

Linguistic Features of Putri Candrawati Hoax News: A Forensic Linguistics Study

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Abstract

A hoax is an attempt to trick or mislead readers or listeners into believing anything when the person who created of the hoax news is aware that the news is false. Hoaxes can be identified in a variety of ways, one of which is to evaluate an argument using linguistics, a discourse analysis. The purpose of this research is to examine the linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news, to investigate the realizations in linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news, and to examine the reason of linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news. The data of this research was taken from Putri Candrawati (PC) statement in TV One's YouTube Channel. The data were analysed by using Lakoff (2004) Women's Speech theory, ten linguistic features of women's speech are as follows: hypercorrect grammar, extremely polite forms, emphatic stress, avoidance of harsh swear words, lexical hedges or filler, tag questions, increasing intonation on declarative, empty adjective, exact colour terms, intensifier, and hypercorrect grammar. The findings of this research that there were eight out of ten characteristics of women's speech in the linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news. It was found that the most dominant feature used is intensifier (31 utterances), empty adjectives (28 utterances), lexical hedges or filler (20 utterances), hypercorrect grammar (11 utterances), super polite forms (11 utterances), emphatic stress (5 utterances), avoidance of harsh swear words (4 utterances), tag question (4 utterances). Two characteristics are absent in the interim, exact colour terms and rising declarative intonation.

Keywords: Linguistic features, Hoax news, and Forensic Linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Hoax is a phrase used to characterize inaccurate reporting or attempts to mislead readers or listeners into thinking something, according to Mauludi (2018:22). It is usually used in connection with blogs, Twitter, Facebook, Whatsapp, and other social media platforms. The time and date are typically uncertain in hoax news. Only "a week ago" or "in the afternoon yesterday" are acceptable forms for the sentence. A hoax is an attempt, when the person creating it is aware that the news is untrue, to fool readers or listeners into believing anything. When someone

creates fake news knowing it is untrue, it is considered a hoax since it tries to fool readers or listeners into believing anything. There are many techniques to spot hoaxes, one of which is to use discourse analysis and linguistics to assess an argument. Discourse is a form of verbal communication. In terms of the form of language used discourse is divided into two, namely oral discourse and written discourse. The most frequent method for detecting hoax news, based on research findings from researching the linguistic characteristics of hoax. Even if deceptive writers attempt to replicate journalistic

writing styles, there are specific features that can expose the genuineness of an article. These traits can be classified as follows: Lexical characteristics, Language characteristics, Syntactic characteristics, Domain-specific linguistic characteristics, and Psycholinguistic characteristics.

Hoax news cases found on social media are also usually aimed at convincing the reader to trust the information, not even hoax news sometimes persuades the reader to participate in disseminating the hoaxes. On social media in the form of WhatsApp there are cases of hoaxes that are similar to the sentence in the form of "Spread it to your friends". If the sentence contains an element of provocation, there is no certainty of date and time, also the reader is believed to disseminate the news, and then it can be ascertained that the news is a hoax. Hoax is hoax news is an attempt to deceive or outsmart readers / listeners to believe something, even though the creator of the hoax news knows that the news is fake. One of the most common examples of false reporting is to claim an item or event with a different designation from the actual goods / events. Hoax news can find out its characteristics through a study of discourse studies. According to Stubbs (in Tarigan, 1993: 25) discourse is a language organization above a sentence or above a clause. In other words, linguistic units larger than sentences / clause such as exchanges of conversation or written texts are called discourses. Briefly what is called text for discourse is a sentence for utterance.

Discourse is the most extensive grammatical unit of language and the largest or highest grammatical unit in the grammatical hierarchy. Discourse can be achieved through books, encyclopedia series, novels, and other lengthy writings, among other things. Persuasive texts, like those found in advertisements, can also be utilized to present it. According to Tarigan (1993:

23), the term "discourse" refers to a variety of activities, including formal works and endeavors like plays and scientific papers, as well as public speeches and conversations. Discourse, in the words of Stubbs (in Tarigan, 1993: 25), is a linguistic arrangement that occurs above a phrase or clause. Stated differently, discourses are defined as language entities larger than sentences or clauses, such as written texts or conversational exchanges. According to Doeso (in Tarigan, 1993: 25), discourse is made up of a collection of connected prepositions that provide readers or listeners a sense of coherence. Taking a look at a few of the definitions given above, we can say that a discourse is any vocal or written statement or set of statements with context and significance. Generally speaking, language serves primarily as a means of communication.

Language functions are divided into two primary categories: transactional functions and interactional functions. Transactional functions intended to transmit factual or propositional information are explained by Brown and Yule (1996: 1). Conversely, the goal of interactional functions is to create and preserve interpersonal relationships and attitudes. Communication is necessary for discourse with the conversion unit in the form of a source (speaker and writer) and recipient (listener and reader). Language functions are connected to every aspect of communication (Djajasudarma, 1994: 15). A language's expressive functions generate a discourse type centered on expository exposure; (2) fatigue functions (opening conversations) generate an opening dialogue; (3) aesthetic functions involve message elements as communication elements; and (4) functions directive deal with readers or listeners as recipients of the discourse's content straight from the source.

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YouTube news is the fastest report on the latest facts, events, phenomena, or ideas that are trusted and can attract the public's attention to dig up important information through the media. After the news has been spread, it will usually be re-created by some members of the public such as distribution between individuals, rewritten on online media or the internet or spread on other social media, this requires that every news shown on television must have educational value and have elements that correct and reliable (Lathifah, 2016).

When someone has the freedom to surf social media, they can openly comment, insult, and criticize when updating their status or uploading things they are interested in. These posts can be harsh, insulting, satirical, or contain misleading information. According to Badara (2014: p.38), this is a sort of marginalization as a result of inaccurate portrayals of other parties/groups. In forensic linguistic theory, this is one of the characteristics of defamation because it results in an insult. A number of social media users are being caught up in defamation proceedings on a daily basis for various

offenses, particularly those involving violations of the ITE statute. They consist of taunts, threats, defamation, immorality, and hoaxes. (Akbar, 2020).

Linguistic features are differences between male and female speech in terms of sentence structure, syntax, and how they talk. Linguistic features are seen not just in writing, but also in speaking. It is frequently used to protect both their own and their addressee's face. Language has characteristics and can persuade its users. Furthermore, people are unaware that their English has characteristics or characteristics. Male and female have distinct linguistic characteristics. The majority of them have their own communal language, which they also refer to as gunk. When male and female converse, they use different languages or accents kind of language. Grammar is more important to female. They will attempt to make Grammar is crucial to them, thus they use grammatical sentences before they speak. and essential. On the other hand, male students occasionally produce grammatically incorrect statements. Grammar is usually unimportant to them. They believe it is better to speak up. Before speaking, organize the sentence grammatically. Additionally, According to Lakoff (2004), lexical hedges, tag questions, increasing intonation on declarative, empty adjective, exact color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of powerful swear words, and emphatic stress are the 10 feminine language traits.

A list of ten linguistic characteristics of women's speech: lexical hedges or filler, tag question, increasing intonation on declarative, empty adjective, exact color terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, emphatic stress, and avoidance of harsh swear words.

a) Filler or Lexical Hedges

Filler words are specific words spoken by women to one another when they are unsure

of the answer to a question. Fillers include /...uh.../, /...um.../, /...mmh.../, /...ah.../, /...yeah.../, /...right.../, and so on. Hedges are phrases like "I think," "I'm sure," "I mean," "you know," "sort of," "perhaps," and "like" that convey the speaker's confidence or hesitation regarding the topic at conversation. Examples of lexical hedges also include phrases such as well, okay, already well, and so on.

b) Question Regarding Tags

According to Lakoff (2004), "A tag. This was in overall practice, as much as actual grammatical shape (in English), is halfway among an express statement and a yes-no question: it is less assertive than the former, but more confident than the latter." A tag question is a question followed by a statement or declarative sentence, and some of them are employed because someone is unsure about something he made a statement. Example" you are going to dinner, aren't you?"

c) Declarative Rising Intonation

At the end of a question, intonation rises in many languages, including many variations of English. Rising intonation is employed to turn a statement into an inquiry, weakening its impact and making the speaker appear unsure. Rising intonation on declaratives, According to Lakoff, indicates tentativeness. Rising intonation on declaratives is employed when the speaker needs confirmation, even if the speaker is the only one who knows the necessary information. For example, it's really good?

d) Empty Adjectives

Women use empty adjectives to express their emotional reactions rather than particular information. According to Lakoff, many adjectives used to express approbation or admiration is highly designated as feminine. Some adjectives are neutral, such as fantastic, outstanding, cool, and neat, while others are exclusive to women's speech or are known as special adjectives, such as cute,

charming, sweet, pretty, and heavenly. Examples of adjectives that are only used by women: adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, divine, gorgeous, cute

e) Exact Colour Terms

According to Lakoff, women have a larger lexicon of colours than men, such as mauve, turquoise, mustard, and so on. Women employ specialized colour terminology because it relates to their specific's interests.

f) Intensifiers

Intensifiers are used to either diminish or boost the intensity of a speaker's phrases. The use of 'so' has since been considered as a boosting tactic, similar to very.

g) Super Polite Forms

According to Lakoff (2004:80), women are expected to speak more softly than men. According to Lakoff (via Cameron, 1990: 231), an inquiry is a very polite order that does not need open submission but suggests something to do with support or sympathy to the speaker. It seeks to keep the other person from offending and to be more polite. For example, "suppose you're standing in front of the television". In the sentence before it, the subject is not just standing in front of the TV; rather, the speaker wants the person standing in front of the TV to go or move in order to avoid blocking the TV"

h) Hypercorrect Grammar

According to Lakoff (2004:80), women are not expected to speak harshly. It suggests that women should speak well, so they should utilize conventional verb forms to make their sentences more polite. For instance, "I would be delighted if you could attend my party".

i) Avoidance of harsh swear words

Swearing is regarded as a statement of extremely intense emotion in response to a specific condition that the speaker likes or dislikes. Swearing is a type of interjection that can be used to communicate harsh statements. Women are more likely to avoid insults that are harsh. Men and women have

varied preferences when it comes to swear words. Men frequently use impolite and banned inflammatory terms such as bloody hell, and shit, but women employ more polite counterparts such as oh dear, my dear, my goodness, goodness, and good heavens.

According to Lindayani et al. (2021), the issue around written language on social media frequently devolves into polemic, sparks disintegrative debates, and occasionally even entangles users in legal matters. With the research title "The Use of Taboo Words in Social Media: Forensic Linguistic Studies," Rahman (2019) covered a wide range of topics, including social media freedom. The problem lies in the fact that when netizens express themselves on social media, they frequently use phrases that can be illegal, such as taboo words. Rahman searched social media for the kinds of offensive terms that users were using. Found words and phrases that were later recognized as components of taboo statements based on situations, filth, animals, religion, nature, acts, supernatural beings, governmental regulations, and sexual activity were all reserved. The expression can be used to insult, taunt, belittle, express irritation or rage, and swear.

Asfar (2020) with the research title "Forensic linguistics of hoax text about covid-19 issues that handled by Police Station of Bengkayang, West Kalimantan", the researcher found that semantic analysis differs from other articles that explain the facts of the case. The investigation's findings show that the news being spread may be illegal since it involves elements of fraud.

One of the controversial cases that were currently being discussed by people from various groups in Indonesia is the case of the premeditated murder of Brigadier J by FS. Both online media and television have disseminated the news and of course this has succeeded in capturing public attention and being able to lead an opinion or provide

speculation to the public regarding what the motive for the murder was, and why this heinous thing could have been committed by a suspect who was part of the police apparatus. This case of premeditated murder occurred on July 8 2022, with the victim NYH or Brigadier J after being shot at Inspector General FS's official residence, only being revealed within three days. This case began with FS who reported that there was a shooting incident between Bharada E and Brigadier J. It is suspected that the incident at Inspector General FS's house was the initial trigger for the planning of the murder case against Brigadier J. Police who received the story from PC said that at that time, at FS's house KM caught Brigadier J who was alone with PC. As stated by PC in courtroom "Saya awalnya tidak mau menceritakan kekerasan seksual yang saya alami namun pemeriksa memaksa saya untuk menceritakan peristiwa yang saya alami, tanpa didampingi oleh psikolog dan juga seorang wanita pun, saya hanya bisa menangis menceritakan kejadian ini kepada mereka". (At first, I didn't want to talk about the sexual violence that I experienced, but the examiner forced me to talk about the incident that I experienced, without being accompanied by a psychologist or even a woman, I could only cry telling them about this incident).

Based on phenomenon the researcher desires to conduct more investigation into this issue. It is necessary to have theoretical knowledge of the relationship between the laws that lead to issues and a comprehension of languages. Presence a discipline of linguistics that is incorrectly supposed to be a container for can make that problem go away is forensic linguistics. Considering all of the backgrounds provided above, the researcher focused on:

1. What are the linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news?

2. How are the realizations in linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news?

PC: Mungkin para-ADC diantara para-ADC menyatakan bahwa Yoshua karungga...

PC: Maybe the ADCs among the ADCs stated that Yoshua Karungga

METHODOLOGY

This study applied qualitative approach with case study. Patton and Cochran (2002) say...

PC: Mungkin karena yoshua membantu

argue that qualitative research was characterized by its aims, which related to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words rather than numbers, as data for analysis. This research applied a descriptive-qualitative

PC: Maybe because Joshua helped me

purposes, such as expressing uncertainty and Documentation was used to collect data. Using a lack of confidence in the conversation, an audit trail as documentation is one of the finest ways to prove dependability. providing the PC, the person who speaks, Documentation is a method used in scientific study to collect data through the use of a document or evidence list. The data was taken previously mentioned phrases demonstrate from Putri Candrawati (PC) statement in TV how frequently the PC employs lexical

PC: Maybe on that basis they call it

One's YouTube Channel, especially Brigadier J hedges or fillers when he is unsure of what is case. Based on Lakoff's (2004) list of ten linguistic characteristics of women's speech, the data were examined.

First, lexical hedges or filler, PC uses because it will answer the question about facts linguistic features of speech for a number of or describe existing language phenomena. purposes, such as expressing uncertainty and Documentation was used to collect data. Using a lack of confidence in the conversation, an audit trail as documentation is one of the finest ways to prove dependability. providing the PC, the person who speaks, Documentation is a method used in scientific study to collect data through the use of a document or evidence list. The data was taken previously mentioned phrases demonstrate from Putri Candrawati (PC) statement in TV how frequently the PC employs lexical

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Linguistic features of Putri Candrawati Hoax News

Using Lakoff's women speech theory (2004), data from the TV One YouTube channel was evaluated. A list of ten linguistic characteristics of women's speech: lexical hedges or filler, tag question, increasing intonation on declarative, empty adjective, exact color terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, emphatic stress, and avoidance of harsh swear words. Eight out of ten characteristics of women's language were detected by the author in the female language spoken by PC.

b) Empty Adjectives

This kind of empty adjectives can be seen in the following phrases:

PC: Kejadian yang sangat pahit yang terjadi pada peringatan hari pernikahan kami yang ke-22...

PC: A very bitter incident that happened on our 22nd wedding anniversary...

PC: Namun lebih dari itu coretan pena di lembar kertas putih ini berulang kali saya rasakan seperti irisan luka yang disobek paksa Kembali dan seperti pisau yang disayatkan lagi pada perih luka yang belum pernah sembuh hingga saat ini...

PC: More than that, though, I kept feeling the pen's scribbles on this piece of white paper like a dagger being sunk into a painful wound that has never healed and like a wound being torn open again.

Men are less likely than women to utilize meaningless adjectives when speaking, as demonstrated by the situation above, where

a) Lexical Hedges or Filler

This kind of lexical hedges or filler can be seen in the following phrases:

PC employs terms like "good," "bitter," and others to draw in those who are listening. Second, empty adjectives instead of providing specific information about her perspective on something that has happened in a specific situation, PC in this case uses empty adjectives to highlight the admiration or feelings that the PC feels by revealing an emotional reaction.

c) Intensifier

This kind of intensifier can be seen in the following data:

PC: Saya mengalami kejadian yang sangat menyakitkan dan menimbulkan luka mendalam hingga saat ini...

PC: I went through an extremely traumatic event that left me with severe scars to this day.

PC: Sebuah nota pembelaan dari seorang perempuan yang tersakiti dan dihujam jutaan tuduhan stigma, fitnah atas apa yang tidak pernah dilakukan....

PC: A statement of defense from a woman who suffered and was subjected to millions of allegations of stigma and slander for something she never recognized

PC: Saya memandang ke suami matanya kosong, tubuhnya bergetar, dan tarikan nafasnya sangat berat...

PC: When I glanced at my husband, his breathing was hard his body trembled and his eyes were lifeless.

The sentences above demonstrate how frequently PC utilizes intensifiers when speaking; in this particular case, she attempts to express to her audience how depressed she feels. PC use of the word "Very" is an amplifier with no inherent meaning to emphasize or strengthen different words things or features to be expressed or exaggerated; to attract listener's attention.

d) Hypercorrect Grammar

This kind of hypercorrect grammar can be seen in the following data:

PC: Karena yang memakai misalnya dek ricky atau dek yosua tapi Namanya putri tapi dipakai oleh mereka pasti dipermasalahan...

PC: Because there is bound to be an issue if someone uses, Ricky's or Joshua's, even though their names are Putri.

PC: Untuk melakukan transaksi karena kalau memakai nama saya pada saat memakai untuk pembayaran ATM kadang-kadang waktu memakainya itu nama saya kan putri kadang-kadang itu suka dipermasalahan...

PC: To carry out transactions because if use my name when using it for ATM payments, sometimes when you use it, it's my name, Putri, sometimes that's a problem.

Fourth, hypercorrect grammar, PC using this feature in order to prevent a gulf between her as the speaker and the listener because hypercorrect grammar constantly employs the form of standard verbs. Since we as Indonesian residents already know and comprehend Indonesian, it's possible that the PC feels anxious about what she will say if she keeps using incorrect grammar. Such as the word: tapi (but) she uttered the word twice, but in the incorrect order.

e) Super Polite Forms

This kind of super polite forms can be seen in the following data:

PC: Majelis hakim yang mulia, kalaulah boleh saya berharap jika tuhan mengizinkan semoga saya bisa Kembali memeluk putra putri saya, pelukan yang paling dalam merasakan hangat tubuh mereka dalam kasih sayang seorang ibu...

PC: Honorable judges panel, if it's okay with you, I pray that God would allow me to give my boys and daughters one more, intense hug where they experience the warmth of a mother's love.

PC: Saya memohon kepada yang mulia untuk berbelas kasih kepada saya dan anak-anak kami yang selama berbulan-bulan

menghadapi berita yang kurang baik terhadap orangtua nya...

PC: I pray to His Majesty for mercy for myself and the children we have, who have been hearing bad news about their parents for months.

This super polite expression indicates that women often soften their straightforward comments in conversation by making indirect requests. Women are generally more respectful than men. In this case PC speaks softer than her husband.

f) Avoidance of Harsh Swear Words

This kind of avoidance of harsh swear words can be seen in the following data:

PC: Sungguh saya takut sangat malu dan merasa hina sekali harus menceritakan kekerasan seksual yang saya alami...

PC: Having to disclose the sexual abuse I experienced made me feel incredibly nervous, ashamed, and degraded.

Employing this feature is to emphasize or strengthen the speaker's expression as well speaker's opinion without using harsh language. Instead of speaking with taboo words, PC replaces her sentences with words that are softer to say but still understand the other meaning of the word, such as despicable words, etc.

g) Emphatic Stress

This kind of emphatic stress can be seen in the following data:

PC: Bahwa saya benar-benar mengalami kekerasan seksual yang dilakukan oleh saudara Youshua...

PC: That I really experienced sexual violence committed by Youshua

PC: Ijinkan saya menegaskan bahwa saya adalah korban kekerasan seksual, pengancaman dan penganiayaan yang dilakukan oleh almarhum yosua...

PC: Let me emphasize that I am a victim of sexual violence, threats and abuse committed by the late Youshua

Usually, this role is employed to link, clarify, contrast, or emphasize concepts. The genuine statement made by PC anticipates that she would emphasize an emotion that she has experienced and is completely aware of in order to make the audience think that she actually did experience that particular event.

h) Tag Question

This kind of tag question can be seen in the following data:

PC: Apakah suami saya akan menerima dan mencintai saya seperti dulu lagi?...

PC: Will my husband love and accept me as much as he did before, will not?

PC: Apakah salah jika saya bercerita secara jujur pada suami saya atas perbuatan kecil yang merenggut dan merusak kehormatan dan harga diri saya dan keluarga? iyakah?...

PC: Is it wrong if I tell my husband honestly about the small actions that have taken away and damaged the honor and self-respect of me and my family? Isn't it?

This feature is to draw readers' attention to the topics being discussed and to increase their belief in the speakers' statements. PC attempted to persuade the judge by inquiring about her fears, such as her fear of losing her husband because Brigadier J's abuse, in an attempt to win the judge over and have the punishment properly measured.

4.2 The realizations of linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news

False information that has been purposefully disseminated with the goal of misleading or controlling people can be identified as disinformation. Disinformation promoters typically have certain goals in mind, such as changing someone's opinion, inciting fear or anxiety, and fostering mistrust toward particular institutions. In this particular case PC had a motive behind her actions. Her motivation for creating deception was to protect herself and her partner from the consequences of her husband's criminal

actions. This suggests that she felt compelled to act deceitfully in order to avoid being implicated or punished for her husband's wrongdoing. PC actively fabricated false information or news. This implies that she didn't passively participate in deception but rather took deliberate steps to manipulate information in a way that would serve her interests. This could involve spreading rumours, planting false evidence, or manipulating media reports. PC engaged in various actions aimed at concealing or obscuring the criminal activities committed by her husband. This suggests a level of complicity and involvement in the criminal activities, as she actively worked to protect him from being held accountable. PC went as far as to defame or slander Brigadier J, likely as a means to divert attention away from herself and her partner. By casting suspicion on Brigadier J and portraying them in a negative light, PC sought to create doubt or confusion regarding her own involvement in the crime. In summary, PC resorts to deception, manipulation, and slander in order to protect herself and her partner from the repercussions of her husband's criminal actions. This involves actively fabricating false information, covering up crimes, and attempting to shift blame onto another individual in order to avoid punishment.

Table 1. Linguistic Features of Putri Candrawati Hoax News

No	Linguistic Features	Utterances
1.	Lexical Hedges or Filler	20
2.	Empty Adjectives	28
3.	Intensifier	31
4.	Hypercorrect Grammar	11
5.	Super Polite Forms	11
6.	Avoidance of Harsh Swear Words	4
7.	Emphatic Stress	5
8.	Tag question	4

9.	Increasing intonation on declarative	0
10.	Exact Color Terms	0
Total		114

The table above shown the linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news. The most dominant feature used is intensifier (31 utterances), empty adjectives (28 utterances), lexical hedges or filler (20 utterances), hypercorrect grammar (11 utterances), super polite forms (11 utterances), emphatic stress (5 utterances), avoidance of harsh swear words (4 utterances), tag question (4 utterances)

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that there were eight out of ten characteristics of women's speech in the linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news. It was found that the most dominant feature used is intensifier (31 utterances), empty adjectives (28 utterances), lexical hedges or filler (20 utterances), hypercorrect grammar (11 utterances), super polite forms (11 utterances), emphatic stress (5 utterances), avoidance of harsh swear words (4 utterances), tag question (4 utterances). In this instance, it's evident that PC intentionally disseminates false information, defying the traits of disinformation, which include the spreaders' ignorance of the news's veracity. Nevertheless, information is constantly disseminated.

Studies on forensic linguistics and linguistic features can serve as fresh sources of information that help comprehend these fields and give insights into how they apply to real-world situations. Thus, scholars encourage readers to comprehend forensic linguistics and language aspects in daily life. It is advised that more scholars look into literary studies pertaining to forensic linguistics and linguistic aspects.

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