Disclosure Of The Meaning Of Sentences In A Discourse In The Media On-Line As An Alleged Defamation Case: Forensic Linguistic Studies

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Article Info	Abstract
	This article discusses the meaning contained in words and sentences that allegedly have defamation. This paper also aims to inform the public about using words and sentences to hate speech and defamation. The problem formulation is how each sentence's meaning in a discourse contains libel and hate speech. The method of discussion is descriptive qualitative with the grammatical and lexical-semantic approach. Data collection techniques with documentation methods based on netizen addresses in the comments field allegedly contain hate speech and defamation. Linguistic data, in this case, is analyzed with semantic theory. The analysis results showed that the sentences posted are a unified form of interconnected language, forming a meaning as defamation. The tendency of words and prase to form sentences that turn positive implications into negative implications, due to the influence of the story's importance attached to it means negative.

Introduction

Forensic linguistic studies have been increasingly fluttering since the passing of the Information and Electronic Transactions Act(UU-No.11, 2016). One of his studies related to the Law in defamation and hate speech cases, especially in online media. To understand whether the words and sentences posted are a form of libel or hate speech, forensic linguistics experts can participate and analyze each word and sentence's content. The analysis results are significant to prevent feuds' occurrence of the range of meanings of the netizen sentence. Rules on defamation, hate speech, sedition, and humiliation that has been passed by the government encourage victims to be able to sue in court. The Criminal Code on the criminal act of Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) reads that: Any person who knowingly and without the right to distribute and transmit and make accessible Electronic Information and Electronic Documents that have a content of contempt and defamation and Any Person who knowingly and without the right to disseminate information intended to cause hatred or hostility to specific individuals and groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race, and between groups (SARA) as stipulated in the formulation(UU-No.11, 2016).

Cases of alleged defamation and hate speech are currently high. Such as the cases of Ustad Maher Attualibi and Nahdatul Ulama(Azzahra, 2020), Gus Nur and Nahdatul Ulama(Arifin, 2020), Ikan Asin(Prastiwi, 2019), Prieta Mulyasari and Hospital Services(Ayuwurag, 2010), Iwan Piliang and Members of the House of Representative(Simanjuntak, 2014). Evidence that defamation and hate speech through online media posts violates electronic technology Information laws. Defamation and hate speech can cause legal problems for anyone who doesn't consider the effects of language.

Zainal has conducted several studies related to this research, defamation through Informatics Thegnology in Review of Criminal Law(Zainal, 2016). Review of Hate Speech on Social Media(Ningrum & Chandra, 2019). Criminal Responsibility for Perpetrators of Hate Speech on Social Media(Febriansyah & Purwinarto, 2020). The advice proposed by Ferry et al. is the improvement of the ITE Law, socialization to the community by law enforcement related to education and law enforcement, and the organization itself should be smarter using social media(Rahmat, 2008).

Using appraisal theory in evaluating language found a tendency to use appraisal lexicon with negative attitudes aimed at the afek element, assessment element, and negative appreciation element by the authors. The tendency of the pattern of use of the paraisal lexix of negative positioning or the disposition and disposition of the events it writes(Panggabean & Lestari, 2017).

Unlike previous research, this study analyzes the content of meaning in each sentence in a post on social media(Younes & Alsharqawi, 2020) explicitly to find out the scope of defamation speech and hate speech and insults contained in the discourse in the post on media online(Zahra et al., 2021).

Literature Reviews

Hate Speech is a linguistic phenomenon contrary to language impressionism as an indicator of DJ communication's linguistic intelligence and ethics (Ningrum & Chandra, 2019). Forensic linguistics is sub-disciplinary linguistics that examines linguistics and legal or linguistic cases and is legal(Gibbons & Turell, 2018). Forensic Linguistics and Linguistics language an offshoot of linguistics that analyzes and examines the language used to prove Law's judiciary. Forensic linguistics is the merger of two disciplines, namely Law and forensic science(Heydon, 2019).

Languages spoken by speakers have values and norms in their language(Ibrahim et al., 2020). They said in official forums and non-official meetings or daily life, both oral and written form. Language sorts out the language according to the conditions and considers social norms and values in each pronunciation(Rahmat, 2008).

Forensic linguistic studies include (1) Language in official documents, (2) Law enforcement and police language, (3) courtroom interactions, (4) interview between children and witnesses in the legal system, (5) linguistic evidence and expert witness testimony in courtrooms, (6) author attribution and plagiarization, and (7) forensic phonetic identification of speakers(Coulthard et al., 2010). Forensic linguistics experts have the task of uncovering (1) morphological meaning and phonetic similarity, (2) synthetic complexity in official letters, (3) grammatical lexicon ambiguity, (4) lexical purpose, and (5) pragmatic meaning(Coulthard et al., 2010).

Based on forensic linguistic theory with the lexical-semantic approach and grammatical semantics, lexical meaning and grammatical meaning is the primary importance before the emergence of other substances (Rahmawati & Nurhamidah, 2018). The linguistic purpose and grammatical meaning of analyzing the importance of verbs ' hurt' in the Malay dialect. Grammatical sense is the primary meaning before it appears some other meaning(Schenck, 2020).

Research on the meaning of sentences has been about the linguistic sense. The grammatical purposes of lexical meaning are identifiable meanings of a linguistic unit that does not join other lingual teams (Rahmat, 2008). The distinction of lexical meanings and grammatical meanings based on the objects studied, namely the definitions that exist at the lexicon level and the importance that exists at the grammatical level (morphology and syntax) or also based on the type of semantics, namely lexical semantics and grammatical semantics(Chaer, 1990).

Differences in meaning in language are manifested in symbols, i.e., words, phrase, clauses, sentences, etc.(Chaer & Muliastuti, 2015). According to the conceptual approach, the purpose is an idea, idea, concept, or understanding that exists or inherently attaches to a unit of language or unit of speech that a word or *leksem* can represent because the meaning is a component that exists in the phrase. Communication through online media has now become a new culture for all circles of society. Online media in question are facebook, Watts-Apps, Twitter, Instagram, you-tube, and others. Online media is the most comfortable means of communication connecting individuals and communities. Also, online media has objective physical evidence in every act of communication is positive or negative.

Defamation and hate speech was regulated in the IT Law. Any person who knowingly and without the right to distribute and transmit insults and name-calling content will be subject to sanctions following the IT Law. Hate speech is an act of communication by a group or individual in the provocation, incitement, or insult to another individual or group regarding various aspects such as race, color, ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, and others. Common abuses are also called defamation.

Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative by taking a forensic linguistic approach. The research step is to determine cases of defamation and hate speech and then process the data through forensic linguistic systems using lexical-semantic theory, grammatical semantic techniques to provide linguistic data in the form of documentation techniques from netizen speech on Facebook. Analysis techniques use semantic theory.

Results and Discussion

This paper's linguistic data is analyzed using lexical-semantic and grammatical semantic approaches and appraisal theory(Martin & White, 2005). Appraisal theory relates to linguistic sources where the text is a forum for uncovering, negotiating, and establishing specific inter-subjectivity and ultimately positioning ideology in a broad scope. This theory is more related explicitly to evaluative language, attitudes, and emotions. Semantics is a science that examines the content of meanings in words, sentences, or discourses and the definitions that use them. Lexical semantics and grammatical semantics are semantics that looks at implicature detached from the context of sentences and the description contained in words and sentence contexts. Based on Couthard's theory, linguistic experts are tasked with uncovering linguistic facts that occur in some linguistic cases and alleged defamation cases involving individuals with organizations as data of this research. Data in the form of posts on Facebook as follows: "Hear the news that there are cadres to get a plus, bribe the lecturer with a beautiful woman." Then trigger the appearance of the post to '2' etc. The post data can be seen in figure 1.

Figure 1. Comments on Face-book accounts

Related posts and comments of several Facebook accounts above are:
- Facebook account " 2 "post the post: " Hear the news there are people Kades to get a plus, bribe the lecturer with beautiful women. Extraordinary effort".
- Facebook account " 3 "commented by writing: "That means the girl's perspective vessel is in the vehicle."
- Facebook account " 4 "commented by writing: "Which campus is that, sir?"
- Facebook account " 5 "commented by   writing: " Hahaha... who's sultry."
- Facebook account " 6 " Commenting by writing: "Steady it, bribe K too"
- Facebook account " 7 " Commenting by writing: "*Maddukkelleng Campus.*"

The results of the grammatical semantic and lexical-semantic analysis of the sentences contained in the Facebook post above are as follows: Posting Facebook account "1" namely: "hear the news there are people Kades to get a plus value, bribe the lecturer with beautiful women, extraordinary efforts." The grammatical semantic meaning or meaning of the Facebook account comment "1" is analyzed based on the post's keyword: 'kades person, bribe, beautiful woman, hear the news, plus value.' 'Oknum Kades' grammatically contains two words that mean negative and positive meaning. The negative meaning is in the word 'person,' which means

'unaccountable.' Another meaning of 'person' is a person or anasir with less good meaning. Whereas 'Kades' is a 'noun,' which means a person who has a position, authority, and holds public trust.

When the two words are combined, the name 'oknum Kades' will change its meaning to negative. The definition of 'Oknum Kades' is a person who has a position, authority and holds public trust that cannot be accounted for because it is not good. The linguistic meaning of the word indicates negative and positive implications. *Oknum* means negative, and Kades mean positive. The name *oknum* changes the meaning of the name attached to it. As said, Kades become negative when connected to the word *oknum*. The influence of an inherent expression is a real picture of a concept.

Symbolized by the story, the word's lexical meaning is evident to a language without that word's presence in a sentence context(Chaer, 1990). In contrast to substances that are not new lexical meanings are obvious when in the context of a sentence, or the phrase 'beautiful woman' is an adjective that means negative and positive, depending on the context of the punishment attached to it. If connected to a word that means negative to form a sentence, it turns into a negative meaning. If attached to a sentence means positive, it will turn into a favourable verdict. Examples of positively meaningful sentences: Many beautiful women attend the Faculty of Literature. Faculty of Literature is a positive phrase, so that beautiful women mean positive as well. That beautiful woman was sitting in front of the nightclub. The term beautiful women can change negative connotations because people's perceptions of limited nightclubs contain negative connotations.

The word 'bribe' comes from the main phrase 'bribe,' which means 'key child.' A child's keyword is a tool to unlock. So the word 'bribe' is a tool to open. Another meaning is to give bribes-changes in the importance of connotations from name bribes to negative. As bribery cases grow, there has been a shift in the understanding of the word 'bribery.

The analysis results above into three categories of meanings: Negative implications in the word Kades, a bribe, and beautiful women. A positive substance that turns into a negative sense due to the story attached to Value Plus. The meaning that does not change is 'hear the news.'

The meaning of the word above shows that negative connotation is very dominant in the story posted by Facebook account 1.

- The meaning or meaning of Facebook account comments " 2 " there are two keywords, i.e., 'prospective undergraduate' and 'the girl' described as: 'prospective undergraduate' is a student who completes the final study or a student studying at the first degree.
- The phrase 'the girl' means girl, young woman. 'the girl' can also mean the woman referred to in the post-sentence "1". A second sentence is a form of interaction or communication done in response to the first post-sentence. The results see in a statement sentence that corroborates the post statement '1.'
- The meaning or meaning of the Facebook account comment "3" has the word 'campus.' Campus means a complex or enclosed area that is a collection of university buildings or colleges. According to KBBI, the college's main building (university academy) where all teaching and administrative activities occur. The phrase 'Which Campus' means a complex or enclosed area or university building referred to in both sentences of the above statement.
- The meaning or meaning of the Facebook account comment "4" is the keyword 'who is angry.' The sentence of the question responds to the post-sentence '1'. The ruling of this question can interpret to contain several lexical meanings, namely:
  1. Who gerangan Oknum Kades
  2. Who's a Beautiful Woman
  3. Who is the lecturer.
- The grammatical meaning or meaning of the Facebook account comment "5" states two keywords: *Mantap* and *Sogok.*

According to KKBI, ' Steady is to remain hearted, healthy, strong, unchanging, unwavering. '*Mantap*' is an adjective that means negative and positive, depending on the context of the sentence it is attached to, so when connected to a word that means negative to form a sentence, it turns into a negative meaning. If attached to the importance of a favourable verdict, it will turn into a positive sentence meaning. The word 'steady' attached to the word 'bribe' means a negative sentence was strengthening the existing bribes or bribes.

The word 'Bribe' means the essential child, *Anak Kunci*, is a tool to unlock. So bribe is a tool to open. Another meaning is to give bribes, bribes. In the sentence "Mantap, Sogok," there is an honorific dialect (the use of Bugis Makassar dialect in the Indonesian language structure). An example of using the word or letter "K" in the phrase bribe K means 'bribe,' meaning bribe me. Theory of author attribution and forensic phonetic identification of speakers(Coulthard et al., 2010). The author's attribution to the language's dialect as the speaker's origin and identity. Their ethnic and regional identities can identify speakers.

So the phrase "steady, bribe too" means bribe me too. The addition of the word "also" strengthens the post-sentence "1" there is the phrase "bribe the lecturer." In the post, the sentence can not stand alone as an expression of the author free from other discourses. The ruling in the previous post binds the phrase. The

meaning or meaning of the comment of the Facebook account "1," namely *Maddukelleng* Campus' is the name of the institution, a campus name. If the phrase stands alone, it refers to the name of a campus. Grammatically 'campus' means a complex or enclosed area that is a collection of university buildings or colleges, according to KBBI area of universities' primary building environment (universities, academies) where all teaching and administrative activities take place. The Campus has several elements to qualify as an academic institution, namely lecturers, students, buildings, and employees.

Based on the sentence above analysis, some findings of words that mean favourable to negative meanings, such as beautiful women from positive implications to negative connotations, bribes from positive to harmful purposes, persons are negative meanings that remain in their sense. The alleged content of the sentence's grammatical and lexical meanings contains more harmful substances to fulfil the element as a sentence that can stop hate speech. The dominant-negative meaning in the sentence data shows the phenomenon of language contrary to the concept of language impressionism as an indicator of linguistic intelligence and communication ethics called hate speech(Ningrum & Chandra, 2019).

The word bribe that contains negative meanings can change the importance of the story attached to it. Examples of bribery and lecturers, these elements are met as hate speech, incitement, and contempt. Sedition comes from the word 'incitement' which means to move people's hearts to anger. Incitement sentences can awaken the hearts of the public to hate lecturers allegedly bribed. Contempt for lecturers means degrees, noble jobs, and status insulted by the word bribe. Comes a degree and a position that is offended by the word fix.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis of several sentences in online media as data in this paper found:
- That any grammatical meaning of any word or phrase contains negative connotations and positive implications, words or phrases that build sentences from positively meaningful words can turn into negative stories when the words that follow them mean negative. The change affects the meaning of the sentence as a whole.
- Changes in the meaning of words and phrases depending on the context of the sentences they are attached. If connected to a word that means negative to form a penalty, then the word or phrase turns into a negative meaning. If attached to the importance of the sentence means positive, it will turn into a positive connotation.
- In the case of language, there is a fact in the field that denies the support of other posts related to the next post. Still, the analysis of grammatical and lexical meanings shows a related definition of sentences that support each other.

Suggestions this article is a reference for further development and is expected to help forensic researchers and linguistics experts to improve the study of forensic linguistics-related language.

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