HATE SPEECH IN THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION (PILPRES): FORENSIC LINGUISTIC STUDY

I Ketut Suar Adnyana[1] and Wayan Meter [2]

[1]Dwijendra University
Email: suara6382@gmail.com
[2]PGSD Universitas Terbuka
Email: wayan@ecampus.ut.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The implementation presidential election in 2024 is suspected to violate the constitution. This has caused some people argue that presidential election process was unfair. To express this incident, netizens via the social media TikTok uploaded hate speech against Gibran Rakabuming Raka, President Jokowi, Judge of the Constitutional Court. The public believes that Joko Widodo intervened a lot to win Gibran Rakabuming Raka accompanied Prabowo Subianto in the process of selecting presidential and vice presidential candidates.The hate speech that has been described is in the form of hate speech which can be classified as assertive and directive illocutionary force. The form of locution is in the form of hope, and all the hate speech can be used as evidence of hate speech. This speech is regulated in Laws of the Republic Indonesia. Number 1 Year 2024 about Second Amendment to Law Number 1, Year 2008 Concerning Electronic Information and Transactions on article 27A. Every person intentionally attacks the honor of another person by accusing him of something, with the intention of making the matter known to the public in the form of electronic information and/or electronic documents carried out through an electronic system. as intended in Article 27A shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 4O0,000,000.00 (four hundred million rupiah).

Keywords: hate speech, election, forensic linguistic

1. INTRODUCTION

The presidential election which will be held on April 14 2024 is characterized by tension because the presidential election is suspected to have been carried out with fraud and presidential intervention. The 2024 presidential election will involve three pairs of candidates. Pair 01 with presidential candidate (capres) Anies Baswedan and vice presidential candidate (cawapres) Muhaimin Iskandar, Pair 02 with presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto and cawapres Gibran Rakabuning Raka, and pair 03 with presidential candidate Ganjar Pranowo and cawapres Mahfud M.D. The community is automatically polarized into three parts. Political tensions are increasing ahead of the presidential candidate debate. Narratives aimed at guiding public opinion ahead of the presidential and vice presidential candidate debates. Political issues are built and the tendency is for political issues to be packaged in hate speech. Hate speech was exposed by each pair of pairs number 01, 02 and 03 on social media and on debate programs held by television stations. Hate speech takes the form of 1) Insults 2) Defamation 3) Defamation 4) Unpleasant actions 5) Provoking 6) Inciting 7) Spreading false news. This kind of hate speech is used by each supporter and even the supporters of each presidential candidate and vice presidential candidate to attack each other on social media.

This hate speech needs to be studied from a forensic linguistics perspective. From a forensic linguistics point of view, hate speech that has been produced can be used as evidence in a trial if there is a report to the police as a result of the hate speech. This study purely examines the potential for hate speech to be used as evidence in making a report to the police. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a study of hate speech before, during and after the presidential election. The study carried out was a study from a forensic linguistics perspective.

Linguistics or better known as linguistics is a field of science that specifically uses language as its material for study. According to Chaer (1995) language assessment can be carried out internally or externally. Language assessment can be carried out depending on the context of the purpose of the study, for example related to social, cultural, community, medical, psychological, forensic, etc. Linguistics which is linked to the field of forensics is a new field of science and is included in applied linguistics. Applied linguistics will always be faced with matters that will discuss the legal field. The role of a linguist or language expert will be very important in analyzing data that will be used as evidence in a trial. The data referred to here is of course in the form of language components. Etymologically, the word forensic itself comes from the Latin word forēns(is), which means "relating to the forum or public".

Toolan (2009) defines forensic linguistics as follows: "the study of language-information in legal processes". In another expression, Olsson (2009) says: "forensic linguistics is a science in which linguistic techniques are applied to legal processes to resolve cases and provide a point of view only on evidence." All of these definitions show that there is a close correlation between linguistics and law. So forensic linguistics is the study of language in which the study of language is focused on all language problems in the legal field. Therefore, linguists are really needed to be present in all parts of the field laws relating to language.

This study was conducted to determine: 1) the types of hate speech that existed during the presidential election, 2) the potential of this hate speech as evidence in reporting hate speech to the police from a forensic linguistics perspective.

2.   RESEARCH METODOLOGY

An approach is defined as a basic conceptual framework used as a methodological basis for research in order to answer research problems. The approach used as a basis for research is phenomenological. This paradigm is proposed by German scholars who views humans as human beings. This approach is labelled as phenomenological. Phenomenologists view social reality as something holistic, complex, dynamic, and full of meaning. Research is carried out on natural objects. Natural objects are objects that develop as they are, are not manipulated by researchers, and the presence of researchers does not really influence the dynamics of the object. Reality for phenomenologists is subjective and meaningful. Research that uses this approach considers humans or people as instruments, namely the researchers themselves. To be able to become an instrument, a researcher must equip himself with various concepts, theories and broad insight regarding the phenomena being studied so that the researcher is able to construct social situations clearly and can interpret the social phenomena found (Bungin, 2007: 12).

This approach views that meaning can be captured through an interaction process by prioritizing three premises, namely first, humans act on the basis of the meaning

given to something. Second, the meaning of something is obtained, formed and revised through the process of interaction in everyday life. Third, the meaning of something in action or interaction does not take place mechanically but involves a process of interpretation (Bungin, 2007:12).

Based on this approach, the method used in line with the phenomenological approach is the qualitative method. The object of this study is hate speech on social media (Tiktok) related to the 2024 presidential election. Hate speech is analyzed using a forensic linguistic perspective. The data collected was then analyzed based on speech act theory. With theory, hate speech can be analyzed and the meaning of the speech can be interpreted. Steps to analyze hate speech data:

1. Determine words, phrases or sentences that contain hate speech: Hate speech in the form of words, phrases and sentences is codified into locutionary speech acts.

2. Examination of context and implicit meaning: It is important to examine the context surrounding hate speech texts to understand their implicit meaning. This involves research into the social, political, and cultural background in which the text produced, as well as how certain meanings are conveyed implicitly or explicitly. Analysis of the context and meaning of the utterance is carried out by determining the illocutionary force of the utterance.

3. Sentiment and opinion analysis: Using sentiment analysis techniques can help identify opinions or feelings containing in the text, whether they are positive, negative or neutral. Hate speech tends to have strong negative sentiments towards certain groups. Sentiment and opinion analysis can be analyzed based on the effects of the hate speech produced (perlocution of the speech).

3. RELATED RESEARCH/LITERATUR REVIEW

3.1 Hate Speech

Hate speech refers to the use of language or expressions that attack or demean certain groups based on characteristics such as race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or gender. This may include the use of derogatory language, negative stereotypes, or rhetoric that incites hatred and discrimination against the group. Hate speech not only harms the targeted individual or group, but can also create an atmosphere that is deadly to diversity and tolerance in society. This often constitutes a violation of human rights and can have psychological, social and even physical damaging impacts.

Brison (2013: 2332) defines hate speech as slanderous speech, based on certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, gender and sexual orientation. Hate speech is an act of communication carried out by certain individuals or groups in the form of provocation, incitement, insults, blasphemy, defamation, as well as the spread of hoax in aspects such as race, skin color, gender, ethnicity, physical disability, orientation. sexual, citizenship, religion, etc.

3.2 Linguistic Forensics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language as a human activity. It is concerned with both the structure of language and the ways in which it functions in different settings. There are many fields in linguistics and one increasingly prominent area of applied research is forensic linguistics. This field has developed from a research-based understanding of language. Forensic linguistics involves the application of scientific knowledge to language in the context of criminal and civil law.

Forensic linguists have an interest in understanding the language of the written law, its complexity and its origin, as well as the use of language in forensic procedures They also study the judicial process from point of arrest, and through the interview, charge, trial and sentencing stages. For example, linguists are interested in the language of police interviews with witnesses and suspects, and in the language of lawyers and witnesses in cross-examination (AHRC, 2009).

3.3 Speech Act Theory

The speech act theory was introduced by Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin in *How to Do Things With Words* and further developed by American philosopher J.R. Searle. It considers the degree to which utterances are said to perform locutionary, illocutionary acts, and/or perlocutionary acts. Austin (1962-94) says that the utterance of certain noises, certain words construction. In other words, a locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In a simple way, locutionary act is the meaning of what a speaker say, for example in the utterance " I'd like to order a cup of coffee", the locutionary act is the speaker wants to order a cup of coffee.

Illocutionary acts are characteristically performed in the utterence of sounds or making of marks. According J.Searle (1969-42), Illocutionary act is also known as illocutionary force. The important point of illocutionary act is force. Illocutionary act carried out by a speaker making an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. Illocutions are acts defined by social conventions, acts such as requesting, giving help, expressing dislike, guessing, showing confuse, expressing angry, disbeliving, asserting, giving clarification, refusing, showing curiosity, showing bored, showing worried, suggesting, admitting, and commanding. To make the illocutionary act easier to understand. In the utterance "I'm very grateful to you for all you have done for me", it performs the illocutionary of thanking. Perlocutionary Act. Perlocutionary act (or just simply perlocution) carried out by a speaker making an utterance is the act of causing a certain effect on the hearer and others. Austin (1962-103) says that it is important to make a distinction between illocutionary and perlocutionary act because both of these speech acts are considered to do thing. Basically, an illocutionary act is a linguistic act performed in uttering certain word in a given context, while a perlocutionary act is a non-linguistic act performed a consequence of performing the locutionary and illocutionary acts. To make the explanation above easier to understand, the writer gives an example. If I say "There is a hornet in your left ear", the illocutionary act is to warn you that there is a hornet in your left ear. While the perlocutionary act is the hearer's reaction after hearing my utterance. It may cause the hearer panic, scream, and scratch wildly at your ear. Causing these emotions and actions of yours is the perlocution of my utterance, or the perlocutionary act perform by making that utterance.

Searle improves on Austin's Speech Act theory by distinguishing between two types of speech acts: Direct and Indirect Speech Acts. Searle (1969) categorizes the illocutionary act into five classes:

1. Assertives: Assertives are speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed, for example stating (stating), suggesting (suggesting), boasting (boasting), complaining (complaining) and claiming (claiming) (Searle in Rahardi, 2019: 36).

2. Directives: Directives are speech acts that are intended by the speaker to influence the speech partner to take action, for example ordering, commanding, requesting, advising and recommending (Searle in Rahardi, 2019: 36).

3. Expressives: Expressives are speech acts that function to express or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation, for example thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising.), and condolences (condoling) (Searle in Rahardi, 2019: 36).

4. Commissives: Commissives are speech acts that function to express promises or offers, for example promising, vowing and offering something (Searle in Rahardi, 2019: 36).

5. Declarations: Declarations are speech acts that connect the content of speech with reality, for example resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, appointing, excommunicating, and punish (sentencing) (Searle in Rahardi, 2019: 36).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data on hate speech before, during and after the 2024 presidential election as shown below.

Data 01:

After the 2024 elections were completed, Gibran Rakabuming Raka wanted to hold communication with the General Chair of Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) (Mega Wati Soekarno Putri) but Gibran stated that his intention was prohibited. This was commented on by a netizen. The comments are as in the following image.

Analysis of Speech Act Theory

No.	Speech Act Theory		
	Locution	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary
1.	Woi anak haram konstitusi 'Wow, illegitimate child of the constitution.'	Assertive	Hopefullnes: Gibran realized that he had become vice presidential candidate in violation of the constitution.
2.	Kalau ngomong itu pakai otak. Jangan pakai dengkul. 'When you are talking, you use your brain. Don't use your knees'	Directive	Hopefullnes: Gribran uses his brain when he speaks, not his knees.

"Wow, illegitimate child of the constitution. When you are talking, you use your brain. Don't use your knees. ……"

Gibran is an illegitimate child of the constitution because Gibran Rakabuming Raka's candidacy caused political uproar because his candidacy was considered a violation of the constitution. The announcement of Gibran's candidacy came a week after the Constitutional Court amended the election law which initially set the minimum age limit at 40 years, so that anyone below that age could still be nominated as long as they had previously served as a regional head or member of the legislature. The public believes that this nomination was due to the intervention of President Joko Widodo, who is the father of Gibran Raka Buming Raka. This decision caused controversy. There was a lot of public condemnation of this decision on social media so that Gibran was called an illegitimate child of the constitution because his candidacy violated the law due to the intervention of President Jokowi and the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court.

This speech includes hate speech in the form of insults towards Gibran Rakabuming Raka. This can be used as evidence of hate speech. This speech is regulated in Laws of the Republic Indonesia

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Data 02.

No.	Speech Act Theory		
	Locution	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary
1.	Katanya generasi emas, faktanya cuma anak emas. 'They say the Golden Generation, in fact the Golden Children'	Assertive (reminding))	Hopefullnes: President Joko Widodo must be consistent in carrying out his program to achieve a golden generation in 2045 without violating the constitution for the benefit of his son (Gibran).

In 2045 Indonesia will celebrate 100 years of independence. At that time, Indonesia will be developed and strong nation. Taking advantage of the demographic bonus which will reach its peak in 2030. However, this demographic bonus can only be achieved if we prepare Indonesian human resources that have good quality, competitive and free from stunting. The government has implemented various programs to achieve a Golden Indonesia (Indonesia emas). This program was used as a joke because of the controversy related to the nomination of Gibran Rakabuming Raka as vice presidential candidate for the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election paired with Prabowo Subianto. This is a form of satire aimed at President Joko Widodo.

"They say the Golden Generation, in fact the Golden Children." This sentence is a form of criticism towards President Joko Widodo. Netizens implicitly conveyed that how could a golden eneration be achieved while President Joko Widodo prioritized his son to be candidate vice president. Netizen accuse Joko Widodo intervened in the process of determining candidate of vice president.

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Data 03

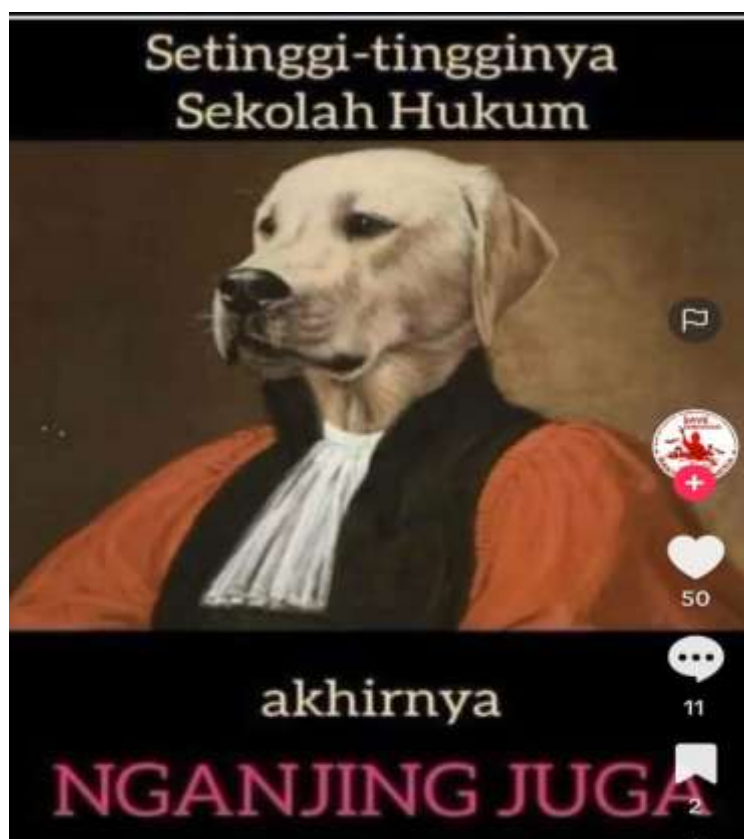| No.	Speech Act Theory		
	Locution	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary
1.	Air mineral lebih berguna daripada Airlangga 'Mineral water is more useful than Airlangga'	Assertive (stating)	Hopefullnes: Airlangga was more careful in making statements comparing Sutan Sjahrir with Gibran. Gibran cannot be compared with Sutan Sjarir

Airlangga Hartarto as general chairman of the Golkar party gave arguments regarding the nomination of Gibran Rakabuming Raka as vice presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto. Airlangga commented that Gibran was exactly like Sutan Sjahrir. The argument presented by Airlangga was that Gibran's candidacy in terms of age had no problem. Airlangga stated that Gibran was exactly like Sutan Sjahrir.

Based on several sources, Sutan Sjahrir, at the age of 36, was already Prime Minister of Indonesia. At a young age, Sutan Sjahrir's role was very important in Indonesian politics.

With this, it is possible that Airlangga Hartato compared Gibran with Sutan Sjahrir. Airlangga's statement implicitly means that there is nothing wrong with Gibran's candidacy in terms of age. Airlangga's statement received comments from Rocky Gerung. Rocky Gerung said Gibran hasn't done anything yet. Gibran leads the Mayor of Solo and becoming Mayor of Solo is easier than leading BEM UI and UGM because the process is more complicated. Gibran cannot be compared with Sutan Sjahrir. The fault is not with Gibran but the fault with Airlangga. He is unable to see that our history is the history of the mind, not the history of the constitution. So that's why mineral water is more useful than Airlangga.

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Data 04

No.	Speech Act Theory		
	Locution	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary
1.	Setinggi-tingginya sekolah hukum akhirnya nganjing juga , It's useless to study law at the highest level and finally follow the need the authorities	Assertive (claiming)	The statement in the locution is a hope that the legal knowledge that has been studied will be implemented to fight for justice, not for profit Joko Widodo's family.

The Constitutional Court (MK) rejected the request the results of the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Election (Pilpres) dispute proposed by Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar (01) and Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud M.D. (02). It is suspected that the 2024 presidential election will not be held honestly and fairly due to the intervention of President Joko Widodo.

The hopes of supporters of 01 and 03, the results of the presidential election dispute were granted but the MK rejected lawsuits 01 and 02. As a result of this

decision, one netizen was disappointed with the MK's decision. His disappointment was expressed by making the sarcasm "As high as I went through law school, I ended up sucking it." This was addressed to the judges at the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court judges who decide the 2024 presidential election dispute cases have doctoral and professor qualifications, but such qualifications do not guarantee that they will decide presidential election disputes with high integrity. Netizens suspect that the Constitutional Court's decision was due to government intervention. It was said that the judge "finally gave a shit" which means that the Constitutional Court judge complied with what the government wanted. Dogs have the connotation of obedient pet.

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5.   CONCLUSION

The hate speech that has been described is in the form of hate speech which can be classified as assertive and directive illocutionary force. The form of locution is in the form of hope, and all the hate speech can be used as evidence of hate speech. This speech is regulated in Laws of the Republic Indonesia. Number 1 Year 2024 about Second Amendment to Law Number 1, Year 2008 Concerning Electronic Information and Transactions on article 27A. Every person intentionally attacks the honor of another person by accusing him of something, with the intention of making the matter known to the public in the form of electronic information and/or electronic documents carried out through an electronic system. as intended in Article 27A shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 4O0,000,000.00 (four hundred million rupiah).

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