

Identification of Lexicon Forms in Texts that Have the Potential to Cause Conflict in the City of Surakarta in Digital Media (A Forensic Linguistic Analysis)

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Abstract. This research aims to identify lexicon forms in conflict texts on digital media in Surakarta City. This research uses forensic linguistics approach by applying the theory of lexicon form based on word structure and category. The data collection method used in this research is the documentation method. The documentation method was conducted by reading, observing, and recording texts that have the potential to cause conflict in Surakarta City in digital media. Data analysis method is used to describe the lingual unit based on the structure of lexicon form by considering the aspects of topicalization of lexicon in the sentence. The results of this study suggest that lexicons that have the potential to cause conflict in Surakarta City in digital media have various forms. This study found several categories of data analysed with a forensic linguistic approach and references to the ITE Law and the Criminal Code. This study found two types of lexicon forms based on its structure, namely monomorphemic and polymorphic, as well as lexicon forms based on word categories. Lexicons that have the potential to cause conflict in digital media are dominated by lexicons with verb and adjective categories.

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1 Introduction

Forensic linguistics is the study of language used for forensic purposes and legal statements. Forensic linguistics is the relationship between language, crime, and law which includes law enforcement, legal issues, legislation, disputes, or legal processes, even conflicts that potentially involve violations of the law aimed at obtaining legal settlements [1].

Morphology in linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the intricacies of word forms and their changes, as well as the impact of these changes on meaning. One of the basic word formation in morphological studies is the morphological process. Morphological processes include affixation, reduplication, and composition [2]. Affixation is a word formation process by adding affixes to the base form of a word. Reduplication is the repetition of the base word form, either repeated in whole or in part. Morphophonemic process is a word formation in which there are phoneme changes as a result of the morphological process. The phoneme changes are phoneme appearance, phoneme release, phoneme extension, phoneme change, and phoneme shift [3].

The lexical forms in this study include morphological processes, word forms based on their structure, word categories, and word meanings. However, in forensic linguistic analysis, it should be noted that it is the context of an utterance that determines a lexicon suspected of causing conflict. Thus, the forensic linguistic analysis in this study also pays attention to the context of the data so that an appropriate conclusion can be drawn.

Based on its structure, lexicon can be categorized into two forms, namely monomorphemic and polymorphic. Monomorphemic is a type of word that consists of one morpheme or base word. Polymorphic is a word form that goes through a formation process or morphological event. Polymorphisms can be called words that consist of more than one morpheme [4]. While the lexicon form based on the word class or category consists of several forms, namely: (1) verb, (2) adjective, (3) noun, (4) pronominal, (5) adverb, (6) numeral, (7) interrogative, (8) demonstrative, (9) articular, (10) preposition, (11) conjunction, (12) phatic, and (13) interjection [5].

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method with forensic linguistic approach. Descriptive qualitative in this research is used to identify clearly, objectively, and systematically about the forms of lexicon that allegedly have the potential to cause conflict in Surakarta City in digital media. The data analysis method in this research is used to describe lingual units based on the structure of lexicon forms by considering aspects of topicalization of forensic in sentences. This

research focuses on texts that allegedly have the potential to cause conflict in Surakarta city in digital media. The object of study in this research is texts that have the potential to cause conflict in Surakarta City in digital media uploaded in 2021, 2022, 2023.

2 Result and Discussion

Based on the data that the author has found in the form of texts on digital media that are suspected of having the potential to cause conflict in Surakarta City, the author found that there are several categories of conflict analysed with a forensic linguistic approach and refers to the ITE Law and the Criminal Code. The conflict categories in this study are defamation, insult, slander, and hoax.

2.1 Defamation

Defamation is one of the crimes in digital media as stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law and the perpetrators can be criminally charged in Article 45 paragraph 3 of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning ITE.

(1) *Tak Terima Dituduh Open BO hingga Curi HP & Uang di Medsos, Wanita di Sragen Polisikan Mantan Pacar*

The context of data (1) shows that a woman from Sragen reported her ex-boyfriend. The woman's ex-boyfriend (YEP) allegedly committed a criminal offense in the form of defamation against YEP. The allegation began when the perpetrator forged YEP's Facebook account and uploaded a photo in a group with a caption containing a sentence stating that YEP admitted to having opened BO and stolen cell phones and money because she was forced to.

The lexicon *dituduh* is a polymorphic lexicon with verb category and consists of bound morpheme {di-} and free morpheme {*tuduh*}. The lexicon accused is formed from the bound morpheme {di-} performing the action mentioned by the basic word form, namely *tuduh* which means "to accuse", so that the lexicon accused has the meaning of performing an action by deliberately accusing the mentioned object, namely the woman in Sragen.

Open BO lexicon is an English language lexicon. The lexicon BO, which stands for the phrase "Booking Order" is an English phrase consisting of two words, Booking and Order. Booking and Order lexicons are noun-categorized words in English. In Indonesia, the Open BO lexicon is very popularly used to refer to the term 'prostitution' or 'selling yourself'. The word has a very harsh meaning if it is directed at someone. The lexicon *curi* means 'to take someone else's property without permission'. The Money lexicon is a monomorphemic word form with a noun category that means 'a legal medium of exchange or standard

of measuring value', and the use of the symbol /&/ in data (1) shows an additive conjunction.

In data (1), the context of the speech that allegedly has the potential to cause conflict is that the complainant's ex-boyfriend as the perpetrator in the crime misused social media by creating a FB account on behalf of the victim (YEP). The account is used to upload photos with the caption "Open BO". When reviewed using forensic linguistics that refers to the ITE Law, the perpetrator (YEP ex-boyfriend) has violated Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law.

(2) *Dituding Anti Pancasila, Pengurus Khilafatul Muslimin Amir Ummul Quro Solo Berharap Ada Keadilan*

The context of data (2) shows that *Suparno*, who is also the Amir of *Ummul Quro Solo*, was accused of being anti-Pancasila by Solo residents. The accusation was directed at the *Khilafatul Muslimin* group. The accusation was given because of concerns that there were radical elements in the *Khilafatul Muslimin* group. However, *Suparno* testified that he and his group were ready to go to the police for questioning if summoned.

The lexicon *dituding* is a polymorphic lexicon with verb category formed from bound morpheme {di-} and free morpheme {tuding}. The bound morpheme {di-} shows the action mentioned in the base form, *tuding*. The lexicon *dituding* means pointing or accusing someone, such as the *Khilafatul Muslimin Amir Ummul Quro* group in Solo. In the context of data (2), the object of *Khilafatul Muslimin Amir Ummul Quro* is accused of being anti-Pancasila as written in the title sentence in the conflict text of data (2). The phrase Anti Pancasila is the core lexicon that is thought to cause conflict. The anti lexicon is a free morpheme which means "disagree". A anti lexicon in Indonesian can be used as a negation marker prefix. The prefix {anti-} shows negation of negation or rejection markers. In the context of data (2), the Pancasila lexicon is preceded by the negation marker prefix {anti-}, which forms the meaning of resistance to the Pancasila lexicon. The phrase Anti Pancasila which is preceded by the lexicon is accused of being able to cause a conflict [6].

A Surakarta resident accusing an Islamic group in Solo (*Khilafatul Muslimin*) of being radical is the context of data (2) that is considered to cause conflict. Calling *Suparno*, the leader of the *Khilafatul Muslimin* group, "anti-Pancasila" clarifies the accusation. *Suparno* responded by saying that he was ready to prove the accusation false to the police. In this case, if *Suparno* can prove that the accusation is true, the perpetrator can be reported for defamation under article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law.

2.2 Slander

The category of slander is one of the digital media crimes as stipulated in Article 434 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.

(3) *Kades Jirapan dan Adiknya Dituding Gunakan Uang BUMDes Rp 140 Juta*

The context of data (3) shows that in prior to the run-up to election of the *Jirapan* village head election of *Jirapan (Pilkades)*, *Masaran* Subdistrict, unpleasant news circulated through WhatsApp (WA) messages that the incumbent village head, *Sindu Praptono*, and his younger brother used village money through the Village-Owned Enterprise (*BUMDes*) amounting to Rp140 million. The news of the use of the money was revealed by *Kadus Jirapan, Suwarmin* on October 20, 2022. *Suwarmin* said that he had checked with the Director, director of *BUMDes, Jirapan*, that Rp140 million was had been used by the incumbent's younger brother of the incumbent and had not been returned.

The lexicon *dituding* is a polymorphic lexicon composed of bound morpheme {di-} and free morpheme {*tuding*}. The lexicon *dituding* is a lexicon formed by the addition of morpheme {di-} to the base word *tuding* which has verb category. The addition of the morpheme {di} in front of the *tuding* lexicon results in the formation of the passive lexicon *dituding*. The morpheme {di-} means to perform the action mentioned by the base word form. The lexicon use is a polymorphic lexicon composed of free morpheme {*guna*} and bound morpheme {-*kan*}. The lexicon use is a lexicon that has undergone the process of obliteration.

Based on the context, the accusation made by *Kadus Jirapan* to *Kades Jirapan* and his younger brother was spread through the WA social media application. The accusation contained that *Kades Jirapan* and his younger brother used 140 million rupiah of *BUMDes* money. The accusation was later denied by *Kades Jirapan*, who proved that the 140 million rupiah was still intact. *Kades Jirapan* did not accept the accusations made against him and the accusations lacked sufficient evidence. In terms of forensics, the actions taken by *Kadus Jirapan* can be detrimental to the alleged victim, especially since he said this in public through WA. This action can cause conflict because it contains elements of slander. For the alleged slander, *Suwarmin* may be subject to criminal offenses as follows article 434 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.

2.3 Hoax

The category of hoaxes refers to the legislation in Indonesia regulated in article 28 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law.

Di kandani ana klithih no solo malah ra digagas. Gibran ki neng ndi.

The context of data (4) shows that a netizen on Twitter spread news about the existence of *Klitih* (a brutal motorcycle gang organization in *Jogja*) roaming Solo. He also continued that *Gibran Rakabuming* as the Mayor of Solo was accused of ignoring the information. The sentence expressed by the netizen uses Javanese language.

The lexicon *ana* is a Javanese word in the form of monomorphemic or can stand alone. *Ana* lexicon occupies the verb category which means 'there is' in Indonesian. The lexicon *ana* in data (3) is preceded by the lexicon *dikandani* which is a polymorphic lexicon. The lexicon is formed from bound morpheme {di-i} and free morpheme {kanda}. The lexicon *dikandani* occupies the verb category and means 'told' in Indonesian. Behind the lexicon *ana* is followed by the lexicon *klitih*.

The lexicon *ra digagas* is a lexicon in the form of negation, namely the word *digagas* which is negated by the negation *ra*. The negation of *ra* has the same meaning as the negation of *no* in Indonesian. The lexicon *digagas* is polymorphic formed from bound morpheme {di} and free morpheme {gagas}. The lexicon belongs to the verb category which means 'to be cared for' in Indonesian.

In the context of data (4), the news as mentioned in the sentence has not been proven true. The news can disturb the community because it is uploaded to twitter. So, the sentence *Di kandani ana klitih no solo malah ra digagas* allegedly has the potential to cause conflict because it contains elements of false news or hoaxes. Perpetrators of the dissemination of false news as stipulated in article 28 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law can be caught in a criminal case. The article stating the criminal law that can be imposed on the perpetrators of spreading false news is written in Article 45A paragraph (1) of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning ITE.

3 Conclusion

Based on forensic linguistic analysis that refers to the ITE Law and the Criminal Code, there are 3 categories of texts that are suspected of having the potential to cause conflict in Surakarta city on digital media, namely defamation, slander, and hoaxes. These texts contain lexicons that allegedly have the potential to cause conflict. Based on its structural form, the lexicons are divided into two namely monomorphemic and polymorphic. Lexicons that have the potential to cause conflict in this study are occupied by lexicons in the form of polymorphisms and verb categories. There are 4 lexicons that occupy the verb word class as well as lexicons that have the potential to cause conflict.

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