

Verbal Abuse in Commenting on a News Update on Facebook With a Predictional Strategy

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Abstract

This article discusses the verbal vengeance expressed by Facebook users using predicational techniques, as suggested by Wodak, in response to a Paris setback news update shared on Indonesian news gateway fans' pages. This article examines the structure and significance of verbal mercilessness as semantically clarified by customers as the pragmatist of predicational strategy. Customer comments on four distinct news fan pages—specifically Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and Tribunnews.com—provide the data on verbal severity. There are a few etymological reductions of verbal brutality that can be used with predicational strategies, such as qualities, activity word, article or supplement of predicate, predicative thing, and predicative descriptor. These also show a few things, like wild behavior, bad behavior, mental insufficiency, terrible condition, being kicked out of a social group, and paying attention to a social group.

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

INTRODUCTION

A common definition of verbal abuse is the use of abusive language to insult others, typically those of lower social status (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020). Inequality in domestic relationships and juvenile delinquency are frequently linked to this phenomenon (Gulö et al., 2021). It would appear that verbal violence also occurs in social media interactions as a result of the rise of social media (Gulö, 2018). According to some previous research, the term "cyber bullying" refers to the practice of verbal violence in social media interactions (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). However, these studies still place a greater emphasis on the psychological rather than the linguistic perspective (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020). Using only the predicational strategy (Suprayogi, 2021), this article will investigate the form and meaning of verbal abuse as linguistically articulated by users.

The act of using language to commit violence is known as verbal abuse (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). This is an avoidable insult to human basic needs—and life in general—by lowering the actual level of need satisfaction below what is potentially possible (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). There are four categories of human fundamental requirements (Candra &

Qodriani, 2019), or survival requirements (negation: killing), needs for well-being (negation: ugliness) (Kardiansyah, 2019), a need for identity (negation: alienation), and the need for freedom repression) (Fithratullah, 2019).

Direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence are the other two categories of violence (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021). Verbal violence is a form of direct violence that can cause mental or emotional harm (Al Falaq et al., 2021).

The predicational procedure is part of the etymology investigation arrangement (Samanik, 2018). Semantically, Wodak focuses on five specific questions about individuals who are treated unfairly (Amelia, 2021b), because of their ethnicity or bigotry (EWK, 2018), such as: 1) How are people referred to and referred to phonetically by name (Pranoto, 2021). 2) What characteristics, qualities, and highlights are associated with them (Ngestirosa et al., 2020). 3) How do unambiguous individuals or groups attempt to legitimize the exclusion, division, disguise (Agustina et al., 2021), and maltreatment of others? What arguments and strategies do they use (Asia & Samanik, 2018). 4) From what perspective or point of view are these conflicts, namings, and attributions communicated (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021). 5) Are the specific separating expressions clearly spoken? Would they say they are even more worried or relieved (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021).

The assessment is focused on five types of meandering frameworks after these five chosen questions (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), all of which are based on positive-self or negative-other-depiction, specifically referential philosophy (in comparison to question 1), predicational technique (in comparison to question 2), argumentation methodology (in comparison to question 3), perspectivation procedure (in comparison to question 4), and increase and relief system (in comparison to question 5). Here, "procedure" refers to a more or less deliberate arrangement of work (counting rambling practice) with the goal of achieving a particular social, political, mental, or phonetic point (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). Desultory techniques also care about how language is used in a systematic way (Kuswoyo et al., 2021).

The predictional technique examines how a speaker uses "predications" to create a positive self-portrait or a negative other-portrait (Aminatun, 2021). This may be acknowledged as cliché, evaluative attributions of negative and positive qualities in the phonetic form of understood or express predicates (Aminatun et al., 2021). Most of the time, this

predicational procedure is acknowledged by explicit type of reference, by characteristics (Setiawan & Pasha, 2020), by predicates or predicative things/descriptors/pronouns, by collocations, by express correlations, likenesses, similitudes, and other logical figures, by suggestion, summoning, and presupposition (Gulö & Nainggolan, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Verbal brutality is usually thought of as using harsh language to hurt other people, usually those with lower incomes (Putri & Aminatun, 2021). This marvel is frequently associated with a disparity regarding adolescent misconduct and domestic relationships (Sari & Aminatun, 2021). Verbal vitriol toward online media associations appears to have increased with the rise of web-based media shows that verbal viciousness happens inside web-based entertainment association under the term of cyberbullying (Puspita, 2021). However, these studies still place a greater emphasis on the psychological rather than the linguistic perspective (Afrianto et al., 2021). Using only a predicational approach, this article will investigate the structure and significance of verbal viciousness, which the clients have etymologically explained (Oktaviani et al., 2020). Verbal brutality refers to the use of language to do savagery as an avoidable affront to human fundamental needs, and more generally to life, by bringing down the real level of need fulfillment roar what is conceivably conceivable (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021). There are four categories of human fundamental needs, each of which is specifically related to endurance (refutation:executing), and requirements for prosperitycharacter need (nullification: hopelessness)estrangement), and the need for an opportunitylimitation) (Puspita & Amelia, 2020). Direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence are the other two categories of violence. The predictional strategy examines how a discourse producer uses "predications" to construct a positive-self or negative-other-representation. Verbal violence is categorized as direct violence and is responsible for harm to the mind or spirit (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). This could be accomplished through stereotypical, evaluative attributions of both positive and negative characteristics in the form of implicit or explicit predicates in the language (Amelia, 2021a). Predicational strategy is primarily realized through specific references, attributes, predicates or predicative nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, collocations, explicit comparisons (Kasih, 2018), similes, and other rhetorical figures, allusion, evocation , and presupposition/implication (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021).

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.

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, conjunctive 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 *yang membunuh ribuan orang*? Itu agama yang LOL, *membunuh orang balita sampai manula.*
2. Penjarakan mereka, Pak Polisi, *yang telah sengaja menebarkan kebencian!*
3. Mereka *yang bom bunuh diri* 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 yang sangat memalukan di seluruh dunia yaitu Islam.
2. Apa bedanya dengan agama Lu yang membunuh ribuan orang? Itu agama yang LOL, membunuh orang balita sampai manula.
1. Wah, kamu bahaya, sudah terkena doktrin agama sesat.

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 bangsa(t) Zionis
2. Prancis udah kebablasan memberikan kebebasan bagi imigran-imigran Timur Tengah yang diantaranya ga tau diri itu alias ISIS-ISIS itu.
3. Mereka orang-orang munafik.

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.

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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