

Illocutionary Speech Acts and Types of Hate Speech in Comments on @Indraakenz's Twitter Account

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze illocutionary speech acts and types of hate speech in comments on @indraakenz's Twitter account because of the polemic in his post about being born poor is a privilege. It's caused a polemic because of a misperception of the meaning of Privilege. That utterance is considered to have no human value because essentially people who are born poor do not have special rights. In this study, the illocutionary speech act theory proposed by Searle was used to analyze the types of speech acts in the comments column of Indraakenz's account. Searle (1976) mentions five illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The results are then classified into types of hate hatred based on the Circular Letter of the Chief of Police Number SE/6/X/2015 to find out the types of hatred that most often arise. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis. In this study, it was found that the type of hatred that often appears is like. The conclusion is the type of hate in the comments is aimed at insulting the honor and reputation of the account owner so that s(he) feels ashamed.

Keywords: hate speech, speech act, illocutionary, Twitter

1. Introduction

In the era of globalization, social media has an important role. We can share anything on it, such as expressing feelings, sharing achievements, and expressing opinions which often lead to polemics or debates between social media users. Recently, Indra Kenz, a binary options affiliate, uploaded a tweet on his Twitter account that being born poor is a privilege which caused a debate in the comments column because it obscured the true meaning of privilege. According to Oxford Dictionary, Privilege has a meaning of "a special right or advantage that belongs to a certain person or group of people." Black & Stone (2005) state that "Privilege was any entitlement, sanction, power, and advantage or right granted to a person or group solely by birthright membership in a prescribed group or groups." In other words, that privilege is owned by a group of people that provides benefits, power, and convenience. Its contrary to what Indra Kenz uploaded on his Twitter account that being born poor is a privilege. Other users think his Tweets lack the humanity amid the rampant poverty issue in Indonesia. It's no wonder that many other Twitter users reacted quite strongly to the tweet, such as the number of hate speeches made in the comments column. It is not surprising that many other Twitter users respond strongly to the tweet, such as the many hate speeches made in the comments column.

Howard (2019) mentions three types meaning of hate speech. First, hate speech is directed against individuals or groups that are arbitrary. Second, stigmatize a group either explicitly or implicitly. Third, make the target group an object of hostility whose presence is not wanted. Hate speech can also offend other parties (Hidayati, Aflina & Arifuddin, 2021). As we see on social media, they directly hate speech at individuals or groups with an attitude far from politeness. The official website of the National Commission of the Ministry of Communications and Information/KOMINFO (2021) reported 3,640 cases of racially based hate speech on social media from 2018 to 2021. It shows that Indonesian have no public awareness of politeness when interacting on social media, so they use social media without self-control.

In the Kapolri Circular Number SE/6/X/2015 regarding the handling of hate speech, it mentions seven types of hate speech, namely: 1) insults; 2) defamation; 3) blasphemy; 4) unpleasant actions 5) provoke; 6) incite; and 7) the spread of fake news. It can carry hate speech out through various media, such as campaign speeches, banners or banners, social media networks, public opinion delivery (demonstrations), religious lectures, print or electronic mass media, and pamphlets.

Hate speech is one phenomenon of speech acts. The theory of speech acts was first forward by Austin (1962). Austin divides the speech into two, namely performative and constative. According to Austin (1962: 5), an utterance is not explaining, reporting, true or false, but a part that describes the actions of the utterance. For example, when someone says "I do" in a marriage blessing, it does not mean that the utterance explains that he is doing something but that she agrees with what her partner has said (Austin, 1962: 6). Another example is when someone says, "Don't be angry!" the speech is not explaining, reporting, or judging something is right or wrong but is prohibited. Austin calls it performative speech, namely speech that converts verbal sentences into actions. A constative sentence is a statement that is not necessarily true. Austin (1962: 46) states that constative speech is a type of speech that involves right or wrong. For example, when someone says, "I am studying from day to night." The sentence can say be true or false depending on the truth value.

Austin (1962: 108) also divides speech acts into three types, namely locutions, illocutions, and perlocutions. Locutionary is an act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. According to Saifudin (2019), locutionary speech must be based on truth and requires reason/feel and references to understand an utterance. Illocutionary is an act of utterance that has certain powers such as commanding, warning, and doing something. In other words, the illocutionary is a consequence of an act of locution. Perlocutionary is a response from an utterance without being influenced by certain forces, such as convincing, persuading, obstructing, surprising or misleading. The results of the perlocutionary act affect the psychological, attitude, or behavior of the interlocutor.

Austin (1962: 150) divided illocutionary speech acts into five types: 1) Verdicative, typified by the giving of evidence, reasons, or are evaluative of truth like acquit/calculate/describe; (2) exercitives, having to do with deciding or advocating particular actions like order/direct/nominate/appoint; (3) commissives, typified by committing the speaker to a particular action like promise/pledge/vow/swear; (4)

expositives, a term used to elaborate the speaker's views like affirm/deny/emphasize/illustrate; (5) behabitives, providing reactions to the behavior of others like applaud/deplere/felicitate/congratulate.

Searle (1979: 11) provides a critique of Austin's classification of illocutionary speech acts. He mentioned six shortcomings of the classification that are difficult to distinguish between verbs and actions, not all verbs are illocutionary verbs, too much overlap in categories, too much heterogeneity in each classification many verbs do not fit into the classification, and no consistent principle in its classification. Therefore, Searle (1979: 12-17) redeveloped illocutionary speech acts into five types: 1) Assertives are speech acts that aim to make the speaker convey the truth of what is conveyed, such as concluding, complaining; 2) Directives are speech acts that influence the interlocutor to do something such as asking, ordering, asking for something, begging, praying, inviting, giving advice; 3) Commissive is a speech act that commits the interlocutor to do something in the future such as promising, swearing, guaranteeing; 4) Expressive is a speech act that expresses the speaker's feelings or psychological state such as apologizing, conveying condolences, expressing gratitude, expressing joy, sadness, etc.; 5) Declaration is a speech act that causes a change in either the status or condition of a person such as firing, punishing, expressing feelings and marriage vows.

There has been a lot of research on hate speech on social media, especially on Twitter. Watanabe, Bouazizi & Ohtsuki (2018) investigated hate speech on Twitter using an algorithm engine. The results showed that 87.4% detected offensive tweets, and 78.4% were offensive and contained hate. Anni'mah, Nurhadi & Pranawa (2019) examined conflict and hate speech directed at President Joko Widodo on Twitter by referring to the conflict theory from Coser and carried out with a sociological approach. The results show that conflicts in the real world and the virtual world have a dyadic relationship, it can realize everything that happens in the virtual world and the real world, and certain groups construct vice versa and the virtual world.

Putri, Murtadlo & Purwanti (2020) examined illocutionary speech acts and hate speech in replies to the tweet of an influencer @safarinaswifty regarding Yule's illocutionary speech act theory, and examined the types of hate speech based on the Kapolri Circular Number SE/6/X/2015. The results found four types of speech acts, namely directive, expressive, representative, and commissive, and two types of hate speech, namely insults and blasphemy. Maulana & Mulyadi (2021) examined the types of hate speech that were mostly directed at President Joko Widodo on Twitter during the Covid-19 period. The Data takes through Python techniques or programming by making search algorithms using keywords to make it easier for writers to collect data. The type of hate speech refers to the Kapolri Circular Number SE/6/X/2015. The results showed that most types of hate speech were unpleasant acts. Fadhlurrohman (2021) examines offensive utterances against religion on Twitter by using pragmasemantic studies in forensic linguistics. The analysis technique uses Computer-Mediated Discourse (CMD) with the results of the analysis showing that offensive speech can be categorized as a criminal act of humiliation that has legal implications.

From these studies, it can be concluded that researching hate speech can be done through analysis that involves the researcher directly in the process of data analysis and interpretation, and through programming, and algorithms to facilitate data collection and interpretation. The theories used are quite diverse. Only one study used speech act theory, namely the research conducted by Putri, Murdadlo & Purwanti (2020) with reference to Yule's speech act theory. Therefore, by looking at the research gap, this study will analyze the types of illocutionary speech acts proposed by Searle, as well as the types of hate speech based on the Kaplari Circular Number SE/6/X/2015 on comments on the Twitter account belonging to @indraakenz who uploaded "Born poor = Privilege". With this research, it is hoped that social media users can find out the types of hate speech so that they can be more careful and wiser in speaking, especially on social media.

2. Method

The subject in this study is the speech in comments on the Twitter account @indraakenz and the object in this study is illocutionary speech acts and types of hate speech in the comments of that post. The data source of this research is Twitter and the post uploaded by @indraakenz on January 23, 2022, about being born poor is a privilege. This research was library research with a descriptive approach. The qualitative method is used to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups so that they are related to social or human problems that can be described with scientific concepts (Moleong, 2014: 6).

The data in this study were collected using the Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC) technique, recording technique, and note-taking technique. This study used written data on hate speech in comments posted by @indraakenz and used the technique of Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC). Furthermore, a recording technique was carried out by capturing screenshots of the hate or hate speech using a smartphone. The next technique is a note-taking technique which is used to record the hatred in the comments of the post for analysis. The data analysis technique used in this research is data reduction, and data presentation and the last step is drawing conclusions

3. Result and Discussion

1. Types of Illocutionary acts in hate speech and types of hate speech in replies to Twitter @indraakenz.



The following are some examples of analysis of the forms of illocutionary speech acts in hate speech using the theory from Searle (1979) and the types of hate speech classified according to the Circular Letter (SE) of the National Police Chief Number SE/06/X/2015.

- a. Types of illocutionary speech acts : Assertive
Type of hates speech : Insult

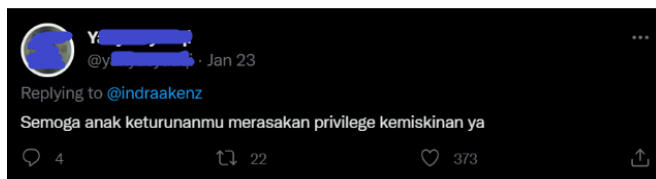
2nd Data



In the 2nd data, the speaker reveals facts that Indraakenz does not understand the context and meaning of the word “privilege.” So it included the speech in the type assertive because it conveys an opinion about its lack of understanding of the actual privilege context. The existence of the word “stupid” meaning as an insult to Indraakenz for not understanding it. Therefore, the utterance is satire and insults.

- b. Types of illocutionary speech acts : Directive
Type of hates speech : Unpleasant actions

5th Data



In the fifth data, the speaker expresses his request so that the descendants of Indraakenz can experience life as poor people. It included the utterance in the type of directive and is an unpleasant act because of asking or praying for something bad.

- c. Types of illocutionary speech acts : Expressive
Type of hates speech : Unpleasant actions

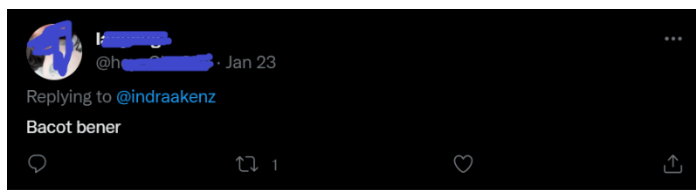
1st Data



In the first data, the speaker expresses his opinion as criticism because the speaker considers the post from indraakenz to be unclear. It included this type of speech in the expressive because he reveals his ignorance of the Indraakenz upload, which is unclear. The word “dick” means an unpleasant act because in speech contests in public spaces, especially in the media, the syllable is disrespectful.

- d. Types of illocutionary speech acts : Expressive
Type of hates speech : Unpleasant actions

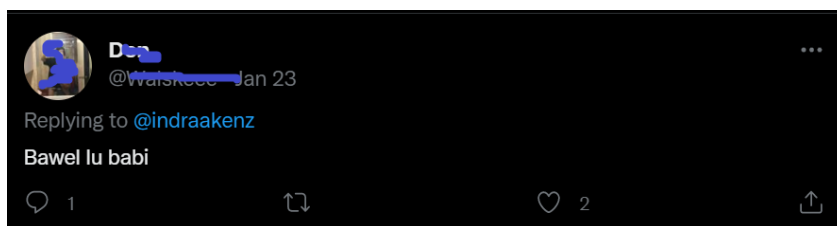
3rd Data



In the third data, the speaker expresses his opinion, which is irritation and criticism of what was uploaded by Indraakenz. The word “bacot” is rude and includes an unpleasant act.

- e. Types of illocutionary speech acts : Expressive
- Type of hates speech : blasphemy

6th Data



In the 6th data, the speaker expresses his opinion by saying, "Bawel lu babi." The speaker thought Indraakenz spoke too much about what he posted, saying that being born poor is a privilege. The word pig is demeaning because it equates humans with animals, namely pigs.

Table 1. Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts.

Illocutionary acts	Assertive	Directive	Expressive
	21	26	19
Total	66		

The table 1 shows that the types of illocutionary speech act that appears in hate speech in the replies to these accounts are assertive, directive, and expressive. Directive speech acts are the type that appears the most in response to these posts. Directive speech acts are speeches that influence the interlocutor to do something, such as praying, begging, asking, ordering, and giving advice.

The results of this study state that directive speech shows in sentences that are praying for something bad, ordering silence and a better understanding of the meaning of privilege, praying for Indraakenz and his descendants to live in poverty, as well as satire as questions that contain ridicule.

Assertive speech acts are utterances that aim to make speakers convey the truth of what is conveyed, such as telling facts, giving complaints, and drawing conclusions. In the data, there are expressions that reveal facts that are used to satirize Indraakenz, as well as comments that conclude that Indraakenz does not understand the true meaning of privilege.

Expressive speech acts are utterances that contain expressions that express feelings or psychological states, such as apologizing, thanking, and expressing feelings of pleasure,

sadness, likes, and dislikes. In the data, there are several expressions that contain expressions of dislike for Indraakenz.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the type of illocutionary speech act in the comments on the upload has an influence, not only on Indraakenz but also on his future by praying for bad things and ordering him to be silent if he does not understand what he is saying.

Table 2. Types of Hate Speech

Types of hate speech	Insults	Blasphemy	Unpleasant Actions
	31	7	14
Total	52		

The results in table 2 stated that the types of hate speech in the replies to Indraakenz uploads were insults, blasphemy, and unpleasant actions. The most common type of hate speech is insults. Humiliation is an act of attacking the honor or reputation so that the person feels ashamed. In this study, the form of insult is as giving ridicule with harsh words such as stupid, stupid, bego, tolol, dongo, and asshole. The results of this study are in line with the results of Anni'mah & Pranawa's (2020) research that insults are hate speech that most often appears using bodoh and goblok.

The next type of hate speech is unpleasant actions, namely actions that annoy other people. An example of an unpleasant act from the results is the mention of genitals which is disrespectful when expressed in giving criticism in the public sphere, especially on social media. Praying for others to live poorly is also an unpleasant act because you want others to live a tough life. Comments like "gue cabein mulut lo!" and "kene tak raupi raimu nganggo sego garing su!" (I threw dry rice in your face!) is an example of an unpleasant act because it disturbs the security of the interlocutor.

Blasphemy is the least common type of hate speech. Insults are humiliating insults. Mocking humans expressed hate speech in blasphemous comments about animals, such as pigs. It is blasphemy because it removes the essence of humans as perfect beings and equates them with animals. An example of another type of blasphemy is "bangke banget lu!" who considers humans the same as corpses.

With so many insults in the comments, we can say that they want to attack and make Indraakenz feel embarrassed by his post, which mentions that being born poor is a privilege. The rise of hate speech on social media illustrates that social media is a free place to talk without paying attention to the impact of the utterance. Tontodimamma et al. (2021) state social media is a place for debate, which leads to the use of insulting language. Freedom of speech should involve the norms of politeness as Guiora & Park (2017) said that freedom of speech reflects a society. Therefore, the disagreements found in the media must be conveyed while maintaining mutual respect.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it was found that there were three types of illocutionary acts in the comments on the @indraakenz Twitter account uploaded tweets that being born poor was a privilege. This type of illocutionary refers to Searle's theory

of speech acts, namely Assertive, Directive and Expressive and the most frequent type of illocutionary appears is the Directive. This shows that the comments on the post are influential, not only on indraakenz but also on his future by praying for bad things and ordering him to be silent if he doesn't understand what he is saying. The types of hate speech that appear in accordance with the Circular Letter of the Chief of Police Number SE/6/X/2015 are insults, blasphemy, and unpleasant acts. Insults are the most common type of hate speech. It can be concluded that they want to attack and make indraakenz feel because he does not understand the true meaning of privilege.

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