

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this first chapter, the writer explain the background of this research. This chapter is divided into several parts, namely background of problems, statement of problems, purpose of research, conceptual framework, and book reviews.

1.1. Background of Problem

The utterance is an expression of language activity spoken by a person to someone orally. According to Oxford Dictionaries (2011), utterance is a spoken word, statement, or vocal sound. The utterance is a necessity for human life. Human life will not be fulfilled without communication through speech-forms. The form of speech occurs in human life, it is varieties such as good and bad utterance. The good utterance is something spoken by individual or group without mocking someone. Then, the bad utterance appears provocation, defamation, or humiliation to someone such as hate speech which is in this era.

Hate speech is an expression of dislike feelings toward something either individual or group spoken verbally. Hate speech has no particular definition, it is a term used to describe something become threat in social peace. Its means, hate speech causing no tolerance and appreciate to each other. According to the Committee of Ministers (2018), hate speech covers all forms of expressions that spread, incite, promote or justify racial hatred, xenophobia, anti-Semitism or other forms of hatred based on intolerance. Many people want to do hate speech for seeking weakness like class, race, even religion. In the samples mention above, the research picks a sample about religion. Religion in America, Islam, is a religion that people in there follow it but the existense its religion becomes boomerang in their society. Some people mock the religion because of the conflict happened.

The form of hate speech can be identified by the method he delivers the context. When the speech is delivering in public, the content contains of hate speech dangerously because the speech influenced the audiences' mind. Fairclough (1995) states "speech has three main functions, namely informing (telling someone about the particular fact), regulating (controlling something or someone), and persuading to make someone do or believe something by giving them a good reason to do it."

From the statement above, the speech has an important influence in public speaking. It can be seen at semantic analysis.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in a language, code or another type of representation. According to Chaer (1994: 60), semantics discusses the relationship between words with the concept or meaning of the word, as well as objects or things referenced by the meaning that is outside the language. In other words, semantics relates to the meaning of human expression like happy, angry, or hate. These expressions sometimes become a problem. The identification of this problem seen from the meaning of speech through a code, word relationships, or other forms of representation.

Semantic analysis used to know the meaning of speech. This is very important to do, in order to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting someone's speech. So, the people cannot interpret carelessly. In the semantics analysis to know about the meaning in the speech can be seen from entailment.

Entailment is any utterance that has another meaning of speech. It means that every speech has implied meaning. Yule (35:1996) argue, an entailment is something that logically follows from what is asserted in the utterance. Every utterance of a person must be followed by another logic because having a certain meaning. The entailment is an utterance expressed someone which has another meaning. The meaning found from syntactic relationships such as words, phrases, clauses, or sentence. All of them are called syntactical units. Syntactical units and entailments have a relationship because the entailment meaning can be known from the arrangement of words, phrases, clause, or sentence. So, the result obtained from the syntactical arrangement as Geertz Wilder had said in his speech.

Geert Wilders (born 6 September 1963) is a Dutch politician who is the founder and the current leader of the Party for Freedom. Wilders is the parliamentary group leader of his party in the House of Representatives. In the 2010, the formation of the Rutte cabinet, a minority cabinet of VVD and CDA. He actively participated in the negotiations, resulting in a "support agreement" between the PVV and these parties, but withdrew his support in April 2012, citing disagreements with the cabinet on proposed budget cuts. Wilders is best known for

his criticism of Islam; his views have made him a controversial figure in the Netherlands and abroad, and since 2004 he has been protected at all times by armed bodyguards.

Wilders has campaigned to stop what he views as the *Islamization of the Netherlands*. He has compared the Quran to Mein Kampf and has campaigned to have the book banned in the Netherlands. He advocated ending immigration from Muslim countries and supports banning the construction of new mosques. Wilders was a speaker at the Facing Jihad Conference held in Israel in 2008, which discussed the dangers of jihad, and has called for a hard line against what he called "street terror" exerted by minorities in Dutch cities.

Based on the description above, Geertz Wilder's is very suitable to be studied especially he known as a campaigner of anti-Islam. Therefore, the writer chosen this object because many hate speeches of Geertz Wilder's speech. His speech contains of hatred to Islam. He also gives a negative understanding of Muslims in America which causes intolerance in religion. Therefore, the writer took the title "Hate speech Indication in Geertz Wilder's Speech".

1.2. Statement of Problems

Based on the background above, the writer analyzed with the research question below. The research questions of this analysis are:

1. In what syntactical unit are found hate speech indication in Geertz Wilder's speech?
2. How does the phrases in Geertz Wilder's speech indicate the hate speech to Moslem in America?

1.3. Purpose of Research

Based on the research questions above, the writer focuses on phrases at entailment meaning in Geertz Wilder's speech. The research is aimed:

1. To find out about syntactical unit found hate speech indication in Geertz Wilder's speech.

2. To find out the phrases in Geertz Wilder's speech indicate the hate speech to Moslem in America.

1.4. The significance of Research

The results of the research are expected to give a contribution to the theoretical and practical uses of language.

1. Theoretically, this research is to apply the knowledge that have been studied in English literature majors especially regarding semantics.
2. Practically, this research can be used as a comparison material with other existing studies especially in analyzing entailment meaning in semantics.

1.5. Organization of Writing

The organization of writing describes the parts that are in this research. This research is composed into five chapters, there are: Chapter I, II, III, IV, V.

Chapter I consists of introduction which describes the research background which is divided into sub-chapters namely background of problems, statement of problems, purposes of the research, the significances of research, organization of writing, and the result of previous studies.

Then, in the Chapter II, there are theories that were used in this research, which include the theories of syntactical units, entailment, and some theories that are related with the research.

Chapter III presents the research methodology of the research. It begins with research method, data, the source of data, techniques of collecting data and techniques of analyzing data.

Then Chapter IV consist of the results from the analysis of the research. This chapter focuses on the utterances in the sentences that indicated to hate speech seen from the meaning of word, phrase, clause and sentence itself. It means, the relation between each other. In addition, there are the effects of hate speech uttered to Muslim's life in America.

The research will be concluded in Chapter V. In addition, the research will give some suggestion for readers. In other words, as a closing, this chapter consist of a conclusion and suggestion.

1.6. The Result of Previous Studies

In this section, there are several previous studies that become reading material to be used as references in this research. There are several previous studies that the writer have read, namely:

1. An Undergraduate Thesis written by Dewi Erlinawati entitled *Penggunaan Disfemia Dalam Komentar Para Netizen Di Situs Online Kompas.Com Pada Rubrik “Politik”* pada tahun 2016.

In this study explained the form and use of dysfemia in the comments of netizens on the Kompas.com online site in a political rubric that contains hate speech. There are two formulation of the problem in this research, which is the form of dysfemia used in the comments of netizens on the Kompas.com online site in the "Politics" rubric and which are included in the Hate speech violations. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The object of the research is dysfemia found in the comments of netizens on the Kompas.com online site in the "Politics" section. The data collection technique in this study is study documentation. The results of the research found the form of dysfemia found in the comments of netizens on the online site Kompas.com in the "Politics" rubric, namely words, phrases, and clauses. The form of language of dysfemia in the form of words divided into two, namely words and compound words. Second, the use of the form of dysfemia used in netizen comments on Kompas.com's online site on the "Politics" column which belongs to the Hate speech violation is divided into four, namely humiliation, defamation, blasphemy, and the spread of false news.

Keywords : *Dysphemias, Hate speech.*

2. International Journals written by Okafor Virginia, C & Alabi Taofeek Olanrewaju entitled *A Speech Act Analysis Of Hate Speeches In The 2015 General Election Campaign In Nigeria* in 2017.

This paper examines, from perspective of pragmatics, instances of hate speeches made by political actors during the 2015 general election campaigns in Nigeria with the aim of revealing their pragmatic import. Since language is an instrument of action, the Speech Act theory (SAT) by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) serves as our theoretical framework. The data analysed were retrieved from publications of purposively selected Nigerian newspapers and magazine between 2012 and 2015. A total number of 20 (twenty) speeches were selected and subjected to illocutionary act analysis (direct and indirect) which brings the total speech acts performed to 40 (forty). The perlocutionary effects of the locutions were also measured from the illocutionary force of each utterance. The findings revealed that campaign speeches made prior to the 2015 general elections in Nigeria serve as weapons of intimidation, blackmail, incitement and coercion and thus created an atmosphere of fear and anxiety within the polity. Based on this, the paper recommends enlightenment programmes on the tenets of democracy and good governance for all citizens to protect Nigeria's nascent democracy.

Keywords : *Hate Speeches, Political Campaign, Election, Democracy, Political Actors*

3. International Journals written by Adisa Rasaan, Patrick Udende, Abubakar Ibrahim, La'aro Oba entitled *Media, Politics, And Hate Speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis* in 2017.

This research sought to establish through a Critical Discourse Analysis approach the pervading of hate speech in Nigeria particularly in Nigeria's 2015 general election which has become possible helix of violence. This research have the research questions, they are : 1) How is hate speech used by Nigerian politicians make constructive aspect of language significant or not and in what way?, 2) What are the rhetorical strategies used by Nigerian politicians in the 2015 general election activities?, and 3) What are the subject

positions (the identities) of the speakers?. Based on the discourse, it is clear that hate speech was the focal point and the instrument of campaign. Therefore, the parade of hate speeches in several newspapers analyzed showed that media was used by politicians to stoke up hatred and stimulate violence among ethnic and political groups during the electioneering periods as well as in the daily life. Hence, it is recommended that media outfits should always examine politicians' messages and evaluate their words, scrutinize their facts and claims, and judge carefully the intention and likely impact on the society to prevent being an accomplice in hate speech.

Keywords : *hate speech; media, discourse analysis; rhetorical strategies; critical race theory; inter- communal tension; political campaign; ethno-religious groups*

4. An Undergraduate Thesis written by Suci Nugraheni yang berjudul ***Ujaran Kebencian Pada Wacana Debat Cagub Cawagub Dki Jakarta 2017 Dan Implementasinya*** in 2017.

This research is used to identify types of hate speech in discourse of debate candidate of governor and deputy governor of DKI Jakarta 2017, to describe sign of linguistic form in discourse of debate candidate of governor and deputy governor of DKI Jakarta 2017, and to implement as teaching subject material of Indonesian language class X of senior high school. The method used in the provision of data with techniques refer, and technique of note. Technique of data analysis using method o sub-types fifth sub-type that is pragmatic method with determinant of speech. The results of this research are some form hate speech such as insult, defamation, incitement, provoking, unpleasant deeds, and spreading false news. The form of hate speech is most often found in contempt. The lingual markers of hate speech are various, such as not educating, belittling, dividing, red reporting, and so on. Hate speech in the debate discourse of governor candidate and vice governor candidate of DKI Jakarta 207 will be implemented as teaching material of Indonesian in SMK curriculum 2013 basic competence 3.13 Analyze the contents

(problem/content, point of view, and argument from some parties and conclusion).

Keywords : *speech, hate speech, debate, lingual shape marker, teaching material*

5. The article written by Assist. Prof. Dr. Müşerref Yardim entitled Hate Speech against Muslim Women: The Example of French and Belgian Francophone Media in 2015.

This article aims to reveal the hate speech used by French and Belgian francophone media against Muslim women. Muslim women are made the unwanted «other» due to its visibility. The rise of hostility against Islam and violence and discrimination against Muslim women in France and Belgium, as in all European countries, emerges particularly as a result of the media's transferring and disseminating prejudice and stereotypes to the community by using of intolerance and impatience language.

Keywords: *France, Belgium, the media, Muslim women, hate speech*

From these previous studies, there are several differences with the research analyzed in this study. The differences between them are the objects and the media. In the object, the writer used transcript of speech, but in the previous study is like comment or campaign. Then, in the medium, the writer used speech on youtube, but the others used in media social or online sites like instagram comment, online news comment, etc. From some of the studies above, the writer discuss the utterance of hatred towards Islam through the Critical Discourse Analysis, Speech Act, also through Semantics. For semantics analysis has similarities with this research. This research focuses on the meaning of phrases through semantics analysis. The semantics analysis is entailment. Actually, many research discussed hate speech, but the writer analyses the hate speech through semantics especially entailment. Therefore, this research was conducted to complement the previous studies before.