# **Chapter I**

**Introduction**

## **1.1 Background of Study**

Hoax news is to provide false information, fabricate, fake news facts and deceive others and others. And this hoax news has the characteristics of giving provocative words, providing unclear information or not knowing who the author is (anonymous), and providing information that is not detailed or there is no concrete evidence. As time goes by, the times are growing, especially with technological advances. With advances in technology, it has become more instantaneous to get what we want. As with news articles, nowadays when we search for news, we can get it from anywhere, especially on social media or online media. The more we can find sources of news articles from anywhere, the greater the chance for hoax news to occur in them. Since technology is increasingly sophisticated in today's era, there is a lot of hoax news, especially news that is still confusing, but people still accept it so some don't know what the news is.

Hoax news is fake news that contains information that deliberately misleads people and has a specific political agenda. Hoax is misleading or misleading news, information in hoax news has no factual basis but is presented as if it were a series of facts (Arbain, Muhammad and Friends, 2022). Hoax news is easy to spread in the community with the main intermediary, namely digital media (Sari, Hermayanti, and Friends 2021).

To minimize criminal acts in the cyber world, the government through the Ministry of Communication and Information implements the ITE (Information and Electronic Transaction) Law which reads as follows; Article 27 paragraph 3 of the ITE Law states that it prohibits any person intentionally and without rights from distributing and/or transmitting and/or making Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents accessible which contain insults and/or defamation. (Menkominfo, 2019). With the enactment of the ITE Law, everyone who speaks on social media must take good care of his speech whenever he is going to contain conversations or writings to be shown to the public (Menkominfo, 2019).

With so much hoax news circulating, on social media, there are many opportunities for hoax news to emerge. One of them is the Twitter application, this application is one of the fastest news circulating. Twitter is based on continuous text, each text has 280 characters or these texts are known as tweets. Positive and negative impacts on Twitter, if from the positive side of Twitter, it gets news very rapidly and we can find out before there is news in other internet articles. And can provide information to all Twitter account users and can be read by anyone. If the negative side of Twitter is the loosening of hate speech, tricking other people into tweets given by unscrupulous people, and also in addition to getting news faster there will be hoax news in it.

## **1.2 Identification of Problems**

In this study, it has several types of identification of problems, namely having a strategy that must be done if it gets Hoax news, paying attention if there is hoax news that is dangerous, it must be able to distinguish Hoax News and non-hoax news, and also know if there are causes of the spread of hoax news spread in social media.

## **1.3 Research Questions**

1. What kind of hoaxes available on social media of Twitter?
2. What types of speech acts existed on the social media of Twitter?

## **1.4 Objectives of Study**

Related to the following research, the writers aims to analyze general hoax news in one particular, namely hate speech in the speech act. The author discusses hate speech in general because of the huge impact it has on readers, especially in the widely circulated hoax news.

## **1.5 Limitations of Study**

The writers analyzes the case of hoax news on social media namely Twitter. The writers focuses the research on the hate speech in speech act. The case collects from Twitter. Periode January-February 2023.

## **1.6 Benefits of Research**

1. Theoretical

Provide knowledge sharing to readers from the results of existing research on the topic raised.

a. For the public to know, the news spread by other people is a fact or a hoax.

b. If people know which hoax news is, it will get better and people who will spread hoaxes will no longer exist.

1. Practically

Educate the public to become good and responsible users of social media for spreading or receiving hoax news.

# **Chapter II**

**Theoretical foundation**

## **2.1 Social Media**

Social media is a medium where people who live far away can be close to each other even though they have distant. People who haven't seen each other for a long time, with the existence of social media, become more intertwined or closer. Not only connecting those who are far away close, with this social media we can share information or also get information quickly, but we can also create a community that we like, such as hobbies and idols (Osatuyi, 2013). And also, with the existence of this social media in addition to tightening the distance, and getting information, social media makes it like selling online. If you have a product or company, with this social media you can tell what products you will sell social media.

According to (Lewis, 2010), Through his work released in 2010, B.K Lewis called social media a label that refers to digital technology with the potential to make people connect. In relationships that give rise to interaction, production, and various messages. It is stated that social media is one of the devices that has emerged as a communication tool by containing various possibilities for creating new forms and styles of interaction as technology develops and advances (Brogan, 2020). Social media by definition referring to a gathering place for images, videos, writings, and interactions in the network. This condition applies to individuals as well as between groups such as organizations (Dave Kerpen, 2018).

This social media is a vast array of applications in which one of its recommendations is to grow individuals that are much closer to one another, getting news information, education, economics, and so on. Social media also not only obtain information, communication, and other things but can also create a work or a business in it. Therefore, social media is a tool for today's human beings that is one of the most important in this new era.

This social media has some social media applications like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Tiktok, etc. For analysis in this study, the author focuses on social media on Twitter. Social media can enable learners to interact and exchange information with each other through activities such as discussion, and correcting information given by other friends or groups without being in the same place at the same time (Hanoum, 2014). Social media is the most effective media in disseminating information to the public. Its effectiveness is because it doesn't need to be distributed to the public physically, it's enough just to have internet access. Dissemination of information on online media is very easy to do because there are no rules that restrict the writing of information on online media. Therefore, filtering of information in online media cannot be done, everyone who has access to online media can disseminate information without prior filtering, and it can be said that the dissemination of this information is carried out anonymously or with sources with unclear facts. Due to the lack of clarity in the facts being disseminated, the information is a hoax and can lead to hate speech (Rahmadhany, Safitri, & Irwansyah, 2021)

Social media also has negative effects of spreading lies, deceiving others or readers, hate speech, and others. While the negative impact of social media is to keep people away and instead, face-to-face interaction tends to decline, making people addicted to the Internet, giving rise to conflicts, and privacy issues, and becoming susceptible to the bad effects of others (Cahyono, A.S 2016).

On social media, there are also sanctions on users who propagate unfavorable social media. Chapter 28 of verse (2) reads “Each person deliberately and without the right to disseminate information indicated to arouse certain individual and /or ethnic hatreds based on race, religion, race, and class (SARA)”. Chapter 45A of verse 1 of the ITE Law: “Anyone who deliberately spreads false and misleading news that causes the consumer harm in electronic transactions can be sentenced to six years at most and/or maximum fine in 1 billion.

### **2.1.1 Types of Social Media**

There are many types of social media, namely; (Vinerean, Cetina, and friends, 2013):

1. Media-sharing networks

Sharing media has many social media applications for relationships that are far close or intense. Activities that use various features are available on certain websites to establish relationships between fellow humans (Puntoadi, 2011).

2. Discussion Networks

A discussion network is a medium that provides information that consists of opinions. In this opinion, it can form a collection of discussions and in this media, it is not only users or closest friends who can discuss but all other users.

Having effective network discussion tools does not result in completely effective learning environments. Effective instructional strategies should be developed and integrated into network discussion activities. Based on the results of this study, effective strategies are recommended to ensure that network learners participate in effective network discussions (Tu, Blocher & Gallagher, 2010).

Researchers have paid increasing attention to the core discussion network, the set of people we turn to when discussing important matters. Because the core discussion network is theorized to be composed of people's closest ties, not fleeting acquaintances, it is expected to be largely stable, evolving slowly over the span of people's lives (Small, Pamphile & McMahan, 2015).

3. Social blogging networks

Social blogging network is a website log or blog, social blogging has media content in the form of text and images. This media can make a story such as a short story etc.

The Blog workload contains the DB dump of a blog system with millions of users in Asia, including all posts of articles and photos for multiple years. We will refer to them as Blog Articles (or Articles) and Blog Photo (or Photo), respectively.  For Blog systems, the hourly number of posts is similar during weekdays and weekends. This is because blogging is a kind of daily Web journaling or diary writing, so the daily user activities on blog posting do not change dramatically across different days in a week (Guo, Tan, Chen, and friends 2009).

4. Corroborative content

Collaborative content is where we can collaborate or work together with other content creators. Collaborating or working together can be for content purposes for videos, photos, script writing, etc.

Since we aim at corroborating answers from different web pages, duplicated pages that tend to have similar content should not have as much weight in the corroboration as pages that contain original content. However, they should still be taken into account as corroborative evidence, as there is a possibility they reflect similar information coming from independent sources. Our solution is to dampen the score of a page each time a duplication is detected. Our implementation detects suspected copy-paste as duplicated text around answers (Wu & Marian, 2011).

### **2.1.2 Purpose of Social Media**

The purpose of social media is as a medium or medium of communication for the users of that society. This goal is also to establish a friendly relationship between family, friends, and business associates on social media.

This social media user has a particular purpose and purpose to a blog, such as company profiles, imagery, promotion of products, services, and communities, for expressing, sharing, and so on (Siswanto, 2013).

## **2.2 Twitter**

Twitter is a social network social media application. We can provide information or get information from this application. This application is text-based in a row with 280 characters, in 2022 this Twitter application users reach 18.45 million. In this application, in addition to getting news or information, we can tell stories in succession because it has not much word capacity.

Twitter is increasingly being investigated as a means of detecting mental health status, including depression and suicidality, in the population. However, validated and reliable methods are not yet fully established (O’Dea, Wan, Batterham, and friends 2015). Twitter is not only a platform for the circulation of all kinds of messages; it is simultaneously an interface that makes this very activity explicitly visible. It is a highly reflexive infrastructure, as it automatically produces dynamic accounts of its infrastructural activity. I assume that these accounts are in no way a secondary, ex-post addition or a neutral formalization of that activity but rather a defining condition thereof: Twitter’s infrastructural reflexivity is a key driver for both, its everyday practices and its history. In what follows, I will attempt to unfold a history of one crucial strand of Twitter’s development as a reflexive infrastructure: The stabilization of retweeting before the company Twitter introduced a retweet button in November 2009 (Paßmann, 2019).

This history first tries to understand the popularization of distribution practices such as writing ‘RT @username’ at the beginning of a retweeted tweet: How is it possible, that unconnected, manual activities turn into a stable practice? From a praxeological perspective, this calls for an explanation as ‘practices are not only recurrent patterns of action (level of production) but also recurrent patterns of socially sustained action (production and reproduction).’ [1](http://computationalculture.net/less-mutable-more-mobile-the-role-of-twitter-apps-in-the-history-of-the-retweet-button/" \l "fn-3961-1" \t "_top). I argue that central actors for the socialization of retweeting, i.e. rendering retweeting a collective practice, were apps, as they were able to formalize procedures on a medium scale (Paßmann, 2019).

## **2.3 Hoax**

Hoax is information that is not true but is still disseminated on social media or other sites as if the news or information is true. This hoax is very dangerous for people who read it or listen to it, the purpose of the hoax itself is to scare and make people feel confused. It is very dangerous if it continues to be disseminated because not everyone can choose between false information and true information.

A hoax means a lie or false information deliberately disguised to make it look right, while a hoax news is a publication that looks like factual news but consists of lies, libel, and has no identifiable pattern (Rasywir & Purwarianti, 2015).

The hoax is a negative opinion containing slander and others, that can lead to a riot, a clash, insecurity feeling, fear, ruined one’s reputation, and material loss. The problems relate to Hoaxes from the perspective of Indonesian law about how is hoax regulated by Indonesian law and also their legal liability. This research uses normative legal research methods using a normative juridical approach (Rahmatullah, 2018).

The normative juridical approach is conducted by examining and analyzing secondary data in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Based on the research, it is found that in Indonesia there is different regulation in legislation that become legal protection for handling hoax as indicated by the existence of the legislation that regulates a criminal act with different qualification and different legal threats. There is confusion as to which legal rule to use, whether the positive rule (Criminal Code) or a rule that specifically regulates the criminal acts committed in cyberspace, in other words, sui generis. It is necessary to make efforts to find a comprehensive legal concept that can resolve the hoax.

### **2.3.1 History of Hoax**

In the 18th century, the word hooks began to become known or used in the British nation and coincided with the publication of the book a glossary: or, collection of words, inscriptions, and allusions to customs written by Robert nares in 1822. He too wrote originality of the word hooks. According to Robert, hooks are a hoax designed to be humorous. Also, hooks are designed intentionally.

The hoax is intended to confuse the reader into believing the news promoter or information. And it can be profitable by the owner, it can be read by a lot of people, a lot of comments on social media, and a lot of the news growing bigger.

A brief history of the hoax is presented followed by a rhetorical analysis of reasons why the hoax was successful. Although Bugduv eventually jumped on journalistic platforms from the internet to print, the communications that the hoaxer initiated with the audience were entirely on blogs. By considering the textual dynamics successfully used by the hoaxer in claiming sufficient journalistic authority to sustain the hoax, the sources of journalistic authority in blogs are examined and contrasted with those of traditional media (Burroughs & Burroughs, 2012).

The real hoax is a hoax created by art. The hoax is also a disguised lie - as - and disguises the truth. In history, the essence of the hoax is part of the tradition of critics called satyr art hoax. Satire is one form of satire used to criticize something, a phenomenon, or a condition (Trianton, 2019).

Legitimate, therefore, is a criticism that has been constructed with the art of trickery or manipulation of sign systems.

### **2.3.2 Types of Hoax**

The Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship (JMDK) suggests types of hoax information, which include (Rahadi, 2017: 62):

1. Misinformation

Misinformation is false information or false news, and the person spreading the information believes that the incorrect information is accurate. For example, cigarette sticks are more dangerous than vaping. The two are just as tricky.

Information becomes a management system known as the management information system, a computer-based management system that provides information for some update. From here, develop management information in various areas such as accounting, organization, and information systems. Sources of information are distinguished into primary sources (primary sources), secondary sources of information (secondary sources), and information source tertiary (library resources) (Endarti, 2018).

Misinformation is false or inaccurate information regardless of intentional authorship, and yet much discussion about misinformation has focused on malicious acts to infect social media platforms with false information (Southwell, Niederdeppe, and friends, 2019).

Another example of misinformation (meaning the creation and dissemination of misleading information, currently popular with the term hooks) includes three information vectors, data as a product, knowledge as a resource, and information in the environmental context so that information is dispersed in three vectors and is not united (Basuki, 2019).

1. Propaganda

Propaganda is a set of messages that predominantly influence the opinion of others, aimed at a group or society. This propaganda is bad since propagating it will influence effect is still confused agree with agreeing.

In everyday life, we often hear the word propaganda. While listening to the word propaganda, one's mind immediately springs up with a wrong perception. So bad is an image attached to propaganda, being thought of as a harmful activity, that people are not seldom misled. Propaganda is just a tool, a communication technique, as part of the science of communication. Not his propaganda, but how or what the person does or USES it for. It must be known what propaganda does in communications science, which we are trying to expose (Munthe, 2012). Propaganda is the effort made by the communicator in conveying messages to the communicant to provide a belief or doctrine (Rahayu & Utari, 2018).

Propaganda comes from Latin propaganda (verbs) that have the sense of spreading, sowing, or producing, which in English is defined as propagating, producing, or producing. Thus, the word propagate means to implant, or to propagate plants. Briefly, the purpose of propagating is to propagate a plant population that can be taken with see by cutting, chewing, or transplanting.

A propaganda disinformation example that of misinformation, or misinformation framed for a rumor. To illustrate: "the caliphate will be 2020, based on the national intelligence council's (nic) mapping the global future!" The information is disseminated and produced by one of the hit cibiru's members on social media (Setia, 2021).

1. Fake news

Fake news is information or false news spread to social media, websites, etc. So fake news is deliberately propagated for personal gains, such as social climbing, slander or defamation, etc.

Fake news has a long history, but we focus on unanswered scientific questions raised by the proliferation of its most recent, politically oriented incarnation. Beyond selected references in the text, suggested further reading can be found in the supplementary materials (Lazer, Baum, Benkler, and friends 2018).

We define “fake news” to be fabricated information that mimics news media content in form but not in organizational process or intent. Fake news outlets, in turn, lack the news media’s editorial norms and procedures for ensuring the accuracy and credibility of information. Fake news overlaps with other information disorders, such as misinformation (false or misleading information) and disinformation (incorrect information that is purposely spread to deceive people).

A fake news example is that a news report says there was a tsunami in the area on Monday kamaren when the fact that it was in the area last Monday that nothing happened. Whereas if news reporting is actually a fact and yet there have been fabrications which modify the content of the news. News or information falls into the hoax category (Jafar, 2019).

1. Clickbait

Clickbait is news or information of a different content, such as its title making many people notice (sensations). When reading or watching, it is different from the title or thumbnail. The clickbait is meant to be looking for material to be read or watched.

The creator or YouTuber uses clickbait as a lure for each video, attracting the attention of youtube users, which also attracts the attention of subscribers, or subscriber, for many, many subscribers (Yamlean, 2019). In general, clickbait is a trap that can make media access to click news links on social media to their main site (Putra, 2020).

Clickbait is a term that describes a news headline that looks promising and provocative to attract readers' attention, even though the news content often does not match what is written in the title (Beleslin, Ratkovic, & Vukadinovic, 2017). Clickbait exploits human curiosity, which can never be fulfilled (Anand, Chakraborty, & Park, 2017).

Go up. The practice of clickbait is used with stinging titles. This method became very effective because of the curiosity of high society. When the procedure is started automatically brings in revenues that are a delight. A quick combination of clickbait, viewer, and AD equals material gain. Although basically, the title and the content of the video have no ordinary meaning or the stinging title needs to be more concise or fragmentary.

Some examples of clickbait Authors meet on the Internet, among others (Saputro & Heryadi, 2019):

1. A popular media title on a 12-minute exclusive conversation with the pilot before the tragedy of the crash of an airline flight. Eventually, netizens were taxed because of the indication of clickbait.
2. An ordinary person with lousy luck went viral with just the same name as a famous person.
3. Thumbnail or image preview representing the content of the video on youtube that is intentionally opaque, excessive, or apparition.

## **2.4 Speech Act**

Searle (Wijaya and Rohmadi, 2011: 21) states that language use has at least three kinds of speech acts. The three kinds of speech acts are as follows. First is the act of illocutionary speech, namely the act of speaking with words, phrases, and sentences by the meaning of the words, phrases, and sentences. Second, illocutionary speech acts, namely speech acts to do something with a specific purpose and function as well. Third, perlocutionary speech acts, namely speech acts that foster influence (effect) on the speech partner.

Purba (2011: 78) states that a speech event is the continuation of linguistic interaction in the form of an utterance, which can be one or more utterances involving two parties, namely the speaker and the interlocutor. Speech acts are utterance meanings that have different functions from the utterances that have been uttered so that all these utterances seem to be the form of an action (Bublitz and Norrick, 2011).

Kreidler (1998: 183-194) discusses seven speech acts as follows:

1. Assertive Speech Acts (Assertive Utterances):

Here speakers use language to convey what they believe and know; this assertive language is always related to facts, knowledge, data, what exists or has existed, and what is happening or has happened. This assertive speech act is informative, right or wrong, and also assertive speech usually expresses sympathy. Examples of assertive speech act that show deep politeness are as follows.

“Saya benar-benar ikut berduka cita yang sedalam-dalamnya atas meninggalnya Ibunda tercinta, semoga arwahnya diterima di sisiNya dan keluarga yang ditinggalkan diberikan kesabaran”.

1. Performative Speech Acts (Performative Utterances)

Performative speech acts are utterances in which the expression is used to do something/action, such as apologizing, promising, betting, announcing, and formalizing. Performative speech acts are found in marriage speeches, dismissal from work, sentencing, and others where only certain people in the environment are appropriate and accepted by the speech partner. Most performative speech acts are expressed in formal settings. The following is an example of a performative utterance.

”Semua instansi pemerintah, setiap 17 Agustus wajib menyelenggarakan upacara bendera”.

Because the speech was delivered by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the activity must be implemented. This means that the speech is the official speech of the President to Indonesian citizens.

1. Verdictive Speech Acts (Verdictive Utterance)

A verdictive speech act is a speech act that is oriented toward actions that have passed or are retrospective in nature. The speech act of retrospective is when the speaker evaluates the attitude that has been done by the speech partner in the past. That attitude can be responded to positively by saying ”selamat ... untuk”; ”bangga ... untuk” dan lain-lain, ”bersyukur ... untuk”; ”terima kasih ... untuk.” In addition to the forms of speech above, verdictive speech acts can be in the form of speeches that are accusatory, accusing, blaming, appreciating, and condolences.

The following are examples of retrospective verdictive utterances.

”Pada 6-12 Desember 2006, saya memamerkan lukisan periode 1989-2006 di Gallery Taman Budaya Surakarta”.

This exhibition presented old works and new works. Verdictive speech acts that are appreciative for example; ”Saya suka melihat lukisan yang kau pamerkan” atau ”Selamat dan sukses untuk Anda atas penyelenggaraan pamerannya”.

”Berdasarkan informasi yang telah diterima, saudara dianggap sebagai pengkhianat bangsa” (accusatory). In addition, as an example of other verdictive speech acts, for example: ”Saya ikut berdukacita atas meninggalnya orang tua Anda” (condolences).

1. Expressive Speech Acts (Expressive Utterances)

If the speech act is verdictive about what the speech partner has done previously, the expressive speech act evaluates the speaker's previous actions or failure in that action, or maybe the result of acting or failing now. According to Fraser, expressive speech acts are also called evaluative speech acts (in Rustono, 1999: 39). Expressive speeches are praising, thanking, criticizing, complaining, blaming, congratulating, and flattering.

Here is an example of expressive speech;

1. ”Terima kasih atas bimbingan bapak dan ibu dalam penyusunan disertasi saya”;
2. ”Selamat atas keberhasilan Anda dalam menempuh ujian komprehensif” (bersifat memuji); and
3. ”Para pengamat politik di Indonesia telah meragukan kinerja Menteri dan Kabinet Indonesia Bersatu II” (critical in nature).
4. Directive Speech Followers (Directive Utterances)

Directive speech acts are speech acts that aim to make the speech partner take action or repeat an action. These directive speech acts intend to advise, teach, force, forbid, suggest, criticize, limit, invite, ask, order, charge, urge, beg, suggest, order, give instructions, and challenge.

There are three types of directive speech acts, namely those in the form of (1) imperative sentences, (2) request sentences, and (3) suggestion sentences. The explanation of each type of directive speech act is as follows. A directive speech act in a command sentence usually contains speech act words that explicitly state asking or ordering. In general, an order means expressing his hope that the speech partner should do something according to the speaker’s wants. An example of a directive speech act in the form of an utterance is the following command;

”Hapuslah tulisan di papan tulis itu”.

The speech was delivered by a lecturer who started the lecture. This was done because the previous lecture had ended, and the writing on the blackboard was not used. In a directive speech act in the form of a request sentence, an intention is a speech act from a speaker who wants the speech partner to perform or repeat an action. An example of a directive utterance in the form of a request utterance is as follows.

”Maukah Anda menghadiri seminar proposal disertasi besok pada tanggal 7 Juli 2007 jam 11.00-13.00 di ruang ujian Pascasarjana Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta”?.

The speech was conveyed to fellow students with the intention that in the seminar, it was heard and followed by his friends. Directive speech is suggestions for others to give opinions about what should be done. The general meaning is that the speaker expresses an opinion about the choice of the speech partner to do something.

Examples of directive speech acts in the form of suggestions are as follows;

”Jika Anda menghadiri seminar proposal, sebaiknya datang lebih awal”.

1. Promise Speech Act (Commissive)

A commissive speech act is the language style that presents the speaker in a certain action. These speech acts include promises, pledges, threats, and oaths. This speech act is prospective and will come. The following is an example of a promise speech act;

”Setelah saya menyelesaikan ujian komprehensif, saya berjanji untuk melanjutkan penelitian disertasi secara maksimal”.

1. Fatigue Speech Acts (Phatic Utterance)

The fatigue speech act aims to build a rapport between environment members. Fatigue language is less functional than the other six types but less important. Speech acts that include fatigue are greetings, farewell speeches, and politeness statements, such as:” Terima kasih”,” Terima kasih kembali”, dan ”maaf saya.”

The fatigue speech act is a very common daily speech act that we may not learn, but it is already attached and has become a daily habit of good values and ethics. One of the following examples of fatigue speech acts. ”Sampai jumpa pada kesempatan/acara yang berbeda”. The speech is an expression of spontaneity delivered when the event ends.

## **2.5 Hate Speech**

Hate speech is an act of hate that is spread through social media. The purpose of Hate speech is to hate it against a race, ethnicity, religion, group, or community and/or hate someone by defamation and other things.

Hate speech according to Weber (in Mardiyati, 2017); hate speech includes all forms of expression that spread, incite, and justify racial hatred, xenophobia (fear or dislike of people from other countries), and discrimination and hostility towards minorities, migrants, and people of immigrant origin.

Hate speech can be motivated by all kinds of differences that are felt by individuals, which means that the individual feels that he does not get acceptance, appreciation, and attention or appreciation from others. Hence, he feels a difference between himself and others (Neilsen in Auwal, 2018).

### **2.5.1 Hate Speech Category**

The study found several types that can be categorized as hate speech in the form of innuendo/sarcasm, hoax, swearing, distortion, abusive speech, and negative criticism (Utami & Darmaiza, 2020);

1. Sarkasme

One of the comments in an original reference to joko widodo as "“presiden Islam wakil kiyai…ko masalah umat Islam di bantai pada diam, giliran China di bantai teriak”, He means in the comments said that joko widodo and his representatives favor the Chinese over the muslims.

‘"Jokowi belum di lantik sudah berbagai macam kerusuhan yang terjadi, turunlah letak jabatan sekarang demi rakyatmu, jangan ada lagi korban, Allah tidak meridhoimu". The third example falls under the category of sarcasm that says"Cebonger hanya bisa melihat kebodohan junjungan. Allahuakbar”.

1. The hoax category

The category of hoaxes or false news or false news or hoaxes is information that is not true but is made as if it is true. Many use this category to spread hate-based hate speech and thus eventually win over a particular party to achieve a dirty political victory by telling the hoax, such as the following example "apabila saya duduk jadi presiden dengan hasil kecurangan maka saya dan pendukung saya akan kena azab Allah." The data above can be categorized as type-a type of hate speech.

1. Swearing

The content above is the same as shit categories. For example, some view fpi as contempt “bangsat dan ‘penebar fitnah’, has also written ‘kuntil babi, anjing' The one that showed shock. In addition to many found using strong words in English, others wrote 'what fucking septic-tank mouth' against ahmad dhani against ahok, and one of the fpi organizations also joined in the ahok elections. In addition to many being found using crude words in English, others write 'what fucking septic-tank mouth' against ahmad dhani against ahok, and one of the FPI organizations also associated with the ahok selection, as well as an example of hate speech.

1. Distortions

Saying that "ada pemimpin yang belum jelas latar belakang keluarganya”. In fact, joko widodo's background was of the javans born in surakarta June 21, 1961.

1. Abusive speech

Harsh words or hate expressions are common in social media accounts such as "tangan raja Salman kena najis dari tangan Ahok”.

1. Negative criticism

The category 'negative criticism' contains status or comments that have content to blame a person. Comments or statuses in this category typically contain hate speech that those who support ahok are pagans or call those who reject and hate ahok a cause of the destruction of the NKRI. This category also includes the status that says they will choose or fight ahok will regret. In this category, it has been found that most of the posts fall into the category of 'negative criticism.'

Negative criticism content is similar to the status with the flood images that say "setiap bulan kebanjiran, warga Bukit Duri menyesal gugat Ahok dan mau dipindahkan. Hidayah memang datang belakangan." These negative criticisms are usually used to place blame on certain parties.

# **Chapter III**

**Research Method**

In this chapter, the research will explain the research methodology which consists of research design, objects of the research, Hate speech (Twitter), data collection, and data analysis techniques. This research will analyze Hoax news social media on Twitter.

## **3.1 Research Design**

The writers select qualitative methods for this study. It is ideal for collecting data from an object. As a result, qualitative research methods have been obtained as a method of investigation.

Qualitative research, according to the expert, that is, Moleong (2007: 6), makes qualitative research a study aimed at understanding phenomena experienced by the research subject. More appropriate and appropriate are used to examine matters relating to studying the subject's behavior, attitudes, motivations, perceptions, and actions. In other words, that kind of research could not have applied the quantitative method.

Prahmana, R. C. I. (2017), Design research is a type of study in which researchers design learning materials (such as learning activities and learning pathways) for a particular topic and also build a theory on the topic's learning process. The book is divided into six (six) sections. The first part is the introduction. The second section describes more in-depth the research methods of design research, the purpose and product of design research, hypothetical learning sentiments (HLT), and local theory. Part three was discussing the design research method for research into mathematical education. Section four talks about learning-based research based on design research implementation. Section five discusses the design research implementation in the learning operation Numbers. Section six talks about implementation design research in research-based research education math.

## **3.2 Research Method**

Some news has been collected from one of the social media applications for research on this case. The case contains dangerous cases in Indonesia. The author chose the case and the data in this research section. In a study, this data was tied to the frequent hate speech cases in Indonesia.

The research method is a guide on how the research is carried out sequentially, using what tools and materials, and what the procedure is (Restu, 2010). From the limitations above, it can be concluded that what is meant by research methodology is a branch of science that talks about ways of carrying out research (covering activities of searching, recording, formulating, analyzing, and compiling reports) based on facts in general. scientifically (Cholid and Abu, 2010).

Qualitative research is a study aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, perceptions, beliefs, and thoughts of people individually and in groups. Data in qualitative research are relatively unstructured and difficult to express in numbers, including transcripts of interviews, group discussions, pictures, audio, or video (Sutopo, 2010).

## **3.3 Procedure of Data Collection**

To collect data in this research, the author would use hate speech as data. The author collected data on social media and posted several tweets containing hate speech. Furthermore, the author also looked for several references from several journals on the internet and several books in the library to be able to obtain a lot of information to support this research.

In this study, the authors have several steps to collect data, namely

1. Read several tweets or chain posts on Twitter about Hate Speech in circulation and find out what the tweet is really about.
2. Take a few tweets or chain posts on Twitter about Hate Speech as research.
3. Sorting Twitter into the hate speech category

## **3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

The stages of data collection in research are:

1. Chose a case as research in Twitter analysis.

This research requires observation and analysis requires essential selection because this research has certain aspects. In observing this research, observing with a social media account as data selection.

In addition, the authors observe the research by analyzing tweets on Twitter because the authors do not choose interviews as research data. The supervisor provides the writer with the selection of cases that will be included as the object of the research and after that decides on the final selection.

1. Mark the potential media accounts for spreading false news.

In the process of this research, some selections have been sorted or selected, but this selection has a big consideration. The author chooses an object and compromises with the supervisor for the results that will be used as the object of the research to be taken.

1. Decides which articles will be analyzed in this study.

In selecting the object for this study after considering the previous object, the final decision was received by the lecturer supervisor.

## **3.5** **Technique of Data Analysis**

The following are the stages in the analysis technique:

1. The supposed selection of sentences was a hoax.

The selection of a sentence means the object marked by the writer and set out to be object marked by the writer and set out to be the principal object of research. Selecting some objects because not all can become research objects. Writers and advisers have always talked about this object. There is always a maximum effort to achieve this research.

1. Select the text on Twitter.

The study focuses more on the articles. Because social media accounts or objects are easily filtered for any number of reasons. The writer only needs to select a post uploaded by the person involved in the case. The writer should always keep an eye on the object.

1. Deceptively clustered.

In this research, the main thing is qualification because it is collected through direct explanations from experts and theories. The supervisor provides choices for these statements and theories, as well as explanations according to this research.

1. Give explanations by experts.

In this case, have theories and explanations from experts. In this case, it has a type and a purpose. So, the writer needs an explanation from the experts.

1. Theoretical case analysis from experts.

After confirming the hoax, the author will adapt the case to the theory or explanation by experts including the type and purpose.

1. Concluding the results.

The results of these findings the authors will provide conclusions and suggestions in the research. The author also writes down complaints from readers if readers find hoaxes on social media.