Jurnal Sastra Indonesia

Representation of Insult in Instagram Comment Column @gibran_rakabuming Post-Nomination as Vice Presidential Candidate: A Forensic Linguistic Study

Akhmad Mukhibun[1], Nanda Dewi Saputri[2], & Sumarlam[3]

[1, 2, 3] Universitas Sebelas Maret

Article Info

Abstract

Indonesia is holding the 2024 presidential and vice presidential elections, a 5-year agenda to elect the leaders of the Indonesian State. However, political events occur in the 2024 election series; one is the Constitutional Court's decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023, which allows presidential and vice presidential candidates to register before age 40 if they have served or are currently serving as regional heads. This study aims to describe hate speech as insults in the Instagram @gibran_rakabuming comment section after he is appointed a vice presidential candidate and its legal implications. This research is qualitative research with a forensic linguistic approach. The research data are lingual units in words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts. The data source was obtained through the Instagram @gibran_rakabuming comment column from November 13, 2023, to November 30, 2023, and ITE Law Number 19 of 2016. The data collection technique was carried out using listening and noting. The sampling technique was carried out by purposive sampling, namely by considering insult content, criminal elements, and relevance to the ITE Law regarding insulting hate speech. The data analysis technique uses the referential pairing method, which is an analysis technique that connects the form of insult with the criminal content in the ITE Law. The data validity technique uses data source triangulation. The results showed various insults in @gibran_rakabuming's comments section, namely in words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts. The insults are related to his status as a vice presidential candidate. The insults are in the form of curses, ridicule, disrespectful expressions, innuendo, and others. The legal implications of the ITE law were found in the form of mild, moderate, and severe insults. This research is expected to help identify legal cases related to language and can enrich the science of forensic linguistics.

*E-mail:
[1]akhmadmukhibun2@student.uns.ac.id
[2]nandadewisaputri@student.uns.ac.id
[3]sumarlam@staff.uns.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Today's technological advances, especially information and communication technology, are no longer inseparable from daily life. Information and communication technology is developing rapidly, as shown by *smartphones* and internet networks in the community. Social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Instagram, Telegram, TikTok, and others have become a great revolution in communication in the modern era (Canty et al., 2024). The existence of social media makes it easier for people to interact with others.

Instagram is one of the social media platforms that is developing quite rapidly. This is because Instagram offers more specific features. Namely, it is a fast-paced and advanced photo and video-sharing application (Soraya, 2017). The feature allows users to share photos and videos with the comment column in each post, encouraging other users to comment on each other freely, be it with suggestions, compliments, or criticism. However, many people are wrong in using Instagram social media by commenting on hate speech. The openness *of media* or information disclosure on social media triggers people's high tendency to hate speech, such as the availability of comment facilities for readers on electronic-based media (Ningrum et al., 2018).

Freedom in social media is one reason individuals feel unafraid to give some hate speech in a post. In social media, users can easily create pseudonyms or fake identities, so many social media users feel safe to say various kinds of hate speech on social media. According to Widyatnyana et al. (2023), Hate speech is a verbal action that can hurt or even damage peace between others. Hate speech is words, behaviors, and writings carried out by individuals or groups as provocation, incitement, or insults to other individuals or groups (Mase et al., 2021). Cases of hate speech that can be found on social media are very diverse, for example, in the form of defamation, provocation, insult, and others.

Insult or ridicule is hate speech that denounces someone (JR, 2023). Menurut Ningrum et al. (2018), The function of hate speech insults is to attack someone's honor and good name so that the party concerned will feel embarrassed. The impact of insulting speech is hazardous for the victim. Moreover, social media is open so that insulting remarks can be seen in general. Therefore, more awareness is needed for social media users so that they are not arbitrary in giving hate speech and insults. In addition, social media users must also understand the laws that have been set, namely the ITE Law, which is related to insults.

Insults using information and communication technology (ICT) are regulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE), namely "Every person intentionally and without the right to distribute and transmit and/or make accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that have insulting and/or defamatory content" (Jabbar et al., 2022).

The crime of insult or defamation in Article 27 paragraph (3) above is expressly sanctioned, as implied in Article 45 paragraph (3) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, namely: "Any person who intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or defamation as referred to in article 27 paragraph (3) is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp.750,000.00, (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah)" (Jabbar et al., 2022).

Social media users who arbitrarily throw hate speech as insults can be entangled in the article described above. The public has widely carried out hate speech with various social media applications, one of which is Instagram (Lestari et al., 2023). In the comment column of Instagram, @gibran_rakabuming, not a few arbitrarily expressed hate speech, especially insults.

This happened because of the candidacy of Gibran Rakabuming Raka as a vice presidential candidate in the 2024 election and raised allegations of conflicts of interest and dynastic politics (Ferry, 2023). Moreover, the process of Gibran's candidacy as a vice presidential candidate is suspected of involving fraud, is unconstitutional, and is structured, systematic, and massive (Kansil & Nuzan, 2024). Gibran's candidacy was also highlighted as a form of abuse of power by institutions holding power, such as the presidential institution, the constitutional court, the KPU, and Bawaslu (BBC et al., 2023; Perdana & Imam, 2023). This condition prompted a public response that criticized Gibran's candidacy procedure and questioned the principles of justice and independence in the 2024 election (Wahyudi et al., 2024).

Relevant research conducted by Noviyanti et al. (2022) titled *Hate Speech in the Comment Column of the Dhek'Meycha Tiktok Account.* This study examines the form of hate speech in Indonesian netizens in the comment column on the Dhek'Meycha Tiktok account. The results of the

study showed that there were four forms of implications, namely (1) the implication of insult, (2) the implication of anger and annoyance, (3) the implication of warning, and (4) the implication of provoking.

Annissa et al. (2022) conducted other relevant research titled *Hate Speech in the Instagram Social Media Comment Column on Denise Chariesta's Account.* This study discusses the forms of hate speech on the Instagram account @denise.cadel. The results of the study show that there are several categories of hate speech contained in the comment column of the @denise.cadel Instagram account, namely (1) the category of provoking, (2) the category of defamation, (3) the category of insult, and (4) the category of incitement.

Other relevant research by Widiantho (2020) studies hate speech against President Joko Widodo in online media. The findings of this study show that there are forms of hate speech conveyed to President Joko Widodo in the form of scaring (42.9%) and swearing with the mention of other names (28.5%). This speech containing hate speech is categorized as violating Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE).

Relevant research was also conducted by Borah et al. (2022), which examines impoliteness through online media through the case of four female congressmen, "The Squad," in the United States. The results of this research show that the forms of indecency aimed at the four female members of Congress are uncivilized language, substitution of names with bad greetings, stereotypes, threats to individual rights, and vulgar attitudes. This impoliteness has also increased on the topic of immigrant and Muslim discussions.

Based on the above phenomenon, the novelty of this research is the object of research that analyzes the content of insults in the comment column of Instagram @gibran_rakabuming. Another novelty is applying a strategy, namely a forensic linguistic approach, that examines language objects by considering their criminal dimension. This is intended so that the research results enrich forensic linguistic scientific treasures and their application.

Thus, after he was appointed a vice presidential candidate, the researcher was encouraged to examine the representation of insults in the comment column @gibran_rakabuming. This research problem is formulated as follows: (1) What is the form of hate speech and insult in the comment column @gibran_rakabuming after he was appointed as a vice presidential candidate? (2) What are the

dimensions of the criminal act of insult contained in the comment column @gibran_rakabuming post-designated as a vice presidential candidate? This research is expected to be able to (1) explain the form of hate speech in the @gibran-rakabuming comment column and (2) explain the dimensions of the criminal act of insult contained in the @gibran-rakabuming comment column as per Law number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions.

Forensic linguistics is a branch of applied linguistics that applies theories included in linguistics to a linguistic event that is involved in a legal process or has a legal impact (Handayani et al., 2021). Meanwhile, according to Muhassin (2014), Forensic linguistics is a field of applied linguistics that involves the relationship between language, law, and crime. Therefore, forensic linguistics is commonly referred to as the study of the language of legal texts. The study of the language of legal texts includes various types and forms of text analysis. Sudaryat (2021) It is stated that theories in forensic linguistics can be used as a reference and analytical knife in dissecting data. Data dissected through forensic linguistics are usually in the form of legal cases related to the use of language. As the name implies, forensic science seeks to uncover the essence of the cause of the case. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that forensic linguistics is a field of applied linguistics that studies language related to legal cases.

One of the fields of forensic linguistics is hate speech. Hate speech is a word spoken by a person or individual with feelings of dislike or hatred. Hate speech is a form of evil; there are many consequences arising from hate speech, especially on the social order of social relations in society, and are the cause of division (Muhammaddin et al., 2019). Hate speech is an act or writing that contains insults, defamation, provocation or sheep fighting, denunciation, and so on that can destroy reputation and cause seeds of hostility that can lead to violence (Safitri, 2020). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that hate speech is spoken by a person to express or disseminate his dislike of a specific individual or group.

Hate speech insult means an act of attacking the honor and good name of a person, class, institution, religion, or position, including a deceased person (Fatahuddin et al., 2022). An insult is a form of a criminal offense against the honor of others in the form of self-respect for rights. It can damage a person's good name, good image, or honor in front of other people, groups, or specific organizations and can be sanctioned for those who commit such acts (Herwin et al., 2021). Thus, it is concluded that an insult is an act or word that can

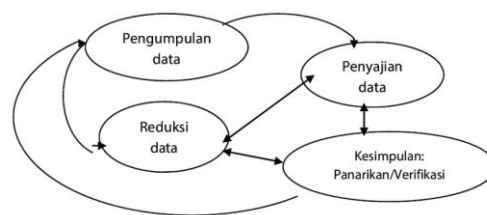demean, underestimate, and attack the honor of a particular person or group.

METHOD

This research is qualitative research with a forensic linguistic approach. Forensic linguistics is a research strategy that examines language in the field of law, which includes the legal field of identification of speakers or authors of documents, interpretation of legal products, testimony of linguists, language in the judiciary, and other legal events (Surbakti, 2023). Forensic linguistics is used to understand linguistic signs corresponding to legal literature (Coulthard & Johnson, 2010; Gibbsons, 2007). This forensic linguistics is intended to connect linguistic objects, criminal acts, and accompanying legal dimensions (Olsson, 2008). In this study, forensic linguistic studies were carried out on comments on Instagram @gibran-rakabuming after his appointment as a vice presidential candidate in the 2024 election.

The data in this study is in the form of lingual units in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts that represent insults found in the Instagram comment column of @gibran_rakabuming and lingual units in the form of legal texts that represent the criminal dimension of insults. The data sources in this study are in the form of Instagram comment columns @gibran_rakabuming and Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning information and electronic transactions. The data collection technique is carried out by document analysis, namely a data collection strategy of searching the literature and reviewing documents, texts, and manuscripts (Sugiyono, 2017; Sumarlam, 2013). The sampling technique is carried out by *purposive sampling or* based on considerations (Creswell, 2012). The sampling consideration is based on the presence/absence of lodging content in the comments and considering the existence or absence of the dimension of the crime based on lodging hate speech written in the Instagram comment column @gibran_rakabuming.

The data analysis technique in this study uses interactive analysis, a data analysis strategy carried out simultaneously, influencing each other, and is continuous (Miles et al., 2014). Interventional data analysis is carried out by the

procedures of (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) concluding/verification. Miles, Huberman, and Saldana's data analysis techniques can be observed in diagram 1.
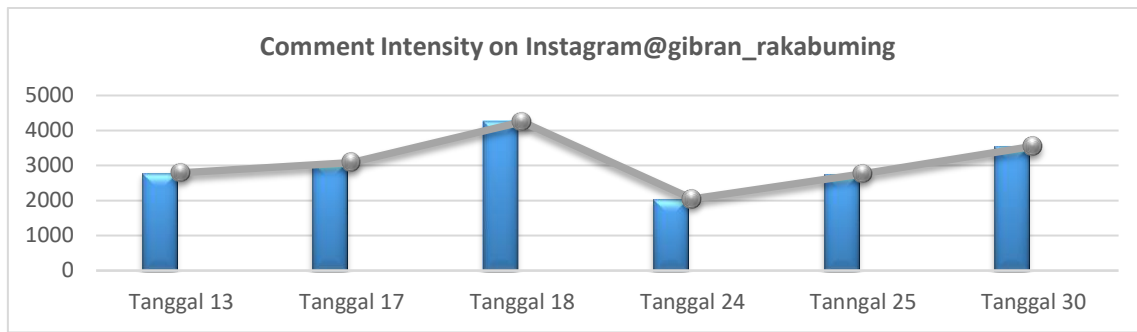

Diagram 1. Miles, Huberman, & Saldana Interactive Data Analysis Techniques

The validity test of the data used triangulation of data sources and triangulation between researchers. The validity of the data source is used to test the validity of the data in the comment column one after the other and test the findings in the comment column with the ITE Law. Inter-researcher triangulation is used to test the validity of the data on insult findings and the criminal dimension through inter-researcher discussion strategies. This research procedure is carried out by pre-research preparation, formulating research problems, data collection, data reduction, data interpretation, data presentation, and conclusion. This research is expected to contribute to the enrichment of the field of forensic linguistics and be useful for subsequent research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis results in the Instagram comment column @gibran_rakabuming the period from November 13, 2023, to November 30, 2023, hate speech in the form of insults was found. Hate speech is at the level of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts. This research was conducted by analyzing all components in comments, including direct comments on uploads and comments in comments. The analysis was carried out on 21 main uploads with 18,484 comments. The following is presented: the distribution of comment intensity on Instagram @gibran_rakabuming from November 13 to November 30.

Picture 1. Comment Intensity on Instagram@gibran_rakabuming

November 13, 2023, is the day for determining the pair of presidential and vice presidential candidates in the 2024 general election. This determination resulted in three pairs of presidential and vice presidential candidates, namely the number one pair: Anies Rasyid Baswedan and A. Muhaimin Iskandar. Pair number two: Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, and pair number three: Ganjar Pranowo and M. Mahfud MD. The three candidates were declared to meet the administrative requirements for prospective presidential-vice presidential candidates and health requirements. On November 13, three main uploads were found on the @gibran_rakabuming account. The total number of comments in the three uploads is 2788.

On November 17, 2023, Instagram activity @gibran_rakabuming uploaded four uploads about the 2023 international mask festival activities. The total number of comments on the four posts was 3083. On November 18, 2023, the Instagram account contained activities carried out by the Surakarta City Government, namely the 43rd series of the Solo Art Market. The Instagram account @gibran-rakabuming uploaded three main uploads

with 4249 comments. The content of the comments in the November 18 period contained satire of Gibran for his presence on Mata Najwa's 13th birthday, comments about satire between vice presidential candidates, and criticism of his candidacy.

On November 24, 2023, there were three uploads about Ngarsopuro Night Market activities. The three uploads received a total of 2047 comments. The content of the comments is about sarcasm, insults, and support. @gibran_rakabuming's Instagram activity on November 25 commemorated National Teacher's Day. There are three uploads with a total of 2764 comments. The content of the comments discusses swearing, sarcasm, and blasphemy. One of the topics discussed in the commentary was Gibran's absence in the Muhammadiyah open dialogue. Then, the upload on November 30 regarding the *FIFA U-17 World Cup Indonesia Match*. There are three uploads with a total of 3554 comments. The comments are about sarcasm, blasphemy, swearing, and support. The following is presented: the recapitulation of uploads and the frequency of comments on @gibran_rakabuming accounts.

Table 1. Instagram Upload Recapitulation and Comment Frequency @gibran_rakabuming

Topik Unggahan	Tanggal	Σ Komentar	Penghinaan dalam Komentar	
			Ya	Tidak
Solo Bergembira Sambut Piala Dunia U-17 (Stadion Manahan)	13/11/2023	625	√	
Solo Bergembira Sambut Piala Dunia U-17 (Stadion Sriwedari)	13/11/2023	458	√	
Semarak Menyambut Piala Dunia U-17	13/11/2023	1.705	√	
IMO *National Conference*	17/11/2023	136	√	
Rangkaian Acara *International Mask Festival* 2023	17/11/2023	154	√	
The Power of Mask 17 & 18 November 2023	17/11/2023	517	√	
Angsukayana	17/11/2023	117	√	
Angsukayana (*Royal Heritage Dinner*)	17/11/2023	1.392	√	
Angsukayana Batik Mangkunegaran	17/11/2023	767	√	
Solo Art Market seri ke-43	18/11/2023	406	√	
Solo Art Market seri ke-43 (Kerajinan)	18/11/2023	779	√	
Solo Art Market seri ke-43	18/11/2023	3.064	√	
Ngarsopuro *Night Market* (Aktivitas)	24/11/2023	816	√	
Ngarsopuro *Night Market* (Kerajinan Tangan)	24/11/2023	221	√	
Ngarsopuro *Night Market* (Kuliner)	24/11/2023	1.010	√	
Bergerak Bersama Rayakan Merdeka Belajar	25/11/2023	403	√	
Hari Guru Nasional 2023	25/11/2023	604	√	
Hari Guru Nasional 2023	25/11/2023	1,757	√	
Jerman dan Perancis Pemenang Semifinal	30/11/2023	695	√	
Video Keseruan Semifinal	30/11/2023	556	√	
Match FIFA Wordl Cup Indonesia 2023	30/11/2023	2.303	√	

Based on the analysis of 21 uploads with a total of 18,484 comments, insulting, honorous, and blasphemous content was found in the comments in the upload. Content is found in words, phrases, clauses, and texts. The content of hate speech that attacks honor has a criminal dimension by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. The following is an excerpt of comments that contain insults at the level of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts, along with their interpretations.

Table 1. Insults at the Word Level

Data Code	Findings	Meaning of Indonesian
GR.1/13/11/23	*"bukan soal itu tapi cara biar lolosnya* **Mnjijikkan** 😂 😂	Feeling disgusted will; to look at disgust; immensely dislike will.
GR.2/13/11/23	**"Planga plongo"**	Mouth gaping, Dumbfounded.
GR.3/13/11/23	*"Muka lu kaya* **tahi goblok**"	Your face is like feces, stupid.
GR.4/17/11/23	*"TOLOL"*	Very stupid; stupid.

Data GR.1/13/11/23 contains insulting comments using the word disgusting. Linguistically, the word disgusting means something that disgusts and looks at something disgustingly. Disgusting diction shows dislike for being dirty, vile, and so on. This shows that the commenter disliked Gibran for being a vice presidential candidate in a wrong way. GR.2/13/11/23 data shows the use of the word plonga-plongo, which means astonished and gaping. Connotatively, the word plonga-plongo is associated with ignorance, unintelligence, and confusion.

The GR.3/13/11/23 data contains insults with the use of poop and idiot diction. Sarcasm refers to the insult to Gibran conveyed in the comment column @gibran_rakabuming. The word poop refers to feces, food scraps, waste products, and so on. The word idiot refers to the nature of ignorance, not easy to understand, lack of knowledge, and so on. This diction is a form of physical insult that aligns or equates Gibran's face with feces. The GR.4/17/11/23 data uses the idiot diction, meaning being stupid and stupid. Stupid diction is associated with connotative meaning or has a high sentiment to express a very high degree of stupidity or very stupidity.

The findings of this study are by the researchers (Wijidyatmika et al., 2023), who found that a form of disclosure was found at the level of data in the @CB Twitter account. The number of insults found was one finding, and at the word level, there was one finding data. Then, the representation of insults in phrases is described in the following table 2.

Table 2. Insults at the Phrase Level

Data Code	Findings	Meaning of Indonesian
GR.5/18/11/23	*"Anak Haram Konstitusi Anda"*	It is a metaphor for declaring not going through a constitutional procedure.
GR.6/17/11/23	"Gibran Serakahbuming Serakah"	It is an excuse to denounce by changing the name and adding greedy adjectives.
GR.7/18/11/23	*"Prabowo dan Gibran sama-sama* **cacat etik, cacat moral**"	Defects have the meaning of shortcomings that cause their quality to be less good or less perfect.
GR.8/18/11/23	*"Rakus, **ga tahu malu**"*	Want to earn more than necessary; greedy; greedy; greedy. Never feel embarrassed.

Data GR.5/18/11/23 contains insults using the phrase illegitimate child. Linguistically, it is haram for children to eat children born out of wedlock. However, in the context of the above comment, Anak Haram is a metaphor that means that Gibran's vice presidential candidate was born from a non-legal, unprocedurally procedurally, and illegitimate process. Another alternative interpretation is that Gibran is a symbol of children obtained from illicit relationships, not bound by the law and despicable acts. This is an insult with the use of figurative majas. Data GR.6/17/11/23 contains insults with the use of greedy adjectives. Gibran's real name, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, was changed to Gibran Serakahbuming Serakah. Puns are intended to form funny and unique meanings. However, in the comment data above, the puns are intended to insult. Using the word greed in the construction of the name Gibran Serakahbuming Serakah refers to a swear word to say that Gibran is greedy and wants to have something more than he already has.

The GR.7/18/11/23 data contains insults using "ethical defect" and "moral defect." The word defective means incomplete or less than perfect. Ethical note means ethical imperfection, and moral defect means moral imperfection. Ethics and morals have meanings regarding right and wrong, good and bad, morals and

ethics. The above phrase means that Prabowo and Gibran are considered unrighteous, unkind, imperfect, and immoral. This insults a person's personality and has a criminal dimension. The comment on the GR.8/18/11/23 data means not being ashamed or not having shame. The phrase shameless is an insult aimed at Gibran because he is considered greedy with his position and wants to become vice president. The four data above show that the insults in the Instagram comment column @gibran_rakabuming are loud, sarcastic, and aimed at gambling.

Mubarok et al., 2024) Mubarok et al., 2024) yang meneliti ujaran kebencian penghinaan di media sosial Indonesia. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat muatan penginaan dan dimensi tindak pidana pada Instagram @lambeturah. Pada tataran frasa, ditemukan pernyataan *bentukan begini, kecap bango,* dan lainnya. Ungakapan tersebut ditemukan dalam kolom komentar di media sosial Instagram yang diujarkan oleh masyarakat. Kemudian, penghinaan dalam bentuk klausa tampak pada tabel 3 berikut ini.

Table 3. *Insult at the Level of Clause*

Data Code	Findings	Meaning of Indonesian
GR.9/13/11/23	" 😛 😜 😛 anak presiden ajimumpung padahal rakyat ada yg tdk suka ama loe"	The president's son is qualified, even though the people do not like you. Aji mumpung means using situations and conditions for one's benefit while holding office.
GR.10/13/11/23	*"Bocil pelanggar UU"*	The little boy who breaks the law.
GR.11/17/11/23	*"Cawapres karbitan"*	Impure has an immediate meaning of being famous (usually forced) and does not go through a process.

Data GR.9/13/11/23 contains insults in the form of clauses, namely the son of President Aji Mumpung. The president's son refers to Gibran's individual, while aji mumpung means using the office for individual interests. The clause above shows a mockery of Gibran, who became a vice president because of parental intervention (in the relationship between father and son). The construction of the above clause has an element of insult/defamation because it states that Gibran took advantage of his parents' position to become a vice presidential candidate. The element of lodging is also seen in the use of illustrations/mocking emoticons, with the expression sticking out his tongue forward and squinting his eyes (😛).

Data GR.10/18/11/23 states that the clause is a child who violates the law. The word bocil or small/small boy refers to Gibran. This variety of speech is commonly used as a greeting. The word bocil is a metaphor for children who are noisy, silent, and considered kampung (CNN, 2023). Violators of the law mean violating the rule of law. Therefore, the child violator clause of the law

means village children who violate the law. This clause has an insult dimension and can be called a criminal complaint. Data GR.11/17/11/23 states that the swear word for the vice presidential candidate is instantaneous, straightforward, without process, and forced. The above clause has a criminal dimension in the form of insults directed at individuals through electronic transmission.

The findings of hate speech and insults at the level of clauses were also found by Piliang and Mulyadi (2020), who studied hate speech regarding the Wiranto stabbing case. The results of this study show that hate speech appears in lexicon markers *of settings, capers, play victims,* and *hoax-framing.* These markers are attached to lingual units, such as in the data findings "*Setting for deradicalization funds to continue to flow."* This linguistic construct shows that the findings of hate speech in the clause category are primarily found in the news, social media, and direct expressions. Then, comments containing insults at the level of sentences can be observed in Table 4 below.

Table 4. *Insult at the Sentence Level*

Data Code	Findings	Meaning of Indonesian
GR.12/13/11/23	*"boro2.. muka badak kabeeeh, ora ndue isin blasss.. gasss teroozz selama bapak msh berkuasaa.."*	Boro-boro. The face of all rhinos. There is no shame at all. Continue as long as you are still in power.
GR.13/17/11/23	*"omonganmu mencla-mencle. Ngerti curang, sek panggah maju ae, bos. Gak isi a? Arep dadi opo negara Konoha iki."*	Your words are unbelievable. You already know how to cheat; move forward, boss. Aren't you embarrassed? What does this Indonesian State want to be?
GR.14/18/11/23	*"Harusnya bio diubah jadi "cawapres tidak tahu malu"*	The bio (Instagram) should be changed to, "The vice presidential candidate is shameless."

GR.15/18/11/23	*"Gibran apa gak punya malu jadi cawapres lewat jalur curang?*	Gibran has no shame in being a vice presidential candidate by cheating?

Data GR.12/18/11/23 states the sentence, "boro2.. muka badak kabeeeh, ora ndue isin blasss.. gasss teroozz selama bapak msh berkuasaa.." The sentence uses Javanese with insults and sarcasm. The data above states that all (Prabowo-Gibran) have no shame. This can be seen in the metaphor majas muka badah, which means shameless, and the expression ora nude isin blass, which means not having shame. The sentence above is a pleonasm or majas that uses the word with the same meaning excessively. The statement of Gass's teroozz during his time in power is a form of satire using majas of irony or majas that reveals events or situations that are contrary to expectations. The insinuation is intended so that there is no abuse of authority so that the opposite sentence is used, namely, gasss teroozz while Mr. Msh is in power.

Data GR.13/17/11/23 states the sentence "omonganmu mencla-mencle. Ngerti curang, sek panggah maju ae, bos. Gak isi a? Arep dadi opo negara Konoha iki." The above sentence is a mockery aimed at Gibran. The commenter stated that Gibran's words were not credible, as he already knew he was cheating and was still advancing as a vice presidential candidate. The commenter also insinuated whether Gibran did not feel embarrassed by the fraud. The sentence construction above contains insults and satire denotatively. Data GR.14/18/11/23 contains a satirical sentence on Gibran to change his Instagram bio, saying, "The vice presidential candidate is shameless." This is an expression of insinuation to Gibran about the problematic status of his candidacy. The satire is conveyed with a denotative language construction and contains insulting elements.

Data GR.15/18/11/23 states the sentence "Gibran apa gak punya malu jadi cawapres lewat jalur curang?" This sentence is a rhetorical sentence that does not require a direct answer. The rhetorical sentence above is used to express astonishment, a form of curiosity, and accuse fraud. This is because the above sentence questions Gibran's feelings, perceptions, and thoughts about his problematic candidacy status. The sentences above represent various forms of insult at the level of the sentence to Gibran.

This study's findings align with the research (Sarie et al., 2021) that analyzed hate speech on social media. The focus of the study is hate speech directed at President Joko Widodo. The research findings show that the content of hate speech is found in the form of sentences represented through statements, "Waduuuh turun aja lu Jok, kalau debat bok ya pake otak yang waras." Then, the comment section containing insults at the text level can be observed in the following table 5.

Table 5. Insults at the Text Level

Data Code	Findings	Meaning of Indonesian
GR.16/13/11/23	*"Ikan lohan ikan gabus* *Direndam dulu baru direbus* *Aku jadi cawapres berkat paman us* *Ketokan palunya bikin karirnya hangus"*	The poem has the content that Gibran became the vice presidential candidate because of Anwar Usman. As a result, Anwar Usman's career was destroyed.
GR.17/13/11/23	*"Cawapres hasil nepotisme, ngomong belepotan, kosa kata terbatas persis kayak bpk plonga plongo"*	Trouble means irregular and messy. Plonga plongo means like confusion; Dumbfounded.
GR.18/17/11/23	*"GIBRAN MEMALUKAN 😂 Kami malu jika punya wakil presiden kualitasnya di bawah BJ HABIBIE sang professor dan dibawah BUNG HATTA sang cendekiawan 😂 hanya lulusan pejabat kota keciiiiiil banget 😂 otaknya tak secemerlang pengetahuan pemikiran wapres sebelumnya… Sayangnya gibran tdk sadar diri 😂 hahaha MEMALUKAN…*	Gibran's embarrassment means his candidacy as a vice presidential candidate causes, becomes, and embarrasses. Gibran's qualities are considered unqualified to become vice president. His abilities are not like those of BJ Habbie and Moh. Hatta.

Data GR.16/13/11/23 states insults in the form of poems; the lingual unit of the poem text above functions as a satire on Gibran. On the array of contents, "Aku jadi cawapres karena paman us," means that Gibran's success in becoming a vice presidential candidate is due to the Constitutional Court's decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023, which allows prospective presidential or vice presidential candidates under the age of 40 if they have served as regional heads. Therefore, the above line refers to the Constitutional Court's decision chaired by Anwar Usman (in the relationship between the president's brother-in-law and Gibran's uncle). Arrange the filling, "Ketokan palunya bikin karirnya

hangus," to refer to the impact of Anwar Usman's decision regarding the presidential age limit. The controversial decision led to the formation of the Constitutional Court Honorary Assembly (MKMK). MKMK then conducted an investigation and investigation. The result is contained in decision number 5/MKMK/L/10/2023, which states that Anwar Usman has been proven to have violated serious ethics related to conflicts of interest in the Constitutional Court's decision regarding the minimum age requirement for presidential and vice presidential candidates. The Chairman of the MKMK imposed sanctions on the dismissal of Anwar Usman from the position of chairman of the Constitutional Court. Therefore, the above rhyme shows Gibran's ridicule regarding the implications of his candidacy for the chairman of the Constitutional Court (his uncle).

GR.17/13/11/23 data is a comment that insults by stating, ""Cawapres hasil nepotisme, ngomong belepotan, kosa kata terbatas persis kayak bpk plonga plongo." The construction of the text above contains personal insults by stating that Gibran became the vice presidential candidate because of nepotism. Nepotism means choosing and prioritizing one's family to hold a position in the government environment. The statement was followed by a statement, "ngomong belepotan, kosa kata terbatas persis kayak bpk plonga plongo," referring to insults to Gibran and President Jokowi. Gibran was insulted as an individual who was not capable, lacked speaking skills, and lacked knowledge like his father, Jokowi (in father-son relations). This is strengthened by the diction plonga-plongo, which associates meaning with the nature of gaping, stupid, confused, and ignorant. The text above is highly criminal because it insults Gibran and President Jokowi in a one-sentence construction.

Data GR.18/17/11/23 contains insults stating that Girban is shameful. Commentators said the public felt embarrassed if the vice presidential candidates were not qualified, unlike BJ Habibie and Moh. Hatta. Gibran is considered unqualified and has only ever been the mayor of a small town. The insulting charge also appears in the statement, "Sayangnya Gibran tidak sadar diri 😂 hahaha MEMALUKAN…" which refers to Gibran's unconsciousness that he is qualitatively embarrassed to become a vice presidential candidate. The construction of the text above has a criminal dimension that can be used as a criminal offense of complaints.

Thus, it was concluded that the insulting content in the comment column @gibran_rakabuming has the content of insulting hate speech. Insults are classified based on words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts—the content of insults such as personal attacks, swearing, reproaches, puns, and satire. Insults are conveyed in denotative language, sarcasm, figurative irony, connotation, metaphor, and dysphemism. In addition to Gibran, insults were directed at Prabowo, Jokowi, Anwar Usman, and others. The criminal dimension in hate speech of insult is Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions.

This can be found in Article 45, paragraph (3), which states, "Every person who intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have insulting and/or defamatory content as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp750,000,000, 00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah)."

The article explains that " distributing " means sending and/or disseminating electronic information and electronic documents to many people or various parties through electronic systems. The meaning of "transmitting" is to transmit electronic information and/or electronic documents addressed to one other party through an electronic system. The meaning of "making accessible" is all other acts other than distributing and transmitting through electronic systems that cause electronic information and/or electronic documents to be known to other parties or the public.

Hate speech is insulting in "making accessible" information publicly. The criminal dimension in the ITE Law is a complaint offense. This means that the legal process will run if there are complaints from the public. This is based on the Constitutional Court Decision Number 50/PUU-VI/2008 and Number 2/PUU-VII/2009, which states that the crime of insult and defamation in Electronic Information and Electronic Transactions is not solely general but as a complaint offense. The affirmation of the complaint is intended to be in line with the principle of legal certainty and the community's sense of justice.

The hate speech contained in the comment column of @gibran_rakabuming's Instagram, exceptionally after he was appointed a vice presidential candidate, can reflect political polarization and tension in the political sphere of Indonesia. First, hate speech can include comments that are derogatory, insulting, or personally attacking Gibran Rakabuming. This is a form of disapproval of nepotism and misappropriation of the authority owned by the president (Gibran's

father) so that comments of abusive words, slander, or negative stereotypes appear that aim to damage the image, influence public opinion, or make the perpetrators aware.

In the political context, the hate speech directed at Gibran is a representation of public anger and an expression of dissatisfaction with a fragile, easily changeable, and dishonest political system. Public anger and expression can be harsh criticism, attacks on policies or thoughts, attacks on individuals, or other things. This Instagram comment column is a reflection of political views and a reflection of the social dynamics of society in response to family political issues.

Kusumasari and Arifianto (2020) researched hate speech in public spaces, which states that social media no longer functions as an arena for communication, thought, and knowledge. Instead, it has shifted as a space for pragmatic politics, capitalist economics, and a space for spreading hatred. Social media such as Instagram has a comment space where interaction is possible. Research S (2021) also found that Kekeyi Putri's Instagram comment column (celebgram) contained hate speech expressed by 15 netizens. The hate speech has a criminal dimension and can be charged with the ITE Law. Hate speech has also been directed at Aurel Hermansyah, who has received hate speech expressions, such as insults, incitement, sexual harassment in writing, spreading fake news, and defamation (Suryani et al., 2021).

Research Permatasari & Subyantoro (2020) also found that hate speech was directed at a public figure, Ahmad Dhani Prasetyo. The results of the study showed that there was hate speech in the form of provocation, incitement, insult, blasphemy, defamation, and the spread of fake news. Research Zain (2022) also found hate speech in Dodi Soedrajat's Instagram comment column. The results of the study found that the form, type, and meaning of hate speech. Forms of hate speech were found as many as five forms of insult, four forms of blasphemy, four forms of defamation, five forms of unpleasant acts, three forms of provocation, and five forms of incitement. Hate speech was found to have three types of assertive, five types of directives, three types of expressive, and three types of commissive. The meaning of hate speech is found in 2 types: conceptual and contextual. Representations of hate are also seen on social media and Twitter. Research Widyatnyana et al., (2023) menemukan bahwa terdapat enam makna pragmatik ujaran kebencian yaitu, makna menyindir, makna menggambarkan sosok pemimpin, makna membual, makna mempertanyakan, makna kekecewaan, dan makna mengajak.

These hate speech have their functions. Results Zaman (2020) explained that hate speech aims to express the speaker's views and convey criticism and insinuation. Research by Syafyahya (2018) shows that in form and meaning, hate speech can be in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts. The meanings found in hate speech are conceptual meaning and contextual meaning. Conceptual meaning is the meaning of a contextual form of language. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a linguistic form that is bound to the context. The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences will differ if the context is also different.

The criminal dimension of hate speech on social media can be analyzed with Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. Research (Oktiawan, 2021) shows that many Indonesians use social media to make hate speech. Freedom to express written and oral opinions has become the right of every Indonesian citizen as regulated in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. However, every opinion must be accountable and must not contradict existing norms. Unlimited freedom of opinion can result in the occurrence of hate speech crimes. The crime of hate speech in Indonesia has not been regulated explicitly in laws and regulations. Criminal liability for perpetrators of hate speech crimes on social media is generally regulated in the Criminal Code and Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions shows that many Indonesians use social media to make hate speech. Freedom to express written and oral opinions has become the right of every Indonesian citizen as regulated in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. However, every opinion must be accountable and must not contradict existing norms. Unlimited freedom of opinion can result in the occurrence of hate speech crimes. The crime of hate speech in Indonesia has not been regulated explicitly in laws and regulations. Criminal liability for perpetrators of hate speech crimes on social media is generally regulated in the Criminal Code and Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions shows that many Indonesians use social media to make hate speech. Freedom to express written and oral opinions has become the right of every Indonesian citizen as regulated in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic

of Indonesia. However, every opinion must be accountable and must not contradict existing norms. Unlimited freedom of opinion can result in the occurrence of hate speech crimes. The crime of hate speech in Indonesia has not been regulated explicitly in laws and regulations. Criminal liability for perpetrators of hate speech crimes on social media is generally regulated in the Criminal Code and Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE, 2016).

CONCLUSION

The representation of insults in the comment column @gibran_rakabuming contains hate speech, insults, and criminal dimensions. Insults are classified based on words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and texts. The insult's content is personal attacks, swearing, reproaches, plays, and satire. Insults are conveyed in denotative language, sarcasm, figurative irony, connotation, metaphor, and dysphemism. In addition to Gibran, insults were directed at Prabowo, Jokowi, Anwar Usman, and others. The criminal dimension in this insulting hate speech is by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions contained in Article 45 paragraph (3), which states that "Every Person who intentionally and without the right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have insulting and/or defamatory content as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (3) is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp750,000,000.00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah)." The criminal dimension in the ITE Law is a complaint offense. This means that the legal process will run if there are complaints from the public. The affirmation of the complaint is intended to be in line with the principle of legal certainty and the community's sense of justice.

Acknowledgments

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Annissa, N. H. F., Dewi Kusumaningsih, & Titik Sudiatmi. (2022). Cyberbullying pada Kolom Komentar Tiktok @Denise_Cariesta dan Implementasinya sebagai Media Pembelajaran. *GERAM*, *10*(1), 49–54. https://doi.org/10.25299/geram.2022.vol10(1).8618

BBC News Indonesia. (2023). Putusan MK 'pintu masuk' Gibran jadi cawapres Prabowo, siapa yang diuntungkan dan dirugikan dalam Pilpres 2024? *Bbc.Com*.

Borah, P., Keib, K., Trude, B., Binford, M., Irom, B., & Himelboim, I. (2022). "You are a disgrace and traitor to our country": incivility against "The Squad" on Twitter. *Internet Research*, *32*(5), 1646–1661. https://doi.org/10.1108/INTR-06-2021-0363

Canty, R. T., Sormin, E., Rahmadayani, R. D., Novita, T., & Gaol, L. (2024). Analisis Ujaran Kebencian Pada Kolom Komentar Akun Tiktok Maayang.Lucyana. *Bahasa Dan Ilmu Sosial*, *2*(1), 198–207. https://doi.org/10.61132/nakula.v2i1.398

Coulthard, M., & Johnson, A. (2010). *An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics: Language in Evidence*. Rouledge.

Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage.

Ferry. (2023). Hakikat Politik Dinasti dari Perspektif Filsafat Sangkan Paraning Dumadi dalam Bingkai Pancasila. *Journal of Constitutional Law and Governance*, *3*(2), 156–179. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.19105/asshahifah.v3i2.11459

Gibbsons, J. (2007). *Forensic Linguistics: An introduction to language in the Justice System*. Blackwell.

Handayani, N., Amir, J., & Juanda, J. (2021). Kasus Hoaks Pandemi Covid-19: Suatu Tinjauan Linguistik Forensik. *Fon: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, *17*(2), 169–177. https://doi.org/10.25134/fon.v17i2.4432

Herwin, H., Mahmudah, M., & Saleh, S. (2021). Analisis Kejahatan Berbahasa dalam Bersosial Media (Linguistik Forensik). *Fon: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, *17*(2), 159–168. https://doi.org/10.25134/fon.v17i2.4431

Jabbar, Aguswandi, P., & Nur, M. (2022). Tindak Pidana Penghinaan Secara Bersama-Sama melalui Media Elektronik: Suatu Penelitian Di Wilayah Hukum Pengadilan Negeri Banda Aceh. *Jurnal MEDIASAS: Media Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Ahwal Al-Syakhsiyyah*, *5*(1), 73–84. https://jurnal.kopertais5aceh.or.id/index.php/mediasas

JR, V. T. D. (2023). Ujaran Kebencian Warganet pada Akun Instagram @Uk (Uki Kautsar): Kajian Linguistik Forensik. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, *4*(2), 210–216. https://ojs.unm.ac.id/indonesia

Kansil, C. S., & Nuzan, N. D. (2024). Kewenangan Mahkamah Konstitusi dalam Menangani Perkara Perselisihan Hasil Pemilihan Umum 2024. *UNES Law Review*, *6*(4). https://doi.org/10.31933/unesrev.v6i4

Kusumasari, D., & Arifianto, S. (2020). Makna Teks Ujaran Kebencian Pada Media Sosial. *Jurnal*

Komunikasi, *12*(1), 1. https://doi.org/10.24912/jk.v12i1.4045

Lestari, D., Firmansyah, D., & Solihat, I. (2023). Ujaran Kebencian Netizen pada Kolom Komentar di Instagram Bem Kbm Untirta Tahun 2022 (Kajian Linguistik Forensik). *NUSRA: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Ilmu Pendidikan*, *4*(3), 766–773. https://doi.org/10.55681/nusra.v4i3.1449

Mase, R., Wongkar, V. A., & Tooy, C. S. (2021). Sanksi Hukum terhadap Ujaran Kebencian. *Lex Crimen*, *10*(9).

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. Sage Publications.

Mubarok, Y., Sudana, D., Yanti, D., Sugiyo, Aisyah, A. D., & Af'idah, A. N. (2024). Abusive Comments (Hate Speech) on Indonesian Social Media: A Forensic Linguistics Approach. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, *14*(5), 1440–1449. https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1405.16

Murtiningsih, M., & Yana, S. (n.d.). *Ujaran Kebencian Dalam Perspektif Agama Islam Dan Agama Buddha*. https://id.m.wikipedia.org

Ningrum, D. J., Suryadi, & Wardhana, D. E. C. (2018). Kajian Ujaran Kebencian di Media Sosial. *Jurnal Ilmiah Korpus*, *2*(3), 241–252.

Noviyanti, L. P. E., Iswatiningsih, D., Noviyani, N. M. E., & Putri, A. F. P. P. (2022). Ujaran Kebencian pada Kolom Komentar Akun Tiktok Dhek'meycha. *Linguistik: Jurnal Bahasa & Sastra*, *7*(2), 138–147. https://doi.org/10.31604/linguistik.v7ii

Oktiawan, C. (2021). Yuridis Tindak Pidana Ujaran Kebencian dalam Media Sosial. *Jurnal Al'Adl*, *13*(1), 168–188.

Olsson, J. (2008). *Forensic Linguistics*. Continuum.

Perdana, A., & Imam, M. (2023). Judisialisasi Politik dalam Putusan MKterkait Batas Usia Cawapres dalam Pilpres 2024. *Jurnal Bawaslu DKI*, *8*(3), 69–92.

Permatasari, D. I., & Subyantoro. (2020). Ujaran Kebencian Facebook Tahun 2017-2019. *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia*, *9*(1), 62–70. http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jsi

Piliang, W. S. H., & Mulyadi. (2020). IDENTIFIKASI UJARAN KEBENCIAN TERKAIT INSIDEN PENUSUKAN WIRANTO. *Jurnal Education And Development*, *8*(1).

S, F. R. (2021). Ujaran kebencian netizen Indonesia dalam kolom komentar Instagram selebgram Indonesia: Sebuah kajian linguistik forensik. *AKSARA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, *22*(1), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.23960/aksara/v22i1.pp1-19

Safitri, M., Sultan, U., & Hasanuddin Banten, M. (n.d.). Problem Ujaran Kebencian (Hate Speech) di Media Sosial dalam Al-Qur'an. *Jurnal Al-Fath*, *14*(2), 2020. https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/daftar-pernyataan-ade-

Sarie, D. A. F., Suhartono, & Mintowati. (2021). Ujaran Kebencian di Media Sosial (Kajian Pragmasemantik). *Jurnal Education and Development*, *9*, 247–251.

Soraya. (2017). Personal Branding Laudya Cynthia Bella Melalui Instagram (Studi Deskriptif Kualitatif Pada Akun Instagram @Bandungmakuta). In *Jurnal Komunikasi* (Vol. 2). www.antara.com

Sudaryat, Y., & Diterima Tanggal, N. (2021). Menjadi Saksi Ahli dalam Linguistik Forensik (Kajian Terhadap Bukti Kasus Berbahasa Sunda) Become Expert Witness In Forensic Linguistics (A Study of the Sundanese Language Case Evidence). In *JURNAL FORENSIK KEBAHASAAN* (Vol. 1, Issue 2).

Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.

Sumarlam. (2013). *Teori dan Praktik Analisis Wacana*. Katta.

Surbakti, E. B. (2023). *Linguistik Forensik: Gugatan Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik*. Penerbit NEM.

Suryani, Y., Istianingrum, R., & Hanik, S. U. (2021). Linguistik Forensik Ujaran Kebencian terhadap Artis Aurel Hermansyah di Media Sosial Instagram. *BELAJAR BAHASA: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, *6*(1), 107–118. https://doi.org/10.32528/bb.v6i1.4167

Syafyahya, L. (2018). Ujaran Kebencian dalam Bahasa Indonesia Kajian Bentuk Dan Makna. *Kongres Bahasa Indonesia*.

Telaah Linguistik Interdisipliner dalam Makrolinguistik. (2014). *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, *6*(1), 1–22.

Tindak Tutur Asertif Pencemaran Nama Baik Di Sosial Media: Linguistik Forensik. (n.d.).

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (2016).

Wahyudi, F. satriyawan, Hidayah, A., & Firdaus, B. (2024). Pengaruh keputusan mahkamah kontitusi terhadap batas usia cawapres pasal 169 huruf q UU 7/2017 ditinjau dari hukum islam. *Cessie : Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, *3*(1), 7–16. https://doi.org/10.55904/cessie.v3i1.1014

Widiantho, Y. (2020). Hate Speech Addressed to President Joko Widodo in Online Media: Impoliteness Strategies Analysis. *LingPoet: Journal of Linguistics and Literary Research*, *1*(1), 14–19. https://doi.org/10.32734/lingpoet.v1i1.4692

Widyatnyana, K. N., Rasna, I. W., & Putrayasa, I. B. (2023). Analisis Jenis Dan Makna Pragmatik Ujaran Kebencian di Dalam Media Sosial Twitter. In *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia* (Vol. 12, Issue 1).

Wijidyatmika, I. P. L., Suandi, I. N., & Martha, I. N. (2023). Kejahatan dalam Berbahasa pada Akun Twitter @CB: Kajian Linguistik Forensik. *JURNALISTRENDI : JURNAL LINGUISTIK, SASTRA, DAN PENDIDIKAN*, *8*(1), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.51673/jurnalistrendi.v8i1.1466

Zain, V. D. A. (2022). Tindak Tutur Ilokusi dalam Ujaran Kebencian Warganet pada Kolom Komentar Akun Media Sosial Instagram Dody Soedrajat. *Jurnal Penelitian, Pendidikan, Dan Pembelajaran*, *17*(17), 1–18.

Zaman, S. (2020). Analisis Pragmatik Fungsi Tindak Tutur dalam Kasus Ujaran Kebencian. *Seminar Internasional Riksa Bahasa XIV*, 219–226. http://proceedings.upi.edu/index.php/riksabaha sa