# VERBAL ABUSE USING PREDICATIONAL STRATEGY IN COMMENTING NEWS UPDATE ON FACEBOOK

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## Abstract

This article address the issue of verbal viciousness verbalized by Facebook customers using predicational techniques as proposed by Wodak while commenting news update posted on Indonesian news gateway fans pages under the subject of Paris setback. As the pragmatist of predicational strategy, this article researches the structure and the significance of verbal mercilessness semantically clarified by the customers. The data of verbal severity are taken from customer comments in four differing news fans pages, explicitly Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and Tribunnews.com. Using predicational strategies, there are a couple of etymological decrease of verbal brutality, for instance, qualities , activity word, article or supplement of predicate, predicative thing, and predicative descriptor. These in like manner reveal a couple of significance, for instance, wild action, unpleasant quality, adverse standard of conduct, mental insufficiency, dreadful condition, dismissal from a social character, and thought to a social character.

**Key words:** verbal violence, predicational strategy, Facebook, news update, fans

## INTRODUCTION

Verbal abuse (Keith et al., 1974), (Keith et al., 1974) is often understood as the use of language (Sari, 2015), (Chavez, 2000), (Abidin et al., 2021a), (Abidin et al., 2021b), (Gulö, 2014) abusively to insult other people usually with the lower social status. (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Indrayani, et al., 2020), (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Rido, et al., 2020), (Safitri & Nani, 2021), (Ameraldo & Ghazali, 2021) This phenomenon is often associated with an inequality in the context of domestic relationship and juvenile delinquency. By the emerging of social media (Fitrianto et al., 2020), (Oktaviani et al., 2022), (Kurniawan et al., 2018), it seems that verbal (Keith et al., 1974), (Keith et al., 1974) (Febriantini et al., 2021) violence also happens in the context of social media interactions (Rido et al., 2014), (Rido & Sari, 2018a), (Rido & Sari, 2018b), (Rido et al., 2015), (Rido et al., 2015). Some previous research, like Rahayu (2012), Skorik dan Kwan (2013), Raikundalia, et. al., (2014), Putri (2015), Akbar dan Utari (2015), shows that verbal violence occurs within social media (Dedi Darwis et al., 2021), (LIA FEBRIA LINA, 2019), (Ayu & Pratiwi, 2021), (D. Darwis et al., 2019), (Dedi Darwis & Junaidi, 2019), (Aguss, 2021), (Fernando et al., 2021) interaction under the term of cyberbullying. Yet, those researches still give greater focus to the psychology point of view than the linguistic point of view (Zuhud, 2014), (Afrianto & Inayati, 2016), (Hornberger & Hult, 2006), (Aminatun et al., 2019), (Wahyudin, 2017), (Aminatun, 2016). This article will explore the form and the meaning of verbal abuse linguistically articulated by the users using only predicational strategy

(Erya & Pustika, 2021), (Cholifah et al., 2018), (Ahdan et al., 2017), (Kiswardhani & Ayu, 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), (Anugerahwati et al., 2021), (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020).

Verbal abuse refers to the use of language to do violence which is defined by Galtung (1996: 197) as an avoidable insult to human basic needs, and more generally to life, by lowering the real level of need satisfaction bellow what is potentially possible. There are four classes of human basic needs, namely survival needs (negation: killing), well-being needs (negation: misery), identity need (negation: alienation), and freedom need (negation: repression) (Galtung, 1996: 197). Additionally, there are three types of violence, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence (Evayani & Rido, 2019), (Ahluwalia, 2020). Verbal violence is classified into direct violence and is responsible to harm mind or spirit (Galtung, 1996: 31).

Predicational procedure is a part of etymology investigation arrangement by Ruth Wodak in her talk chronicled approach (DHA) hypothetical system (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001: 54; Wodak in Meyer, 2001: 63; Weiss and Wodak, 2001). In her hypothetical system, semantically Wodak centers around five chose questions, by which individual are victimized an ethnic or bigot way, which orientates to: 1) How are individual named and alluded to phonetically? 2) What qualities, qualities (Husna & Novita, 2020), (Panganiban1 & Madrigal, 2020), characteristics (Kuswanto et al., 2021), (Fauzi et al., 2021), (Aldino et al., 2021), and highlights are ascribed to them? 3) By strategies for what disputes and argumentation plans do unequivocal individual or get-together endeavor to legitimize and legitimize the preclusion, division, disguise and maltreatment of others? 4) From what perspective or point of view are these naming, attributions and conflicts communicated?5) Are the particular separating expressions verbalized clearly, would they say they are even heightened or would they say they are relieved? (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001: 44; in Wodak and Meyer (eds.), 2001: 72-73).

Following these five picked questions, the assessment is excited about five sorts of meandering aimlessly frameworks which all drew in with positive-self or negative other-depiction, specifically referential philosophy (comparing to address number 1), predicational technique (question number 2), argumentation methodology (question number 3), perspectivation procedure (question number 4) and increase and relief system (question number 5) (see figure 1). Procedure here alludes to a more or a not so much exact but rather more or less deliberate arrangement of work on (counting rambling practice) embraced to accomplish specific social, political, mental or phonetic point (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001: 46; Wodak in Meyer, 2001: 73). Also, desultory techniques are worried about orderly methods of utilizing language.

Predicational technique worries with how a talk maker utilizes 'predications' to develop a positive-self or negative other-portrayal. This might be acknowledged as cliché, evaluative attributions of negative and positive qualities in the phonetic type of understood or express predicates (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001: 45). Mostly, predicational procedure acknowledged by explicit type of reference, by characteristics, by predicates or predicative things/descriptors/pronouns, by collocations, by express correlations, likenesses, similitudes and other logical figures, by suggestion, summoning, and presupposition/suggestion (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001: 54).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Verbal brutality is regularly perceived as the utilization of language harshly to affront

others typically with the lower economic wellbeing. This marvel is regularly connected with a disparity with regards to homegrown relationship and adolescent misconduct. By the rising of web-based media, it appears to be that verbal viciousness likewise occurs with regards to online media associations. Some past exploration, like Rahayu (2012), Skorik dan Kwan (2013), Raikundalia, et. al., (2014), Putri (2015), Akbar dan Utari (2015), shows that verbal violence occurs within social media interaction under the term of cyberbullying. Yet, those researches still give greater focus to the psychology point of view (Lusa et al., 2020), than the linguistic point of view (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Indrayani, et al., 2020), (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021), (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). This article will investigate the structure and the importance of verbal viciousness etymologically explained by the clients utilizing just predicational strategy

Verbal brutality alludes to the utilization of language to do savagery which is characterized by Galtung (1996: 197) as an avoidable affront to human fundamental needs, and all the more by and large to life, by bringing down the genuine degree of need fulfillment roar what is conceivably conceivable. There are four classes of human fundamental needs, to be specific endurance needs (refutation: executing), prosperity needs (invalidation: hopelessness), character need (nullification: estrangement), and opportunity need (refutation: restraint) (Galtung, 1996: 197). Additionally, there are three types of violence, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Verbal violence is classified into direct violence and is responsible to harm mind or spirit (Galtung, 1996: 31).

Predicational strategy concerns with how a discourse producer uses 'predications' to construct a positive-self or negative other-representation. This may be realized as stereotypical, evaluative attributions of negative and positive traits in the linguistic form of implicit or explicit predicates (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001: 45). Mainly, predicational strategy realized by specific form of reference, by attributes, by predicates or predicative nouns/ adjectives/pronouns, by collocations, by explicit comparisons, similes, metaphors and other rhetorical figures, by allusion, evocation, and presupposition/implication (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001: 54).

**METHOD**

The information for the examination incorporate Facebook clients' remarks reacting to news refreshes brought by four diverse Indonesian news entry fans pages, specifically Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and Tribunnews.com under the subject of Paris misfortune. The entirety of the news refreshes were posted on Facebook during and after the episode happened in a period that ranges from November 2015 until January 2016. The gathered information were broke down subjectively by the converging of social viciousness approach created by Galtung (1996: 196-210) and talk hypothesis arrangement by Wodak (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001: 31-89; Wodak in Meyer (ed.), 2001: 63-93) – just this paper utilizes the phonetic investigation because of the limitation of room.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

There are only five realizations of verbal violence employing predicational strategy in the Facebook comments presented in this paper due to the constraint of space. Those are verbal violence as attributes, as predicative verbs, as object or complement of predicates, as predicative nouns and as predicative adjectives.

**Verbal Abuse as Attribute**

As traits, verbal viciousness can be acknowledged semantically as modifiers, pairings, relative proviso, conjunctional statements or participial provisos or gatherings. It has linguistic capacity as pre-modifier or post-modifier of thing. This understands a few significance ,, for example, savage action, negative behavior pattern and terrible condition.

Fierce Movement Realizing the meaning of violent activity, verbal violence is realized in the form of relative clause. Some relative clauses in the following example, such as yang membunuh ribuan orang (who killed thousand people), membunuh orang balita sampai manula (killing all kids and old men), yang bom bunuh diri (who did a suicide bombing) negatively construct the social actors.

1) Apa bedanya dengan agama Lu <u>yang membunuh ribuan orang</u>? Itu agama yang LOL, <u>*membunuh orang balita sampai manula.*</u>
2) Penjarakan mereka, Pak Polisi, <u>*yang telah sengaja menebarkan kebencian!*</u>
3) Mereka <u>*yang bom bunuh diri*</u> selalu mengatasnamakan agama Islam

**Terrible condition**

Realizing the meaning of bad condition, verbal violence is found in the form of relative clause, such as yang sangat memalukan di seluruh dunia (which is really shameful in the world), yang LOL (which is 'LOL' (laugh out loud)), and adjective, such as sesat (deviate), as presented in the following utterances.

1) Memang betul-betul agama <u>*yang sangat memalukan di seluruh dunia*</u> yaitu Islam.
2) Apa bedanya dengan agama Lu yang membunuh ribuan orang? Itu agama <u>*yang LOL*</u>, membunuh orang balita sampai manula.
3) Wah, kamu bahaya, sudah terkena doktrin agama <u>*sesat*</u>.

Vice Realizing the meaning of bad habit, verbal violence is found in the form of noun, such as bangsa(t) (rascal) as post-modifier which manipulatively put before the head Zionis; in the form of relative clause, such as yang diantaranya ga tau diri itu (who among others are cads); and in the form of adjective, such as munafik (hypocritical), in the following utterances:

1) ISIS anak didiknya <u>*bangsa(t)*</u> Zionis
2) Prancis udah kebablasan memberikan kebebasan bagi imigran-imigran Timur Tengah <u>*yang diantaranya ga tau diri itu*</u> alias ISIS-ISIS itu.
3) Mereka orang-orang <u>*munafik.*</u>

### Verbal Abuse as Predicative Verbs

As predicative action words, verbal brutality in the Facebook remark is acknowledged as action words or action word state. These have a linguistic capacity as predicate of transitive or intransitive development. Verbal viciousness as predicative action words understand a few significance, similar to unfortunate propensity and awful condition.

### Verbal Abuse as Predicative Nouns

As predicative thing, verbal viciousness is acknowledged as thing or thing phrase and has a linguistic capacity as predicate. These understands a few implications, similar to negative behavior pattern, consideration to a social personality and rejection from a social character.

### Negative behavior pattern

Understanding the importance of unfortunate propensity, verbal viciousness can be found as thing and thing phrase, for instance, for example, pengecut (weaklings), asu (canine), pelacur (ISIS' prostitute), in the accompanying expressions:

1) ISIS pengecut.

2) Media asu!

3) NS pelacur ISIS

### Incorporation to A Social Identity

Understanding the importance of consideration to a social character, verbal brutality can be found as thing and thing phrase as predicate, for instance, for example, bigot (supremacist), agama teroris (psychological militants' religion), pembela teroris (fear mongers' defender), as the accompanying expressions.

1)    Mereka itu (muslim) bigot.
2)    Memang Islam agama teroris.
3)    Artinya, Jokowi pembela teroris. Sekarang malah membela. Plin plan.

### CONCLUSION

To summarize, this exploration shows the structure and the importance of verbal savagery created by Facebook clients utilizing predicational methodology in reacting news update under the subject of Paris misfortune. Etymologically, the verbal brutality is acknowledged as properties, predicative action words, item or supplement of predicate, predicative things and predicative descriptors. The verbal viciousness likewise shows some importance, for example, fierce activity, rough characteristic, unfortunate propensity, terrible condition, mental inadequacy, prohibition from a social personality and consideration to a social personality by which others are adversely developed and minimized.

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