

A Discourse- Analytic Perspective of Hate

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“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”

“To İklim Özüm and Erel Yankı...”

FOREWORD

The concern over ‘hate speech’ has turned into a global issue. It has been an ongoing debate for centuries. Despite the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and diverse legal frameworks, the world has lacked a universal reconciled standard and principles for dealing with ‘hate speech.’ What we have witnessed is a proliferation of hate speeches worldwide. The Internet and other global platforms have lifted the distances, making the delivery of ‘hate speech’ easy and fast.

This volume attempts to address ‘hate speech’ through linguistic pragmatics and discourse analysis, and it offers an overview of ‘hate speech’ and elaborates examples of legal regulations throughout the European Union (EU) countries and beyond addressing the root causes of hatred. As societies’ exposure to hate discourses is based on different motives. We, therefore, provide possible approaches to respond to ‘hate speech’, underlying social roots of the kinds of prejudice that drive ‘hate speech’ which is prevalent in diverse fields such as sports, education, religion, and migration, to name a few. At the end of the study, some recommendations have been offered to contribute to preventing ‘hate speech’ and hate crime(s).

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) was one of the guiding principles in writing this book. Through our work addressing ‘hate speech’ globally, we hope to contribute to increasing general awareness to creating a better and more peaceful world in which to live together.

I am grateful to all the people who have helped with this book. Prof. Dr. Huseyinaga Rzayev, whose expert help and guidance has been invaluable to me throughout the writing of the book.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
ECRI	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance
EU	European Union
FIFA	Federation Internationale de Football Association
FRA	The European Agency for Fundamental Rights
UDHR	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN	United Nations
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OHCHR	The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
PFDK	Turkish Football Disciplinary Committee

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	vi
Abbreviations	vii

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Invisible and Unaddressed Speech	1
The Origin of Hate.....	3
Hate in Our World	5
Theoretical Insights.....	7
Terminology.....	11

CHAPTER 2 THE HIERARCHY OF HATE: THE PYRAMID

Hate Crimes	18
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CHAPTER 3 HATE SPEECH REGULATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Applications from the European Legal Perspective	21
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CHAPTER 4 CHARACTERIZATION OF HATE SPEECH

Gender-Based Hate Speech.....	33
Hate Against Disability / Diseases	33
Hate Against Migrants.....	35
Racist and Xenophobic Hate	38
Hate Speech in the Media.....	42
Hate Speech in the (New) Digital Media.....	43
Hate Speech in the Education.....	47
Hate Speech in Sports	49

Anti-Roma and Greek Hate Crime	52
Anti-Semitism.....	54
Hate Against Anti-Christian	55
Hate Against Anti-Islam.....	56
Concluding Recommendations	61
Endnotes	69
References.....	71

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. The Invisible and Unaddressed Speech

The photo (Fig. 1) below was taken when some refugees were fleeing from police at a holding camp near the town of Roszke, on the Hungary-Serbia border, in September 2015 after about 400 migrants broke through a police line. The Hungarian camerawoman was at the center of international outrage after she was filmed kicking and tripping a young girl and tripping a man running with a child in his arms as they passed her: she puts her leg out to trip him over, continuing to film as she does so.



Figure 1

The video has caused indignation and disbelief all over the world. Shortly after the incident, she was fired by her employer,

the Hungarian nationalist N1TV station, and apologized for her actions. According to Szeged District Court, she was sentenced to three years' probation (Mackintosh, 2017).

The last example related to refugees' fleeing was the war between Russia and Ukraine that broke out while writing the book. Once more, the thorny issue of hate has come into prominence and become necessary to reconsider our current emotions and conscience. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 3 million refugees have fled Ukraine, more than 2 million are displaced inside the country, and millions more may flee if the war continues. Photos and videos of these migrants roaming across Europe have made the news, leading to immense suffering, fear, and heartbreak.

Recently, the rise of 'hate speech' has become a dangerous trend in our society. However, the surging cases of xenophobia, racism, and intolerance-in addition to rising anti-Semitism, anti-Muslim, and anti-Christian hatred, have been all around the world for a long time. With the conventional mainstream media and other forms of communication, social media have been exploited as platforms for provocative rhetoric against minorities, refugees, women, migrants, and any so-called "other" for political gain. Barely a day goes by without multiple media reports related to hate. It is moving into the mainstream; thus, 'hate speech' has become a recognized problem to be addressed at both the national and international levels.

Violence and offenses preceded by hate speech/discourse are motivated by racism, xenophobia, religious intolerance, or bias against disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity. These are all examples of hate crimes. Accordingly, these crimes can affect anyone, any group, and society as a whole. Historically, 'hate speech' is highly controversial, and a concrete shared definition has yet to be agreed upon. Thus, there is still no universally accepted definition for hatred, and it can be misleading considering various fields as it involves a delicate interplay between intended meaning (with all its

implications) and received meaning (with all its interpretations). As a controversial and disputed term, 'hate speech' is defined by United Nations as follows:

Any communication in speech, writing behavior that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language regarding a person or a group based on whom they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, color, descent, gender or other identity factors.¹

From this perspective, this kind of rhetoric, in the sense that how it is expressed, requires more attention and it generates intolerance and can be divisive, and it is a matter of how to detect the existence of "hate motive." It can be noticed in any form of language, particularly as provoking, offensive, derogatory, abusive, pejorative, and aimed at an individual or group of people because of discrepancies such as sex, race, gender, religion. However, it should be noted that such discriminatory and hateful discursive practices, which are not new but have been part of manipulative and persuasive rhetoric for centuries, have accompanied, or laid the foundations for, physical violence, struggles, and wars.

The concepts of such discriminatory and hateful discursive practices are as old as human history. As Vardal (2016: 135) underscores, "The concepts of 'us' and 'others' that have existed since the beginning of people living in communities, on the one hand, provide integrity between individuals, on the other hand, it is innate in people with the existing protection mechanism, alienation from 'others', fear and finally turns into hatred."

1.2. The Origin of Hate

Ataman focuses on the emergence of the hate crime act rather than the emergence of hate crime as a concept and takes the emergence of the hate crime act back to the beginning of humanity. He takes Adam's sons Abel and Cain to kill his brother Abel after making a vow to God after Cain's offer was rejected as the beginning