NATURAL LANGUAGE ANALYSIS ON SOCIAL NETWORKS FOR VERBAL ABUSE

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Abstract

Despite the fact that neither of the two mainstream parties claims ownership of such verbal onslaughts, there is not only an obvious pattern but also cooperation between the tweeps of these parties against selected media figures. This is despite the fact that there is a clear pattern. Despite the fact that the pattern may easily be seen, this is still the case. The goal of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to investigate the ways in which discourse is employed to maintain the delicate equilibrium that exists between language and authority. This is the most important issue that the CDA is concerned with. We employ content-based evaluation, which is also known as content-driven analysis in this study to determine the extent to which being verbally harassed on a social network has an impact on a user.

Keywords

Critical Discourse Analysis, Verbal, language, power

1. Introduction

Due to the tremendous advancements that have been made in technology, the English language is now spoken by people whose cultural and linguistic backgrounds are extraordinarily diverse [1]. This is a direct result of the progress that has been made in the field of technology. It is challenging to overstate the impact that the media has had on a variety of aspects of society [2]. Politics receives coverage in the media that is identical to that of any other issue that may be discussed. This is true when compared to coverage of other topics. There are contrasting

points of view regarding the impact that the media has on politics, just as there are regarding any other topic that can possibly be conceived of. According to one school of thought, it is of utmost significance for informing the general public about the stances taken by political parties and for shaping the opinion of the general public [3].

According to one school of thought, the power of a media source to impact public opinion for or against a candidate through its biased reporting [4] increases in proportion to the size of the outlet audience. The avalanche of information and vast volumes of images that are broadcast by the news media [5] forces people to acquire ideas about the political figures that they are exposed to, which can be seen as a form of coercion. Because of this, it has been strongly suggested that discussions regarding media control, structure, and subsidies [6] take place.

2. Social Media

Since national rules on the political content of broadcasts do not, of course, apply to online media, social media is more democratic, free, and liberal than traditional mass media. People from the general public now have a greater opportunity to participate in political discussions alongside journalists and analysts when those talks take place on social media platforms. Cybercrime laws provide some measure of control over social media platforms, although its scope is limited to blasphemy as well as extremely severe criticism of the judicial and military systems.

In spite of this, there is a wealth of information available on each of these topics as well. This is because international law does not apply to people who are not citizens of a particular country, and the nature of social media, which is open and easily accessible, encourages people from all over the world to participate in discursive practices. The reason for this is that international law does not apply to people who are not citizens of social media platforms. The social media departments of political parties receive a substantial amount of funding, which allows them to inundate people news feeds with posts relating to their respective campaigns. Facebook and Twitter are two of the most widely used platforms in this context because of the content they share. In point of fact, things have progressed to the point that they are now a component of the sociopolitical landscape.

3. Social Media Analysis

The vast amounts of information that need to be handled by the program, approaches that are technologically deterministic are particularly well-suited to the medium of social media. This

is because social media platforms need to process large amounts of data. As a result of this, the researcher is unable to understand the function that language serves within the context of the greater social environment. The utilization of these methods makes it straightforward to collect enormous quantities of data from social media networks; however, there is a risk that the material will be severed from the context in which it was initially shared.

The socially oriented approach, in contrast to the technologically determinist ones, is based on the concept that discourse can exist irrespective of the medium, which in this instance refers to the social media platform that can be found on the internet. The focus of this strategy is not so much on the interactions that take place on social media platforms as it is on the manner in which these platforms affect and are influenced by the political and social spheres.

4. Findings

It is quite evident that the two largest political parties are cooperating with one another and engaging in a great deal of information warfare on Twitter in an effort to dominate the social media platform.When it comes to dealing with members of the media, the social media teams of both parties adopt forms of discourse that are disturbingly similar to one another. It would appear that a stronger effort is being made to demonize notable persons in the media in order to discredit them. This is being done in an effort to discredit them. The knowledge that famous personalities in the media had the potential to influence public opinion almost certainly served as the impetus for this adjustment in strategy. This is accomplished not only through the use of direct abuse, but also through the usage of metaphors and neologisms. Activists in politics who don't have a political position or a stake in the process are often free to verbally attack others without fear of getting in trouble because they don't have a political position or a stake in the process. This is because they don't have a political position or a stake in the process.

5. Conclusions

When conducting research in the subject of social media, it is vital to have an understanding that the environment of the internet, and not the real world, will serve as the primary focus of the study. This, however, should be taken with the proviso that the availability of some parts of digitally mediated events may have an effect on our analysis. This is something that should be taken into consideration. Drawing a boundary between the linguistic and the non-linguistic is considered to be fundamentally faulty when viewed from an anthropological point of view. This is due to the fact that studying language needs a more in-depth examination of society as well as the various sociocultural processes.

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