

**THE LINGUISTICS FEATURES OF HATE SPEECH AND SOCIAL
CRITICS ON SOCIAL MEDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF FORENSIC
LINGUISTICS**

WAHYUNINGSI FAHRAH

F022221003



**POST GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE
STUDIES FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN MAKASSAR**

2024

**THE LINGUISTICS FEATURES OF HATE SPEECH AND SOCIAL
CRITICS ON SOCIAL MEDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF FORENSIC
LINGUISTICS**

THESIS

As one of the requirements for achieving Master degree

English Language Studies Program

Written and Submitted by

WAHYUNINGSI FAHRAH

F022221003

To

POST GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN MAKASSAR

2024

THESIS

The Linguistics Features of Hate Speech and Social Critics on Social Media: An Analysis

of Forensic Linguistics

Written and Submitted by

WAHYUNINGSI FAHRAH

Register Number: F022221003

has been defended in front of the thesis examination committee which was formed in order to complete the study of the Master Program in English Language Studies Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University on February, 6th 2024 and is declared to have met the graduation requirements.

Approved by:

**Head of
The Supervisory Committee**



Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.
NIP 19601012987032002

**Member of
The Supervisory Committee**



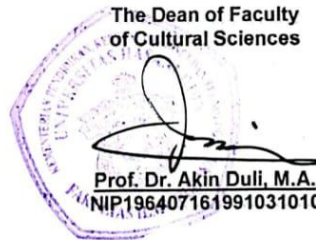
Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum.
NIP196211281987032001

**The Head of English Language Studies
Program**



Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum.
NIP196211281987032001

**The Dean of Faculty
of Cultural Sciences**



Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.
NIP196407161991031010

A STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHENTICITY

The undersigned,

Name : WAHYUNINGSI FAHRAH

Register Number : F022221003

Study Program : English Language Studies

Truthfully states that the thesis was the result of my own work. If it is proven either in whole or in part of this thesis is the work of others, I am willing to accept any sanctions for my dishonesty.

Makassar, 1 Maret 2024



WAHYUNINGSI FAHRAH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

الرَّحِيمِ الرَّحْمَنُ اللَّهُ بِسْمِ

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, first and foremost I would like to express my gratitude and thankfulness to Allah SWT for His blessings and grace for me in finishing my Master Degree Program in English Language Studies, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University. In finishing this thesis, I would like also to thank various of people who has given their amazing contribution both directly and indirectly.

In completing this thesis, I would like to purpose my thankfulness to my supervisors Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum as my first supervisor and Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum., as my second supervisor, thank them for their amazing guidance, advise, critics and suggestion to finally this thesis can be finished and distributed, and their encouragements, motivations and care, I really appreciate for what they have given me, their time, effort and kindly support during my thesis process from the beginning until the end. I have gained a lot of wonderful knowledge and insight from them and I will treasure it in my life. Another appreciation that I would like to deliver goes to my amazing examiners, Prof. Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum, Prof. Dr. Amir Pattu, M.Hum, and Dra. Herawati, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D for their time and willingness in examining my thesis, their wonderful suggestion, critics, input and advise until finally this thesis could be what it should be.

Furthermore, I would like to deliver my thankfulness to Rector of Hasanuddin University, Prof. Dr. Ir. Jamaluddin Jompa, M.Sc, the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, MA., and the Head of English Language Studies Program, Prof. Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum and to all lecturers of English Language Studies program for their great knowledge and experience that they have shared during my time at this lovely Faculty. I'm also delivering my

thankfulness to Pak Mullar, S.S, Pak Satria, S.S, and Kak Winni S.S as the operators and administrators of Postgraduate Studies Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences at Hasanuddin University, I thank them for their kindly help and guidance during my administration process, I'm super grateful for their willingness and support.

Later, I would like to thank my family, my mom if I can say everything, I would like to start with saying thank you so much for being so helpful, caring and loving me wholeheartedly, thank you for your unstoppable prayers and support, I know it is because of your prayer that I could be in this phase of life, stand strong and courageous in facing hardship and difficulties. I truly can not finish this thesis process without your existence and genuine kindness. My beloved brothers and sisters, I would like to thank them for their support and time.

Also, I would like to give my special appreciation for my sisters from another mother. Badriyanti Arta, S.E., M.Ak.,, Fitriyah Kharina Radhy, S.IP, Aprilia Nurmala Dewi, S.S, A. Veronica Amir, S.STP,. M.Si., and Dhea Kasdiawati, M.I.Kom. for their affection and support. Thank you very much for being My "Human Diary."

Then, to my dear friends my classmate 2022. I'm so grateful for the chance to meet such amazing people like them. Mirdad, Faisal, Orlen, Indah, Acha, Sita, Riza, Husnul, Putri, Nanda, Dian, and to all my classmate batch 2022, thanks for the memories and moments that we've spent together, the laughter and sadness that we've been through together especially during our class and thesis process, thank you all for being so helpful and supportive, thank you for always being there when I need, I know this thesis could not been done without your amazing help.

Finally, this thesis is dedicated to English Language Studies, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University. I do hope that this thesis can be a

resource and tool for the later researchers and will give such amazing benefits to all the readers.

Makassar, 01 Februari 2024

Wahyuningsi Fahrah

ABSTRACT

WAHYUNINGSI FAHRAH. *The Linguistics Features of Hate Speech and Social Critics on Social Media: An Analysis of Forensic Linguistics.* (supervised by Sukmawaty and Harlinah Sahib)

This study aimed to identify the linguistics features of hate speech and social critics on social media obtained by the Sinjai government, and the implication of law consequences of hate speech and social critic's features. To carry out this analysis, the study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology in interpreting the data. The data were obtained from social media platform especially from Facebook group of Sinjai society, then, other data was attained from Sinjai District Police, State Prosecutor's Office of Sinjai, and Sinjai District Court. The data were analyzed using a forensic linguistics approach relying on pragmatics theories. The result showed that the features of hate speech centralized on annoyance, dislike, displeasure, and persuasive sentence such as "*I swear in the Name of Allah*," "*an arrogant and haughty leader*", "*be careful*", "*excrement*", and "*Sinjai will be sold*", then the features of social critics focus on criticizing such as "*misguided*", "*clever*," "*our economy is running well*", "*best applaud if build infrastructure not from loan*", "*need a genuine regent*", and "*laughed if a women is a leader*". Meanwhile the data of the implication of law consequences revealed that the hate speech cases are complaint offense, and there are no law consequences of social critics' cases, it includes as freedom of speech. The study concluded that all features that are obtained by the Sinjai government that oriented on annoyance, dislike, and displeasure are included as hat speech, while the features oriented on criticizing include into social critics. This study contributed into forensic linguistics field especially the difference between hate speech and social critics' features.

Keywords: Forensic Linguistics, Hate Speech, Linguistics Features, Social Critics, Implication of Law Consequences.

ABSTRAK

WAHYUNINGSI FAHRAH. *Fitur Linguistik Ujaran Kebencian dan Kritik Sosial di Media Sosial: Sebuah Analisis Linguistik Forensik. (Dibimbing oleh Sukmawaty dan Harlinah Sahib).*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi fitur-fitur linguistik ujaran kebencian dan kritik sosial di media sosial yang diperoleh pemerintah Sinjai, dan implikasi konsekuensi hukum dari ujaran kebencian dan kritik sosial tersebut. Untuk melakukan analisis ini, penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif deskriptif dalam menginterpretasikan data. Data diperoleh dari platform media sosial terutama dari grup Facebook masyarakat Sinjai, kemudian data lainnya diperoleh dari Polres Sinjai, Kejaksaan Negeri Sinjai, dan Pengadilan Negeri Sinjai. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan pendekatan linguistik forensik yang bertumpu pada teori pragmatik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ciri-ciri ujaran kebencian terpusat pada rasa jengkel, tidak suka, tidak senang, dan kalimat persuasif seperti "*saya bersumpah atas nama Allah*", "*pemimpin yang sombong dan angkuh*", "*hati-hati*", "*najis*", dan "*Sinjai akan dijual*", kemudian fitur kritik sosial berfokus pada kritik seperti "*salah kaprah*", "*pintar*", "*ekonomi kita sudah baik*", "*tepuk tangan jika membangun infrastruktur bukan dari pinjaman*", "*butuh Bupati asli Sinjai dan merakyat*", dan "*ketawa kalau perempuan jadi pemimpin*". Sementara itu, data implikasi konsekuensi hukum menunjukkan bahwa kasus-kasus ujaran kebencian merupakan delik aduan, dan tidak ada konsekuensi hukum atas kritik sosial. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi pada bidang linguistik forensik khususnya perbedaan antara ujaran kebencian dan kritik sosial.

Kata kunci: Linguistik Forensik, Ujaran Kebencian, Fitur Linguistik, Kritik Sosial, Implikasi Konsekuensi Hukum.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHENTICITY	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF FIGURE	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Research Question	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Scope of the Study	5
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Previous Studies	6
2.2 Theoretical Background	8
2.2.1 Linguistics Features	8
2.2.2 Forensic Linguistics.....	10
2.2.3 Pragmatics	15
2.2.4 Language Crime	20
2.2.5 Hate Speech	21
2.2.6 Types of Hate Speech	24
2.2.7 Social Critics	27
2.2.8 Social Media	35
2.3 Conceptual Framework	38
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	39
3.1 Research Method Design	39
3.2 Data Sources.....	39
3.3 Data Collection	40
3.4 Data Analysis	41
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	42

4.1	Research Findings	42
4.2	Research Discussion	59
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION		79
5.1	Conclusion	79
5.2	Suggestion	80
BIBLIOGRAPHY		81
APPENDICES		82

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework	37
---------------------------------------	----

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Locution, Illocution, and Perlocution.....	16
Table 2.2 Types Speech Acts, Categories, and Indicators	19

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I Profile of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Sinjai Regency for the 2018-2023 Period	82
Appendix II Hate Speech Data Sources	83
Appendix III Social Critics Data Sources	89

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presented several topics including background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language and law are two disciplines that cannot be separated each other; they are like two sides of a coin. Language refers to the features of human or people thought that constructed in the pattern of language. The study of language simply named as linguistics that deals with everything about communication, interaction, sharing ideas, emotions, etc. (Kramersch, 2014) whereas the law is conveyed and studied through language. The proper discipline of law study is forensic study (Coulthard, Johnson, & Wright, 2016). One of the study of forensics is language used that can be considered as a legal content such as insult, hate speech, critics, defamation etc. then, the two combinations named as forensic linguistics that refers to the forensic stylistics as a branch of linguistics that focuses on taking the analytical techniques of that field and applying them to legal and criminal issues as far-ranging as trial, investigation, rehabilitation and punishment (Ariani, Sajedi, & Sajedi, 2014).

As it is known that, Indonesia as a rule of law country assuredly exist various cases regarding the use of language that can be a legal content in law consideration. Many people regard that this cases are the positive things; they adhere to the principle of the Indonesian basic principle constitution that is freedom expression. It is also regulated in the constitution of article 28 paragraphs (2) and (3) which guarantees the right of every person to express their thoughts and attitudes according to their conscience and the right issue opinion. However, many of people used this rule to pursue their personal interest.

One of the cases that often occurred in Indonesia is a hate speech

phenomenon. There are many people claimed that this action is similar with social critics, but indeed those are totally different. Both hate speech and social critics are still difficult to distinguish between people in Indonesian society. Those phenomena can be seen on the two perspectives, law and language, in terms of what forms of language they used that are categorized either as hate speech forms or social critics forms. The hate speech and social critic's phenomena often occurred in social media, where they can drop critics, opinions, thought, emotions etc. due to social media is a favorite tool that people used not just to communicate or interact with people but also gaining information. The most popular platforms in social media are YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Whatsapp, Messenger, lines, etc. Those social media provide various kinds of convenience in communicating with the various features embedded in it.

The case of hate speech in social media has been studied considered by previous scholar such as Rongiyati (2015) who stated that Indonesia's biggest challenge is managing and anticipating acts of hate speech. The inability of the State to anticipate and overcome acts of hate speech can provide an opportunity for the transformation of a number of hardliners to divert the arena of struggle from "war with firearms" to "war with words". Then, Davidson, Warmesley, Macy, and Weber, (2017) added he term hate speech is currently no fix definition of hate speech that is universally acceptable In Indonesia.

However, there is one institution that can be referred to understand the definition of hate speech, Kapolri (Head of Indonesian Police Department) Circular Letter Number: SE / 6 / X / 2015 that hate speech is the whole act of being insulting, defaming, blasphemous, unpleasant actions, provoking, inciting or spreading false news (Mangantibe, 2016). By that definition, it can be assumed that the hate speech phenomenon is a negative action in using a language and has a legal content in a law.

Beside hate speech phenomena, there is also social critic that has been mentioned earlier. The social critic is quite different from hate speech which is negative attitude, the social critic is more positively charged. The social critics conducted to correct something constructive such as correct the government policy if it is getting wrong without such hostility. However, in some occasions people in society do not know the difference between hate speech and social critic phenomena that caused those who are brought into legal action. In other words, the phenomenon of criticism between elements of society and the government has further widened the gap due to the lack of understanding by both parties regarding differences in criticism and hate speech. The public sometimes gives criticism for improvement and is even considered hate speech by the government, if it is not in their interests. However, there are also not a few people who always lead opinions in the form of hate speech to divide.

Based on preliminary study, the researcher found that most of people in society are caught in the realm of law due to do not know the difference between hate speech and social critic or criticism. The preliminary study was conducted in the government of Sinjai, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, where many people in society keep criticizing the government policies with and without hostility. If it is with hostility it is categorized as hate speech but if it is without hostility it is categorized as social criticism. The results of the preliminary study conclude that both cases occurred due to the incomprehension of linguistics features between hate speech and social critics' context. In addition, the Sinjai government always obtained many hate speeches and social criticisms in a period of time on social media such as Facebook and Instagram group.

Therefore, this study specifically occurred in Sinjai district, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. As mentioned before, many people in Sinjai society cannot distinguish the differences between hate speech and social critics. This case triggers those people in Sinjai society possibly entangled in law due to their languages produced that categorized as the forms of hate

speech. The researcher intends to conduct a more in-depth study of hate speech on social media against in the Sinjai Regency Government for the 2018-2023 periods due to these years occurred various hate speech and social critics' forms that addressed to the Sinjai government. Hence, by those adorable cases, the researcher possesses curiosity and attempts to analyze the differences of linguistic features between hate speech and social critics using forensic linguistics study that can assist to investigate the phenomena.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the concept elucidation in the background of the study phase above, the researcher formulates the research question below;

1. What are linguistic features of hate speech and social critic on social media obtained by the Sinjai government?
2. How do the hate speech and social critics features imply in law consequences in using social media obtained by the Sinjai government?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Relying on the research questions above, the researcher set the objectives of the research as follows:

1. To identify the linguistics features of hate speech and social critics on social media obtained by the Sinjai government.
2. To describe the law consequences of hate speech and social critics obtained by the Sinjai government.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The purpose of this study is to find out the description of language analysis in hate speech on social media based on linguistic studies exploration:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The results of this study can be used as library material for

linguistics and law students to see the phenomena of hate speech and social critics in the society. This study is expected that the readers have understanding the particular function of language and society. This study also is expected to be benefit for the readers as the inspiration to do collaborative research between language and some other disciplines like forensic and others.

2. Practical Benefits

Practically, this study is hoped to be a reference for future research, and become an educational material for the community to be wiser in using a language and to be aware the use of language that has legal content.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study confines the Hate Speech to Local Governments of Sinjai, especially to Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The researcher focuses on the linguistics features of hate speech and social critics including the implication of those Hate Speech and Social Critics. This study will use the theories that deal with Forensic Linguistic notion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

There are several earlier studies that are relevant with the recent study. Firstly, it comes from Brailsford (1998) entitled '*Madison Avenue puts on its best hair shirt': US advertising & its social critics*. This paper examines how the American advertising industry responded to its critics in the late 1950s and early 1960s. This study used critical discourse analysis approach in analyzing the criticism of advertising in media. The results showed that the advertising had come under scrutiny during the Progressive era and the New Deal years. What made this wave of criticism novel was that it occurred during a period of economic affluence and relative social stability. Although recent academic scholarship from authors such as Schudson (1984) and Lears (1994) has challenged the social popular discourse in the English-speaking world concerning advertising's social impact still reflects the views of Packard (1957). Likewise, the arguments put forward by leading advertising practitioners almost four decades.

Another previous research is conducted by Chekol, Moges, and Nigatu (2021) entitled "Social Media Hate Speech in the Walk of Ethiopian Political Perform: Analysis of hate speech prevalence, severity, and natures". This study aimed to analyze the phenomena of hate speech in the walk of Ethiopian political performs. This study employed a quantitative approach to analyze users' comments collected from rivalry ethnic-based Television channels Facebook and YouTube. This study used a binary analysis to seek a substantial prevalence of social media hate speech is found. The result showed that the most of the hate comments are offensive; however, a few comments are laid on incitement to violence, and genocide severity levels. Contesting memory of the past, associating ethnicity with religion, culture, and language issues are the main triggering factors of hate speech in Ethiopia. The online commenters imitate the

offline ethnic tension in the country that upsurge during the political reform. Thus, identity-driven hate speech in tandem with the reform incidents has suffocated the Ethiopian social media.

Besides, there is a study that comes from Sarifuddin, Tadjuddin, and Iswary (2021) who have studied about “A Hate Speech and Provocative Speech Act in Social Media: A Forensic Linguistics Study”. This study aimed to revealed the types of provocative speech acts and the forms of provocative speech that can lead to criminal acts on YouTube social media. This research used a descriptive qualitative study. The data are found in the form utterances on YouTube social media. The results showed that there are three types of direct literal speech acts, two utterances which are indirect speech acts which are not literal, one utterance which is a literal indirect speech act, and the speech acts caused feelings of hatred or hostility to certain individuals or community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA).

Last, there is another study is conducted by Machdori (2023) entitled “Hate Speech of SARA on Social Media Content : A Forensic Linguistic Study.” The objectives of this study were formulated to find out the motives for SARA utterances on Twitter social media based on forensic linguistic studies. The research data is presented in the form of screenshots from social media with a descriptive qualitative method through a pragmatic approach to speech acts. The results of the study show that forensic linguistic studies can reveal evidence that it is intended to humiliate, make victims feel sick which can affect the mental aspects of a person or group of people.

After reviewing several previous studies above, the researcher determined that previous researches and current research are different in the case of object of the study, context of the study, and outcome of the study. The object of the current study is the society and government of Sinjai that focuses on regional case not in international phenomena. Then, the context of the current study is the investigation of the comparison of

two phenomena which are the hate speech and social critics. In addition this current study undergone study on Facebook and Instagram group no other platforms. On the other hand, the outcomes of this current study is the understanding of linguistic features of the hate speech and social critics, and the consequences of law caused by hate speech and social critics that the society of Sinjai faced and government obtained on Facebook and Instagram group.

2.2 Theoretical Background

2.2.1 Linguistics Features

Linguistics refers to the scientific study of language; the word '*linguistics*' is derived from the Latin words '*lingua*' meaning 'tongue' and '*istics*' meaning 'knowledge'. In addition, Wardaugh (1972) also defined that linguistics is the scientific study of language. Similarly, Cambridge Dictionary defined that linguistics is the scientific study of the structure development of language in general of particular languages. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1980) defines linguistics as the science of language, e.g. of its structure, acquisition, relationship to other forms of communication.

Moreover, linguistics as the scientific study of human language entails a comprehensive, systematic, objective, and precise analysis of all aspects of language, particularly its nature and structure. As linguistics is concerned with both the cognitive and social aspects of language, it is considered a scientific field as well as an academic discipline; it has been classified as a social science, natural science, cognitive science, or part of the humanities.

In particular, Kramersch (2014) determined that the scientific approach to language means that its investigation through observations that can be proved empirically with reference to general theory of language structure. In linguistics there is no priority of the certain speech communities; linguistics studies any language its structure, uses, and relations to the other languages. Additionally, linguistics also studies how a language

develops into dialects, and studies how language changes from period to period.

There are many features of linguistics, including but not limited to; jargon, slang, tense (past, present, and future), dialect, grammar, lexicon (vocabulary), and phonology (sounds). The features of linguistics make up all languages, and every language is unique in nature and form. Furthermore, linguistics features are certain conditions which delimit how languages function, for example, these features can be certain sounds; when the sounds are combined together, their different features produce entire words as the basis of language.

According to Crossley (2020), linguistics features fall into three large constructs; lexical, syntactic, and cohesion. Besides, linguistics feature are also important elements of identifying discourse structures as well such as claims, arguments, theses, and rhetorical moves. It also relates to lexical sophistication, syntactic complexity, and text cohesion. The lexical cohesion in particular is referring to analyze the quality of words such as the number of unique words, and the number of content to function words. In other side, the syntactic complexity deals with the sophistication of syntactic forms as as the variety of syntactic forms produced (Lu, 2011; Ortega, 2003). Besides, text cohesion is related to the inner-connectivity of text segments of text based on textual features (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). It can occur at the sentence level or across larger segment gaps such as paragraphs chapters or even text. The linguistic features at syntactic levels that have found based on preliminary study are illustrated in the following instances:

Data	:	<i>Bupati si Pengutang</i>
MB	:	<i>Bupati-si-peng-utang</i>
GL	:	<i>Bupati is a debtor</i>
PS	:	<i>N-V-Art-N</i>
FT	:	<i>The Bupati is considered to have owed a lot of debt for developmentwhile</i>

Linguistics features in a text can be strong evidence for interpreting it. Existence, certain constructions, punctuation and paragraphs for example, can represent human character in people's works or posts on social media. The choice of sounds in words has its own purpose. Besides, linguistics features, its techniques, play an essential role in speech, conveying information or content to the receiver. By using language techniques and features in the right way, a person can convey information in the way they want to and how they actually want the audience to understand it. Conversely, linguistics devices refer to the tools and structures within language itself used to convey meaning. This is due to the fact that dictions can have a powerful effect on the tone of a piece of writing and the meaning it conveys. In addition, each genre of text has certain linguistic features that make it relatively easy for the reader to find the type of text, for example in expressing a stance, for example, the word "*frustrated*" has a different connotation to the word "angry". A writer may choose one over the other depending on the desired effect on the reader.

2.2.2 Forensic Linguistics

The term "forensic linguistics" is used for the first time by the linguistics professor Jan Svartvik (1968) in his book "The Evans Statements: A Case for Forensic Linguistics". In the 1980s, Australian linguists discussed the application of linguistics and sociolinguistics to legal issues. They discovered that a phrase such as "the same language" is open to interpretation. The Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) Germany, organizes a two-day conference in forensic linguistics in 1988. The first British Seminar on Forensic Linguistics was held at the University of Birmingham in 199 and was attended by delegates from Australia, Brazil, Ireland, Holland, Greece, Ukraine, and Germany as well as the UK. Moreover, first MA course in forensic linguistics introduced at Cardiff University in 1999 and the Centre for forensic linguistics was established at Birmingham's Aston University to cope with the increasing demand for forensic linguistic skills in 2008 (Gao, 2010).

A forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on taking the analytical techniques of that field and applying them to legal and criminal issues as far-ranging as trial, investigation, rehabilitation and punishment (Mahsun, 2018). Another theory came from Udina (2017) that the birth of forensic linguistics as a branch of modern applied linguistics firmly grounded on close, evident interdependence and relationship between language and law. As a discipline, forensic linguistics reviews spoken and written materials and using the scientific techniques of linguistics and analyzes them. This branch of linguistics is concerned with such thing as determining who authored a written document and identifying speakers of oral material such as taped conversations. While, Mahsun (2018) continues that forensic linguistics also measures as well as determines both the content and meaning of both spoken and written material.

Moreover, a forensic linguist performs language analysis on written or recorded documents to help solve crimes. A forensic linguist studies dialect, grammar, sentence construction, phonetics and other linguistic areas to determine authenticity and ensure correct interpretation. Historically, linguistics forensic is a multidisciplinary science derived from linguistics and law has been developed in America and Europe since 1997 (Momeni, 2011). Since, linguists have offered their evidence in court to detect reality and more carefully judge a case. The early developmental of forensic linguistics was marked by an awareness of the importance of the element of language in an investigation in the police. Linguistics forensic first developed in England, while in America forensic linguistics has used to solve many problems such as some court case using linguists.

However, the emergence of the branch of forensic linguistics deals with the connection between the branch of linguistics and evidence in law. In particular, forensic linguistics is a scientific discipline which studies closely related to legal objectives in the justice system (Momeni, Aghagolzadeh, Asi & Farajihha, 2010). One of the purpose of forensic

linguistics is the use of language as evidence in court cases such as trademarks, contractual disputes (agreement), defamation (defamation, insult, defamation), sedition, conspiracy, bribery, perjury (false statements/witnesses), and copyright infringement. The development of forensic linguistics in Indonesia is marked by the presence of awareness of the importance of language elements in an investigation in the police. Forensic linguistics entered Indonesia in the 1980s-1990s as a field of law that is used in solving pollution case reputation, threats, extortion, murder, disputes, plagiarism, corruption etc. (Susanti, & Nanda, 2021). The presence of forensic linguistics in the world of law helps in studying the speech that appears with speech contexts that support it. In that regard, the task of the expert language is necessary in analyzing the things that are in the aspects of this language. However, linguists were unable to determine the type of punishment that given to defendant because it is something that is outside language.

Use of linguistic evidence in legal proceedings has been varying degrees of reliability in their respective fields. Linguists have provided evidence in such as:

1. Identifying author

Identifying whether someone said or wrote something depend on the analyzing their idiolect, or specific patterns of language use (vocabulary, collocations, pronunciation, spelling, and grammar)

2. Forensic Stylistics

This discipline subjects written or oral material (or both) to scientific analysis order to determine and content, meaning, speaker identification or author determination in order to identify plagiarism.

3. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is concerned with the analysis of the use of written, spoken or signed language or any significant semiotic event.

4. Linguistics Dialectology

This is the methodological study of dialects based on anthropological information, or in particular as systematic study of dialects.

5. Forensic Phonetics

Forensic phoneticians are concerned with making accurate transcription of what is said. The transcription can provide information about the social background and region of the speaker. Forensic phonetics can determine similarities between speakers from two or more separate recordings (Olsson, 2007).

Meanwhile, in analyzing the forensic linguistics usually involve several aspects namely:

1. Forensic Linguists

Forensic linguists are most often called upon to assist a court in determining one or both of two questions: what does a particular text 'say' and who is its author? In answering these questions, linguists draw on knowledge and techniques derived from one or more of the subfields of descriptive linguistics: phonetics and phonology, lexis syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse and text analysis (Malcolm Coulthard, 1997).

2. The Text

The phonetician's task is to decipher words and phrases from tape recordings - if a recording is of poor quality, the non-expert may hear one thing, while the expert with a trained ear and the aid of sophisticated equipment and can hear something quite different. The forensic linguist is also not concerned within with deciphering words, but with interpreting them (Malcolm Coulthard, 1997).

3. The Linguistic Study of Authorship

The linguist can also approach the problem of questioned authorship from the theoretical position that each native speaker has his or her own and individual version of the language they

speak and write, their own idiolect, and the assumption that the idiolect, and the assumption that this idiolect manifests itself through distinctive and idiosyncratic choices in texts (Halliday, 1964)

Still and all, there are several things that become challenging for linguists when researching or reviewing material in the field of linguistic forensics in an official, legal manner as in the following:

1. The short time limits imposed by a legal case, in comparison with the time limits that are more commonly used in the day-to-day business of academia.
2. An audience that is almost entirely unfamiliar with our field.
3. Restrictions on what we are allowed to say.
4. Restrictions on what we can do in writing.
5. Restriction in how to write.
6. The need to present complex technical knowledge in a way that can be understood by people who know nothing about our field, while maintaining our role as experts with deep knowledge of these complex technical ideas.
7. Continuous changes or legal differences in the area of law itself.
8. In areas where advocacy is the primary form of presentation, to maintain an objective and non-advocacy stance

This section has attempted to highlight some of the issues that linguists face when interacting with the legal system. It is now considered imperative by linguists that both they and legal professionals work towards a understanding of each other's perspectives. If linguists claim that lawyers are ignorant of linguistics, then it is up to linguists to ensure that this situation does not continue. Lawyers can also claim that linguists are ignorant of the law, and it is surely up to linguists to ensure that this knowledge gap is addressed as a matter of priority. It will also be important for linguists, in this age of international courts, to understand the discourse and practices of international law and to familiarize themselves

with the customs and practices of other countries' legal systems. In the future, it is likely that an increasing number of those wishing to enter the field of forensic linguistics will have additional qualifications in areas such as law and a greater understanding of scientific techniques, methods and presentation.

2.2.3 Pragmatics

People cannot definitely comprehend the nature of language unless they understand how it is used in communication. It is essential for people to earn insight of language due to it always expresses ideas, thoughts, feelings, and the speakers' intentions. One branch of linguistics which studies language is called pragmatics. According to Yule (1996) that pragmatic necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires to a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. In other word, pragmatic is a solution about contextual meaning.

Pragmatics acts as the basis for all language interactions and contact. It is a key feature to the understanding of language and the responses that follow this. Therefore, without the function of pragmatics, there would be very little understanding of intention and meaning. In simple terms, pragmatics studies the way people use language. It generally examines cases where a person's statement has one literal meaning and another unspoken or deeper meaning. In other words, pragmatics is the branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the contexts in which it is used including such matters as deixis, the taking of turns in conversation, text organization, presupposition, and implicative.

One of the simplest functions of language is to establish communication. Without language we would not be able to do communication with others. There is speech situation which makes

miscommunication. It is called the speech situations as the scope of science of pragmatics in language studies. According to Yule (1996) there is a considerable context in this case, which is the linguistics context or co-text is a bunch of other words or phrases used in the same sentence. The co-text has a strong influence in the interpretation of the meaning of words that people speak. In other words, the context is a knowledge behind the equally owned and that the speakers and that helps listener interpret the meaning of speech. In addition to context, other aspects of speech situations is the setting and time, illocution, speech acts, product of a verbal act, the speaker/listener, and a function of speech.

Still and all, Yule (1996) stated that pragmatically there are three forms of action that can be realized by a speaker, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In particular, the locutionary speech acts are speech acts to express something. Illocutionary speech is a speech act that, apart from having the function of informing something, can also be used to do something. Meanwhile, perlocutionary speech acts are speech acts that often have influence or effect on the listener. It is reflected in the following example of conversation:

Speaker 1=	<i>"This Honorary Dismissal has nothing to do with the Regent." (Pemecatan Honorer ini tidakada hubungannya dengan Pak Bupati)</i>	(Locution)
Speaker 2=	<i>"Ah, the Regent is just a nice casing, but his heart is full of maggots!" (Ah, Bupati itu hanya casing yang bagus, tapi hatinya penuh belatung)</i>	(Illocution)
Speaker 3=	<i>"Be patient, the truth must be found out regarding the information circulating." (Sabar dulu, kebenaran harus dicari tahu terkait info yang beredar)</i>	(Perlocution)

Table 2. 1 Locution, Illocution, and Perlocution

Therefore, the locution= speaker 1 informs that the Regent is not involved in the current problem; illocution= speaker 2 rejects speaker 1's

statement that the Regent is involved in problems. Meanwhile Perlocution= speaker 3 understands the condition impartially towards speaker 1 and speaker 2 and suggests finding the truth of the information circulating.

Derivational morphology is a grammatical function of words with altering their meaning (Beard, 2017). In other words, the derivation morphology is a set of static paradigmatic lexical relation that called morphemes. Haspelmath and Sims (2013) determined that derivational morphemes have clear semantic content, when a derivational morpheme is added to a base, it adds meaning. The derived word may also be a different grammatical class than the original word, as shown by suffix “-able” in the word “*desire+able*”, that indicates the verb form changes into adjective form. In particular, Beard (2017) proposed a framework of type of derivations in the following table that consisted of back formation, lexical derivation, and stem modification.

In those sentences, it can be concluded that one form of speech that contains language crimes lies in the illocutionary statement of speaker 2. This is because the statement made by speaker 2 has not been proven to be as true as the statement made by speaker 3. According to Searle (in Rahardi, 2005) there are 5 types of illocutionary:

2.2.3.1 Assertive/Representative

A form of speech that binds the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed for example stating, making, complaining, and claiming. This type of speech act includes speech stating, demanding, admitting, showing, reporting, giving testimony, mentioning, and speculating, such as the example below:

“Bupati Sinjai terbukti korupsi (The Regent of Sinjai was proven to be corrupt)”

2.2.3.2 Directive

The form of speech in which the narrative is intended to create an influence so that the interlocutors takes action for example ordering, advising, and recommending as an in the following example:

“Pilih pemimpin yang ramah!” (choose a friendly leader!”)

2.2.3.3 Expressive

A form of speech functions to express the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation. For example, thanking, apologizing, praising, blaming, condolences. According to Irma (2017), forms of expressive speech include (1) congratulating, (2) thanking, (3) criticizing, (4) complaining, (5) wondering, (6) praising, and (7) apologizing, like in the following example:

“Saya sudah bekerja keras tapi gaji masih saja tidak mencukupi kebutuhan sehari-hari (I have worked hard but my salary is still not sufficient for my daily needs)”

2.2.3.4 Commisive

A form of speech that functions to express a promise or offer for example promising, swearing, and offering something:

“Saya berjanji akan memimpin daerah ini dengan baik” (I promise to lead this area well)

2.2.3.5 Declarative

A form of speech that connects the content of the speech with reality, for example, surrender, fire, appoint, and punish.

”Bupati Sinjai harus bertanggung jawab tentang ketidakjelasan anggaran Covid-19! (The Regent of Sinjai must take responsibility for the lack of clarity in the Covid-19 budget!)”

From what has been described above, it is showed that illocutionary acts are difficult to identify because the researcher must first consider who speaker an interlocutors are, when and where the illocutionary act occurs, and so on. Thus, illocutionary acts are a central part of understanding speech acts. Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that analyzing speech requires the ability to distinguish 3 types of speech acts. So the researcher used references in the table below which was adapted from Kaptiningrum (2020) to more clearly determine the types of speech acts.

Number	Types of Speech Acts	Category	Indicators
1.	Locution	News	Speech that includes notification or information to the interlocutor
		Ask	Speech that includes asking for information from the speech partner.
		Order	Speech that includes ordering the speech partner to do something.
2	Illocution	Assertive	Speech that binds the speaker about the truth of the proposition expressed
		Directive	Speech that can produce effects through the speaker's actions.
		Expressive	Speech that expresses the speaker's psychological attitude towards the speaker
		Commissive	Speech used as a form of speech that functions to express a promise or offer.
		Declarative	Speech that has an impact on changing facts, such as the conformity of the content of the speech to reality
3.	Perlocution	Providing Influence	Speech that has effect or power influence after the speaker communicates with the speech

			partner
--	--	--	---------

Table 2. 2 Type Speech Acts, Categories, and Indicators

2.2.4 Language Crime

Brauer and Tittle (2017) determined that criminal acts are actions related to crime or violation of law. generally, criminal acts take the form of acts of persecution, murder, theft, robbery, rape etc. if people commit these actions the they can be called a criminal and can also be punished. However, Tiersma and Solan (2005) stated that crimes are not only in the form of physical violence crimes, there are also crimes committed using language, including solicitation/incitement, conspiracy, perjury, threats and bribery. In language crime context, it does not attack or hurt physically but attacks or hurts psychologically (soul) which has a painful impact on the person who is attacked or hurt.

Furthermore, Shuy (2010) further examines language crimes, in terms of defamation such as defamation, slander, and humiliation/blasphemy. In an act of defamation, the perpetrator deliberately attacks a person's self-esteem, good name, or honor in public. The person who was attacked would naturally feel that his public reputation had been damaged. Thus, language crime is speech both orally and in writing that is contrary to the rule of law and can harm others such as killing character, damaging reputation, attacking honor, making other people feel embarrassed, creating public commotion, for false information or propaganda, creating fear due to threats, and so on. In other words, related legal rules are regulated in the Criminal Code for language crime texts that are committed directly or through non-electronic media suchas billboards, banners, and others. Whereas the ITE Law regulates legal rules for language crime texts in spoken and written form in electronic media such as social media which includes Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.

Tiersma and Solan (2005) stated that language crimes can be committed with various kinds of speech acts. This matter exemplified by the use of the same language, namely when conveying a message requests can also be understood as commands, depending largely on relationship between speaker and hearing. Context plays an important role in these two speech acts (request/command) to interpret the speech often done indirectly (implied). The same applies to the language crime. Actions speak in different ways; can have purpose of encouraging or persuading another person to commit a crime.

2.2.5 Hate Speech

Hate speech is defined by the Cambridge Dictionary as public speech that expresses hate or encourages violence towards a person or group based on something such as race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation. Hate speech is a concept that many people find intuitively easy to grasp, while at the same time many others deny it is even a coherent concept. A majority of developed, democratic nations have enacted hate speech legislation with the contemporary United States being a notable outlier-and so implicitly maintain that it is incoherent, and that its conceptual lines can be drawn distinctly enough. Nonetheless, the concept of hate speech does indeed raise many difficult questions: What does the 'hate' in hate speech refer to? Can hate speech be directed at dominant groups, or is it by definition targeted at oppressed or marginalized communities? Is hate speech always "speech"? What is the harm or harms of hate speech? And perhaps most challenging of all, what can or should be done to counteract hate speech?

The term 'hate speech' is more than a descriptive concept used to identify a specific class of expressions. It also functions as an evaluative term judging its referent negatively and as a candidate for censure. Thus, defining this category carries serious implications. What is it that designates hate speech as a distinctive class of speech? Some claim the term 'hate speech' itself is misleading because it wrongly suggests

“virulent dislike of a person for any reason” as a defining feature (Gelber, 2017). However, this is the way in which the term is understood among most legal theorists and philosophers.

On top of that, the definitions of hate speech based on intrinsic properties refer to those that emphasize the type of the speech uttered. What is at issue is the use of speech widely known to instigate offense or insult among a majority of society. Explicitly derogatory expressions like slurs are paradigmatic examples of this type of view. In general, the type of speech identified on this account is inherently derogatory, discriminatory, or vilifying. In Indonesia, for hate speech especially in social media,

It is regulated in Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law as stated that *‘Every person intentionally and without rights disseminates information aimed at causing hatred or hostility to certain individuals and/or community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-groups. (SARA)’*. Likewise, Indonesian law also has Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. In article 45, paragraphs (2) as stated that “people who spread false news, mislead, and cause feelings of hatred or hostility can be sentences to imprisonment for a *maximum of six year’s*. Every person who fulfills the elements as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah). That's the content of the article regarding hate speech. Hence, the strongly reason that someone commits hate speech crimes through social media due to they are inside or outside of the perpetrators who may think that advances in technology and information can be accessed quickly through various media on the internet.

In particular, there are several causes of hate speech on social media and in Indonesia: First, there is a misunderstanding; it indicates that hate speech can occur due to individual or group misunderstanding of the

information obtained. Someone will immediately write hate speech without informing the truth of the information. Second, get carried away with emotions. One of the factors causing hate speech is due to being too emotional in obtaining information. This often happens, so that it provokes commotion and hatred for anyone. Third, disagree, this is a person's expression if he does not like and disagree with the information obtained, so that individuals will make hate speech by saying rudely and offending the criticized party. Fourth, there is personal hatred, which is the most influential factor in hate speech.

In line with that, the hate speech has resulted in minor to serious human rights violations, always at first just words, both on social media and through leaflets, but the effect is able to move the masses to trigger conflict and bloodshed. Additionally, hate speech is an attack on a personal or religious group. In other words, hate speech is a hate speech, not freedom of expression. Freedom of expression is an effort that is built in a reasonable way. The boundary between hate speech and freedom of expression can be seen from whether the speech contains elements of threatening a certain person or group, and whether the speech also contains elements of violence. In addition, this also has a negative impact on the protection of human rights, because there are indications of intervention from the authorities for cases that are considered hate speech, which are actually forms of criticism made against the performance of the authorities.

In Indonesia, several cases were involved in the ITE Law. Not only the community, but also ITE Law has involved the Government official. Including the case of the former Governor of DKI Jakarta, Basuki Thahaja Purnama or AHOK who was charged with violating the ITE Law while campaigning for the public. Most countries around the world have laws and regulations that regulate hate speech (Hate Speech), in Indonesia itself there are provisions in Articles that regulate actions regarding hate speech (Hate Speech) against a person, group, or institution.

2.2.6 Types of Hate Speech

Based on Indonesiabaik.Id, hate speech can take the form of insults, defamation, blasphemy, unpleasant acts, provocation, incitement, spreading false news. Hate speech is criminalized because it can lead to acts of discrimination, violence, loss of life and/or social conflict.

2.2.6.1 Humiliation

In Indonesian rules; articles 310, 311, and 315 of the Criminal Code that humiliation means to belittle or look down on (despicable or unimportant), disrepute someone, offend people, curse, humiliate, or demean. Maryanto et al (2021) supported that the aspects of insult can be proven by lexical characteristics in the form of words with harsh connotations. In particular, equated with the human genital organs or all words related to the parts of the human genitals such as “*dick*” and “*pussy*” is kind of humiliations. Similarly, equated with the nature of animals such as “*pigs*” “*dogs*” and “*monkeys*”, and swear words such as “*asshole*”, “*stupid*” and “*idiot*” including any words that contain negative connotations. This indicator relates to insult cases related to language crimes.

Moreover, the words or sentences that can be viewed as insulting are depending on the place, time and circumstances. In other words, explanations about humiliation can be emphasized on the most influential aspects of the situation and culture to determine whether a text is a violation of the law or not. According to article 315, insults either oral or written must be made in public (the insult does not need to be there). However, even though the words of insult are not made in public the perpetrator can be punished with the provisions; firstly, if done in writing, it must be addressed or conveyed to the insulted person; secondly if done verbally or deed, the insulted person must be present there see or hear it yourself.

2.2.6.2 Hoax

Kumar and Shah (2018) unveiled that a hoax is classified as opinion-based, which is a unique truth-based facts, consisting of selling entities that have unique truth values. In this case, it is exemplified by a fake review of a product. In addition, fact-based false information involves information that contradicts reality that is fabricated. In particular, this informational motive (Hoax) makes it more difficult for others to distinguish between true information from false information, and leads them to believe in false versions of hoax information.

This type of fake information (hoax) includes fake news, and rumors. Then, it can be categorized as a crime due to it contains information that can lead someone to deceive the public. In the legal perspective, fake news or false information is regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations for Fake News or Hoaxes in Articles 14 and 15, namely broadcasting fake news or reporting that can cause uproar in society.

2.2.6.3 Threats

Threats can be interpreted as an act of expressing an intention (intention and plan) to do something that is detrimental, complicates, troubles, or harms another party. Meanwhile, Solan and Tiersma (2005) stated that threats provide a basis for criminal responsibility if someone instills fear in the form of violence as retribution for failing to comply with requests. Thus, this can be explained by the fact that threats harm other people, namely instilling a fear of violence. In addition, the act of threatening others is the same as attacking the psyche and causing insecurity to others. Therefore, it should be underlined that a threat that does not instill fear is unlikely to be considered a crime.

2.2.6.4 Defamation

The definition of defamation in the Criminal Code is also known as defamation. In particular, defamation is the act of defaming a person's good name or honor by stating something, either orally or in writing. Defamation can be identified lexically by giving an attack in the form of something that has not been verified correctly or accusing something that is not yet valid with accusations that cause someone's name to be defamed in public. As an instance; a state official is labeled with the word corruption, stealing people's money, good at imaging, good at acting, dictator, and so on. In line with that, according to Syafyahya (2018) those indicators of defamation, namely tarnishing good names with things that are not true, things that are accused are not factual, and make people feel uncomfortable.

2.2.6.5 Incitement

In the context of incitement or provocation, Solan and Tiersma (2005: 181) state that a form of language crime can be committed with different types of speech acts. the act of speaking in different ways can have the purpose of encouraging or persuading others to commit crimes. not only with regard to illegal acts, the crime of incitement according to Solan and Tiersma can be interpreted in the form of inviting, persuading, commanding/requesting or encouraging others to commit crimes that can harm others.

Incitement is a prohibited act under the Criminal Code. Sedition is an attempt to incite others to commit acts in accordance with the instigator's wishes. The act of incitement can be done orally or in writing and in a public place. Incitement is aimed at committing criminal acts, resisting public authority with violence, disobeying laws and regulations, and disobeying legal orders. Article 160 of the Penal Code is contained in Book 2 of the Penal Code, Chapter V, which deals with crimes against public order. Article 160 of the Criminal Code reads as follows :

"Whoever publicly, orally or in writing, incites people to commit an offence, to resist a public authority with violence, or to disobey a law or a lawful order issued under a law, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years or a fine not exceeding IDR 4,500."

The simple act of incitement is not punishable, but the inciter can only be convicted if he commits or causes other criminal acts and there is a link between the incitement and the result of the incitement. Therefore, the cause-and-effect relationship must be proven in court in order to convict the perpetrator of incitement.

2.2.7 Social Critics

The Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) unveiled the definition of social critics as a response which is usually accompanied by good and bad descriptions and considerations of a work, opinion and so on, which in it concerns society. Meanwhile, according to the critical theory put forward by the Frankfurt School that critics is human self-awareness ability from certain hegemonic forces, so that in certain circumstances human are able to resist and change it. In simple terms, it can be stated that social critics is a sign of social sensitivity.

There are several important aspects to critic; firstly is the analytical ability to see all aspects of the object being criticized, such as the plot (in the case of a novel), the technical execution (in the case of fine art), or the content of the work, the message conveyed (in the case of political speeches). These aspects must be clearly seen in order to make an accurate evaluation. Next is the ability to present logical arguments and concrete evidence as a basis for justifying our opinions or assessments of certain objects. This is important so that any criticism has a strong basis and is not merely subjective. Last but not least is the ability to deliver criticism constructively. Good critic must offer suggestions or recommendations for improving the object being criticised, so that it can be developed and improved in the future. In essence, critic is a process of

reflection and evaluation of something with the aim of improving or enhancing certain aspects of that object. Social critics aims to evaluate various aspects of society, including politics, economics, religion or other social issues. The aim is to identify injustices or structural problems in society and to provide a deeper understanding of social conditions.

The purpose of criticism is to evaluate, analyze and review a work of art or literature in order to gain a deeper understanding of its quality and meaning. Criticism can be applied to various fields such as literature, visual arts, film, music, theatre, and so on. Here are some of the main aims of criticism:

1. To give an objective view: Criticism aims to give an objective opinion of a work without being influenced by personal preferences. This helps the reader or viewer to see the strengths and weaknesses of a work more rationally.
2. Discuss important elements: Criticism seeks to analyse important elements in a work, such as plot, characterization, writing style/artistry, etc., and how these things affect the aesthetic experience or message the reader/viewer wants to convey.
3. To broaden understanding: By examining specific aspects of a work in depth, criticism helps readers/viewers deepen their understanding of the historical context, culture, symbolic meaning, social perspective, moral message, and general themes behind the story.
4. Appreciation of the achievements of artists/creators: Criticism can also serve to recognize and celebrate the excellence of works of art or literature. This creates a wider appreciation of the creative achievements of writers, artists, directors or musicians.
5. Providing constructive feedback: criticism can contribute to the development and renewal of the world of art by providing constructive suggestions and input to artists//creators so that they can improve the quality of their work in the future.

Thus, the main of criticism is to provide a deeper insight into a work and to facilitate dialogue and reflection on the cultural and aesthetic values contained within it. In line with that, Siriphant (2017) mentioned that social critics is an innovation, which means that social critics becomes a means of communicating new ideas besides evaluating old ideas for social change. Moreover, social critics as a form of communication in society function as a control over the course of a social system or social process (Oksinata, 2010). Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that social critics is a form of resistance or disagreement with a person or a certain group of facts that have occurred in a community group.

Other than that, social critics take several forms, directly or indirectly. In the direct critiques forms can be in the form of social action, rallies, and demonstrations. Meanwhile, indirect forms of critics include criticism through songs, criticism through poetry, critics through films, theatrical actions and so on. Various forms of social critics have important social influences and impacts in people's lives. Still and all, social critics are a form of communication that can be understood both orally and in writing, aiming to control the course of the social system with regard to interpersonal problems. According to the forms of social criticism that have been described above, social criticism can be divided into two social groups, namely social criticism that is carried out directly or indirectly.

In particular, direct social critics, every activity of assessing, studying or analyzing the condition of a particular society is carried out directly. Meanwhile, social critics indirectly can be in the form of a symbolic action that presents an assessment or criticism of the social conditions of certain communities. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that social critics is criticism, input, rebuttal, satire, response, or assessment of something that is considered deviant or violates the values that exist in people's lives. In simple terms, social criticism is a sign of social sensitivity. The following are types of social criticism based on the concept of Marx's literary sociology.

2.2.7.1 Social Critics of Political Issues

According to Sanderson (2011) that social critics on political issues discusses a political system consisting of law and its involvement in society and to find out external relations between and within society. In the digital age, it is easy to capitalize on criticism beyond reasonable limits. A group of people target the government's plans and actions, become overly critical, use harsh language and damage the reputation of officials. However, pro-government popular resistance has been capitalized on the grounds that critic must also be appreciated. A group of people fiercely defended government policies until they lost their critical power. In fact, critics by those who are distant from power (not hostile to it) are very important.

Although democracy is becoming more open, officials' resistance to criticism still uses the old paradigm. Criticism must build, not destroy (dignity); criticism must provide solutions; no human being (including officials) is perfect. Criticism that is directed at something bad is also interpreted by officials as an act of slander. The legal trap of defamation ultimately serves the interests of the powerful. Social criticism is not an ideal of perfection. The target of criticism is the social reality of human products (institutions) that should be better, and for which there are parties responsible for not doing what they should or for doing what they should not. The targets of criticism are poorly planned (hasty) public policies, maladministration and hidden corruption.

2.2.7.2 Social Critics of Economy Issues

Sumaatmadja (1980) determined that social critics on economic issues discuss various issues related to how individuals can meet their various needs from limited to scarce resources. Social critics of economics can be divided into several categories, such as difficulties in allocating resources, lack of incentives for innovation and tendencies towards corruption. One of the major criticisms of economics is the difficulty in

allocating resources efficiently. In a capitalist system, resources are allocated through a market mechanism where prices reflect supply and demand. In economics, however, resource allocation is done through more centralized central planning, which can lead to a lack of flexibility and difficulty in adapting to market needs. Another critic of economics is the difficulty in setting prices and allocating resources efficiently. Without a free market, it is difficult to accurately determine the prices of goods and services. Moreover, in a socialist economic system, the distribution of resources and the allocation of investment often depend on political decisions rather than on market demand or economic efficiency.

2.2.7.3 Social Critics of Educational Issues

Social critics on educational issues discuss various educational problems both on a family scale and in the life of the nation and state. Education systems need to be critically reviewed to ensure that cultural and social values are implemented in the learning process. The formation of strong character and values can help modern society wisely face the challenges of socio-cultural harmony. The mass media play a central role in shaping public opinion and perceptions, and the main challenge in modern times is how the media can play a constructive role in strengthening social and cultural harmony.

The aim of education is to brighten the life of a nation. Education enables a person to have knowledge and skills, physical and mental health, a mature personality, independence, and a sense of responsibility for the nation and the state. Because of this function, education has many benefits for a person's life as an individual and for society. Here are several benefits of education, taken from the website University of the People: the Education Revolution as following are ; Opportunities for personal development, improved economic conditions, a healthy lifestyle, pursuit of a passion or interest, increased self-confidence, improved quality of the workforce, increased equality, better communication and

reduced crime rates. Otherwise, education consists of 3 types: formal, non-formal and informal.

2.2.7.4 Social Critics of Cultural Issues

Social critics of cultural issues discuss the various main elements of culture itself. According to Charon (1992) culture has four elements of culture, namely the idea of truth, values, which are considered special to achieve certain goals, and ideas about how humans do things related to norms. Cultural is a term closely related to culture. Culture itself comprises various elements that shape the way of life of a community group. It includes the values, norms, beliefs, customs, language, art and all other expressions that are characteristic of the group. Culture is the identity of a society or group that transmits its cultural heritage from one generation to the next. It is important to remember that culture and culture are dynamic, can evolve over time and are influenced by various factors such as social change, technology and intercultural interactions. Culture is an aspect that plays an important role in the formation of individual and group identities, as well as in building relationships and understanding between cultures on a global scale. In the current era of globalization, cultural exchange is becoming increasingly important. Through cultural exchange, people can learn from each other and understand their differences.

2.2.7.5 Social Critics of Moral Issues

Social critics on moral issues discuss everything related to a value system adopted in social life. The value system consists of discourse; rules and orders that are passed down from generation to generation, which then form a teaching about how humans should live. The terms morals, ethics, morals or morals are often heard in everyday life. From an etymological point of view, the word morals come from the Latin '*moralis*' and the Arabic '*akhlaqi*'. The term moral is generally used to refer to the social actions of individuals towards other individuals that have a positive value or refer to good things. Morality is inherent in human beings as an

impulse of conscience; if human beings do not have inherent morality or good values, the term immoral appears. Morality is an absolute that must be possessed and is inherent in man. Morals are teachings about the good and bad of an action or behavior, and are closely related to the morals of society. In life, there are indications that a person can be considered moral when he or she has the consciousness to accept and implement the applicable rules, and then acts or behaves in accordance with the moral values upheld in society.

2.2.7.6 Social Critics of Family Issues

Social critics on family issues discuss family disorganization which is caused by its members failing to fulfill their obligations according to their social roles. Family disorganization usually occurs due to differences in views or economic factors. With social criticism, it is hoped that conflicts in family disorganization can be minimized and a harmonious family can be created. Family can be also defined as a group of people with ties of marriage, birth and adoption whose purpose is to create, maintain culture and enhance physical, mental, emotional and social development.

The structure of a family illustrates how a family fulfils its functions in society. The different types of family structure include *Patrilineal*, is a blood family consisting of blood relatives in several generations, where the relationship is arranged through lines. *Matrilineal*, is a blood family consisting of blood relatives in several generations, where the relationship is arranged through lines. *Matrilocal*, is a man and a woman who live with their blood family. *Patrilocal*, is a husband and wife living with their consanguineous family. *Marital family*, is a man-woman relationship as the basis for family development and several relatives who become part of the family by virtue of their relationship to the man or woman.

2.2.7.7 Social Critics of Religion Issues

Social critics on religious issues discuss various conflicts of beliefs and beliefs held in society. According to Salam (1997), religion has an important function, namely to enrich, refine and foster human culture. However, culture itself does not influence the main teachings set by a religious teaching. Among all the contradictions, the religious issues are the most sensitive because they are directly related to a person's beliefs, convictions and life guidelines.

2.2.7.8 Social Critics of Gender Issues

Social critics of gender issues discuss issues regarding gender differences in their roles and positions in society in interacting and socializing in people's lives. Some people may think of gender and sex as the same thing. As a result, it is not uncommon for the two to be used interchangeably. Although they may seem similar, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) they have different meanings. Gender refers to a person's characteristics, including roles, behaviour, expressions and identity, which are socially constructed. According to WHO, gender tends to vary from one group of people to another. It can also change from time to time. A person's gender is not always determined by their biological sex. It can also change according to the norms of the environment in which they live. These norms include the way a person interacts with others of the same or opposite sex, for example in the family and at work. When people do not feel they fit the norm, they are more likely to experience stigma and discriminatory behaviors, which can affect their mental and physical health.

2.2.7.9 Social Critics of Technological Issues

Social critics on technological issues discuss more about technological developments and their influence on social life in society. The views of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the world's critical figures who is

also known as a humanist fighter from India, Gandhi also highlighted the development of technology from the perspective of human values. According to Gandhi, technology has now weakened human power. Technology should enable man to maximize his role, not the other way around. Mahatma Gandhi also expressed his thoughts on the principles of using technology so that its existence does not weaken the role of man, namely, technology should not get rid of "traditional" values as the basis of life, technology is used to lead a simple-balanced life, physical-mental-spiritual, in a multidimensional complex life.

2.2.8 Social Media

Social media is one of the media that currently has a variety of function in almost of the role of human life. In addition, social media facilitate human communication to share information. Then, social media serves as a liaison between brotherhood humans, but now they become the trigger of conflict many problems arise Due to the misuse of social media; these problems have even led to criminal cases such as fraud, stalking, kidnapping and other cases defamation.

The role of social media in law enforcement in Indonesia must also pay attention to the issues of social media users themselves. This means that social media users must not provide false or false information. When interacting with other social media users, we must pay attention to how we interact and the negative effects of the interactions that occur, such as the use of comments (giving comments), likes (giving signs of liking), and emotions (giving pictures/emojis). Of course we have to think about the consequences of these interactions, for example the consequences of the comments we write, the consequences of the likes we give, and even the consequences of giving happy, laughing, sad, disappointed, etc. pictures or emoticons.

The existence of social media helps the public to raise legal awareness to comply or confirm, that is, society provides formal or

external behavioral control over social events or behavior that is considered to deviate from legal norms. The power of associative legal awareness by social media users has proven effective in encouraging law enforcement agencies to work in accordance with the law. Legal awareness will motivate people to voluntarily conform all their behavior to the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. Obedience to the law by every citizen, especially in the context of this article, is mandatory for every state administrator. The aim is to ensure that any policy or action taken does not cause harm to society.

Likewise, social media is not the one-size-fits-all type of service. To be specific, there are different types of social media services that cater to different needs and accommodate various types of content. While some have overlap features, others are more specific in their use and the kind of services offered. As a brand or marketer, knowing the different types of social media is key to connecting with the right audience. It also influences the kind of content we use to connect with our audience.

In some cases of spreading fake news (hoaxes) and hate speech have occurred often raise sensitive content for the community. Beckett, Maynard, and Jordan (2017) revealed that the two most common things were political issues as much as 91.8% and SARA issues which reached 88.6%, which many people got through social media as much as 92.4%, such as *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *Instagram* and etc. This is very significant when compared to *websites* as much as 34.9%, television 8.7%, *print media* 5%, *e-mail* 3.1%, and *radio* 1.2%. It should be noted, the utilization of social media is not a strange thing in the eyes of society, both from children, adolescents, to adults. That way, to distribute an illegal content crime is not difficult, that is enough to upload it to social media.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

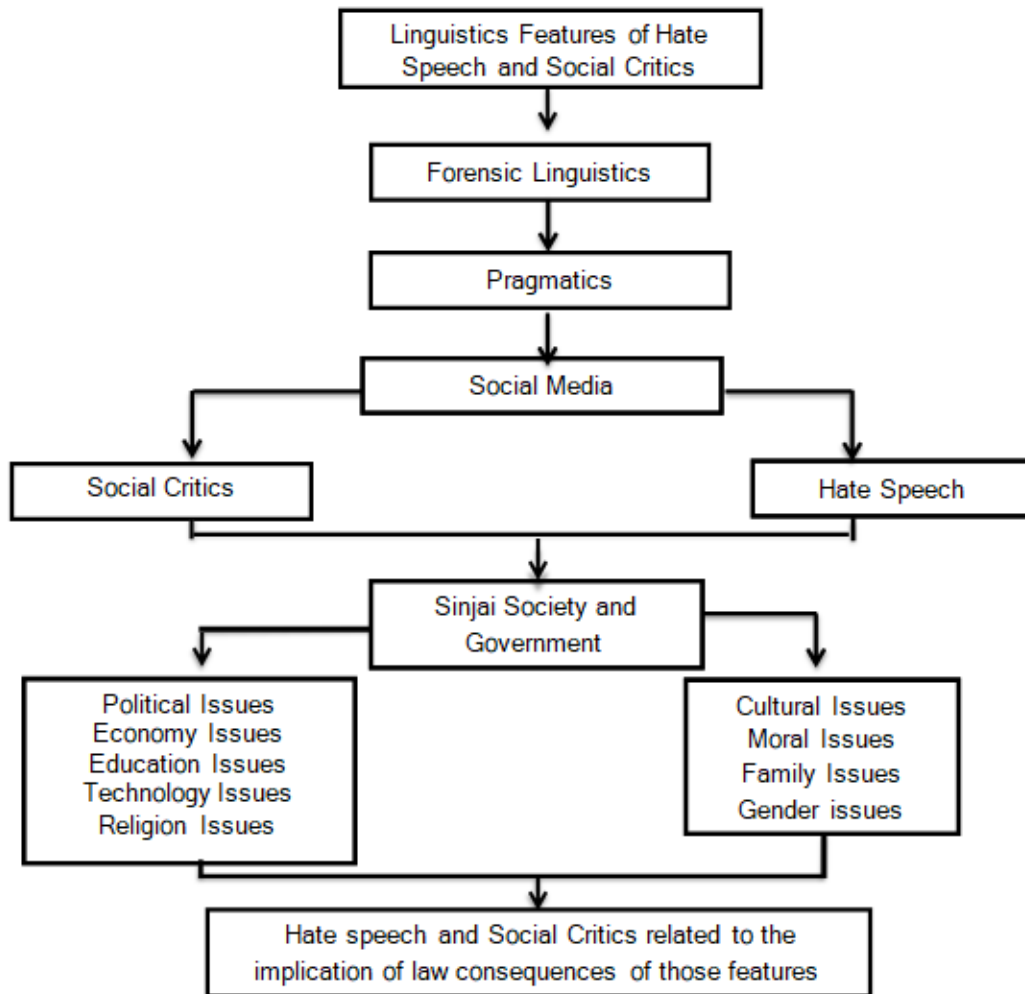


Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework