

**Positive Gender Responses to Hate Speech of ‘The Little Mermaid’
on Twitter: Critical Discourse Analysis**

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Abstrak

Ujaran kebencian terindikasi sebagai rasa benci, prasangka, atau diskriminasi terhadap individu atau kelompok berdasarkan penampilan, ras, kepercayaan dan lainnya. Ujaran kebencian dengan mudah muncul di media sosial dan semua orang bisa menjadi korban seperti dalam postingan Disney tentang ‘Mermaid Kecil’ di Twitter. Orang-orang memenuhi kolom komentar postingan Disney dengan reaksi mereka termasuk ujaran kebencian dan respon positif terhadap Halle sebagai karakter Ariel. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan 1) perbedaan respon positif antara laki-laki dan perempuan terhadap ujaran kebencian menggunakan fitur bahasa laki-laki dan perempuan, 2) bahasa stereotipe yang muncul dalam respon positif, 3) mempresentasikan kategori ujaran kebencian, dan 4) alasan orang-orang menyebarkan kebencian di ‘Mermaid Kecil’. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan analisis wacana kritis oleh Van Dijk (1995) dan Fowler (1991). Data dianalisis menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan dipresentasikan dengan teks deskriptif. Objek data diambil dari dua postingan *Tweet* Disney tentang ‘Mermaid Kecil’ di *Twitter*. Hasilnya membuktikan bahwa ada perbedaan cara ketika perempuan dan laki-laki menanggapi ujaran kebencian secara positif melalui fitur bahasa perempuan dan laki-laki tetapi respon positif perempuan lebih sopan daripada laki-laki. Meskipun dalam tanggapan positif, penelitian ini menemukan bahasa stereotipe kategori esensialisme muncul, fokus terhadap ras. Penelitian ini hanya menampilkan tujuh kategori ujaran kebencian yang muncul dan alasan orang-orang menyebarkan ujaran kebencian ialah untuk menyampaikan kekecewaan mereka terhadap keputusan Disney bahwa pemeran utamanya tidak memenuhi ekspektasi seperti di animasi.

Kata kunci: ujaran kebencian, analisis wacana kritis, gender, respon positif

Abstract

Hate speech indicates hatred, prejudice, or discrimination toward individuals or groups due to appearance, race, religion, etc. Hate speech quickly occurs on social media; everyone can be the victim, like Disney posted about Little Mermaid on Twitter. People filling the comment section of Disney posted with the reactions, including hate speech and positive responses toward Halle as the character of Ariel. This study aims to find the different positive responses of women and men toward hate speech using women's and men's language features, stereotyped language that appears in a positive response, present the category of hate speech, and why people spread hate in The Little Mermaid post. The research uses the Critical Discourse Analysis approach by Van Dijk (1995) and Fowler (1991). The data were analyzed using the qualitative research method and presented with descriptive text. The data object is taken from the two Tweets Disney posted about The Little Mermaid on Twitter. The result proved that there is a different way when women and men respond positively to hate speech through women's and men's features but the positive responses of females are more polite than males. Although in positive responses, this study showed that stereotyped language of perceived category essentialism appeared, focused on the term of race. This study presented only seven categories of hate speech that occurred and why people spread hate to convey their disappointment with Disney's decision that the main actress did not meet the expectation like in animation.

Keywords: hate speech, critical discourse analysis, gender, positive responses

INTRODUCTION

Now people tend to use social media to communicate with others. Through social media, individuals can produce, share, or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. With social media, people in all parts of the world can communicate with each other quickly and easily.

According to Becker et al., (2017), social media is one of the places to do free speech. Freedom of expression is essential to the functioning of a healthy democracy. In other instances, freedom of expression can be abused, resulting in an entirely different phenomenon such as hateful or unstable arguments that occur everywhere (Becker et al., 2017). As stated by Rangkuti et al., (2019), the phenomenon of hate speech always gains yearly that part of freedom expression.

Hate speech is an act of communication intended to incite individuals or groups to react negatively to a message or information (Davidson et al., 2017). Related to Sari et al., (2022) statement, people are fearless in posting or publishing hate speech on social media because they can use anon account. On social media, Mondal et al., (2018) stated that there are categories of hate speech such as race, gender, physical, religion, and others against individuals or certain groups. The phenomenon of hate speech happened in Walt Disney posted after they announced their new movie 'The Little Mermaid' on social media. Disney posted on Youtube, Instagram, and Twitter but only on Instagram and Twitter, the comment section full with hate speech. Accordingly, this research only analyze the hate speech on Twitter because Twitter can prove the real time and the feature of a hashtag or search bar that supports organizing data quickly and easily due to the research prove two Tweet from Disney posted.

The users in the comment section of Disney posted dominated with the gender of men and women. Gender is different with sex, gender refers to the norm of social construct classification based on their sex to identity for people in society (Coates, 2013). This research analyzed the positive responses toward hate speech using the Critical Discourse Analysis approach. Positive responses in this research refer to good responses on how people give support and defend the victim of hate speech. Critical Discourse Analysis is the one of linguistics fields that focuses on how text and language in social and political contexts act out, reproduce, and oppose social power abuse, domination, and inequality (Van Dijk, 1995). The

context of hate speech analysis using Critical Discourse Analysis is not a new thing. In a previous study by Elias & Gurbanova (2018) used the approach of Critical Discourse Analysis and the qualitative method to analyze hate speech and sexism in Tanzania. The result shows that women celebrities in Tanzania got hate speech in their Instagram posts. Tanzanian people still use the perspective of patriarchy and most sexism targeting women as victims. In other research by Subyantoro & Siroj, (2019) analyzed hate speech in presidential election campaigns on Instagram using K-means method that include positive and negative comments. The result found that negative comments and hate speech expresses words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse, provoking people to spread false information about the victim. Research by Rangkuti et al., (2019) using a qualitative and pragmatic approach, to find the reason why people spread hate toward minority groups on Instagram. The results proved that people's utterances to spread hate contain provoking satire that cornered minorities identified as discrimination over minorities.

Based on previous studies conducted by Elias & Gurbanova (2018), Rangkuti et al., (2019), and Subyantoro & Siroj (2019) only focused on analyzing people's hate speech on Instagram. Those previous studies only focused on analyzed one aspect. Then this research explored the hate speech on Twitter and elaborated three aspects of the previous study research: Critical Discourse Analysis, positive responses, and why people spread hate speech toward Disney posted about 'The Little Mermaid' on Twitter.

The research uses the Critical Discourse Analysis by Van Dijk (1995) and Fowler (1991) also the theory of Robin Lakoff (1973) with the title of the research as Positive Gender Responses to Hate Speech of The Little Mermaid on Twitter: Critical Discourse Analysis.

METHOD

This research uses a method of qualitative research. Qualitative research is a method used to examine something and comprehend what people or groups consider to be a social or human problem (Creswell, 2014)). This research identified the hate speech phenomenon on social media Twitter. The data of this research using the text, including words, phrases, clauses, or sentences due to the data content is Tweet. This research used the two pieces of data relevant to the topic that were taken from the Disney account on Twitter. The research object of this research is the user who replied to the Disney post

about The Little Mermaid promotion tweet, uploaded on September 10th, 2022 and October 14th, 2022. Not all accounts that replied to that tweet became a part of the research object. It is a limitation only for the users who spread hate and replied with positive responses using the real account and replied on the same date as Disney uploaded the tweet. This study does not look at the real user who commented the next day Disney posted and does not use the anonymous account because the study needs background information of the users, as proved in the results.

FINDINGS AND RESULTS

1. Women's and Men's Language

The research found only six features appear in the data of the responses toward hate speech. The six features are hedges, tag questions, empty adjectives, intensifiers, emphatic stress, and avoiding swear taboos.

a. Hedges

This research showed only two hedges appeared in women's positive responses, with fillers and hedges as lexical verbs. The fillers hedges found such as, *you know, well, and I know*. Then the lexical verb hedges only the term 'I think.'

(1) @carolinabvaldez: *Interesting how all it takes is a mermaid for racists like you to reveal themselves get a grip, it's a fictional character.*

In the example (1) a woman user who responded to hate speech used the hedges of 'like'. The haters said that Ariel is not suitable to embody the character because of the color of her skin tone, and the user responded with hedges in her sentences to describe and get the attention of the readers and agree with her responses toward the haters. The hedges are usually used by women to express their personal opinion, and 'like' in the example illustrate that woman pointed out the haters as the example of racist people.

From the four words of fillers, the term 'like' in this research gains more users than other fillers. The expression 'like' that woman used in their responses to finding the right word to describe something in their conversation. In this research does not appear fillers such as *um, hmm, er, and ah* because those fillers mostly appear in spoken communication.

b. Tag Question

The data proved only one type of tag question that found in women positive responses which is the modal tag. There are 13 utterances of women positive responses used modal tag.

(2) @miriamjablon: *Wait, he was joking right?*

The hater said that he would be dead inside because the Little Mermaid did not meet his expectation, and he claimed that the cast of Mermaid ruined his childhood memories brutally. Then the responses in data (2) conveyed that the female user used the tag question 'right.' It is shown that woman user is hesitant about the hater's opinion. Then she encouraged herself to ask the hater because she wanted to prove her doubts and get confirmation about the hater's statement that 'he really meant it or he was only joking.'

Due to this data, the tag question presented female users only used it to confirm their acknowledgment of something that the haters conveyed. It is shown by the position of the tag question in the last statement. The female users used this tag not to gain more information about something; they only focused on the confirmation answer like yes or no.

c. Empty Adjectives

The two types of empty adjectives found in this research are neutral and special. There are 55 utterances used neutral adjectives and 24 utterances used special adjectives. The neutral adjectives are amazing, beautiful, best, cool, great and perfect. The special adjectives are aesthetic, angelic, cute, charming, extraordinary, gorgeous, lovely, precious, stunning, versatile, and wonderful.

(3) @bri31240018: *Every character? What about considering they casted an actress who was perfect for the role rather than just / looking/ the traditional part which was a cartoon, of a fictional character? Did they make Mulan or Jasmine or a bunch of lions black?? Chill.*

The example in data (3) shows one of the users who used the neutral adjective 'perfect' in her responses. The user wanted to show her emotional reaction based on the hater claiming that the cast of actresses in Little Mermaid is worse. The user denied it and stated that the actress of The Little Mermaid is perfect for portraying the role the same as in the animation without any hesitation. The function she

used the empty adjectives to show her respect and support to Halle as a person who gets bad comments.

The data show in positive women responses are still use neutral adjectives, which are the adjectives that are common in men's conversations and use special adjectives that only occur in women conversations. This feature is used to show their expression of feeling toward the things they like, which is the appearance or talent of Halle. The special adjective that women used presented that the words of it referred to feminine adjectives.

d. Intensifiers

The research found four intensifiers in women's positive responses. There are attitudinal disjuncts, emphasers style disjuncts, maximizers, and boosters.

(4) @storyvisualizer: *EVERYONE in the casting is so amazing and so versatile*

The example in data (4) showing the most intensifiers that woman used in this research are intensifiers 'so'. The expression of 'so' is part of intensifier amplifier boosters. The female user in data (4) used this booster to boost her statement after the word 'so.' In this example, the words after 'so' are the adjectives that refer to praising the actress. It appears in the data (4) because the female user wanted to show that the speaker's opinion was false. The hate speaker said that the whole casting of the movie Little Mermaid is a mess, then the female user in data (4) denied the hate statement that used a booster of intensifiers.

The term 'so' in this research occurred 23 times. Those female users who used 'so' added their statement with the praises word. This term has the function of boosting the gradable words that woman mention in their opinion. The gradable words that woman used refer to Halle's appearance and ability, like; nice and amazing.

e. Emphatic Stress

Three types of emphatic stress occurred in women's positive responses: capital letters, repetition, and adding longer letters. Women use capital letters in the positive responses from the three types.

(5) @orieldaalien: *A **LOTTT** of people in these comments super upset but I bet if you heard what the first little mermaid was based off of y'all would get **REAL** quiet.*

The hate speaker said that Halle killed the legacy of the mermaid because she is black. The female users in data (5) showing her expression toward her responses used the emphatic stress of capital letters and adding longer letters. The function of emphatic stress that occurred in data (5) is to point out the message that the female user conveyed. The capital letters used in two words, 'a lot' and 'real,' identify the complete statement of the female user, pointing out that many people are upset and will be quiet if they know the truth about the little mermaid. Not only that, the female user also added the longer letter only for the word 'a lot'. It means that the female user wanted to get attention from the reader due to her statement that conveyed that many people are upset in the comment section, and one of them is the hate speaker.

Women in positive responses mostly used capital letters to emphasize the meaning of their opinions, ideas, or responses in the conversation. The available feature on Twitter that can not afford the other styling word such as bold, italic, or underline might influence why women use capital letters rather than other types

f. Avoid Swearing Language

The female users in the data only used the soft words 'Oh My God' in the abbreviation version. Generally, using swear words expresses their strong emotions based on what they like or dislike.

(6) @Christi61455717: *Can't wait to see it, Halle looks stunning and her voice **omg** what a precious, blame on the racist people everywhere shame on them.*

The user in data (6) used the word 'omg' in her sentences to express her emotional feeling because, in her perspective, Halle has a precious voice until she can't describe it. Besides that, in that situation, she used the 'omg' to tell what she liked and showed the hater that Halle was not like what the hater said. The hater said the actress changed the pigment color to black, whereas there is no sun in the sea.

Avoiding swearing language gets the lowest feature, which women use in positive responses. It happened because women use other features to show their reaction toward hate speech rather than using swearing language, whereas the swearing language that women might use is weak.

Men's Language

Men's language in positive responses proved that four out five features appeared in the research. There are directives and commands, using swearing language, compliments, and question.

a. Directives and Commands

Only the type of imperative directives and commands occur in the response data. The type of imperative directives and commands is impolite than other directives because this type puts the verb in the first sentence and adds the subject at the end to give a more specific direction. Still, there is no 'please' word in imperative directives commands.

(7) @curxedchild: ***Don't describe yourself***

The hater stated that Halle does not look like Ariel, but she looks like Lola from The Shark Tale. The statement of the hater might have triggered the emotion of the male users in data (7) because Shark Tale is a movie about the daily life of a variety of fish in the sea. Lola is one of the characters in Shark Tale, and she is depicted as a lionfish. Moreover, the character in the film is pure fish, but she can talk, while Ariel is a mermaid. It is the same as the hater said Halle's appearance looks like a fish. The male user used the directive features to command the hater not to describe himself, which indirectly the male user sarcasm to the hater's opinion.

b. Swearing Language

This research proved that swearing language appeared 47 times in men's positive responses. Men used eight types of swearing language: swear words related to animals, excrement, mental illness, personal background, sex, and religion or oath.

(8) @ustcmrjeff: ***Actually it looks like she absolutely fucking-lutely is Ariel.***

In the data (8) show that male users added the features of swearing language in their responses. The hate speaker said that Halle is not Ariel because the color of his skin is dark, like a blackfish. The male user's responses to hating statement using the term 'fuck' indicate that he expressed his emotion and wanted to assert the meaning of his opinion, which is Halle indeed looks like Ariel.

From six types of swearing language that males use, but only the term 'fuck' using by ten users rather

than others. The term 'fuck' that male users used in this research to convey their anger spontaneity after reading the statement by the hate speaker.

c. Compliments

The difference between men complimenting women is the things they admire. Men tend to use praise to give a positive impression on someone's ability or skill, but in this research, the highest type that male users used is a compliment to appearance. There are eight utterances of men using the compliment toward appearance in positive responses. The other types that appeared are the compliment of ability with four utterances and personality with seven.

(9) @JackJac11366868: ***It's not dissatisfying, it's perfectly fine. I mean, mermaids aren't even real bro. She is beautiful and can sing amazingly so that's all that matters.***

The responses in data (9) taken from the Tweet of Disney, who uploaded the poster of Little Mermaid. The male user used the compliment 'beautiful' to express his admiration for Halle as an actress of Ariel. He also added the compliment to praise the actress's ability as a singer who can sing amazingly. His response was to reply to the hater's opinion, which said Halle, as Ariel, looks like a person who had surgery to change the pigment of the skin color. The male user wanted to convey using the compliment that the audience should be focused on the appearance of Halle as a mermaid and Halle's singing ability, which portrays Ariel as a mermaid with a good voice.

The term 'beautiful' is the term that men predominantly use to show their admirers to Halle, the main actress of Ariel. It showed that men used the common word identified as neutral adjectives.

d. Question

Women tend to use the tag question to get a yes-no answer, but men predominantly use the question word to gain complete information.

(10) @oRohanJay: ***What part of that movie is realistic? Where does it say she is white? Just say ur racist and go.***

The example in data (10) is taken from the responses to a Tweet by Disney, which uploaded about the trailer of Little Mermaid. The male user responds to hate opinion using the question word only to rhetoric the hater's argument because the hater said the

original of Ariel should be white and the change of Ariel's skin tone is just shit for kids. The male user wanted to know which part of the movie is realistic because Little Mermaid is fiction, and where the hate user knew if the original Ariel should be white, even in Andersen as the writer does not ever mention Ariel is white. The male user does not need the answer from the hater because he knows the answer to all the questions he pointed to the hater.

Based on the research findings, women and men have their own way to respond hate speech. In women's responses, six of 10 language features are hedges, tag questions, empty adjectives, intensifiers, emphatic stress, and avoiding swear words. From the six features in the findings section, the empty adjectives are the most common feature that women used with 79 utterances that appeared in their response to hate speech. In men language, this research found four out of five men's language features appeared in their responses. There are directives and commands, use of swear words, compliments, and questions. In male responses, the data show 47 utterances containing features of swearing words as the highest features which male users used. Related to the data above, female users are still more polite than men in response to the haters' opinions. It is relevant to the statement by Holmes (2013) that saying women are more polite than men in conversation.

2. Stereotyped Language

The type of stereotyped language in this research is the stereotypical language of the perceived category of essentialism. This stereotyped language refers to the race and gender of a group with similar biological essences such as skin tone, hair type, or eye color.

(11) @hottiehotsauce: *The most beautiful Ariel. She captures the true essence of a mermaid. So proud of this **Black Queen**.*

The example in data (11) positively uses the term 'black' to confront the hater's statement. The haters said that Halle was not Ariel because she was black and fucking ugly. As someone of the same race as Halle, the female user above shows her reaction toward Halle and praises her as the most beautiful Ariel and the Black Queen. The stereotyped language that female users use is not only to mention the race Halle but to show her pride toward Halle to the audience.

The positive responses toward hate speech by women and men users in this data showed that 14 users

used stereotyped language in their responses. The stereotyped language that users used in the data above not showing a negative signal, related to Dovidio et al., (2010) stereotyping is not a term for negative thought; it is just a thought or belief about some groups. Stereotyped language can be negative or positive concerning how the language is used. The stereotype that they used responses was not intended to insult the actress but the feature brought up in conversation to support their argument toward hate speech. The term 'black' that the users used to argue with hate speakers correlates with the fact that in the comment section, the hate speaker brought up the race of the actress to insult her due to her skin color being different from the animation.

3. Category of Hate Speech

The category of hate speech in this research taken from 100 users who spread hate in the comment section.

Table 1 The category of hate speech

No.	Categories of Hate Expression	The Number of People	Words
1.	Race	30	Black
2.	Behavior	23	Bad
3.	Physical	40	Ugly, awful, ugly duckling, sid, catfish
4.	Sexual Orientation	1	Transgender
5.	Disability	6	Dyslexic, idiot, freak, weird
6.	Class	3	Slave
7.	Ethnicity	1	African American Girl can be swim and terrible

Only 7 out of 9 categories appear in data research related to the category of hate expression above. There are race, behavior, physical, sexual orientation, disability, class, and ethnicity; the highest category is hate expression of physical.

(12) @CereallASoup55: It's great to see *Sid from Ice Age as Ariel*. Nice to know they found more work for him.

The example in data (12) is taken from the data of the Trailer post-Little Mermaid by Disney. The hater

might feel uncomfortable because the main character of Little Mermaid does not meet his expectations, which should be similar to the animation, but it is not the right thing to body shame on someone. He said that the actress looks like a Sid from the Ice Age, the character he mentioned is *a ground sloth* animal. Comparing a person's appearance with the animal is not the right way to show his disappointment toward Disney's choice and complain about the character of the Little Mermaid.

The top three of the category hate speech in this research are the same as the result of research by Mondal et al., (2018). Mondal et al., (2018) found that Twitter and Whisper share the same result in the top three categories of hate speech: race, behavior, and physical. Referring to the phrase that haters use has the intention of judgment and body shaming. The data also prove that Halle got discrimination against her race. Around 30 users, which white people dominate, discriminate against Halle as black. Following Mondal et al., (2018) research, the highest word that racist people use is 'black people.' People in the data use the term 'black' to refer to the color of the skin tone of Halle. Many people were disappointed by their expectations and spread hate toward Halle under the guise of criticism. Besides that, the behavior aspects that occurred as the third highest category of hate speech in this research focused on labeling the behavior or attitude of Halle based on their perspective. Halle got labeled as a bad person, ruining their expectation of Ariel.

4. The reason of People Spread Hate Speech

This research presented the findings of data that found the hate speech being some people who showed their response after they watched the trailer and poster uploaded by Disney.

(13) @lorenzo1597: *She is a “slave” to the sea. Ugly and very fitting.*

The user in data (26) is one of the examples of people spreading hate speech. Related to the account, he is from Austin, Texas, and has white skin. His responses above might illustrate that he is disappointed in the character of Ariel, who does not have the white skin people have known for a long time from the animation in 1989. He said Halle was an enslaved person in the sea. He used quotation marks only to mark the words of an enslaved person. It might be represented that he meant to say Halle is enslaved. Referring to his statement, he is discriminating against Halle. The word enslaved person that he uses to provoke the audience is that Black people are

enslaved, and he spreads hate toward Halle's race which is not the same as Ariel, who has white skin like him.

The way they negatively conveyed their disappointment is the same as they spread hate toward the actress as a victim. People who spread negative responses not only critique Disney, which they think failed to choose the talented actress, but some indeed did discriminate against the actress like the result. As identified on those accounts, the background of people who spread hate is white people settled in the United States. The findings prove that hate speech occurred in the comment section against Halle focused on the color of Halle's skin tone and appearance. It happened after Disney decided to casted Halle as Ariel in Little Mermaid live-action.

People who complain do labelling Halle negatively, such as ugly, enslaved, and horrible, are presented in the table of category hate speech. Two aspects dominate the spread of hate based on the table of category hate speech and related to the reason for hate speech; race and physical. People tend to call Halle ugly because she does not meet their expectations. Their reaction toward Halle concerned how minority individuals, like Halle, were presented negatively by dominant groups, which are white people. It proved the result of the power of people who spread hate is relevant to the theory of Van Dijk (1995) that people show their power of dominance over minority groups through language use.

Even looking at the aspect of ideology, this research is relevant to the theory by Fowler (1991) that languages represent the ideology of people, which is grouping or naming individuals into specific groups. Through their language in the comment section, people who spread hate in this research have the ideology that their race is superior to the victim. It is proven by their labelling or naming of Halle with bad language.

CONCLUSIONS

After identifying the positive responses of women and men through hate speech, this research explained that women and men have different ways to respond even in positive responses. The language features of women and men that they used has the similarity that both of them do not use all of the features in positive responses. Women users showed that five features occurred in their responses such as hedges, tag questions, empty adjectives, intensifiers, avoiding swearing taboo, and emphatic stress. Women mostly

use empty adjectives in their responses to hate speech. In men, only four of five features occurred in data research, such as directive, using swearing language, compliments, and questions. The feature of using swearing language is the feature that mostly used to respond to hate speech. It can be concluded that men still do not control their emotion and use swearing language even in positive ways.

This research found the stereotyped language that women and men used in positive responses is a perceived category of essentialism. This stereotype focuses on the gender or race of people in a group. They used the term 'black' not to insult Halle's skin tone but to bring up the topic that hates speakers added in their statement. It different with the hate speakers who used the term 'black' negatively to insult Halle due to her different skin with people's expectations based on the animation.

The categories of hate expression in this research were only seven out of nine. Those categories are race, behavior, physical, sexual orientation, disability, class, and ethnicity. In this study, there is no religion category or gender category. The highest category of hate expression is physically around 40 users. The category of sexual orientation and ethnicity share the same number; only one user spread it. The hate speaker in this research focused on the race of Halle as Afro-American, which has differences in color from Ariel. Therefore, they used the category of physically ugly to represent Halle and compared her with other movie characters or animals.

People who spread hate in the comment section of Little Mermaid Movie on Twitter are dominant with white people settled in the United States. They spread hate speech because Disney's decision over the main actress did not meet their expectations. Instead of critiquing the actress positively, the users use bad language to insult the actress in the guise of critique. How people spread hate through language in this study shows that the majority have power over minorities.

SUGGESTIONS

This result of the research could be a reference to improve the reader's knowledge and give insight into the difference between men's and women's language in responses to hate speech on Twitter. It is also expected to help linguistic students to learn about the implications of Critical Discourse Analysis in new contexts like hate speech.

There are some suggestions for further research related to this field study. First, this study focused on how male and female responses toward the hate speech of Little Mermaid on Twitter with Critical Discourse Analysis prove that women are more polite than men. It is suggested that in the future, the aspect of the study might be modified, e.g., how gender responses to mental health are posted on Twitter with Critical Discourse Analysis approach.

Second, the object of the study. Further studies might compare the anon account with the real account of using male-female language, stereotyped language, hate speech toward someone, or something currently happening.

Finally, there are still aspects of the problem that are concerning in the study that still need to be covered. Therefore, the next researcher might use the approaches of Critical Discourse Analysis on other areas not only for racism or discrimination, e.g., inequality of gender that appear on Twitter, articles, or music lyrics.

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