

Nitizen Hate Speech on Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram Account: A Forensic Linguistic Study



Latanza Rahma¹, Teguh Setiawan², Ari Kusmiatun³

^{1,2,3}Yogyakarta State University & Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT: This research examines netizen hate speech on Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram account, which is analyzed using forensic linguistic studies. This research procedure produces descriptive data describing hate speech on Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram column. The formulation of the phenomenon that occurs uses a descriptive approach to find out the language violations of netizens related to hate speech, which can become legal offenses. This research uses a forensic linguistic theoretical approach, focusing on pragmatic theory, because it is in the form of speech. Based on the nature and form of the data, as well as the objectives to be achieved, this research is descriptive qualitative. This type of research is library research. The research data comes from the comment section of Kaesang Pangarep's personal Instagram account. The object of this research is the hate speech of Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram column. This study found illocutionary speech acts in the hate speech against Kaesang Pangarep on Instagram. The illocutionary speech acts that appear in this study are commissive and expressive speech acts. The most dominant speech act is expressive illocutionary speech act. Of the 10 data analyzed, all of them contain expressive speech acts, and 1 data contains commissive and expressive speech acts. The utterances that appear in the comments are in the form of criticism and satire. The comments that appear express netizens' anger toward Kaesang Pangarep and his family for practicing nepotism and violating ethical values in Indonesia.

KEYWORDS: Hate speech, netizens, forensic linguistics, pragmatics, Instagram.

I. INTRODUCTION

The context of using language as a means of communication is related to various activities of using language in everyday life. The use of linguistic elements of meaning is rigidly linked to the medium used. Ferdinand de Saussure introduced the concepts of *langue* (language) and *parole* (pronunciation) in French. *Langue* (language) is a standardized system that can be analyzed separately from its use in everyday life, while *parole* (pronunciation) is the actual use of a language to achieve a purpose (Littlejohn & Foss, 2008: 156).

Language as a means of communication consists of various forms such as oral and written. In this modern era, the use of technology is growing very rapidly in various fields. The use of social media is a means of communication to disseminate news and information to the general public (Maharani et al., 2023). People use mass media to find various information through the Internet. It is not uncommon for social media users from different circles, whether public figures or even the general public, to use it as a medium to channel their emotions until they are caught in a legal case for committing hate speech.

According to the Indonesian Association of Internet Service Providers (APJII), more than 143 million Indonesians were connected to the Internet in 2017. As many as 87.13% of internet users own and use social media. Experts predict that Indonesia will become the country with the most active and largest social media users in the world (Sudana & Kurniawan, 2018). The emergence of various challenges in social media, one of which is that social media users (netizens) often express opinions and information obtained in an unwise manner (Sugiarto & Qurratulaini, 2020).

The act of verbal offense or speech committed by someone can be investigated using linguistic studies (Af'al, 2022). Forensic linguistics can be interpreted as a study of language whose application is for matters related to forensic interests and legal statements (McMenamin, 2002). The aspects and fields that make up forensic linguistics are still debated today. This includes discussions about the types of texts used, approaches, linguistic elements that can be claimed as positive legal evidence in court proceedings, and so on (Ardianto, 2022). Forensic linguistics belongs to a subfield of linguistics that is specifically related to institutional and professional interactions in a legal context (Coulthard & Johnson, 2011). The view of forensic linguistics has also

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made an important contribution to the criminal justice system (Ali, 2020). This is also expressed by Mahsun in his book *Forensic Linguistics* that scientific or scientific studies of language are needed to solve forensic problems (Mahsun, 2018).

Hate speech is a form of speech that has indirect and direct intentions in inciting, provoking, defamation, insults, blasphemy, spreading false news directed at certain individuals or parties (Febriyanti dalam Af'al, 2022). Hate speech is a form of speech that has indirect and direct intentions in inciting, provoking, defamation, insults, blasphemy, spreading false news directed at certain individuals or parties (Furqan et al., 2022). It is not uncommon for social media users to misuse social media, even many public figures do it as a means of forgetting emotions or even including people who are caught in legal cases related to hate speech (Eka & Yasa, 2023). Cases related to hate speech will occur more during the momentum ahead of the power struggle (Eka & Yasa, 2023).

A person's status or upload on social media has a legal impact if there are parties who feel aggrieved or the upload (Canty et al., 2024). The rampant use of social media with various utterances containing negative ideas such as insults, provocations is the background for the emergence of the Undang Undang ITE (Herdiana et al., 2023). One of the articles that regulates is through Pasal 27 ayat (3) juncto Pasal 45 ayat (1) UU RI No.9/2016 tentang Pembatasan UU nomor 11 tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (ITE) (Pratama et al., 2023). The regulation explains that hate speech includes all forms of activities carried out with the element of intent to insult and defame, so that it can damage a person's honor (Zena, 2022).

The linguistic perspective views that when someone uploads a post or speech on social media, it can be categorized as an action (Austin, 1962). Because speech or upload is included in an action, it can become a legal offense if the related party feels humiliated or defamed by the action (Syahid et al., 2022). The relationship between language and law is seen in terms of its function. The function of language in law is to interpret all aspects of language used in the legal process (Pangestuti, 2022). Klerk also argues that language can be a fundamental basis in the legal process (Klerk, 2015).

Pragmatically speaking is a speech act. Various kinds of speech acts are used in a conversation. Speech acts must be adjusted to the speech situation (Dakiroh, 2017). Chaer argues that speech acts are individual symptoms that are psychological in nature and their continuity is determined by the language skills possessed by speakers in dealing with certain problems. Speech acts are part of pragmatics (Chaer, Abdul, & Agustin Leonie, 2004). Speech acts are an analysis of pragmatics, meaning one branch of linguistics that examines language from the aspect of its actual use (Wiranty, 2015). Pragmatics itself also studies the meaning of speech. Pragmatics is a study of language that studies the relationship between language and context (Levinson dalam Fauzi et al., 2017).

Illocutionary speech act is an act of doing something with a specific purpose and function in the actual speech activity (Kunjana, 2007). Illocutionary speech act is what the speaker wants to achieve when saying something and can be an act of stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, commanding, requesting, and so on (Stambo & Ramadhan, 2019). The forms of illocutionary speech acts are grouped into five, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative speech acts (Searle, 1969).

The current media is in a condition that continues to develop and change with the times, the power of globalization such as the development of the Internet provides a wide open public space for everyone to communicate and even criticize various developing issues. The freedom of citizens to express their opinions has been regulated by law, as well as the rules of limitation regarding language violations in expressing opinions. The speech of netizens through the comments section can become a language crime if it reaches hate speech, which can then become a legal crime. This language crime is easily done, either directly or indirectly, which means that this language crime is done with or without intention. This research was conducted because of the lack of public knowledge about forensic linguistics, resulting in various hate speech committed by the public in social media comment columns.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research entitled "Nitizen Hate Speech on Kaesang Pangarep Instagram Account: A Forensic Linguistic Study" is a qualitative research. This research examines netizen hate speech on Kaesang Pangarep's account, which is analyzed using forensic linguistic studies. Leech's theoretical framework classifies forms of illocutionary speech acts consisting of five categories including assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Artati et al., 2017). This study uses a qualitative descriptive methodology that follows the guidelines for data collection and analysis (Creswell, 2017). Moleong (2017) also stated that descriptive research aims to describe phenomena in their natural context. This method allows researchers to explore and understand the context in a comprehensive and in-depth way.

The procedure in this study produces descriptive data, which describes hate speech on Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram column. The formulation of phenomena that occur uses a descriptive approach to find violations of netizen language related to hate speech, which can become legal offenses. In this research, the forensic linguistics theoretical approach focuses on pragmatics theory.

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Based on the nature and form of data, as well as the objectives to be achieved in the research focus, this research is descriptive qualitative. While this type of research is library research or what is commonly referred to as literature research. Literature review or literature research in this study aims to review or examine ideas, knowledge, or findings contained in the body of academically oriented literature and formulate theoretical and methodological contributions to research on forensic linguistic analysis of hate speech.

The descriptive qualitative nature is in accordance with the nature and form of the data and the objectives to be achieved in the research focus (Moleong, 2017). This type of research is library research or literature review. Library research in this study is a review or review of ideas, knowledge, or theoretical and methodological research on hate speech. The data of this research comes from the comment column of Kaesang Pangarep's personal Instagram account. The research topic is hate speech on Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram column.

The data collection process was carried out through the following steps. First, netizen comments on Kaesang Pangarep's account posts were read carefully. During the reading process, a critical, thorough, and attentive approach was taken to gain an in-depth understanding of the meaning of each netizen's utterance. Second, the data was collected, then the researcher recorded the utterances that contained hate speech. The researcher then uses a special categorization system to classify the forms of illocutionary speech acts in comments containing hate speech. Finally, each identified speech act form is explained in detail based on the available data.

The data analysis process was conducted through the following steps. First, the researcher conducted an in-depth reading of the novel to thoroughly understand the entire data source and selected and marked the comments of citizens in Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram account. Second, systematically classify all data based on the predetermined research focus, which includes the forms of illocutionary speech acts that appear, including assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Then, the hate speech in the comment is identified and adjusted to the applicable laws and regulations that can ensnare the hate speech.

Data analysis was conducted simultaneously with data collection. This process focused on collecting and analyzing data related to hate speech by citizens against Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram account. This research uses Miles, Huberman, and Saldana's (2020) qualitative data analysis technique, which includes steps such as data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. This process involves grouping data based on the research focus as well as the concept of comparative literature. The final process involves drawing conclusions based on the analysis conducted (Siswanto, 2005). This research was tested for data validity using two methods. The first step was to read and examine the research sources repeatedly to gain a deep understanding of the meaning. In this process, references relevant to this research were reviewed to strengthen understanding. The next step was to consult with colleagues who are experts in the field of forensic linguistics to discuss and exchange ideas about the issues that are the topic of this research.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The forms of illocutionary speech acts are divided into five, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and (Amalia et al., 2022). Commissive speech acts are binding on people who commit to do something to carry out what they say. For example, offering, promising, swearing. Then, declarative speech acts are carried out by speakers with the aim of creating new things (states, conditions, etc.). For example, deciding, validate, cancel, prohibit, allow, grant, classify, forgive, apologize. Hate speech in forensic linguistics is associated with the context of speech in the scope of pragmatics and ayat (2) Pasal 28 in the scope of law. Then it can also be associated with the Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (UU ITE) for committing hate speech through social media. Based on the form of illocutionary speech acts in this study, taken from the comment column on Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram, there are two forms of speech acts, namely commissive and expressive speech acts.

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The results of the research conducted, found various comments from netizens included in illocutionary speech acts containing hate speech to the Chairman General of the Ketua Umum Partai Solidaritas Indonesia (PSI) as well as President Joko Widodo's son, Kaesang Pangarep on Instagram. The comment section of Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram account's latest photo upload was crowded by netizens because of the latest news about the putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 23 P/HUM/2024.

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Mahkamah Agung has changed the age calculation of regional head candidates from what was originally done by the KPU. It is also related to the dynamics of the February 14 presidential general election, which became the highlight of netizens who made many assumptions about nepotism committed by the president's family. The type of illocutionary speech act found is expressive speech. Expressive speech is found in this research. Making an utterance by reflecting a psychological statement becomes the function of expressive speech. The data containing expressive speech acts have words that show an expression of negative feelings and insults that use swear words.

Perpetrators of hate speech committed by netizens on Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram may be subject to various articles in Indonesia's criminal code. The following are articles that can ensnare perpetrators of hate speech if the party who receives the treatment is not satisfied and reports it to the authorities. Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP):

1. Pasal 156 : Threatens imprisonment for anyone who publicly expresses hostility or hatred towards certain groups.
2. Pasal 310 dan 311: Regulates defamation and insult that can be imposed on perpetrators of hate speech (Karo, 2023).
Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (UU ITE):
 1. Prohibits the dissemination of information that creates hatred or enmity based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA), with a maximum prison sentence of six years and/or a maximum fine of Rp1 billion.
 2. Pasal 45 ayat (2) : Provides penalties for violators Pasal 29 ayat (2) with a maximum prison sentence of six years and/or a fine (Karo, 2023).

The next rule is Surat Edaran Kapolri No. SE/06/X/2015, which categorizes several actions as hate speech, including insult, defamation, blasphemy, provocation, incitement, and spreading false news. (Karo, 2023).

This study discusses netizen hate speech on Kaesang Pangarep's Instagram account, which was analyzed using forensic linguistic studies. The analysis conducted in this study shows netizen comments that fall into the category of hate speech posted on Kaesang Pangarep's personal Instagram account. This research finds data that describes the problem clearly and in detail.

Data (1)

Remark: *"Apapun makanannya minumnya tetep Ludah sendiri"* Context: spoken by @rcksnnn to @kaesangp

The above utterance is an expressive illocution that contains hate speech because it clearly expresses feelings toward Kaesang in terms of negative evaluation and insinuation. The utterance shows a negative evaluation of Kaesang with the metaphorical language or simile "ludah sendiri". The metaphor is used to convey the message that one must face the consequences of decisions or actions taken without relying on the support or help of others. This speech contains sarcasm about Kaesang's behavior or attitude that seems selfish, disrespectful, and dependent on others.

Data (2)

Remark: *"Emangnya Masih Jaman Minta Proyek Sama Orang Tua Yang Di Pemerintahan? Dasar NDESSOOH"*

Context: spoken by @ihsanazis001 to @kaesangp

The above statement is an expressive illocutionary form because it expresses dissatisfaction or disapproval of others who ask for projects (jobs) from parents who serve in the government. Hate speech appears because it clearly expresses feelings toward Kaesang, which has a demeaning and insulting meaning. The phrase "Emangnya Masih Jaman" shows disapproval of the practice with a rhetorical tone. The words "Dasar NDESSOOH" clearly indicate an insulting or demeaning attitude toward people who are labeled as practicing nepotism by taking advantage of powerful parents. The phrase is considered a form of expression of hatred or verbal abuse towards certain individuals or groups.

Data (3)

Remark: *"1 anak 1 rumah mana zamaaan, 1 anak 1 wilayah dong biar gak ndeso"*

Context: spoken by @artianangeliza_ to @kaesangp

The above utterance is an expressive illocution that contains disagreement or astonishment, demeaning, insulting, and giving advice. The utterance "mana zamaaan" shows disapproval or amazement at the reality that shows about one child per region. This shows the subjective attitude of the speaker that this reality is not in accordance with the rules or is irrelevant in the current context, especially in a democratic country where people are free to express their opinions. The phrase "1 anak 1 wilayah dong biar gak ndeso" indicates that the speaker not only criticizes the reality that occurs, but also suggests an alternative that he thinks is better, which means satire not to do what is often called a political dynasty. The use of the word "ndeso" can be considered demeaning or insulting. This speech contains a subjective evaluation of public policy by expressing the view that the 1 child 1 region policy does not reflect values or practices that are considered correct or in accordance with the rules that apply in Indonesia.

Data (4)

Remark: *"Ga bisa apa2. Isi otak kopong melompong, tiba2 jadi wakil gubernur. Keren banget keluarga idaman"*

Context: spoken by @basura_india to @kaesangp

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The above utterance is an expressive illocutionary form of speech that contains insults, degradation, humiliation, negative judgment, and criticism. The utterance "Ga bisa apa2. Isi otak kopong melompong" contains a clear insult to the intelligence and brain capacity of someone who suddenly becomes the deputy governor. The use of the phrase "isi otak kopong melompong" directly demeans and insults both intellectual and individual competence. The above speech also expresses a very negative evaluation of the individual. He is seen as not having the qualifications or abilities to hold an important political position such as deputy governor. The speech contains an element of contrast that adds to its expressive power. After the harsh criticism, the speaker ironically praises with the phrase "Keren banget keluarga idaman," showing a cynical or less than wholehearted attitude toward the status the individual possesses.

Data (5)

Remark: *"Rakyatnya diperas habis" an dgn naikin pajak, UKT dinaikan... eh hh anaknya dikasih jabatan dg merubah aturan UU... Hancur negara ini, bisa gk sih nihh satu keluarga suruh pindah aja kemana ke"*

Context: spoken by @leomart.id to @kaesangp

The above utterance is an expressive illocution that contains hate speech because it clearly expresses anger, dissatisfaction, negative evaluation, condemnation, and disappointment. The utterance "Rakyatnya diperas habis" shows an expression of anger and dissatisfaction with government policies that harm the people by increasing tuition fees (UKT) and taxes. This shows a negative evaluation of economic and educational policies that are seen as burdening the little people. The statement "ehhh anaknya dikasih jabatan dg merubah aturan UU" expresses criticism of the practice of nepotism and abuse of power within the government. Expresses dissatisfaction with the transparency and fairness in the granting of positions. Policy changes are not in accordance with fair procedures. The statement "Hancur negara ini, bisa gk sih nihh satu keluarga suruh pindah aja kemana ke" implies a high level of disappointment with the state of the country, which is considered bad because of the consequences of nepotistic policies and practices. An expression of a strong desire to see a change for the better. The above speech expresses deep disappointment and dissatisfaction with public policies and governance that are considered unfair and detrimental to society.

Data (6)

Remark: *"MK: mahkamah kakak MA: mahkamah adik"*

Context: spoken by @monicaahell to @kaesangp

The above utterance is an expressive illocution containing sarcasm and criticism. The utterance "Selamat mas atas lantikan nya sebagai wakil gubernur Jakarta" shows that the speaker did not actually congratulate him sincerely according to the actual meaning. Instead, the speech is interpreted as an insinuation or mockery of Kaesang. It emphasizes that the inauguration was the result of a family relationship (nepotism), not in accordance with actual qualifications. This speech reflects a negative assessment of the political process or appointment to public office, which is seen as unfair or non-transparent.

Data (7)

Remark: *"Bu iriana, jan ethes, sedah mira pada mau nyalon juga ga mas? Info biar peraturannya mulai di revisi dari sekarang. Pokonya negara ini jadi milik pribadi keluarga kalian deh. Atur aja sesuka udel klen kami nonton aja."*

Context: spoken by @durangorantokan to @kaesangp

The above utterance is an expressive illocution containing sarcasm and criticism. The utterance "Bu Iriana, jan ethes, sedah mira pada mau nyalon juga ga mas?" shows criticism of the president's family, which is considered to monopolize or control political power, often referred to as a political dynasty. This reflects dissatisfaction with political practices that involve members of the president's family in political candidacy. The statement "Atur aja sesuka udel klen kami nonton aja" shows the belief that the president's family uses the power it has only to regulate policies and regulations according to its personal wishes without seeing the broader public interest.

Data (8)

Remark: *"Mba, kalau babymu udah lahir jangan lupa langsung daftarin jadi mentri atau minimal jadi wakilgubernur yo."*

Context: spoken by @durangorantokan to @kaesangp

The above statement is an expressive illocution that contains innuendo, criticism, and ridicule. It expresses sarcasm toward Kaesang and his family by referring to the possibility of nepotism in public appointments. The use of words such as "jangan lupa langsung daftarin jadi mentri atau minimal jadi wakilgubernur" shows a negative and cynical assessment of political practices involving members of the president's family, especially in the current context, Kaesang. This speech also shows an expression of irony or ridicule towards political practices that are considered unfair or non-transparent. Public positions are considered only as a result of family relations rather than competence in accordance with qualifications.

Data (9)

Remark: *"Bayi lain lahiran nangis. Bayinya dia lahiran ketawa, gimana nggak udah disiapin jabatan sedari dini. Nggak khawatir jadi pengangguran."*

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Context: spoken by @linnda_17 to @kaesangp

The above utterance is an expressive illocution that contains negative evaluation, sarcasm, and irony. This speech shows a negative evaluation of Kaesang and his family by using the child Erina (Kaesang's wife) is carrying. Criticism or ridicule that denigrates how to obtain a position or privilege based on the closeness of a public figure or family in the government. The use of ironic language "Bayinya dia lahiran ketawa, gimana nggak udah disiapin jabatan sedari dini" illustrates the satire of alleged nepotism or the use of positions that are inherited from generation to generation.

Data (10)

Remark: "Selamat mbak Erina...kelak ajari putra/i anda tentang etika ya, karena etika jauh lebih terhormat dan berharga dari pada punya jabatan dengan mengabaikan etika. Selamat."

Context: spoken by @lis_widowati to @kaesangp

The above utterance is a commissive and expressive form of illocution that contains messages, hints, criticism, and appreciation of ethics. The utterance "kelak ajari putra/i anda tentang etika ya" means that the speaker is giving a message or advice to Erina (Kaesang's wife) to teach her children good ethical values in the future. This is considered to be an invitation or commissive message to act in accordance with good values according to the rules of law or society. The statement "etika jauh lebih terhormat dan berharga dari pada punya jabatan dengan mengabaikan etika" implies criticism of political practices that are seen as ignoring ethical values that should be upheld. The phrase "etika jauh lebih terhormat dan berharga" expresses respect for ethical values as something more important than success in obtaining political office.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the analysis in this study, it explains the different speech acts found in the hate speech against Kaesang Pangarep on Instagram social media, namely expressive and commissive illocutionary speech acts. The most dominant speech act is the expressive illocutionary speech act. Expressive speech acts include utterances that express a sense of criticism, cursing, dislike, and annoyance toward the subject of the conversation. Commissive speech acts also include promising, expecting, and committing to future actions. Many of the words that appear in comments are in the form of criticism and sarcasm. The comments express netizens' anger towards Kaesang Pangarep and his family, who are considered to have practiced nepotism and violated existing ethical values in Indonesia. Other types of hate speech are unpleasant actions and defamation. This can be seen in various speculative utterances and statements that are not yet clear and do not have strong evidence. When associated with forensic linguistics with the context of hate speech on social media, then sanctions can be applied to perpetrators of hate speech through social media for violating the Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) pasal 156, pasal 310, and pasal 311, Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (ITE) Pasal 28 ayat (2) dan 45 ayat (2), and Surat Edaran Kapolri No. SE/06/X/2015.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researcher would like to express his gratitude to the reviewers of this research article for the comments given and criticisms that can build this research can develop again. The researcher is grateful to the International Journal Of Multidisciplinary Research And Analysis (IJMRA) for providing the author space so that he can contribute intellectually in the form of research that has been carried out.

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