Implementation Indonesian Language Learning through Critical Discourse Analysis of Verbal Abuse in the 2019 Presidential Election

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the sources of critical discourse analysis of verbal abuse through social media during the 2019 presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia into Indonesian language learning. This is intended so that students have space to improve critical thinking skills. A qualitative approach with phenomenological methods is used in describing the results of the study. This research has two stages, namely: first, analyzing critical discourse on social media during the 2019 presidential election, and researchers implementing it in Indonesian language learning in universities. Collecting data using observation, interview, and documentation techniques. The results of the study describe that 2019 was a big event for Indonesia. As for the Indonesian presidential candidates in 2019, there are two people, namely; Ir. Joko Widodo (sequence 1) and Prabowo Subianto (sequence number 2). Social media is busy spreading news without any filtering of the information. Based on the reduction of documentation data, it was found that verbal abuse that occurred during the 2019 presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia, namely; a) insulting; b) condescending; c) accusing; and d) expel/dismiss. The practice of learning critical discourse analysis in verbal abuse in the 2019 Indonesian republican elections was held on 7 and 14 October 2021. The topic of learning was reading and writing literacy. Learning is presented by applying the cooperative learning model to see how students are able to express opinions

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1.   INTRODUCTION

Critical thinking ability is determined by many factors, especially the structure of one's thinking. The structure of thinking will be expressed through both spoken and written (Alsaleh, 2020). Critical thinking also has ambivalence with a person's literacy level both orally and in writing. This literacy ability will determine whether a person (student) is sensitive to the problems around him. Students need this critical thinking ability because they will decide various issues at every opportunity. As for the problems in question, both those related to the field of science and social problems (Foo & Quek, 2019). In a theoretical review, the concept of critical thinking refers to two meanings, namely general and specific. The general view is a set of abilities and dispositions that can be generalized and applied in various situations, conditions, and knowledge domains. Meanwhile, the subject-specific conception considers a specific form of thinking within a certain cognitive framework, depending on and determined by a broad knowledge of the problem it is thinking about (Emi, 2007; Saleh, 2019). Efforts to improve critical thinking skills can be made with several approaches.

One of these approaches is critical discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis explores information both structurally and functionally through language analysis. Critical discourse analysis more deeply examines the macro-structure of language and the micro-structure of language, and the ideology and power that builds the structure of language (Xie, 2018). The existence of critical discourse analysis as a science is multidisciplinary. Multidisciplinary nature is interpreted as a study from different scientific perspectives. Critical discourse analysis was originally carried out to critically investigate the existence of social imbalances expressed in discourse language (Weiss & Wodak, 2002). Critical discourse analysis sees texts as speech acts; thus, critical discourse analysis affects how a language is used and how meaning can be formed. The multidisciplinary nature that is now embedded in critical discourse analysis has implications for critical discourse analysis for various functions in theory and research methods (Weiss & Wodak, 2002). Critical discourse analysis also has implications for the pedagogical aspect. It can be seen in the conversational activities in class carried out by students. Of course, the role of educators is vital to direct active learning.

Learning critical discourse analyses from the perspective of verbal abuse in presidential election discourse on social media is language use. Practically, verbal abuse includes; name-calling, condescension, criticism, degradation, manipulation, blame, accusations, isolation, gaslighting, circular arguments, threats (Babcock, Waltz, Jacobson, & Gottman, 1993). In addition, verbal abuse is manifested in simple topic argumentation, refusing to discuss the problem by humiliating, unhelpful criticism, criticizing jokes, belittling, controlling the conversation, blaming, and making threats (Rosenthal, Byerly, Taylor, & Martinovich, 2018; Schrading, Alm, Ptucha, & Homan, 2015)

Critical discourse analysis viewed from verbal abuse relies on the functional linguistic paradigm, which assumes that discourse is tied to the context and function of its use (Cummings, Regeer, De Haan, Zweekhorst, & Bunders, 2018). Understanding discourse as the use of language brings different analytical implications. Discourse analysis as the use of language cannot be separated from the purpose and function of language in human life. In this flow, discourse is seen as a system, which is socially and culturally shaped with a particular function. Discourse studies are studies of various aspects of language use (Jumadi, 2010; Weiss & Wodak, 2002). Based on the research results by Duffy et al., (2019), Critical discourse analysis, of course, is an analysis of the language used. Critical discourse analysis cannot be limited to descriptions of language forms unrelated to the purpose or function of communication designed for these forms in human affairs (Abochol & Adegboye, 2015; Duffy et al., 2019). In the study of communication, Critical discourse analysis is developed through the inferential model. Understanding meaning is piled on the code aspect and the premises in communication (Eriyanti, 2018; Hall, 2001; Jumadi, 2021).

Critical discourse analysis of verbal abuse is relevant to explore information from various media. This study aims to describe the sources of critical discourse analysis of verbal abuse through social media in the events of the 2019 presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia. However, the results of the critical discourse analysis are integrated into Indonesian language learning. This is intended so

that students have the ability to improve critical thinking skills. This is supported by research conducted by Hashemi & Ghanizadeh (2012) that critical discourse analysis is a space of experience for students to interpret discourse in depth. This requires students' critical thinking skills because it requires factual and multidisciplinary arguments (Hashemi & Ghanizadeh, 2012). Meanwhile, based on research results Martínez-Alemán (2015), the reality of the language used in social media is not a language that is formulated or formed neutrally. Like the media itself, media language has various interests, both in media institutions and in the political context. Therefore, the language presented is relevant to students' understanding to capture information from the dominant group's unilateral interest in society (Martínez-Alemán, 2015).

2. METHODS

A qualitative approach with phenomenological methods is used in the study. This is based on the suitability of the data in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and experiences (Creswell, 2016; Denny & Weckesser, 2018). This research has two stages, namely: first, conducting critical discourse analysis on social media during the 2019 presidential election, and researchers implementing Indonesian language learning in the Social Studies Education Study Program. In the first stage, researchers collect posts by institutions and individuals on social media that contain discourses on the 2019 presidential election. These posts will usually be followed by responses from the elite or their supporters. All that data will be recorded using photo facilities or screenshots. Second, the implementation of learning on 07 and 14 October 2021. Data collection uses observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. The stages of Miles and Huberman's interactive model data analysis techniques are described, namely; 1) Reducing interview data and documentation results to focus on the description of critical discourse analysis of verbal abuse during the 2019 presidential election; 2) Presenting research data based on descriptive narratives supported by interviews and screenshot documentation results; 3) Concluding that improving critical thinking skills begins with brainstorming based on factual problems into learning (Moleong, 2007; Sugiyono, 2017).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

To describe the research results comprehensively. This research is based on two sub-discussions: Verbal abuse in the 2019 Indonesian republican presidential election and the practice of learning critical discourse analysis in verbal abuse in the 2019 Indonesian republican election. The description is described as follows:

3.1. *Verbal Abuse in the Presidential Election of the Republic of Indonesia 2019*

2019 was a big event for Indonesia. The government and society hold a democratic party with the election of the president of the Republic of Indonesia. As for the Indonesian presidential candidates in 2019, there are two people: Ir. Joko Widodo (sequence 1) and Prabowo Subianto (sequence number 2). The media always highlight their activities. This research focuses on sources that come from social media. Social media is busy spreading news without any filtering of the information. It is not only civil society that expresses itself against the tendency to be attached to presidential candidates. However, political elites who support the presidential candidate are busy making comments on social media, which impacts the propaganda of the presidential candidate's rivals. Based on documentation data reduction, it was found that verbal abuse that occurred during the 2019 presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia, namely, a) insulting; b) condescending; c) accusing; and d) expel/dismiss.

The four snippets of comments on social media illustrate how verbal abuse occurs. Verbal abuse can be said as abuse against feelings using harsh words without touching the physical. The results o; I'm study revealed that there was verbal abuse in the 2019 Indonesian Presidential election on social media, namely (a) verbal abuse in the form of insults, (b) verbal abuse in the form of demeaning, (c) verbal v; it's in the form of accusations, and (d) verbal abuse. In the form of expulsion/dismissal (Fashri, 2014).

Verbal abuse in the four forms above is a hurtful word and a word that should not be expressed. Factors that can cause verbal abuse can start from knowledge, experience to support around (Cummings, Regeer, De Haan, Zweekhorst, & Bunders, 2018; Eriyanti, 2018).

Verbal Abuse in the Form Insulting

Insults of verbal abuse are quite common. It is because the insulting word appears explicitly in the sentence utterance. For example, the following is an image of a snippet of text indicating an insult hurled by a political elite and a civilian.

Image 1. Snippet of Insulting Text

From Image 1, it can be inferred that netizens use the word senile, which is intended for vice presidential candidate number 01. The word senile means a condition when someone takes longer to remember or forgets what they did before. As we age, changes appear in all body parts, including the brain. It is why senile dementia is a condition that usually occurs in the aging process. The word senile in the text fragment is not the same as its literal meaning. Still, it has been given a negative charge, namely an insult to Makruf Amin, who from day to day gives different accusations to supporters of candidate pair number 02. Apart from the word senile, verbal abuse in the text fragment also used the phrase power greedy. The word greedy is a figurative word that means wanting to get more than what is needed; the word is synonymous with greedy, greedy, greedy. In this fragment of the text, netizens insulted the deputy of candidate pair one because the deputy of candidate pair one already had a strategic position, namely as chairman of the MUI, but was still running as a vice-presidential candidate. Therefore, he is no longer ideal for running for vice president in terms of age.

Verbal Abuse in Degrading Forms

Verbal abuse in the form of demeaning is found in the speech of civilians, both supporters of candidate pairs number 1 or 2. Based on excerpts from speeches on social media directed at the Regent who supports presidential candidate number 1, who is not good at reading or does not know the rules. The text concludes that the regents of the world are stupid. Following fragments of text that indicate a derogatory form;

Image 2. Derogatory Snippets of Text

From the fragment of the text, it appears that Prabowo is considered a low-quality leader candidate, likes to humiliate the TNI. The word TNI is an abbreviation of the Indonesian National Army. The verbal abuse was caused when the Probowo debate said, "I am more TNI than TNI." In addition, Probowo is considered to have an arrogant personality. This sentence is a conclusion that does not deserve to be presented. It is because the demeaning aspect touches the realm of the state apparatus. The TNI, which has duties and functions carried out based on state political policies and decisions, namely upholding state sovereignty and sovereignty, is massively humiliated by its citizens.

Verbal Abuse in the Form of Accusations

Verbal abuse in accusations was found for candidate pairs number 1 and 2. Indications of verbal abuse can be seen in the following figure;

Figure 3. Snippet of Text that Accuses

Based on the picture above, civilians do not hesitate to negatively assess a cleric (Kiai). It appears that the vice-presidential candidate 01 is out of office. The accusation is based on the fact that KH Makruf Amin has become chairman of the Central MUI, a position that deals with the people, not

politics. In addition, judging from his age, he is already old over 70 years old. In the end, he was accused of such a thing. The next accusation in the picture on the right is aimed at candidate pair 02. It is due to the last grand campaign for candidate pair 02 at GBK. Kubu 01 accused those attending the event were HTI, ISIS, and radical mass organizations. The 02 camps responded to these accusations, claiming that they were a nest for the PKI.

Verbal Abuse in the Form of Repelling/Dismissing

This type of verbal abuse was also directed at the two candidates and their supporters. Long before the presidential election series, verbal abuse in dismissal appeared in 2019, replacing the president. The incumbent is fighting back against the hashtag. As a result, there were various persecutions against Neno Warisman and Ahmad Dani, who carried out the socialization of the hashtag. As a result, various verbal abuses were carried out by supporters of the two presidential candidates on social media. The following is a snippet of comments on verbal abuse as a form of expulsion.
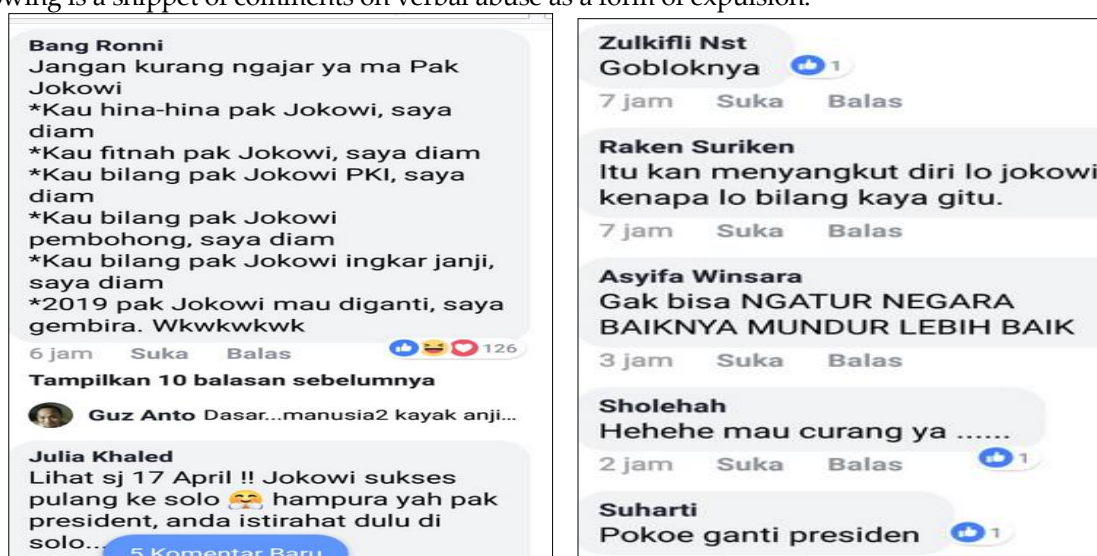

Figure 4. Snippet of Text Expels/Dismesses

The quote contains verbal abuse in termination, which is carried out in a paradoxical style. The content seems to be defending Jokowi, but if observed, it wants Jokowi to stop being president. This symptom is shown by the words, "2019 Pak Jokowi wants to be replaced, I am happy." Or, "Just look at April 17! Jokowi has succeeded in returning to Solo. I'm sorry, Mr. President, you should rest first in Solo." Excerpts containing verbal abuse in dismissal are directly displayed in the image on the right. It is stated by saying, "You can't manage the country; it's better to retreat." The speech was addressed to candidate pair 1, written by netizens who wanted 2019 to replace the president, or candidate pair one did not win the election.

The four snippets of comments on social media illustrate how verbal abuse occurs. Verbal abuse can be said as abuse against feelings using harsh words without touching the physical. The results o; I'm study revealed that there was verbal abuse in the 2019 Indonesian Presidential election on social media, namely (a) verbal abuse in the form of insults, (b) verbal abuse in the form of demeaning, (c) verbal v; it's in the form of accusations, and (d) verbal abuse. In the form of expulsion/dismissal (Fashri, 2014). Verbal abuse in the four forms above is a hurtful word and a word that should not be expressed. Factors that can cause verbal abuse can start from knowledge, experience to support around (Cummings, Regeer, De Haan, Zweekhorst, & Bunders, 2018; Eriyanti, 2018).

Candidate supporters, as the speaker expressing these words, can find out the recipient's wishes by analyzing the situation at hand. Verbal abuse that occurred during the presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia is one form of verbal abuse in the form of terrorizing. Terror can cause fear in listeners (Yun, Shim, & Jeong, 2019). Verbal abuse in accusations can become a terror for those who

receive the accusation. Supporters of the candidate pair send short messages that contain hate towards someone, say things that insult other people's feelings in a chat, or spread rumors that are not true about someone through the internet. This form of humiliation causes discrimination, experiences painful verbal abuse, and is considered psychologically shocking (Papa, Cristeam McGuigan, & Tamariz, 2021; Xie, 2018). This assumption is normal, depending on the acceptance of each person, constructive criticism, cultural influences, having an anonymous account so that you are free to comment on others.

3.2. *Learning Practices of Critical Discourse Analysis in Verbal Abuse in the 2019 Republic of Indonesia Election*

Critical discourse analysis is a type of practice in a theoretical study. Critical discourse analysis began to develop in the late 1970s related to the form of discourse, the process of discourse formation, the reading process, and social potential through critical opinion analysis and discourse explanation to obtain common ground between language, ideology, and human rights (Pang, Muaka, Bernhardt, & Kamil, 2003). Critical Discourse Analysis bridges the difference between direct and indirect discourse analysis. Direct discourse analysis is a form of discourse analysis that directly relates to linguistic analysis, while indirect analysis deals with contextual linguistic aspects (Xie, 2018).

The practice of learning critical discourse analysis in verbal abuse in the 2019 Indonesian republican elections was held on 7 and 14 October 2021. The topic of learning was reading and writing literacy. Learning is presented by applying a cooperative learning model to see how students express their opinions. At the meeting on October 7, 2021, the lecturer described the events of the 2019 presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia. The 2019 election challenged presidential candidates to gain public sympathy and support. The high intensity of competition between each candidate to fight for public support causes negative campaign problems, even leading to black campaigns carried out by each candidate and their supporters. Even though the election organizers appealed not to carry out and spread black campaigns. In Indonesia, black campaigns in false and defamatory information are increasingly being generated and spread online through social media, as shown by the "hook factories" that spread throughout the political year. The black campaign becomes inseparable from the election to reduce the quality of democracy in terms of political education to the public (Pamungkas & Arifin, 2019). The spread of black campaign activity in various media indicated hate speech in verbal abuse during the 2019 presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia.

The lecturer explained data related to the 2017 Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) survey during the lecture. Statistics on Indonesian internet users in 2017 were 143.26 million people; this indicates an increase of around 10 million compared to 2016 of 132.7 million users. APJII also stated that 87.13 percent of the media accessed were social media such as Facebook and Twitter networks (APJII, 2017). APJII also released how the behavior of internet users related to the content of socio-political activities; as many as 50.26 percent agreed that social media was used for socio-political activities. Based on these data, it can be concluded that the role of social media is very important in the development of democratic participation in Indonesia. If it is associated with the 2019 Presidential Election, it is predicted that there will be a significant increase in public participation during campaign activities, apart from black campaigns (Harahap, 2020).

The data described by the lecturer was reviewed to provide brainstorming for students to think about problems that might occur in the form of critical discourse analysis. At the next meeting on October 14, 2021, the lecturer asked students at random to comment on comments from the public regarding verbal abuse. As described in Figures 1 to 4, the identification of verbal abuse in the 2019 presidential election includes four things, namely; a) insulting; b) condescending; c) accusing; and d) expel/dismiss. During learning, students can analyze speech on social media. It is based on the utterance that means clear, comprehensive, actual, and contextual to the situation.

Critical discourse analysis studies based on research results can provide critical power to students in examining actual problems through comments on social media from a language point of view. Based on the results of observations on October 17, 2021, a student provided a critical discourse analysis

regarding the existence of social media is neutral. However, communication on social media is not neutral and full of interest if it focuses on certain groups' interests. Therefore, speech given in the form of comments can judge that the owner of social media has a relationship with a certain candidate pair.

Based on observation, student's gave opinion indicates how to master the phenomena during the 2019 presidential election. However, factually based on the study results, students still found it difficult to relate the problem of verbal abuse in a social context. A student named Nadia (18 years old) stated that "Insults on social media through comments are common. It is because everyone can like and hate other people. The opinions conveyed indicated that verbal abuse that occurred was common. It means that it does not need to be widened and is crucial. The documentation of the course of learning is as follows;

Figure 5. Learning Critical Discourse Analysis

Of course, this opinion weakens the concept that discourse in media studies can make students analyze the social context of language. Lecturers must stimulate students to have broad knowledge about the topic being analyzed. Knowledge will be obtained if students read various sources, including mass media. Another weakness is the low level of reading variation among major students. They only read lectures, while other books that support lectures also don't read. Therefore, students should be encouraged to read social books closely related to language studies contextually.

Things that can help students analyze critical discourse understand the structure of language, especially in syntax and semantics. These sciences are tools in critical discourse analysis and are functional in understanding syntactic and semantic signs (Jumadi, 2010). Based on the research results in analyzing the two elements of the language, students' abilities can be categorized as good. It means that the student's ability to analyze discourse is only limited to language or structure. However, this ability can be considered the capital for students in conducting contextual language analysis.

In addition, in the aspect of social cognition, the problem faced by students is the lack of ability to map the thoughts of the text writer with the existing structural data. Students have not been able to interpret the language symbols and the structure of the writer's thinking in a text. In other words, the questions developed during the interview have not been able to touch the real problem, so that they do not answer why the writer thinks that way and uses such symbols or language structures. It is the core of the components of social cognition that students should explore when conducting interviews. At this level, students still carry out partial analysis activities according to the analysis of each component.

4. CONCLUSION

2019 was a big event for Indonesia. The government and society hold a democratic party with the election of the president of the Republic of Indonesia. As for the Indonesian presidential candidates in 2019, there are two people: Ir. Joko Widodo (sequence 1) and Prabowo Subianto (sequence number 2). Social media is busy spreading news without any filtering of the information. It is not only civil society that expresses itself against the tendency to be attached to presidential candidates. However, political

elites who support the presidential candidate are busy making comments on social media, which impacts the propaganda of the presidential candidate's rivals. The practice of learning critical discourse analysis in verbal abuse in the 2019 Indonesian republican elections was held on 7 and 14 October 2021. The topic of learning was reading and writing literacy. Learning is presented by applying a cooperative learning model to see how students express their opinions; what can help students analyze critical discourse is students' ability to understand language structure. However, this research has not fully studied language syntactically and semantically. Therefore, it is expected to be an input for developing research on critical discourse analysis learning practices in more specific aspects.

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