A Forensic linguistic Approach to interpreting a hate speech case on social media

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Keywords	Abstract
Hate speech, forensic linguistics, lexical, Discourse	Hate speech is defined as speech that involves hate and is meant to have specific consequences, either directly or indirectly. Hate speech is becoming more common as the internet era progresses. Hate speech can be delivered individually or in groups, resulting in heated debates and difficulties in the community. This study aims to explain the types of hate speech on Tiara Marlen on social media. The method use in this research is descriptive qualitative method, data collection techniques in the form of viewing and documentation. The method used in supporting this research is utterances, to determine whether the comments are included into positive or negative category. In this study used were 15 comments as research object.

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INTRODUCTION

Speech is the act of expressing one's ideas or thoughts. Speech is a type of oral communication that is offered by someone for a specific purpose. It's a choice between persuasion, entertainment, and information. Language is required to express ideas or concept. Speech and language are two fields that play role in human communication. Speech and language cannot be separated to each other. In delivering the speech, the language must be considered.

Hate speech is a manifestation of a disdain for the role of words. People are becoming increasingly unconcerned about decent Indonesian. Rather than picking a unifying language, they choose to speak in a variety of languages and despise it. Hate speech is occasionally

used without boundaries, such as between parents and their children or between grandparents and their grandchildren. The right utterance is no longer used by the young and the old, and vice versa. Finally, in communication, ethics and language behavior are no longer employed.

Due to the increased use of online social media web forums such as Facebook, Twitter, and blogging, hate speech on social media has continued to expand both locally and globally. Smart phones and mobile data penetration have accelerated this trend even more locally. Terrorism on a global and local scale has created a critical dilemma for technologists: how to investigate, prosecute, anticipate, and prevent hate speech on social media.

Regarding social media, hate speech is also one of the negative impacts that has been growing lately. Hate speech is a term for saying bad words on some purposes. Hate speech could also reflect violence, not physical violence but verbal violence which tends to represent authority (Baryadi, 2012). Based on the regulation of Kapolri No: SE/6/X/2015 regarding hate speech, what is called hate speech is all acts considering as insulting, defamation of name, blasphemy, unpleasant act, provoking, inciting, or spreading false news.

Culpeper (2011) states that hate speech is a negative attitude towards specific behaviors occurring in specific context, it is designed to attack face, and thereby cause social conflict and disharmony. According to Pranowo (2009), hate speech refers to a person having impolite behavior which is always due to several factors, they are (1) always driven by emotion in his speech, (2) always wants to corner the hearer in his every speech, (3) always has prejudice toward the hearer and (4) always protective of his opinion

In this research, the writer tried to raise the case of hate speech by the artist public figure Tiara Marleen. In her statements she revealed several sentences that had been declared hate speech. One of the sentences written in the social media said; "*Vanesa waktu nikah uda hamil deluan…*". This video containing hate speech was uploaded on social media on February 2022. Since the video was uploaded, many publics have watched it as well as commented with a different sense of language.

The ease of sharing images immediately from a smart phone is one of the factors that has led to the widespread use of social media, especially among young people who enjoy selfies. However, in addition to these advantages, of course there are downsides that are extremely alarming, particularly the volume of spam comments. Social media users have left

comments on a photo they have submitted. There are an increasing number of spams comments on the site of famous artists / people's social media accounts whose more followers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Speech and language are both interconnected. Speech cannot be carried out if language does not exist. McMenamin (2002) mentioned that language is the association of the combination of sounds, words, and sentences to conventional meanings used and understood by a community of speakers. The term language is used in the singular, as though languages were a single unitary phenomenon. Language is the ability to express one's thoughts by means of a set of signs, whether graphical, gestural, acoustic, or even musical, (Dutoit, 1997). However, language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. In everyday life, language also serves equally important social and emotional functions, (Finegan, 2008)

Language, on the other hand, is frequently considered as a vehicle for thought, a method of expression that facilitates communication. The transmission of information from one person to another. In everyday life, language also serves equally important social and emotional functions, (Finegan, 2008). The study of scientific language is called linguistics. According to Lyons (1968) in (McMenamin (2002), scientific means the "investigation (of language) by means of controlled and empirically verifiable observations and with reference to some general theory of language structure"

Technology significantly plays a vital role in communication needs. It creates new and modern media and their characteristics. Starting from the oldest social media such as Bulletin Board System (BBS) that announced meetings and shared information in 1978, then Friendster in 2002 as a growing social network that connected people worldwide virtually. The latest social media is Instagram, created in 2010 by Kevin Systrom dan Mike Krieger (Sartika, 2019), and it has defeated Facebook's popularity.

These platforms can represent real-life in cyber place. Dialogic (two-way) communication is efficiently conducted with social media. As a result, they are the potential to expand human social interaction. However, undoubtedly, they also cause negative impacts on communication issues. One of them is the hate speech phenomenon. According to Myers in Barlian (2021), this communication issue is aggression, defined as physical or verbal actions that hurt others. Hate speech is one of the insulting verbal actions.

Forensic linguistics discuss about the use of language in the field of law, in terms of how the language is used in a judicial process from the examination on the defendant and witnesses done by the police up to the language used by judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel in the courtroom. According to McMenamin (2002: 67) Forensic linguistics is the scientific study of applied to forensic purposes and contexts as new scientific studies in linguistic science, furthermore McMenamin (2002: 67) states "It is a very new area of linguistics vis-à-vis its 2400-year history and is a recent and rapidly growing area of modern applied linguistics".

The classification of areas in forensic linguistics evolves as the field develops. It usually follows existing classifications in the structure and function of language as a basis for cataloging actual and potential subject areas, (McMenamin, 2002). The areas of forensic linguistics are as follows:

1. Auditory Phonetics

    Auditory phonetics is the study of language sounds based on what is heard and interpreted by the human listener, i.e., the aural –perceptual characteristics of speech. The primary areas of auditory research in forensic phonetics are speaker discrimination and identification by victims and witnesses, voice perception, discrimination, imitation, and disguise, and identification of class characteristics of speakers, including first language interference, regional or social accent and dialect, and speaker age.

2. Acoustic Phonetics

    Acoustic phonetics is the study of the physical characteristics of speech sounds as they leave their source (the speaker), move into the air, and gradually dissipate. The acoustic analysis of speech sounds requires laboratory observation with instruments and specialized (but readily available) computer hardware and software. The primary area of acoustic analysis in forensic phonetics is speaker identification, but many studies have also been done to identify class characteristics of speakers, including physical height and weight, regional, social, or language group, voice and accent disguise, effect of intoxication on speech, and technical aspects of speech samples and recordings.

3. Semantics: Interpretation of Expressed Meaning

Semantics is the study of meaning as expressed by words, phrases, sentences, or texts. The focus of semantic analysis in forensic contexts is on the comprehensibility and interpretation of language that is difficult to understand. Some studies combine the semantic and pragmatic approaches to meaning interpretation. Primary areas of research in forensic semantics are the interpretation of words, phrases, sentences, and texts, ambiguity in texts and laws, and interpretation of meaning in spoken discourse, such as reading of rights and police warnings, police interviews, and jury instructions.

4. Discourse and Pragmatics: Interpretation of Inferred Meaning

Analysis of discourse is the study of units of language larger than the sentence, such as narratives and conversations. Discourse in spoken and written language can take many forms, especially in conversations tied to specific social contexts. The social context of discourse is determined by variable factors such as the speaker and hearer, their social roles, their personal or professional relationship, topic, purpose, time and place, etc.

The linguistic aspects scientifically studied in forensic linguistic research focuses on phonetics and phonology in forensic phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics and socio-pragmatics, language styles, discourse analysis, linguistic proficiency, dialectology, language honesty, analysis of language structure and authorship. The scope of concern for forensic linguistics are: (1) language rather from legal documents, (2) language from police and law enforcement, (3) interviews with children and vulnerable witnesses in the legal system, (4) interaction in the courtroom, (5) linguistic evidence and expert testimony in the trial, (6) authorship and plagiarism, and (7) forensic phonetics and speaker identification (Coulthard & Johnson, 2007).

METHOD

This research was designed by using descriptive method. The data of this research were some books and articles related to forensic linguistics. The data were taken oral data in the form of utterances delivered by Tiara Marleen on social media. The utterances were obtained by listening and note-taking methods. The researchers listened and paid close attention to every utterance conveyed by Tiara Marlen. These utterances were then

transcribed and recorded in the data collection table. In collecting the data, library research and documentation was used to obtain the data. Some steps were done in analyzing the data, which is collecting, observing, reading and describing.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The finding and discussion above were considered on discourse context as in the following:

Discourse Context	Tiara Marlen utterances on Social media
Topic Speech	*Kan Vanesa itu waktu nikah itu sudah hamil lima bulan. Mau masuk lima bulan. Uda hamidun (hamil deluan).* *Vanesa itu kan dulunya nikahnya uda hamil jadi gak tau itu anaknya Bibi…apa… anak siapa?* *Kalau secara agama berhak dapat warisan? Ngga kan? (sambil tertawa)*

Analysis of Hate speech on Tiara Marleen utterances on social media

"Kan Vanesa itu waktu nikah itu sudah hamil lima bulan. Mau masuk lima bulan.Uda hamidun (hamil deluan)".

At the time of marriage, Vanessa was five months pregnant. I think it's going to five months. She was pregnant first. In the upload statement, there were several comments containing hate speech, including the following; "*Sudah hamil deluan*"

[Everyone also knows that Vanesa has been marriage when she still pregnant on 3 months, but Vanessa and her husband already give a statement that they had already marriage as a religion before they declared their wedding in Bali]

Lexical semantics

The word expressed by tiara Marleen "*hamidun (hamil deluan) is hamil diluar nikah*, it means that before Vanessa and her husband married, vanessa was pregnant first.

Vanesa itu kan dulunya nikahnya uda hamil jadi gak tau itu anaknya Bibi…apa…anak siapa?

Previously, Vanessa was married and pregnant, so I did not know whose child is? Bibi or whose?

The word expressed by Tiara Marleen "*Jadi gak tau itu anaknya bibi..apa.. anak siapa?*"

The sentence above also contains hatred or contempt from Tiara Marleen against Vanessa. She wants declare that "Gala" is not son of Vanessa and Bibi. This is a phenomenon that she told a negative view for somebody who was dead and still talking about her sins. Gala is "*anak diluar nikah*" are homonyms because they have the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings.

"Kalau secara agama berhak dapat warisan? Nggak kan? (sambil tertawa"

Based on Religiously he has not entitled to inherit? isn't he?

Lexically, the sentence above implies that "Gala is not entitled to inherit from his parent".

Table. 2 Realization of Hate speech on social media

Type of hate speech	Frequency	Percentage
Insulting	10	66,7%
Defamation	-	
Blasphemy	-	
Unpleasant acts	-	
Provocation	3	20%
Incitement	2	13,3%
Distribute	-	-
	15	100%

CONCLUSIONS

The realization of hate speech in the form of insults, defamation, blasphemy, unpleasant deeds, provocation, incitement, and the dissemination of false news can be determined based on the findings of the research and discussion. Meanwhile, based on linguistic evidence, hate speech can take the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even whole sentences.

Speech is deemed provocative/incitement because it has the potential to inspire feelings of hatred or enmity in specific individuals and/or community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group relations. The information is widely disseminated via social media, particularly YouTube, allowing it to be classified as having committed a crime. acts against the law by disseminating information that has the potential to provoke or incite.

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