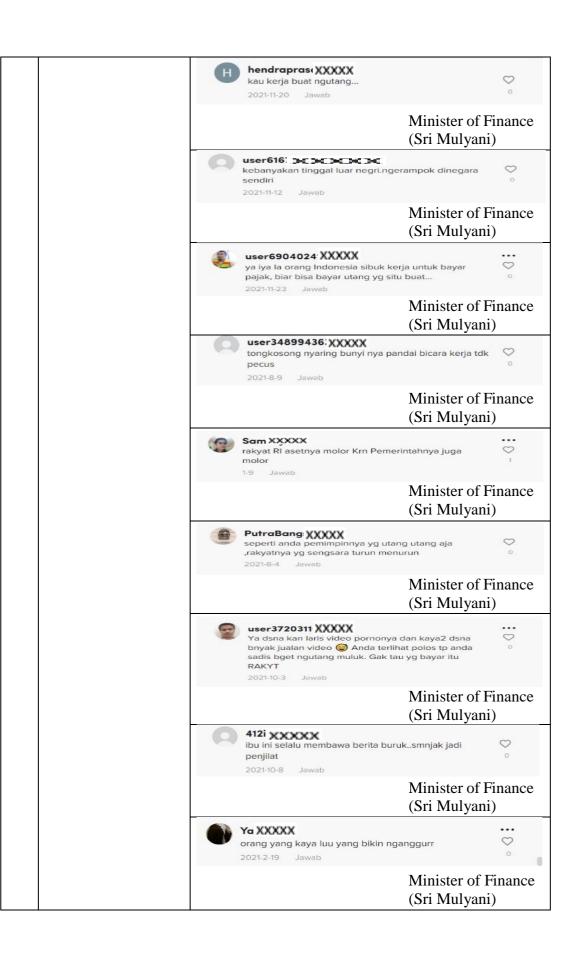
ka xxxx 3 bulan yang lalu

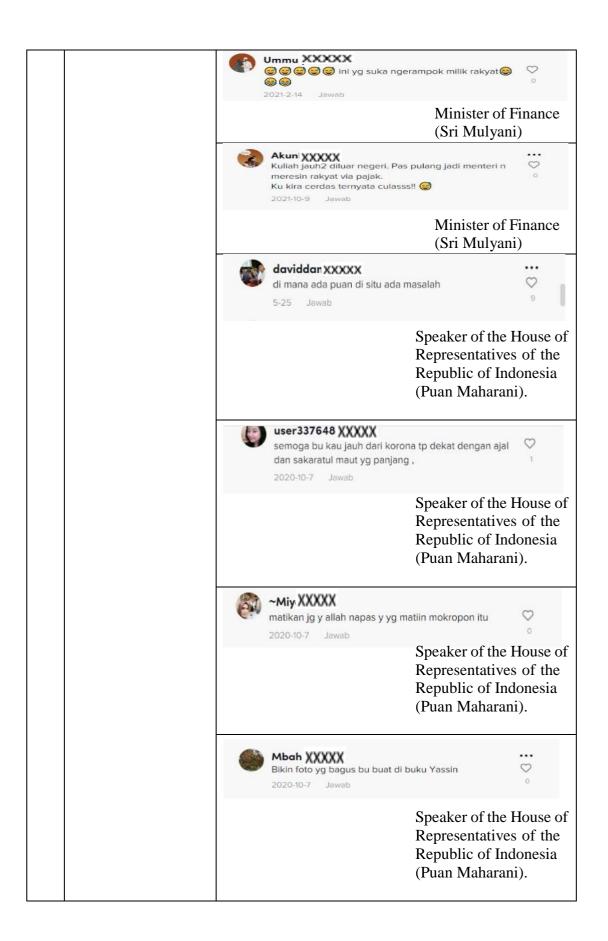
Cepet cepet sakit parah ya bu dan ga meninggal biar ngerasain sakit di dunia 🙏



Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)











Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



tentang XXXXX hun yang lalu

Semoga segera dimatiin juga oleh yang maha kuasa.

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Wahyuni XXXXX hun yang lalu

Puan apaan iblis iya X, hanya setan aj yg hobbynya menyesengsarakan umat manusia, manusia2 biadap semua itu, rakyat lagi berusaha mati2an mempertahankn hidup, ini mereka hanya memikirkan rekening pribadi aj gak mikir rakyat diluar sana bnyk yg mati kelaparan

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



ikhwanul XXXXX yang lalu

semoga lekas dimatikan makhluk macam ini... biar rakyat indonesia bahagia sejahtera

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Eggy XXXXX yang lalu

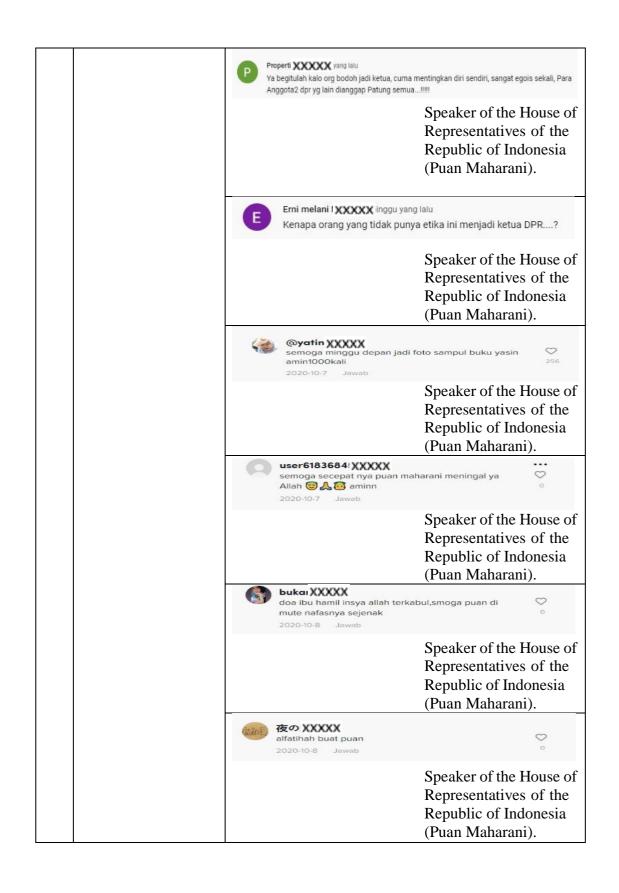
Ingin tahu sifat asli manusia. BERILAH DIA KEKUASAAN dan KEKAYAAN... Niscaya anda bakal tahu sifat asli manusia.

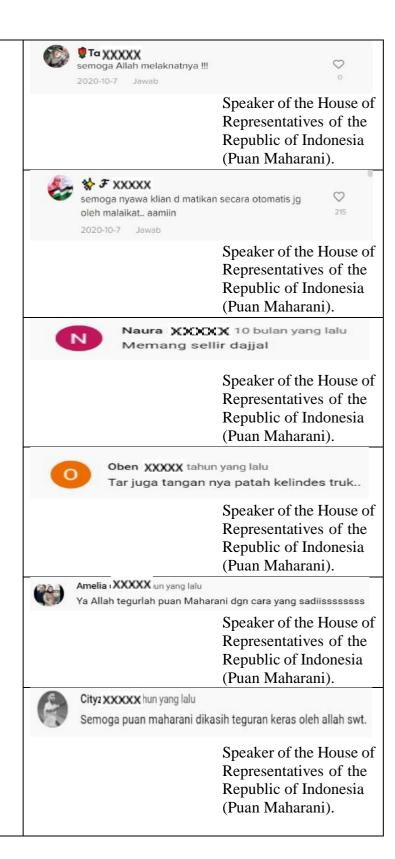
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

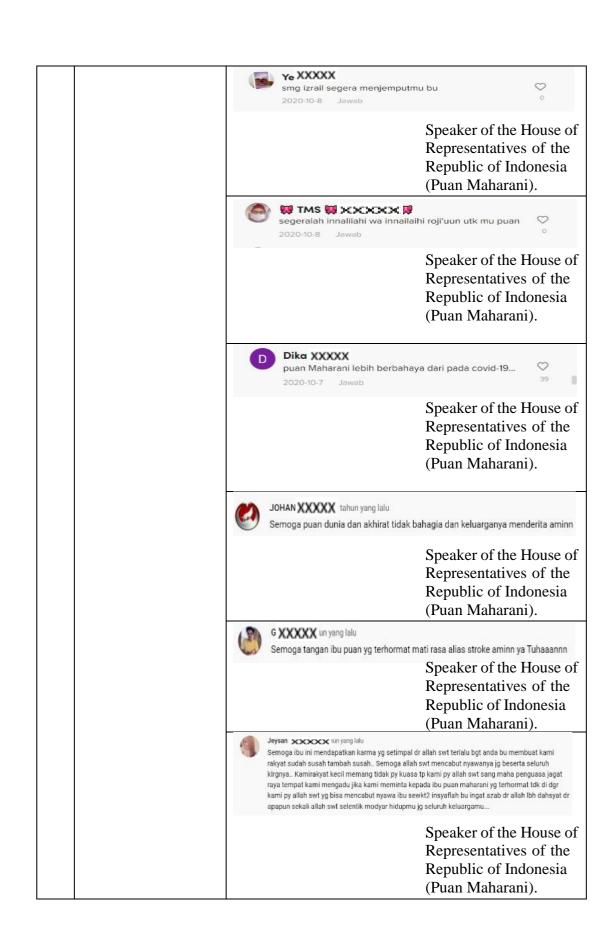


Noorfitri 'XXXXX ang lalu

Hari ini mic yang mati mungkin saja besok atau lusa ketua dan wakil ketua nya yang mati 🙏 🙏 🙏









Ayu XXXXX 1 tahun yang lalu Perusak bangsa

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Nandang : XXXXX minggu yang lalu

Yang mematikan mic itu orang yg tidak punya adab dan kesopanan 😥

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



ZSXXXXX ; lalu

Inilah anak dri seorang yg mengaku pancasialis, cucu presiden pertama, yg gak diajarin akhlak,etika dgn benar oleh org tuanya...! Luaarr biasa memang...

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Apt_ XXXXX yang lalu

itulah mengapa akhlak sangat perlu.biar bisa dibedakan sama hewan.sekarang apa bedanya ?

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Ilham XXXXX ggu yang lalu

Salah sendiri.. Iblis kok di jadikan pimpinan...

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Muhammad XXXXX tinggu yang lalu

Ketua DPR yang tercela, keahliannya cuma matiin mic.



oh ngono toh XXXXX 1 tahun yang lalu (diedit)

Puan itu aslinya orang gk punya akal

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Derea XXXXX n yang lalu

Ternyata emang hobinya matiin mic semoga nyawanya cepat di matikan juga ibuk puan

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Haikal XXXXX tahun yang lalu

Inilah gambaran dan contoh penguasa yang TAMAK!

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Rizal Moch XXXX yang lalu (diedit)

Orang lagi berbicara dimatikan mic nya emang PIMPINAN GAK PUNYA AHLAK...

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



RENH XXXXX g lalu

Cara membisukan orang lainnya sudah bagus, tinggal nunggu dibisukan sama Tuhan saja si puan.

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Adhitya XXXXX tahun yang lalu

Itulah wajah & watak PDIP tdk beda dengan wajah & wataknya PKI...



Rezah XXXX ahun yang lalu

Katanya DPR.....tapi kok kaga ada kemanusiaannya sih

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Yana XXXXX in yang lalu

Disekolahin tinggi2..cuma bisa matiin mic..anak TK juga bisa

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Jefri XXXXX 1 tahun yang lalu

Pimpinan aja ga sopan . Kan ga manusia nama nya itu .

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



HeheXXXXX iun yang lalu

puan puan...susah emang nenek lampir kedua

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Fisk: XXXXX run yang lalu

Gausah songong,lu di gajih pake uang rakyat cuy.

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Slamet XXXXX in yang lalu (diedit)

NGGAK PUNYA ADAB ORANG LAGI NGOMONG MIK NYA DI MATIIN APA KERJANYA CUMA BISA MATIIN MIC DOANG ANCURRR NEGARA ANCURRR



anilda XXXXX ang salu

CUCU PUNGUT, JABATAN DAPET DARI GIVE AWAY IBU NYA MIRIS BANGET, KALO IBU LU GA DIANGKAT SAMA IR SOEKARNO JUGA LU BAKALAN JADI GEMBEL

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Siti patimah XXXXX tahun yang lalu

Puan maharani sepertinya cucu Fir'aun deh.. Egois nya naudzubillah..

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Ardi Kurni XXXXX hun yang lalu

Di potong aja tangan nya puan gak guna juga punya tangan

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Pandi . XXXXX ju yang lalu

Buah itu tak jatuh tak jauh dari pohon kecuali hanyut biasa klau induknya setan anaknya iblis .

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Telefon XXXXX inggu yang lalu

Wanita iblis mana mau dengar buat kebaikan

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Yuda F XXXXX yang lalu

begitu kuarang ajar nya tilk bisa menghargai org lain sampai mematikan mic menutup rapat saat anggota dpr/wakil rakyat sedang bicara....manusia bodoh jika berfikir untuk mengusung puan nyapres

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Aan XXXXX ig late

Enggak ada sopan santun nya. yg kaya gini mau jadi pemimpin negara...negara bisa kacau.rakyat di bikin susah ...



ayakira XXXXX o yang lalu

Ketua DPR kaiau nggak punya moral dan adab begini lah contoh nya... Minta maaf baca permisi dulu, baru matikan mix kalau memang waktunya sudah habis dan rapatnya harus di tutup

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



lukman XXXXX igu yang lalu

Pemimpin ngak punya etika ngak punya malu di tonton rakyat merasa paling bener aja

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Rangers XXXXX ig lalu

Puan itu dulu sekolah dimana ya? Kok seperti itu seorang ketua DPR alangkah rendahnya ahlaknya tidak punya sopan santun sama sekali, orang seperti ini mau jadi Presiden hancur negara NKRI yg kita cintai

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Lare | XXXXX minggu yang lalu

Sosok sprt ini mau jadi pernimpin negara???bisa2 dimatikan semua rakyatnya

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



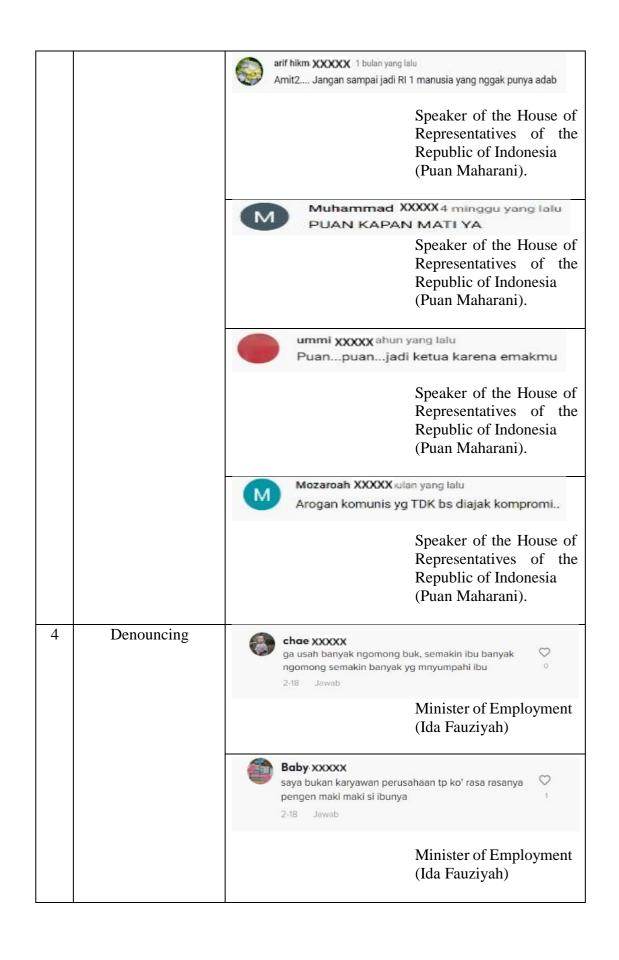
Dhianinho XXXXXxufan yang lalu Puan oh puan wanita zolim

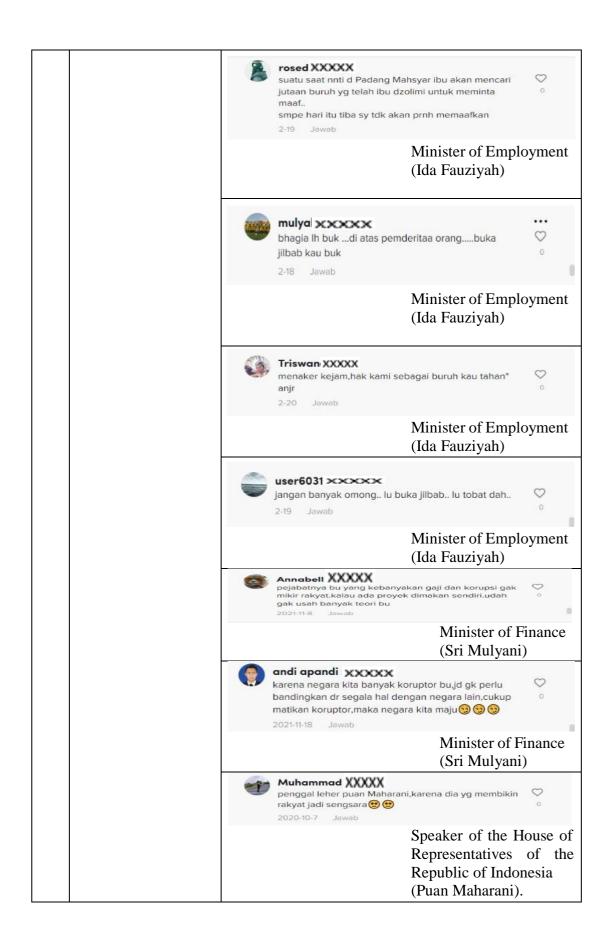
> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Masbrow | XXXXX inggu yang lalu

Kok nggak struk struk betina seperti ini







Pupcake XXXXX hun yang lalu

Neng puan ntar diakhirat jari tangan loe yang bersaksi di hadapan Illahi, mulut loe bakalan gantian dibungkam disana nanti!

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



R XXXXX alu

Besok waktu di neraka pas ibu puan teriak2 minta ampun pada allah ,biar di mute suaranya sama

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Guna XXXXX nggu yang lalu

Miris memalukan kelakuan ketua DPR Puan Maharani.. Sungguh kejam egois.

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Firman LUTHFI (XXXXX ıggu yang lalu

Ibu dan anak,y sma ajja arogansi,ambil kesimpulann dri masukan dewan dewan yg lain malah d matiin,itu urusan ke akherat soal,y ada ada sja

> Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



Francis . XXXXX tahun yang lalu

ANJIRRR DPR TIDAK BISA MENGHARGAI ORANG!!!!!!

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



elis k XXXXX u yang lalu

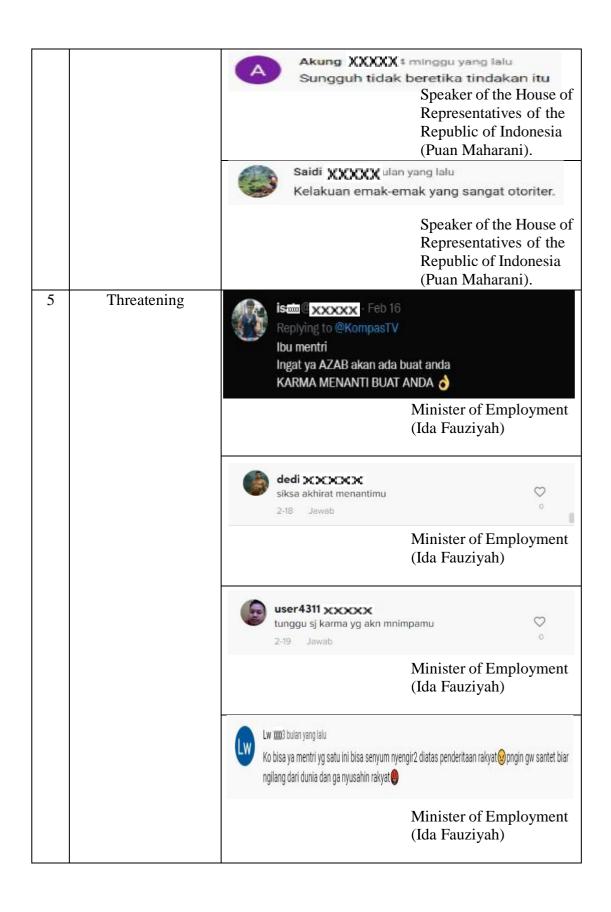
SOMBONG SEKALI KETUA DPR INIII.. JANGAN KAN PIMPIN NEGARA. PIMPIN DPR SAJA SDH AROGAAAANNI!!

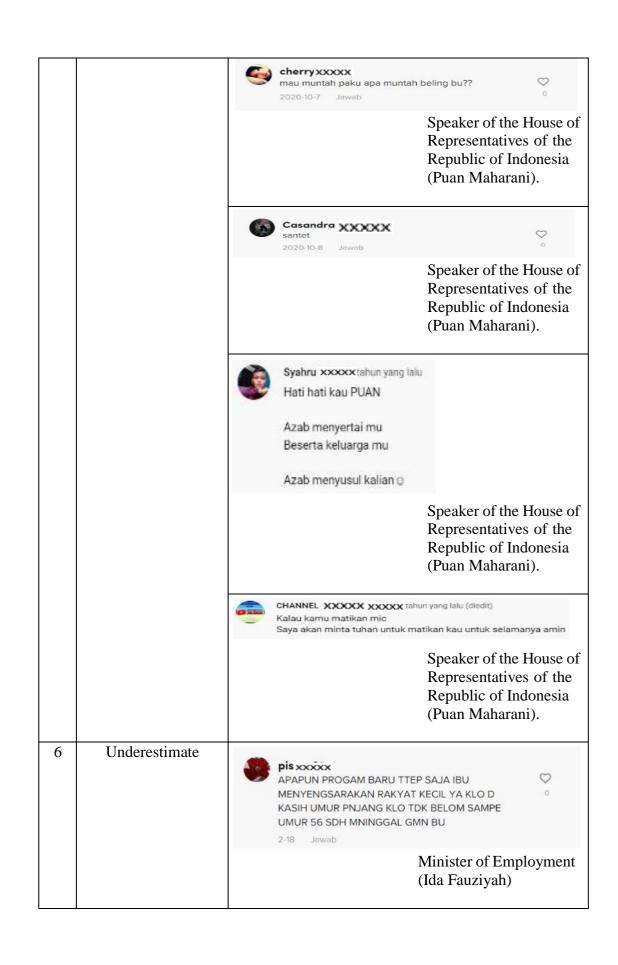
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).



albert XXXXX g lalu

Puan tik punya moral orang spt ini mau jadi presiden salah satu anggota DPR lagi bicara 🥕 mic nya di matikan or di off kan sungguh puan tidak punya tenggang rasa







		MUHAMMAD.I XXXXX tahun yang lalu Kalo bisa turun aja dari kursi . Ketua DPR tidak bermutu
		Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).
		tham XXXXX ggu yang lalu LAGI2 SI WANITA INI BIKIN ULAH BUANG SAJA DAN GAK USAH PILIH SI PEREMPUAN INI!!! Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).
		Gunali XXXXX rang lalu Andai Puan jid calon kades punt, saya yakin dia tidak akan dipilih nakyal. Disamping ia om mendompleng nama besar megawati sbg ibunya, PUAN PUN TIDAK MEMILIKI KAPASITAS OTAK DAN KURANG BERETIKA.
		Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).
		manse: XXXXX u yang lalu (diedif) G pantas JD ketua umum dpr,kok bisa org kek gini JD ketua,,didunia g dpt karma akhirat menntimu mbak
		Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).
		ShopeeXXXXX minggu yang lalu Sudah biasa dia tutup kuping. Bahaya wanita ini kalo lama lama menjabat. Bubakan saja dpr kaga guna
		Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).
7	Provoking	Batam XXXXX 3 bulan yang lalu Para tukang SANTET &DUKUN saat ny beraksihabisi mereka2 yg menindas rakyat
		Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)
		fajar XXXXX 4 bulan yang ialu kita doakan semoga mentri dan jajaran yang ikut serta dalam perubahaan UU mendapatkan azab semua hartanya ludes dan diberikan penyakit yang lebih parah dari sakit hati para buruh, doa orang2 yang terdzolimi semoga dikabulkan. Aamiin
		Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Minister of Employment (Ida Fauziyah)



Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

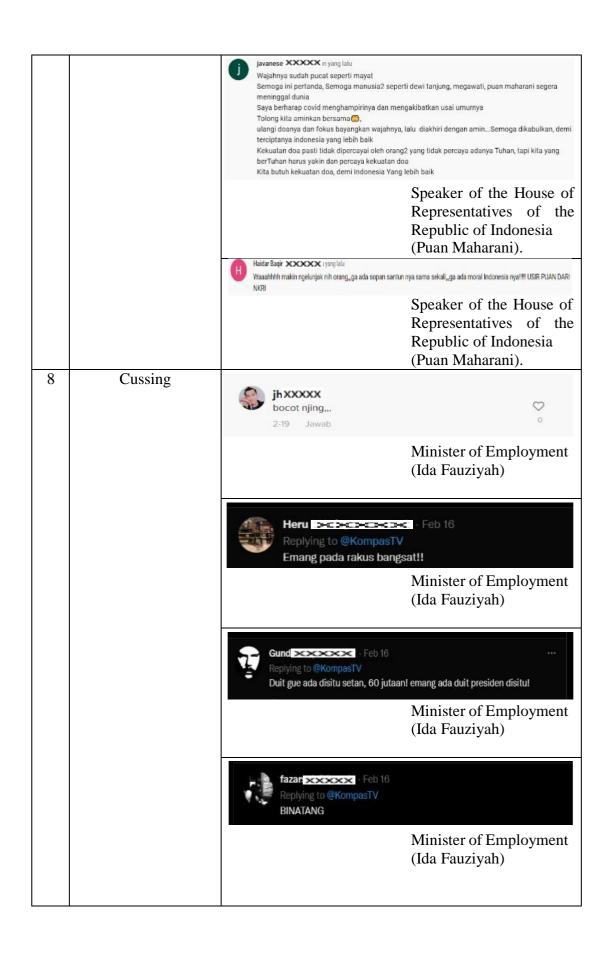


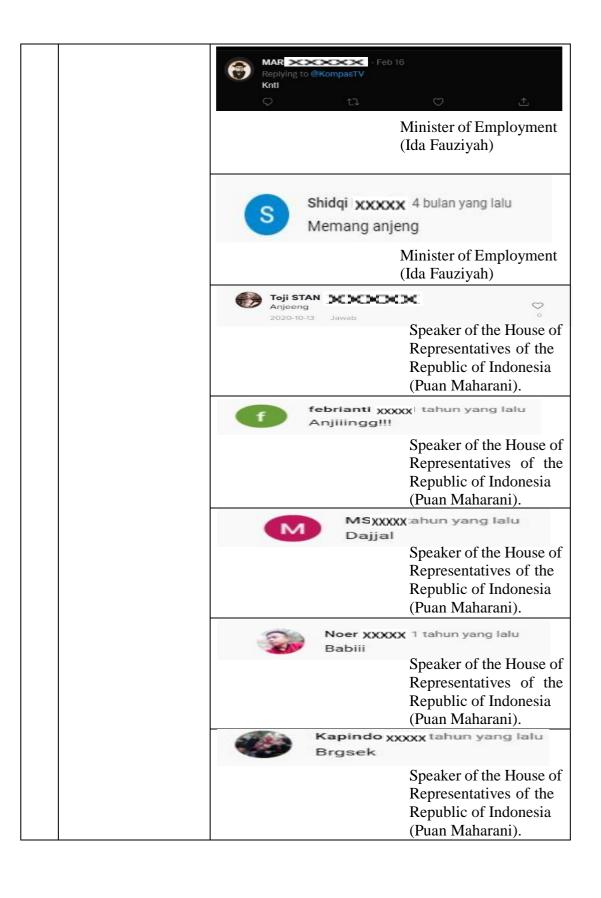
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).

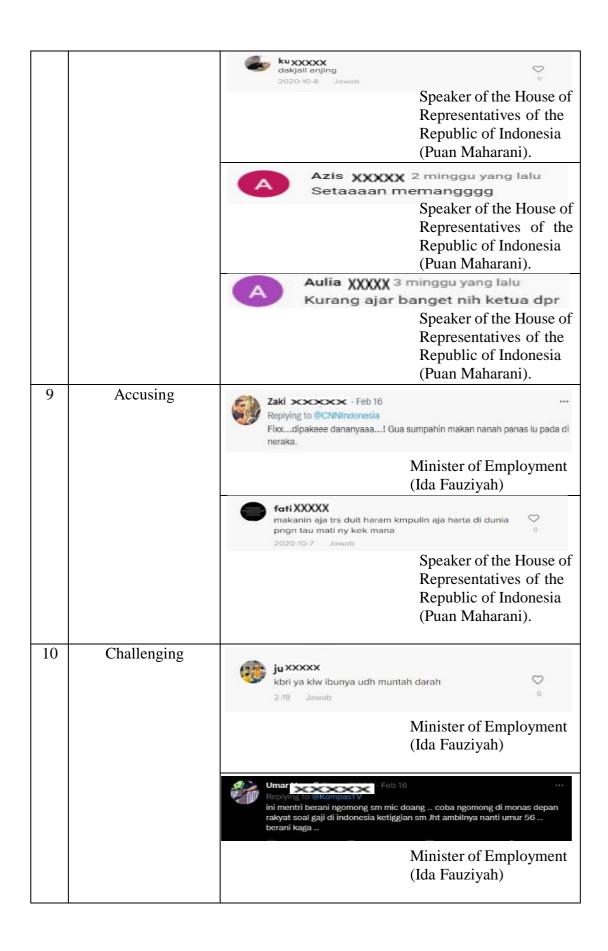


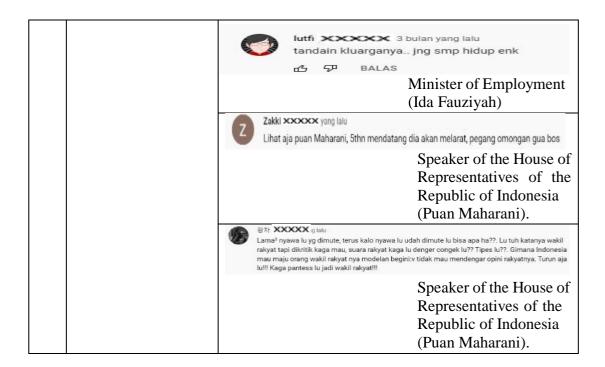
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Puan Maharani).











CURRICULUM VITAE

DATA PERSONAL

Name : Sitty Nur Khadijah

Register Number : 1802050040

Place/Date of Birth : Aceh Singkil, 12th April 2000

Sex : Female

Religion : Moslem

Nationality : Indonesia

Partial Status : Single

Hobbies : Listening Music and Singing

Father's Name : Taufik Hidayat, S.E

Mother's Name : Dasriah

Adress : Jl. Alfalah 4 No. A Glugur Darat 1 Medan

E-mail : <u>sittynurkhadijah10673@gmail.com</u>

Education

1. Elementary School at SD 3 Aceh Singkil from 2007-2012

2. Junior High School at SMP 1 Aceh Singkil from 2013-2015

3. Senior High School at SMA 1 Aceh Singkil from 2015-2018

4.	Student of English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher's Training and
	Education, UMSU 2018 until reaching the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan.
	Medan, September 2022
	Sitty Nur Khadijah



Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238

Website: http://www..fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP UMSU

Perihal: PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK Kumulatif

: 3,57

IPK = 3,57

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan
	Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media: a Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage	Fakultas
	Lexical Variations in Aceh Singkil	<i>y</i> °
,	Representation of Feminism in The Main Character of The Mulan Film (2020)	

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

Medan,

Hormat Pemohon,

Sitty Nur Khadijah

Dibuat Rangkap 3:

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Kepada Yth: Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

ProgramStudi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media: a Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai:

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

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan,

Hormat Pemohon,

Sitty Nur Khadijah

Dibuat Rangkap 3:

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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PERMOHONA PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

ProgramStudi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media : a Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage	- 13 × 13 22

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

Medan, 1 Maret 2022

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing

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

Hormat Pemohon

(Sitty Nur Khadijah)

l. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238 Website: http://www..fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth: Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

FKIP UMSU

Perihal Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Judul Pertama:

Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media: A Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage

Menjadi:

Verbal Abuse of Woman Politicians on Social Media: A Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S. Pd., M.Hum

Medan, Mei 2022 Hormat Pemohon

Sitty Nur Khadijah

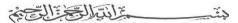
Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Bambang Nur Alamsyah, S.Pd., M.Hum



Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi

: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Fakultas

: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Jurusan/Prog.Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Nama Mahasiswa

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

Judul Proposal

: Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media : a Study of Natural

Semantic Metalanguage

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
16 Maret 2022	Chapter I: The Scope and Limitation, The Formulation of The Problem, The Objective of The Study	-
24 Maret 2022	Chapter II : Theoritical Framework, Relevant of The Study	
29 Maret 2022	Chapter III: Methodology of Research, Technique of Data Analysis, References, Appendices	7
29 Maret 2022	Acc	23

Diketahui/Disetujui Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

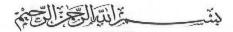
Medan, 29 Maret 2022 Dosen Pembimbing

Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.I.d., M.Hum



Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238

Website: http://www..fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Dengan diterimanya proposal yang telah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa dibawah ini:

Nama

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal

: Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media : a Study of Natural

Semantic Metalanguage

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Medan,

Mei 2022

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Nur Alamsyah, S.Pd., M.Hum

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

Diketahui oleh:

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.



Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Sabtu Tanggal 16 April Tahun 2022 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

1802050040

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian: Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media: a Study of Natural

Semantic Metalanguage

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN		
BAB I	limitation of the they, problem of the	- Dog	
BAB II	Theory of Sementic Catagoritations.		
BAB III	explain Clear aGain tedinque of Darta	analy ht.	
LAINNYA			
KESIMPULAN	(★) Disetujui (✔) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan	() Ditolak	

Medan, 16 April 2022

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Nur Alamsyah, S.Pd., M.Hum

Fatimah Sarl Siregar, S.Pd.

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M. Hum

Sekretaris

Rita Harisma, 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

بث لِللهِ ٱلرَّحْمَرِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

NamaMahasiswa

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada:

Hari

: Sabtu

Tanggal

: 16 April 2022

DenganJudul Proposal

: Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media :

a Study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage

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

Dikeluarkan di : Medan Pada Tanggal :16 April 2022

Wassalam

Ketua Program Studi

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, 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

bila menjawab surat ini agar disabilik nomor dan tanggalnya

iNomor

: 1188/II.3.AU/UMSU-02/F/2022

Medan, 14 Dzulqaidah ...

2022 M

1443 H

Lamp

.

14 Juni

Hal : Permohonan Riset

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

Bismillahirahmanirrahim Assalamualaikum 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 mahassiswa kami untuk melalkukan penelitian/riset di pustaka yang bapak pimpin, Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut:

Nama Lengkap

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi

: Verbal Abuse of Woman Politicians on Social Media : A Study of

Natural Semantic Metalanguage.

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



Dra. Hj. Svamsuyurnita, M.Pd NIDN: 0004066701

Pertinggal





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA UPT. PERPUSTAKAAN

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 1547/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2022

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

Nama

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NIM

: 1802050040

Univ./Fakultas

: UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Jurusan/P.Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

"Verba Abuse Of Women Politicians On Sosial Media A Study Of Natural Semantic Metalanguange
Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, <u>24 Muharram</u> <u>1444 H</u> <u>22 Agustus</u> <u>2022 M</u>

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd



Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi

: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Fakultas

: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Jurusan/Prog. Studi: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Nama

Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi

: The Verbal Abuse of Woman Politicians on Social Media: A Study of

Natural Semantic Metalanguage

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
	Chapte 1: Identification of problem	
	Gapte 4: Previous Roseara	-
	Chapter ill: Hechnique of Collody	-
	Oraptety - Discussion and Roball	
0/2/2017	1 Aer =	-

Diketahui oleh: Ketua Frodi

(Pirman Onting, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Medan, 19 Agustus 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Fatimah Sari S regar, S.Pd.



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

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikumWarahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa

: Sitty Nur Khadijah

NPM

: 1802050040

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian

: Hate Speech of Woman Politicians on Social Media : a Study

of Natural Semantic Metalanguage

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 di pergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Mei 2022

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Hormat saya Yang membuat Pernyataan

\$40CAKX015504617