

## Swear Words in Hate Speech in Relation to Gaga Muhammad and Rachel Venny's Court Charge

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**Abstract:** Several cases in Indonesia have recently received a lot of attention, including the court case of Gaga Muhammad for drunk driving, which left his girlfriend, Laura Anna, seriously disabled in 2019. Not only Gaga Muhammad, Rachel Venny, a celebrity who bribed quarantine officers to escape from the quarantine period is also widely discussed. Gaga and Rachel received a lot of protests and hate speech from Indonesian netizens. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine some of these hate comments, with a special focus on the swear words in them. Qualitative descriptive analysis was used in this investigation. The aim is to find information about the various forms and meanings of swear words used by netizens recently. The researcher describes the results of data analysis which include: 1) abbreviations, 2) clippings, 3) associations, 4) words used are monophthongized, 5) words that lose vowels, 6) words formed from improvised original words, 7) use of foreign languages, and 8) changes in meaning in a sentence. 9) words with connotations.

**Keywords:** hate comments; hate speech; linguistics; swear words

### RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language is used as a connecting tool to convey one's thoughts, feelings, and desires (Badudu, 1989: 3). A person will choose a language that allows him to express his emotions, whether he is angry, sad, happy, annoyed, surprised, and so on. For example, when someone is annoyed with another person, that person may use abusive language, such as choosing swear words or swearing. The language expression appears as a visualization of the feelings and emotions experienced by a person. In today's digital era, online media and social media are very important media in the communication process. online media such as news sites, online newspapers and social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tiktok, and Youtube make it very easy for everyone to exchange news and news with each other and facilitate the communication process. Because it is easy and free to get news through social media, it is also easy for someone to express their thoughts on the news they read through the comments column provided by the platform.

In Indonesia, several cases have recently caught the attention of netizens, one of which is the court case against Gaga Muhammad for driving under the influence of alcohol, which caused his girlfriend, Laura Anna (*celebgram*), to be permanently paralyzed in 2019. Not only Gaga Muhammad, but also widely discussed, Rachel Venny, a *celebgram* who bribed quarantine authorities to avoid the quarantine period she was supposed to comply with by law. Gaga and

Rachel received a lot of criticism and hate speech from the Indonesian people because they were considered to have received an unfair punishment in the sense that it was too light for the mistakes they had made. Hate speech is one of the negative effects of the digital era that has grown rapidly in recent years. Hate speech is a term that can be used to describe any text, discourse, or speech that expresses hatred in a verbal form. Hate speech contains harsh, vulgar, racist words, and most of them contain swearing. Based on these things the researcher wants to examine more deeply about the swear words contained in the hate speech addressed to Gaga and Rachel. Furthermore, the researcher wants to find information about what swear words have recently been used by social media users in Indonesia.

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **Hate speech**

Hate speech, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is public speech that expresses hatred or encourages violence against a person or group based on race, religion, gender, or sexual orientation. Hate speech, according to Culpeper (2011), is a negative attitude toward certain behaviors occurring in specific contexts that is intended to strike the target, causing social conflict, conflict, and disharmony. Hate speech analysis is also a part of forensic linguistics research. Phonetics and phonology in forensic phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics and socio-pragmatics, language style, discourse analysis, language proficiency, dialectology, language honesty, and analysis of language structure and writing are all covered by forensic linguistics. Hate speech research is classified as a socio-pragmatic field of study. In fact, the debate over hate speech has been going on for a long time and as such is not new. However, it is still a topic of discussion nowadays. Hatred is becoming a problem in today's world because it is spread through online media and social media, despite the fact that it is a natural human reaction. Anyone can post hate speech on their social media accounts, especially now that social media is open to people of all ages. Harsh and even insulting narratives are used to convey hate speech, slander, and insults. Contrary to popular belief, criticism is intended to correct someone's viewpoint or behavior. On the other hand, it isn't motivated by personal animosity. Criticism is delivered in a non-offensive, courteous, and reasonable manner. However, this does not change the fact that the criticism is valid.

### **Swear words**

Swear words are generally regarded as obscene expressions that are usually used as an instinctive reaction to something painful and unexpected. Taboo words include invective words. Taboo is a term used to describe something that is forbidden, should not be touched, or should not be spoken because it violates society's moral code (Wardhaugh, 1986:230). Taboo words are words that are not only considered inappropriate in certain situations, but are also prohibited in the majority of communicative situations. However, every language must have some words that have such strong affective connotations that they cannot be used in polite conversation. As we know, swear words are taboo words used to curse.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

A qualitative descriptive analysis was conducted in this study. Give specific details about something statistically difficult to explain. The goal is to provide information about the swear words found in hate speech comments about Gaga Muhammad and Rachel Venny's trial by focusing on the swear words and analyzing them based on their form and function. The

morphological theory is used in this study to examine swearing in terms of its form, or the process of forming words from other basic elements. Muslich (2008) distinguishes between morphologically formed words and non-morphologically formed words in the process of creating new words. Then According to Muslich (2010: 36), the morphological process only records descriptive things, and beyond that, other processes are used to form words, such as: Acronyms (the process of combining one or more phonemes or one syllable to form a word), Abbreviation (the process of shortening one or several words to form words), Abreviakronim (a combination of acronyms and abbreviations), Contractions (the process of shrinking words, Clipping is the taking of special syllables in words which are then considered as new words), Affixation of Charges (the process of collecting affixes that comes from a foreign language). This study's analysis will be based on this morphological process. Many field data results, on the other hand, cannot be classified using the theory used previously. The researcher also included references from the online KBBI in the data analysis method, in addition to the Muslich categorization and these additional categories. The researcher then uses Jacobson's theory of language functions to assess functions, which include emotional, referential, conative, poetic, phatic, and metalingual functions (Suparno, 2002: 7-8)

The research subject in the context of social media is Indonesian netizens, and the object of the research is swear words used in social media communication. This study was conducted because the problem is still actual and is being discussed by Indonesian netizens. Researchers collected data based on considerations about swear words in relation to the research objectives at the time of data collection. This data was compiled from the replay column on the @detikcom account on Twitter and Instagram with the caption The study topic in the context of social media is Indonesian netizens, and the research object is swear words used in social media communication. "Gaga Muhammad divonis Jaksa Penuntut Umum 4,5 tahun penjara. Alasannya karena Gaga Muhammad bersikap sopan selama persidangan dan juga masih muda." and "Rachel Vennya divonis bersalah kabur dari karantina usai pulang dari AS. Meski divonis bersalah dan mengaku memberi suap, Rachel Vennya tak ditahan." The researcher used an observational approach in conjunction with a screenshot and note-taking approach to obtain data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher describes the results of data analysis found in the comments column on Twitter and Instagram @detikcom posts, which include: 1) Swearing in the form of Abbreviation, 2) Swearing in the form of Clippings, 3) Swearing in the form of Association, 4) Swearing in the form of Monophthongization, 5) Vowel Deletion, 6) Swearing In The Form Of Improvisation, 7) Swearing In The Form Of A Foreign Language, 8) Swearing In The Form of A Change Of Meaning, And 9) Swear Words In The Form Of Connotations.

### 1. Swearing in the form of Abbreviation

Abbreviation, according to Muslich (2008), is the process of shortening words by combining one phoneme that is written and spoken as a word with another phoneme.

Table 1 Data of Swearing in the form of Abbreviation

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Lol hahahah	LOL	laugh out loud
Excuse me but WTF	WTF	What The Fuck

The word “LOL” which stands for *laugh out loud* is used to express excessive laughter. Laugh at what is in the case that is the topic of discussion. WTF "What The Fuck" is a sentence in English that is usually spoken to show an expression of surprise or anger. The connotation tends to be negative.

## 2. Swearing in the form of Clippings

Clipping, according to Muslich (2008), is the removal of distinctive syllables from words that are subsequently regarded as new words.

Table 2 Data of Swearing in the form of Clippings

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Melakukan suap dan melanggar UU bisa-bisanya ga dipenjara <b>anj</b> . -How come you can't go to jail for taking bribes and breaking the law <b>anj</b> .	Anj	Anjing
Haha ngakak <b>njir</b> -haha laugh out loud <b>njir</b>	Njir	Anjir
Hahaha <b>sat</b> . -hahaha <b>sat</b> (bastard).	Sat	Bangsat
Dipadakno ambe maleng pogong <b>cok</b> -likened to a thief of cassava <b>cok</b>	Cok	Jancok

Based on the data above, clipping forms are found in Indonesian and East Java languages. In anj's swearing, clipping is done on the first syllable of the “anjing”. The three swear words njir, sat, and cok are clipped to the last syllable, such from the words “anjir”, “bangsat” and “jancok”.

## 3. Swearing in the form of Association

The term "association" refers to a change in meaning caused by parallels in nature. According to the information gathered, the original word associated with the relationship was used to insult and curse others.

Table 3 Data of Swearing in the form of Association

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Sopan sopan <b>babi</b> -Polite, polite, babi	Babi	<b>Babi</b> (pig) is a land mammal used for

<p>(pig). ANJING? SOPAN DAN MASIH MUDA? <b>SAMPAH</b> BANGET GOBLOK ALASAN NYA <i>-anjing (dog) ? Polite and still young? the reason is really a <b>crap</b></i></p>	<p>Anjing, Sampah</p>	<p>very harsh swearing <b>Anjing</b> (dog) comes from a reflection of culture that considers them as unclean or dirty animals. <b>Sampah</b> (trash/crap/garbage) means low quality, despicable.</p>
<p>Memang bening sih tapi <b>asu</b></p>	<p>Asu</p>	<p><b>Asu</b> is a Javanese word for dog which means the same, it comes from a reflection of culture which considers it as an unclean or dirty animal.</p>
<p>Wkwkwkwk hukum Indonesia badut banget najiss <i>-Wkwkwkwk Indonesian law clowns are disgusting</i></p>	<p>Najis</p>	<p><b>Najis</b> are dirty that prevent a person from worshipping Allah. <b>Najis</b> can also mean disgust or dirt.</p>
<p>Ga make sense banget hukuman sama "sopan" di persidangan, hukuman itu bergantung kea pa yang dia lakuin ke korban, monyet. <i>-The punishment and "politeness" in court make no sense; the punishment is determined by what he does to the victim, <b>monyet</b> (monkey).</i></p>	<p>Monyet</p>	<p><b>Monyet</b> (monkey) means very stupid and do not know manners.</p>

The swear word "Babi" [pig] was picked since it is related to the animal's nature. This animal is lethargic and prefers to live in a mud-filled area. Another characteristic of this animal is that it has a lot of libido and is filthy. The pig's negative image and features are subsequently used as one of the swear words. "Anjing" [dog] becomes a bad symbol to describe the bad character of a person. "Anjing" is a swear word that is most often used by Indonesians, not necessarily in the sense of irritation or hatred but also to show close relationships and also describe informal conversations. "Monyet" [monkey] This does not refer to the actual monkey. Javanese people usually think that humans who are very stupid, can't think, don't know manners, don't know what is right and wrong, are like monkeys, like humans but have no character. This word is usually used as a nickname for someone because the person's actions are annoying. "Monyet" is usually thought of as a less harsh word than "Anjing".

#### 4. Swearing in the form of Monophthongization

According to Muslich (2008: 108), monophthongization is the process of changing a diphthong (vocal group) into a monophthong.

Table 4 Data of Swearing in the form of Monophthongization

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Bangke	Bangke	Bangkai (carcass)

Monophthongization occurs in diphthongs or double vowels at the end of words, according to the data above. The phoneme /e/ is monophthongized from the diphthong /ai/ in the word 'Bangkai.'

#### 5. Vowel Deletion

Table 5 Data of Swearing in the form of Vowel Deletion

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Apasi <b>ajg</b> sopan sopan nyawa orang melayang <i>-What is being polite ajg, people's lives are lost.</i>	Ajg	Anjing (dog)
Nggak ada hubungannya <b>gblg</b> sopan sama melakukan pelanggaran, kalo melanggar ya dihukum tolol <i>-It has nothing to do with being polite and breaking the law gblg, if you break the law, you will be punished stupid!</i>	Gblg	Goblog (stupid)
<b>Bgstlahhh</b> <i>-bastard</i>	Bgst	Bangsat (bastard)

The word form of a vowel deletion, specifically the removal of a vowel in the middle, such as the word "ajg," in which the insertion occurs in the phoneme /i/, "gblg," in which the deletion occurs in the vowel /o/, and "bgst," in which the deletion occurs in the vowel /a/. Despite the fact that there is a loss in these words, the readers may still grasp the original form. This is commonly done to smooth down harsh words.

#### 6. Swearing in the form of Improvisation

Two types of form were discovered in this subchapter of improvisation of the original word, including improvisation of the original word that away from its original form and improvisation of the original word by modifying the consonant.

Improvisation of Origins with Consonant Change

Table 6 Data of improvisation of origins with consonant change.

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Sopan sopan mulu bosen anying <i>-keep talking politely, i am bored <b>anying</b></i>	Anying	Anjing (dog)
Bege banget emang <i>-Really <b>stupid</b></i>	Bege	Bego (stupid)

The word "anying" is an improvisation of the original word "anjing" while "bege" is an improvisation of the word "bego" both of which are commonly used by teenagers to smooth language that is considered too harsh.

### 7. Improvisation of Origins to be Far from the Form of the Original Word

Table 7 Data of improvisation of origins to be far from the form of the original word.

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Anjay sopan <i>-Polite <b>anjay</b></i>	Anjay	Anjing
Hah anjrot segitu doang? Kirang lama. <i>-Huh, <b>anjrot</b> that's all? That is too short.</i>	Anjrot	Anjing
Oalah asyuu...	Asyu	Asu (anjing)
Oedan..	Oedan	Edan (gila) (crazy)
Crazy...		
Arek taek	Taek	Tai (shit)
Alesannya cuman karena dia sopan, <b>PRIKK</b> <i>-The reason is just because he's polite, <b>PRIKK</b></i>	Prik	Freak
Sopan, muda dan berduit hahahahah <b>djancuk</b> lo Ga <i>-Polite, young and rich hahahahah you are <b>djancuk</b> Ga</i>	Djancuk	Jancok
Hahaha brengshake <i>-hahaha <b>bastard</b></i>	Brengshake	Brengsek (bastard)
Ga paham anjir, maksud dari sopan dalam pandangan hakim itu bagaimana sih? <i>-I don't understand anjir, what does polite mean in the judge's view?</i>	Anjir	Anjing (dog)

## 8. Swearing in the form of a Change of Meaning

### Harassment

Harassment is an attempt to change a gentle word into a harsh term, and it is typically employed in unpleasant situations.

Table 8 Data of Swearing in the form of change of meaning

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Palalu sopan -polite <i>palalu</i> (your head)	Palalu	Kepala-lu (kamu)
-Sopan <i>matamu</i> polite <i>matamu</i> (your eyes)	Matamu	Mata-kamu

According to the KBBI, the “kepala” (head) is the part of the body that is above the neck (in humans and some types of animals it is the place of the brain, the center of nervous tissue, and some sense centers) but, according to the data above "kepala kamu" (your head) is more intended for the brain that is in the head which indirectly conveys that a person does not have the brain to think properly. Meanwhile, according to the KBBI, the “mata” (eye) is the sense to see, but according to the data above, "mata kamu" (your eyes) mean to convey the inability of the interlocutor to see the facts about mistakes, errors and must immediately be aware of correcting mistakes, in other words, blind to the truth and covered by wrong facts.

## 9. Swear Words in the form of Connotation

Connotation is the additional meaning of a word or expression.

Table 9 Data of Swearing in the form of connotation

Sentence	Swear Words	Full Forms
Makin bobrok hukum sekarang -The law is getting worse now	Bobrok	So broken
Mampus lu Ga -Get rid of you Ga	Mampus	Die in harsher language
Bajingan memang -Bastard indeed	Bajingan	Insolent, villainm bastard
Ini hukumnya apa jaksanya yang konyol? `Is this the law or what is the prosecutor who is ridiculous?	Konyol	Impolite, impudent, somewhat insane; unreasonable, useless

Harimurti (in Aminuddin, 2001:112) claims that components of the meaning of a word or combination of words are based on sentiments or ideas that the speaker (writer) and listener experience or cause (reader). If a term has a "taste value," both good and negative, it is said to have a connotative meaning. It is considered to have no meaning if it has no flavor. "Bobrok",



"Mampus", "Bajingan" and "Konyol" have harsh connotations, i.e. words that sound harsh and leave a bad taste in the mouth. When used in discussion with respectable individuals, harsh phrases are considered disrespectful. Speakers with a high emotional level are more likely to utilize rude implications. Because of this high emotional intensity, a speaker is more likely to use harsh words.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion in the previous section, the form of the swear words found in hate comments in the comments column of Twitter and Instagram @detikcom in the form of Abbreviation, Clippings, Association, Monophthongization, Vowel Deletion, Improvisation, Foreign Language, a Change of Meaning, and Connotations.

In the form of abbreviations in swear words, two words "LOL" and "WTF" are found, both of which are influenced by English. In the clipping, two patterns were found, namely clipping done on the first syllable and clipping done on the last syllable. The use of foreign languages found in the form of swear words uses English, Javanese, and East Javanese. Furthermore, the form of association in the variety of slang found is used to insinuate and curse others. Monophthongization in swear words occurs in diphthongs or double vowels at the end of words, while the word form of vowel omission is the omission of vowels in the middle of words. In improvisation, the origin of swear words is found in two forms, namely improvisation of the original word which is far from the original form of the word and improvisation of the original word by changing one consonant in a word of origin. In changing the meaning in the sentence, two combined words are found which are subtle but have changed their meaning to be harsh/negative. In connotative swearing, one type of connotative meaning is found, namely rough connotation. Finally, all swear words found from this analysis are Emotive which are used to express anger, irritation, and hatred.

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