

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This research analyzed hate speech in YouTube comments on Douglas Murray's discussion of the woke agenda. The focus of this study was to identify the types of hate speech present in the comments and to explain how they are linguistically realized. Based on the analysis of 50 collected comments classified using Mondal et al.'s (2017) typology, eight types of hate speech were identified. Behavior-based hate speech appeared as the most frequent category, followed by gender-based and religion-based hate speech. Other forms, including race-based, disability-based, sexual orientation-based, ethnicity-based, and physical-based hate speech, appeared less frequently. Class-based hate speech did not appear in the data, suggesting that discussions of the woke agenda tend to prioritize ideological and identity-related conflicts over issues of socioeconomic status.

The study also found that hate speech is expressed through both lexical and syntactic choices. At the lexical level, hateful comments employ evaluative adjectives, nouns, and phrases that convey negative judgment and emotional hostility. At the syntactic level, hate speech is commonly realized through declarative and imperative structures, which present prejudice as certainty, authority, or command. These findings are consistent with Halliday's (1994) concept of linguistic realization, which explains

how meaning is constructed through grammatical and lexical patterns. They also support Mondal et al.'s (2017) argument that hate speech functions as a linguistic practice that reinforces social bias and discrimination.

In conclusion, hate speech on social media should be understood not merely as an emotional reaction but as a patterned use of language that normalizes prejudice and sustains discrimination in everyday digital communication.

5.2 Suggestion

This study can help readers understand how hate speech works through language in online communication. Future researchers can study hate speech from other social media platforms such as Twitter, TikTok, or Facebook to find different patterns. They can also use other approaches like Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) or Pragmatics to study how hate speech shows power, intention, and ideology in language.

For social media users, this study can increase awareness that language has power. Words can hurt and discriminate, even when they sound normal or logical. By understanding how hate speech is built through language, people can become more careful and respectful when expressing opinions online. It is hoped that this study can inspire users to communicate more responsibly and reduce the spread of hateful language on digital platforms.