ARABIC HATE SPEECH IN YOUTUBE AL-JAZEERA COMMENTS ON THE DEATH OF ISMAIL HANIYEH: FORENSIC LINGUISTIC STUDIES

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Abstrak

Konflik Israel–Palestina yang kembali memanas pada awal Oktober 2023 telah menelan banyak korban jiwa, termasuk yang menjadi sorotan dunia adalah kabar tewasnya Ismail Haniyeh, seorang pemimpin senior Hamas, yang dilaporkan meninggal dunia di Teheran akibat ledakan yang diduga diluncurkan oleh Israel. Peristiwa ini memicu berbagai respons publik, khususnya dalam bentuk komentar di platform digital seperti YouTube. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ujaran kebencian berbahasa Arab dalam komentar pada video berita @Al-Jazeera Arabic yang melaporkan kematian Ismail Haniyeh. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan Linguistik Forensik dalam bingkai analisis wacana media. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa baca dan catat. Ujaran kebencian diidentifikasi berdasarkan ekspresi yang mengandung penghinaan, permusuhan, atau hasutan, kemudian diklasifikasikan secara linguistik. Hasil penelitian ditemukan sebanyak enam referen ujaran kebencian, yaitu: keadaan (6 ujaran kebencian), benda (7 ujaran kebencian), aktifitas (4 ujaran kebencian), kekerabatan (3 ujaran kebencian), profesi (2 ujaran kebencian), seruan (2 ujaran kebencian). Sedangkan dilihat dari bentuk linguistik yang digunakan, ujaran kebencian ditemukan dalam bentuk kata, frasa, dan klausa yakni 6 kata ujaran kebencian, 9 frasa ujaran kebencian, dan 9 klausa ujaran kebencian. Studi ini menegaskan bahwa ujaran kebencian dalam ruang digital mencerminkan reaksi emosional sekaligus strategi linguistik dalam mengungkapkan sikap ideologis dan politik.

Kata Kunci: *Ismail Haniyeh, Konflik Israel Palestina, Linguistik Forensik, Ujaran Kebencian, YouTube.*

Abstract

The Israel–Palestine conflict escalated once again in early October 2023, resulting in numerous casualties. One incident that drew international attention was the reported death of Ismail Haniyeh, a senior Hamas leader, who was allegedly killed in Tehran by a blast believed to have been launched by Israel. This event sparked widespread public reaction, especially on digital platforms such as YouTube. This study examines Arabic-language hate speech found in the comment section of a news video uploaded by @Al-Jazeera Arabic covering Haniyeh's death. Using a forensic linguistics framework within a media discourse analysis approach, the study applies a qualitative descriptive method, with data collected through reading and note-taking techniques. The primary data were obtained from user comments on the YouTube video posted by @Al-Jazeera Arabic, specifically concerning the case of Ismail Haniyeh's death. The analysis identifies hate speech based on expressions that contain insults, hostility, or incitement, categorized linguistically. He findings reveal six referents of hate speech, namely: circumstances (6 hate speech), objects (7 hate speech), activities (4 hate speech), kinship (3 hate speech), profession (2 hate speech), exclamation (2 hate speech). In terms of the linguistic forms used, hate speech is found in the form of words, phrases, and clauses, namely there are 6 hate speech words, 9 hate speech phrases, and 9 hate speech clauses. The study highlights how hate speech in digital discourse reflects not only emotional reactions but also the linguistic strategies users employ to express ideological and political stances.

Keywords: Forensic Linguistic, Ismail Haniyeh, Israel-Palestine Conflict, Hate Speech, YouTube.

1. Introduction

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the most complex and controversial conflicts in the modern world, involving various political, social, cultural and religious aspects that affect millions of people in the region. The conflict has lasted for more than seven decades (Zaneta 2024). One of the events that attracted international attention occurred in October 2023, when reports emerged that Ismail Haniyeh, a senior Hamas leader, was killed in an explosion in Tehran allegedly triggered by an Israeli attack. This incident occurred as tensions in the war escalated. Hours after Israel attacked Lebanon and targeted a senior Hezbollah commander. Hamas and Hezbollah, which are part of the Iranian-led "axis of resistance," have been in conflict with Israel since the outbreak of the Gaza war on October 7. According to Iranian state media reports, the attack hit the building north of Taheran where Ismail Haniyeh and his bodyguard Wasim Abu Shaaban live. The building is also used as a residence for Iranian military veterans who reportedly have tight security to protect foreign envoys arriving for the inauguration of Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian (Rachman 2024).

These events triggered an escalation of tensions and elicited a variety of responses from the global public, particularly on digital platforms such as YouTube. YouTube as a social media has a strategic role in conveying information about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to the global public(Faisol and Rahmat 2021). With its interactive features, such as comments and live chat, YouTube allows users to engage directly in discussions, or express views. Uploaded video content can reach a cross-national audience, opening up opportunities to raise awareness and thus increase global solidarity towards the conflict. In addition, YouTube is also used by journalists to record real events that are happening. The narratives conveyed through these videos reflect the diverse viewpoints of society.

Some Arabic YouTube channels that are busy providing information related to the news of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are quite a lot, including @Al-Jazeera Arabic with 18.7 million subscribers, @CNN Arabic with 1.06 million subscribers, @BBC News Aroby with 11.8 million subscribers, and @Arabic News with 116 thousand subscribers. Of the four YouTube channels, @Al-Jazeera Arabic is often in the spotlight because with a large number of followers, various types of comments both positive and negative often appear. In addition, @Al-Jazeera Arabic also actively uploads news that is currently busy in the community, especially the Arab community in the past year related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has generated pro and con support from all over the world. News channels like @Al-Jazeera Arabic not only provide up-to-date information, but also provide an interactive space where users are free to express their opinions and sentiments. However, this freedom is often used to spread hate speech, especially in the comments section of politically sensitive news stories.

Hate speech refers to the use of language that denigrates, insults, or incites hostility towards certain individuals or groups based on attributes such as religion, race, ethnicity, or political affiliation and so on (Kusumasari and Arifianto 2020). Understanding hate speech in the digital space is important because of its potential dangers from reinforcing social polarization, spreading disinformation, to inciting violence. To examine this, the researcher uses an approach based on Forensic Linguistics. This is considered relevant because Forensic Linguistics is a discipline that scientifically analyzes language for application in forensic needs as well as legal statements (Shuy 2008). Forensic linguistics is also defined as the study of the interrelationship between language, legal issues, criminal acts, and the law (Olsson 2008). Forensic linguistics belongs to the

interdisciplinary category. Forensic linguistics is included in the interdisciplinary category, therefore forensic linguistics has a fairly broad area as expressed by McMenamin in (Widad and Zawawi 2023) he mentioned that forensic linguistics is a branch of applied linguistics that examines language as evidence in the context of law and crime. Although initially focused on legal documents and court testimony, the scope of forensic linguistics now extends to analyzing harmful or criminal speech in digital spaces, including hate speech on social media.

Thus Forensic Linguistics also often pays attention to the spread of language through communication including on social media (Abdurrahman 2011; Indriyana and Pangesti 2022). In this context, Forensic Linguistics is a relevant discipline for this research topic, as it applies language analysis within legal frameworks. Language used as evidence in hate speech cases stems from communicative acts in particular speech events, where the content or intent of the utterance is considered to attack or harm another party, either directly or indirectly. Today, numerous cases of hate speech are prevalent ranging from insults, defamation, blasphemy, and incitement, to the spread of false information across various social media platforms, including YouTube (Sa'diyah and Sibarani 2022).

The public needs to be more careful in receiving information and ensuring the authenticity of the news received, because the proliferation of fake news can lead to language crimes (Himawan and Zamzani 2022; Nur Shabrina, Zamzani, and Setiawan 2022; Fendi Setiawan, Dwi Achmad Prasetya, and Surya Putra 2022). The freedom that social media users have includes their freedom to express various views, including hateful statements that are often influenced by their psychological state at the time(Ramadani 2021). The variety of language used in social media comments can be a source of learning. Hate speech can also be an example that influences the way people speak, which sometimes changes the impression of language. This kind of situation is often seen on the YouTube platform, and the impact is considerable given the high number of followers. According to the study of the use of curses, the form of reference can be categorized into several categories, namely: (1) conditions, (2) supernatural beings, (3) objects, (4) body parts, (5) kinship relationships, (6) occupations, (7) animals, (8) activities, and (9) exclamations (Wijana and Rohmadi 2013).

Many language observers have been interested in discussing this phenomenon, including Widyatnyana, et al (2023), in his research he reviews the various forms and meanings of hate on Twitter using a cyberpragmatics approach. The research describes the types of hatred, including insults, incitement, and understanding the pragmatic meaning behind the utterances (K.N. Widyatnyana, I.W. Rasna, and I.B. Putrayasa 2023). Further research was conducted by Triadi (2017), in his research he explained that hate speech in social media tends to use spoken language, but along with the times, it has shifted to written language (Triadi 2017). Furthermore, research conducted by Kartika & Nurhayati (2023), in this research explains that the development of information and communication technology has changed human civilization globally. Humans no longer need to meet each other directly to communicate. This makes people's lifestyle more closed, but open in cyberspace, so that freedom of language on social media increases (Kartika and Nurhayati 2023). The last research was conducted by Syafruddin, et al (2024), in this research, he explains netizen hate speech caused by speakers who are angry with the attitude taken by @esteh.indonesia in responding to consumer complaints or criticism (Syafruddin, Thaba, and Ananda 2024).

From the four studies above, researchers found similarities and differences with the research that researchers conducted. The similarities are in the discussion related to the analysis of hate

speech on social media as one of the communication tools widely used by the world population. Meanwhile, the differences lie in the object, language, and focus of study. The first and fourth researchers explored hate speech contained in Twitter social media using pragmatic theory. Meanwhile, the second and third researchers explained the form of hate speech sentences on social media in general. Therefore, based on the similarities and differences that have been described previously, the researcher tries to position his research with previous research as a contribution to novelty in terms of phenomena or issues of objects of study that have never been raised before, filling the gaps in various previous studies, most of which are more often focused on platforms such as Twitter and Instagram, and in their analysis tend not to relate to the classification of types of hate speech.

Based on the explanation previously described, this study aims to describe and classify the types of cursing referents (state, animals, body parts, objects, activities, spirits, professions, exclamations) and various linguistic forms (words, phrases, clauses) used in netizen hate speech contained in the comments column on the @Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel.

2. Method

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research method. This approach is selected with the expectation of providing a clear and accurate analysis and description of the research object. The focus of this study is on analyzing the types and forms of utterances found in the comments on the YouTube channel @Al-Jazeera Arabic. This channel was chosen as a source of data because it was widely discussed by netizens and considered relevant to the focus of the research, given the number of comments containing elements of hate speech. The primary data was obtained from user comments containing hate speech related to the news of the assassination of Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through four news posts from the @Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel from July to December 2024. Supporting data are obtained from literature, journals, books, and relevant documents discussing speech analysis, political discourse, the Palestinian issue, and the dynamics of digital communication. Qualitative research produces findings that cannot be obtained through statistical or numerical calculations (Nugrahani Farida 2015). In this research, the researcher attempted to describe the forms of cursing and linguistic forms found in netizen comments related to the death of Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh on the @Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel.

The data collection technique used in this research is reading and note-taking, which aims to highlight and document specific issues in a text, especially hate speech in netizen comments. This technique begins with careful and repeated reading of the comments on four video uploads on the @Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel that discuss the death of Ismail Haniyeh. The researcher looked at each comment that appeared, then identified comments that contained elements of hate speech, either explicitly or implicitly. Each comment indicated as hate speech was recorded for classification, and categorized based on two main aspects, namely the type of hate speech referent such as referring to (animals, professions, body parts, and so on), as well as the linguistic form of hate speech used either (words, phrases, clauses). The recording process is done systematically using a classification table to facilitate the analysis process.

The data analysis technique in this study uses the Miles and Hubermen analysis model which consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification (Hubermen 1998). Data reduction, at this stage researchers select, simplify, and focus various data from netizen
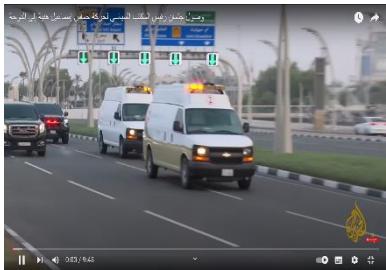
comments in the comments column on the @Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel that contain hate speech. As for data that is not relevant to the topic or does not meet the criteria of hate speech, the data will be eliminated. Data display, at this stage the reduced data will be presented in the form of tables or narrative descriptions. Each comment containing hate speech is grouped based on the type of referent (condition, animal, body, object, activity, spirit, profession, exclamation) and the linguistic form of hate speech used (word, phrase, clause). The presentation of this data makes it easier to see the linguistic patterns and types of hate speech referents that appear. The last stage is conclusion drawing or verification, at this stage the researcher draws conclusions based on the data that has been presented. This conclusion reflects the classification of the types of cursing referents (hate speech), and the linguistic forms or patterns used in the utterances. Furthermore, verification is carried out iteratively by reviewing the data and the results of the analysis to ensure the validity and consistency of the findings.

3. Results and Discussion

News about the death of Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh has been the highlight of various social media, including the YouTube channel @Al-Jazeera Arabic which intensely covers the issue. In this case, the researcher took four news uploads from the channel related to the death of Ismail Haniyeh as the object of study, as listed in the table below.

Table 1. A post about the death of Ismail Haniyeh

No.	Post	Post Title	URL
1.		عاجل حماس: اغتيال إسماعيل هنية في طهران	https://youtu.be/V8rVGGgO6I4?si=hwDzSKnb9xMPMt8X
2.		اغتيال هنية.. تعريف على إسماعيل هنية رئيس المكتب السياسي لحركة حماس	https://youtu.be/UVqc3gs9-SI?si=FKx1FwJqn8W3SXH-
3.		شبكات تفاصيل اغتيال إسماعيل هنية	https://youtu.be/dLXSfF9xXoA?si=SiAC8jsGDmizgqY3

| 4. | | وصول جثمان رئيس المكتب السياسي لحركة حماس الى الدوحة | https://youtu.be/Pj-a2yDCutI?si=LkkB4QjX46mpuaHl |

Source: @Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel

The table above contains key information, including the headline, publication source, access link, and visual elements or images that support the news.

Based on sample data taken from the four news posts above, researchers found 24 comments containing hate speech. Netizens' responses show their creativity in expressing their dislike in different ways (Araby 2024). Hate speech comments have the potential to have a negative impact on social media users, such as influencing public opinion, provoking or inciting, insulting others, disturbing the mental health of individuals who are targeted by hatred, and causing risks in the legal realm (Zain et al. 2023). Based on the 24 comments that have been identified as containing hate speech, the following section will present the findings and analysis of the types of hate speech referents and linguistic forms used in hate speech in these comments, as will be explained below.

3.1. The types of hate speech referents used by netizens

Judging from the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences used by netizens in commenting, various forms of expression that contain elements of hatred are obtained. These expressions use references with negative meanings, such as insulting, mocking, defaming and the like. The most common swearing technique found in data is to use object and state references. The following is a table that summarizes the types of referents, frequency of use of swear referents, the number of uses and some examples, as listed below.

Table 2. Types & frequency of Hate Speech Referrals and excerpts of his speech

Hate Referrals	Frequency	Examples of Speech excerpt	Meaning
Condition	6	على جهنم وبئس المصير	Hell and miserable fate
		بجهنم!	Jahannam!
		المهم مات راجل	The important thing is that he died
		مات الى جهنم	Dying to hell
		هذه مهزلة	It's a joke
		صار مشوي	Become a roast

		كباب مشوي	Grilled kebab
Object	7	باعوه الرافضة	They had sold the garbage
		صار صلطة	Already a salad
		فطس	Fat
		كباب	Kebab
		كباب اصلي	Original Kebab
		الكباب	Kebab
Activity	5	تمثيل باييخ	The acting is good
		كافي اكشن	Simply action
		ايران سلمته	Iran handed it over
		ايران باعت هنية	Iran sells Haniyeh
		فيلم	Movie
Kinship	3	الى مزبلة التاريخ مع سليماني	To the trash with Sulaimani
		هنية الان بجهنم، بجانب سليماني	Haniyeh is now in hell, next to Sulaimani
		ابناء هنية كل سنة يستشهدون هههه. مسرحية اخونية	The children of Haniye's descendants are martyred every year hahaha, a fraternal drama
Profession	2	ومات زبالة الكبير	The big scavenger is dead
		مبروك، وصلك الدور	Congratulations, you are the winner
Appeal	2	مبروك!	Congrats!
		بجهنم!	Jahannam!

From the comments of netizens above, the researcher found at least 6 hate speech in the form of a reference to swearing at the situation, 7 hate speech in the form of a reference to swearing at objects, 5 hate speech in the form of an activity swear reference, 3 hate speech in the form of a reference to swearing at kinship, 2 hate speech in the form of a reference to swearing at a profession, and 2 hate speech in the form of a reference to swearing at an appeal. In this case, the

researcher did not find data on hate speech in the form of references to curses of animals, body parts, and spirit creatures.

From the data above, if percentaged, the form of condition reference is 24%, object 28%, activity 20%, kinship 12%, profession 8%, and appeal 8%. As shown in the diagram below.
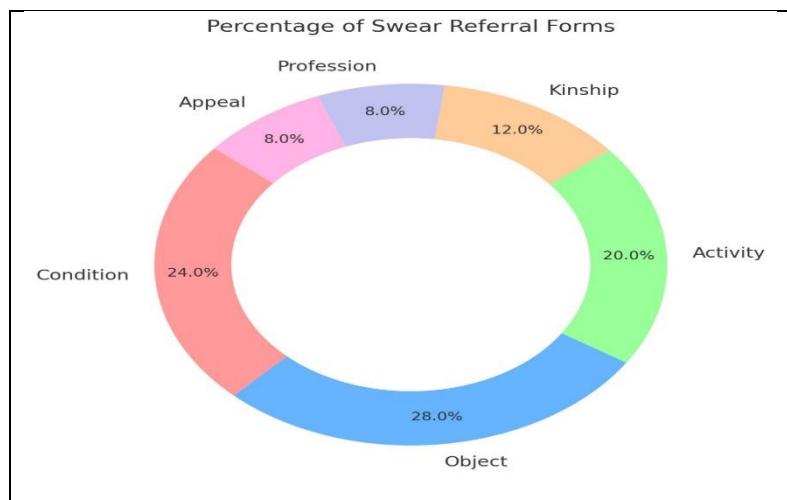

Figure 1. Percentage of Swear Referral Forms

The figure above shows the percentage of each form of hate speech referent identified. To provide a deeper understanding, here is an example of the analysis of each type of hate speech referent found in the data above, as will be explained below.

Data 1: Cursing the condition ''على جهنم وبئس المصير''

Words that indicate an unpleasant state are often used as expressions of swearing. In general, there are three categories related to unpleasant situations, including: 1) related to mental conditions, such as crazy words, stupidity, and others. 2) related to circumstances that are not pleasing to God or religion, such as the word kafir, unclean, etc. 3) related to bad events that befall someone, such as misfortune, death, etc (Wijana and Rohmadi 2013).

Cursing in the comments على جهنم وبئس المصير Included in the reference of the situation, as well as the other six data that have been presented in table 2. The comment described the speaker's satisfaction with Ismail Haniyeh who had died due to the bomb explosion, and the speaker hoped that after his death, Ismail Haniyeh would go to hell and get a sad fate and situation.

Data 2: Cursing Objects ''كباب مشوي''

Swearing objects is a linguistic unit that refers to certain objects that are often used metaphorically in language. That is, only certain properties or characteristics of the object are considered to have similarities or similarities with the individual or situation that is the target of the curse. Therefore, not all objects can be used in the context of swearing in the form of objects (Wijana and Rohmadi 2013).

Cursing in the comments كباب مشوي which means 'baked kebab' is included in the form of an object reference, as well as the other six data that have been presented in table 2. Kebab

in KBBI means grilled minced meat given vegetables (grilled like satai). The comment described the insult made by the speaker towards Ismail Haniyeh. The speaker likened Haniyeh to a grilled kebab because Ismail Haniyeh died due to a bomb explosion planted in his inn, so the explosion burned his body (Jati 2024).

Data 3: Activity Curse "ايران سلمته"

Swear references in the form of activities are activities that have a negative impression, such as words related to sexual matters (Wijana and Rohmadi 2013).

Cursing in the comments ايران سلمته Included in the activity referents, as well as the four data that have been presented in table 2. The comment has the meaning of 'Iran handed it over' which describes a trap for Ismail Haniyeh. Initially, he was invited to attend the inauguration of Iran's new president, but when Ismail Haniyeh arrived in Iran, Ismail Haniyeh was hit by a bomb explosion that was smuggled in his lodging. It is widely considered by netizens that Ismail Haniyeh was hit by a trap carried out by the State of Iran which aimed to hand over Ismail Haniyeh to Israel to be killed.

Data 4: Kinship Swear "هنية الان بجهنم، بجانب سليماني"

Kinship swear usually refers to a respected individual or a person who often imparts good teachings and values to the next generation. As a respected figure, these words should be considered taboo to be mentioned in an inappropriate position. However, these words are usually used to express anger or displeasure towards the other person (Wijana and Rohmadi 2013).

Cursing in the comments هنية الان بجهنم، بجانب سليماني Included in the kinship reference, as well as the other two data that have been presented in table 2. In the comment, the speaker is related to Ismail Haniyeh and Soleimani (an Iranian military officer who was killed in a US airstrike on January 3, 2020). Soleimani at that time was considered the force behind the international terrorism campaign in the United States, so many people were against Soleimani (Arbar 2024).

Data 5: Curse of the profession "ومات زبالة الكبير"

Makian references in the form of professions describe a job that is considered low or a job that is forbidden by religion. This swear word is usually used to insult or swear at the interlocutor to express his annoyance. These professions such as thieves, pickpockets, and others (Wijana and Rohmadi 2013).

Cursing in the comments ومات زبالة الكبير Included in the profession referral. The comment described the insult made by the speaker towards Ismail Haniyeh, where the speaker considered Ismail Haniyeh to be a garbage picker. According to KBBI, scavenger means a person who collects used beavers or garbage to be used as production materials. This proves that the speaker demeans a Hamas leader by calling him a scavenger.

Data 6: Shouting "بجهنم!"

Swear references in the form of exclamations are language used to insult by calling out to others, exclamations are usually such as congratulations!, damn it!, and others. In the reference to the swear exclamation, it is usually marked by the presence of an exclamation mark (Wijana and Rohmadi 2013).

Cursing in the comments بجهنم! included in the call referral. The comment described the ridicule made by the speaker against Ismail Haniyeh in the form of an exclamation that has the meaning of hell. The speaker expressed his hatred for Ismail Haniyeh, so when Ismail Haniyeh died, the speaker supported and sentenced Ismail Haniyeh to hell.

3.2. Linguistic forms of hate speech

The choice of forms that a person uses to express dislike for others is very diverse, because the ability of language as a symbol can accommodate the feelings that the user wants to convey. Hate speech can be conveyed in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. A word is the smallest unit in language that consists of a collection of letters and has a meaning (Zahro and Dkk 2020). A phrase is a combination of two or more words that are non-predictive, i.e. not related to the predicate (Haryanto 2021). And a clause is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that contain elements of predicates and have the potential to become sentences(Dewi, n.d.). The following is an example of swearing that is conveyed in the form of language and the frequency of its users, as listed below.

Table 3. Linguistic forms of hate speech and their frequency

Examples of hate speech	Frequency of Linguistic Forms		
	Word	Phrase	Clause
مبروك	6		
كباب مشوي		9	
ومات زبالة الكبير			9

From the data taken as a sample, 6 hate speech in the form of words, 9 hate speech in the form of phrases and clauses were found. The following are hate phrases that refer to the form of words, phrases, and clauses, as listed below.

Word Form

فيلم، فطس،كباب، الكباب، مبروك، بجهنم ;

Phrase Form

على جهنم وبئس المصير، مات الى جهنم، هذه مهزلة، صــار مشـوي، كباب مشـوي، صــار صــلطة،كباب اصلي، تمثيل بابييخ،كافي اكشن ;

Clause Form

المهم مات راجل، باعوه الرافضــة، ايران ســلمته، ايران باعت هنية، الى مزبلة التاريخ مع ســـليماني، هنية الان بجهنم، بجانب سليماني، ابناء هنية كل سنة يستشهدون هههه. مسرحية اخونية، ومات زبالة الكبير، مبروك، وصلك الدور.

From the data above, if percentaged, the word form is 25%, the phrase is 37.5%, and the clause is 37.5%. As shown in the diagram below.
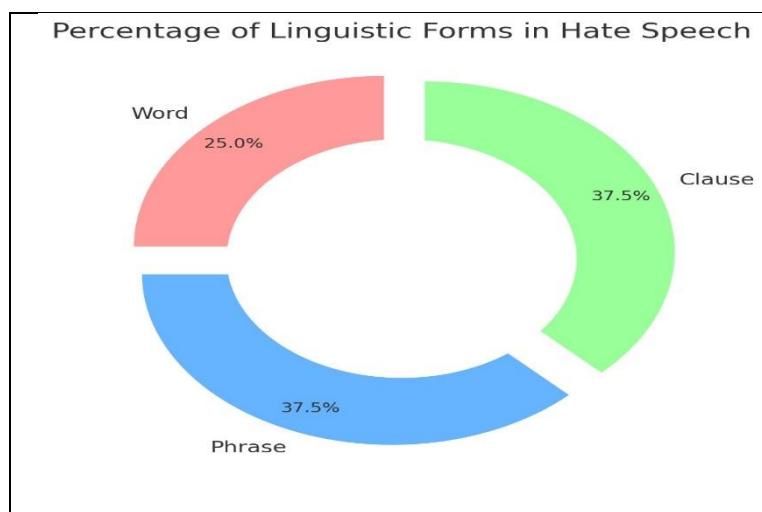
Figure 2. Percentage of Linguistic Forms in Hate Speech

The figure above shows the percentage of findings related to the linguistic forms used in hate speech in the 24 comments analyzed. It can be seen that linguistic forms in the form of phrases and clauses have the same percentage, while linguistic forms in the form of words occupy the lowest percentage among the three.

The findings of this study are in line with the study of the use of swearing, the form of reference appears in several categories, namely: (1) circumstances, (2) objects, (3) kinship relationships, (4) occupation or profession, (5) activities, and (6) exclamations (expressions) (Wijana and Rohmadi 2013). In this study, all data was found except for references to supernatural creatures, body parts, and animals. From the data obtained, it can be categorized in the findings of linguistic forms, this proves that the forms of swear are very diverse, including words, phrases, and clauses.

Based on the findings and analysis of the types of hate speech referents and linguistic forms used in the comments, it is found that the hate speech that appears has characteristics that are in line with the concepts in Forensic Linguistics theory. This finding shows that the use of language in netizen comments not only reflects the expression of emotions, but can also be scientifically analyzed to identify elements of hatred, communication intentions, and the targets of the utterances. Thus, the results of this study strengthen the relevance of Forensic Linguistics theory in revealing the form, function, and impact of hate speech in digital communication (Ramírez Salado 2022).

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on hate speech on the @Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel obtained from four news posts about the death of Ismael Haniyeh, it shows that dislike or hatred triggers netizens to express their feelings in various ways. The researcher found twenty-four hate speech comments with six forms of referents. The six forms of hate speech referents include; state referents with 6 frequency of hate speech, object referents with 7 frequency of hate speech, activity referents with 4 frequency of hate speech, kinship referents with 3 frequency of hate speech, professional referents with 2 frequency of hate speech, and exclamation referents with 2 frequency of hate speech. Meanwhile, in terms of linguistics or linguistic forms used in the utterances, there are 6 linguistic forms in the form of words, 9 in the form of phrases, and 9 in the form of clauses.

The weakness in this study lies in the researcher's limitations in selecting research objects that only focus on a little news in one YouTube channel. Therefore, the suggestion for the next researcher to develop the scope of objects from various social media that contain hate speech. Researchers can also enrich the methodological approach by analyzing texts, and so on. Thus, the study can provide a more comprehensive understanding of how many forms of hate speech are presented by netizens in a comment on social media.

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