

# The Power of Grammatical Meaning of Lexicon Formation in Digital Media Texts that Potentially Lead to Conflict in Semarang Region (A Forensic Linguistic Analysis)

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**Abstract.** This study aims to explain how the process of lexicon formation in forming grammatical meaning in digital media that has the potential to trigger conflict in the Semarang area. This research uses Forensic Linguistics analysis to examine the conflict texts on digital media in Semarang area, both those alleged to the people of Semarang, and those that occur in Semarang area. The data used in this research are primary and secondary data obtained from conflict texts on digital media accounts in the Semarang area. The analysis used in this research uses Forensic Linguistics with the auxiliary science of Syntactic Structure. The results show that there are alleged texts that are indicative of criminal acts that have the potential to cause conflict in the Semarang area, the conflict texts can be identified using the analysis of lexicon formation that forms grammatical meaning. The analysis will be classified based on the lexicon formation found, namely abbreviation, affixation, zero derivation, and composition.

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## **1 Introduction**

Language is a medium to express the contents of the human mind. This is supported by the existence of language functions that are used to express ideas, thoughts, and information [1]. The existence of this language function is utilized by humans to interact with society in various specific fields, such as in the legal field, one of which is used as an analytical tool to prove verbal crimes in the judicial process.

Forensic Linguistics connects the science of Law with the science of Language as a thinking tool in making decisions on the existence of evidence that has been identified through language studies. In this case language has a very important role to arouse and fertilize human awareness in an effort to create and enforce the law [2]. Thus, the role of language in the realm of law has developed along with the rapid advancement of science, language has a role in revealing verbal crime cases such as identifying evidence of defamation cases, false news, false suspicion, or other insults directed at certain parties, as well as cases of crimes with language objects that have been regulated in the Criminal Code. Therefore, Forensic Linguistics has a role to connect the linguistic analysis with the science of Law.

The rapid advancement of technology makes it easier for humans to interact because of digital media that can be easily accessed by various parties. The existence of texts that can trigger conflict in digital media can be easily accessed by other parties so that it is likely to provoke other parties and cause hostility. The potential to cause conflict can be seen from the existence of the lexicon in the conflict text, in the formation of the lexicon can be said to be a potential conflict trigger because it contains "irritation" aimed at certain parties. For the existence of data that has the potential to trigger conflict, this research will focus on how the process of forming grammatical meaning from the results of the formation of lexicons that have the potential to cause conflict in digital media which is then studied using Forensic Linguistics.

## **2 Result and Discussion**

To prove that the data contains indications of alleged criminal acts, the author proves it by analysing the power of grammatical meaning of lexicon formation in digital media texts that have the potential to cause conflict. The author classifies the results of the analysis in this study

based on the formation of the lexicon which then identifies the formation of grammatical meaning from the lexicon formation process which is deliberately alleged to certain parties.

The first result found is abbreviations or shortening of some lexicons called abbreviations [3]. Therefore, the form of abbreviation is found in a combination of lexicons that experience the retention of a new form. The indications found in the abbreviation process are in the form of abbreviations that are deliberately jettisoned with the aim of bringing down certain parties, so that the act can be suspected of being a criminal offense.

Abbreviation data was found in a digital poster shared via Instagram Story by a Student Executive Board account on one of the campuses at Diponegoro University ([https://instagram.com/bemsvundip\\_](https://instagram.com/bemsvundip_)), on the poster there is a clause "Vocational against FIB \*Full *Isinya Bencong*" which has the potential to trigger conflict. The clause lies in the position of the digital poster which contains the phrase "vocational against" and the lexicon FIB (Full *Isinya Bencong*). The phrase uses the English vocabulary "against" which means '*lawan*' in Indonesian, so the phrase "*Vokasi lawan*" has the strength of meaning in the morphemic form "*lawan*" which contains the meaning of '*Vokasi menghadapi lawan*', namely FIB (Full *Isinya Bencong*). The abbreviation "FIB (Full *Isinya Bencong*)" in the clause has the grammatical force of meaning '*penuh dengan bencong*'. The power of grammatical meaning that has the potential to trigger conflict in the clause lies in the abbreviated form "FIB" which is intended by the *Instagram* account of the Student Executive Board of one of the campuses at Diponegoro University as an abbreviation of the phrase "Full *Isinya Bencong*". The formation of the grammatical meaning is through the abbreviation process in the form of shortening the letters "FIB" which should be an abbreviation of "*Fakultas Ilmu Budaya*" to "Full *Isinya Bencong*". Therefore, the lexicon "bencong" has an element of defamation because it is addressed to a certain group (FIB, *Fakultas Ilmu Budaya*). The lexicon "bencong" is in the spotlight because it is considered to bring down the good name of the students of the Faculty of Humanities (*Fakultas Ilmu Budaya*) as a symbolic form of the contents of FIB, or FIB residents who are plagiarized into "Full *Isinya Bencong*".

Based on the Pragmatics study [4], the phrase "Full *Isinya Bencong*" is an act of unpleasant expression that contains insults, and can

be identified as a form of provocation or insult. The use of the lexicon "*bencong*" in the poster contains negative word choice and is seen as a potential form of verbal crime because it causes negative speculation of Diponegoro University students towards the party suspected of using the lexicon "*bencong*". Therefore, the phrase "Full *Isinya Bencong*" has elements of defamation of a certain group, namely "FIB", which was carried out by the Student Executive Board of one of the campuses at Diponegoro University, on a poster calling for supporters of the perpetrator's campus futsal team against the Faculty of Cultural Sciences futsal team which was twisted into "Full *Isinya Bencong*", '*berisi penuh bencong* (full of *bencong*)'. The act of defamation (*Pidana Pencemaran Nama Baik*) distributed through social media can be categorized as a crime committed in the digital realm because it brings down the dignity of the alleged party as explained in Article 433 of the Criminal Code 2022, and specifically explained in the Electronic Information and Transaction Law in Article 27 paragraph (3) juncto Number 19 of 2016 on the amendment of the explanation of paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2008.

The second result found is in the process of affixation or the addition of lexemes or morphemes to the basic form of lexicon. The data found in the affixation process is in the clause "*dituding berijazah palsu*" uploaded on the digital news account "Jawa Pos Radar Semarang.id" on the newspaper headline "*Dituding Berijazah Palsu, Anggota DPRD Polisikan Balik*", (<https://radarsemarang.jawapos.com/berita/hukum-dan-kriminal/2022/04/05/dituding-berijazah-palsu-anggota-dprd-jateng-polisikan-balik/>). The clause "*dituding berijazah palsu*" consists of the lexicon "*dituding*", and the phrase "*berijazah palsu*".

The clause "*dituding berijazah palsu*" is suspected to come from an incomplete sentence because there is no subject that accepts the predicate over the object mentioned in the news body. Therefore, the clause should be written as "(BEP) *dituding berijazah palsu* (oleh K dan AJP)". The lexicon "*dituding*" undergoes an affixation process, which consists of the addition of the bound morpheme {*di-*} from the free morpheme base form {*tuding*} The bound morpheme {*di-*} has the meaning of performing the action mentioned in the base form, namely "*tuding*". Thus, the lexicon "*tuding*" has the power of meaning to perform an action by deliberately accusing a certain subject, namely K and AJP who are suspected of committing the act mentioned in the

phrase that follows, namely having a fake diploma or meaning '*memiliki ijazah palsu*'.

The phrase "*berijazah palsu*" belongs to the category of attributive endocentric phrases, where the core element is the word "berijazah", and the attributive element is the word "palsu". The phrase has the strength of meaning in the polymorphic element "*berijazah*" which has the grammatical meaning of 'memiliki ijazah'. The attributive element "palsu" also strengthens the allegation of 'memiliki ijazah palsu' alleged on the subject of BEP.

The accusatory acts committed by K and AJP against BEP, a member of the DPRD, are accusations that aim to bring BEP down by making her look like a DPRD member who uses an invalid diploma. The Regulation of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2018 Article 36 Paragraph 2 states that one of the requirements to become a member of DPRD is to have a diploma recognized by the relevant educational institution. Therefore, a statement containing false accusations against BEP is considered to be an act that demeans the dignity of the named party because it aims to make others know about it. However, the allegation was not proven true that BEP had a fake diploma.

Based on the analysis in the study, the clause "*dituding berijazah palsu*" has an element of insult to a certain party, namely BEP, which is carried out by K and AJP. The lexicon "*dituding*" has an element of false accusation because there is an action taken by the object in question in the form of accusations that are not based on facts by making accusations against the alleged subject. In this case, K and AJP accused BEP that her diploma as an DPRD member was invalid or fake. Then, the word "palsu" in KBBI means '*tidak sah, tiruan, gadungan*', which is disseminated intentionally for public knowledge. The act of accusation can also be categorized as giving false suspicion (*persangkaan palsu*) against someone (BEP) who is suspected by K and AJP. The crime of False Presumption is regulated in Article 442 of the new Criminal Code which was enacted on December 6, 2022.

The third result found is in the zero derivation process. The zero derivation process does not involve affixation, so the resulting word is only a base word consisting of one morpheme. The data found in the zero derivation process is in a sentence taken from the RC account's Twitter social media comment on @IMCMushroom's upload, there is the

clause "*Dia ini cuma orang bodoh yang banyak gaya*" which shows the strength of grammatical meaning in data (3). The clause is in a sentence that describes a sense of disappointment with Ganjar Pranowo in overcoming various problems in Central Java, especially in the city of Semarang.

In the clause "*Dia ini cuma orang bodoh yang banyak gaya*" there is a phrase "*orang bodoh*" which consists of the central element in the form of the noun "*orang*" and the complement in the form of the adjective "*bodoh*". The lexicon "*bodoh*" in the phrase is a monomorphemic form that has the meaning in the KBBI as '*tidak memiliki pengetahuan*' which explains the nature or characteristics of the party alleged in the sentence. The phrase "*yang banyak gaya*" is an adjectival phrase that further explains the alleged party in the sentence. In addition, there is an adjective "*cuma*" which shows that the speaker or the social media Twitter account RC considers that the object in the sentence, namely Ganjar Pranowo, is just like that without any addition or subtraction of properties and values.

The formation of grammatical meaning in data (3) is marked in the lexicon "*bodoh*" which is an adjective complement to the noun in the lexicon "*orang*". The word "*bodoh*" originally has a word class in the form of "adjective" because it shows an adjective, but the presence of the central element in the form of the lexicon "*orang*" becomes the formation of meaning in the form of zero derivation because the word class changes from an adjective form to a noun form in one unit in the phrase "*orang bodoh*" without any affixation process on the base word.

The clause "*Dia ini cuma orang bodoh yang banyak gaya*" in the social media comment of Twitter account RC under @IMCMushroom's upload about Ganjar Pranowo can be considered as an act of defamation because it is considered to demean the dignity of the alleged object, namely the Governor of Central Java. This is because the defamation that occurs on social media because it is considered a criminal offense in language against the attack of honor, and is considered to destroy the good name of the individual or group that is suspected [5]. The comment was considered a direct attack on digital media by RC's Twitter account. Moreover, the negative comment was repeated a certain number of times on social media pages, which could provoke the public and cause conflict. In addition, the clause "*Masih lebih pintar Hendy atau Ita walikota Semarang saya rasa*" also provides

the view or opinion of the speaker of the sentence. Based on this analysis, the action is included in the criminal act that brings down the dignity of the alleged object in the form of defamation (*pencemaran nama baik*) which has been explained in Article 433 of the Criminal Code which was passed on December 6, 2022, and more specifically explained in the Electronic Information and Transaction Law Article 27 paragraph (3) juncto.

The fourth result found is in the process of composition or the formation of a new lexicon for the combination of several lexicons [6]. The data found in the composition process is in the sentence, "*Tuduhan surat kumpul kebo pada 1992 dipakai tergugat untuk mengajukan cerai talak pada 2008,*" which is in the body position of the Central Java newspaper *Tribunnews.com*, entitled "*Khaerudin Doktor FPIK Undip Semarang Dipolisikan Mantan Istrinya, Kasus Pencemaran Nama Baik*",

(<https://jateng.tribunnews.com/2022/08/24/khaerudin-doktor-fpik-undip-semarang-dipolisikan-mantan-istrinya-kasus-pencemaran-nama-baik>). The sentence "*Tuduhan surat kumpul kebo pada 1992 dipakai tergugat untuk mengajukan cerai talak pada 2008,*" has the potential to cause conflict over the evidence mentioned in the clause "*tuduhan surat kumpul kebo*" which consists of the lexicon "*tuduhan*", and the phrase "*surat kumpul kebo*".

The lexicon "*tuduhan*" is allegedly addressed to a certain party in the body of the news deliberately, namely Diana, as the accused party for an act that is not proven to be true. The lexicon "*tuduhan*" is polymorphic, consisting of the free morpheme {*tuduh*} and the bound morpheme {-*an*}. The bound morpheme {-*an*} has the power of meaning to change the root word, "*tuduh*" into the object form, "*tuduhan*" followed by the description in the phrase that follows, "*surat kumpul kebo*".

The phrase "*surat kumpul kebo*" belongs to the category of attributive endocentric phrases characterized by the presence of an attribute element in the word "*surat*", and a core element in the compound word "*kumpul kebo*". The phrase "*surat kumpul kebo*" has the strength of meaning in the form of the compound word "*kumpul kebo*" which has the grammatical meaning of '*melakukan tindakan kotor selayaknya hewan*'. The attribute element "*surat*" is also a complement or evidence of the act of "*kumpul kebo*" attached by the accuser to the relevant agency.

The lexicon "*kumpul kebo*", is a newly formed compound word due to the absorption of Dutch, which is now the term "*kumpul kebo*". The word "*kebo*" is an unstandardized form of the word "buffalo (kerbau)" or animal, so that the lexicon "*kumpul*" when followed by the word "*kebo*", has the meaning of '*kerbau yang berkumpul*'. But judging from the context, the lexicon "*kumpul kebo*" is a newly formed compound word due to the absorption of Dutch, namely "*gebouw*" which has the power of meaning "*bangunan/rumah*". So that in Indonesian there is an absorption of words into "*kumpul kebo*", which has the power of grammatical meaning '*tinggal serumah atau seataap dengan orang lain layaknya suami istri di luar pernikahan*'. The process of combining two lexemes into a new term is called composition. So that the data (14) experiences the formation of language meaning in the form of composition for the merger of the lexicon "*kumpul*", and the lexicon "*kebo*".

The statement alleged against the object concerned, Diana, in the form of accusations of "*kumpul kebo*" is an accusation of committing adultery alleged by K. The act of committing adultery is a criminal offense regulated in the Criminal Code of 2022 Article 415 Paragraph 1. The accusation given to Diana was deliberately intended to be known to other parties, and to bring down Diana's dignity because it was not proven true. Therefore, the act of giving suspicion that is not proven true is a criminal act of false suspicion committed by K.

Based on the analysis in the study, the clause "*Tuduhan surat kumpul kebo pada 1992 dipakai tergugat untuk mengajukan cerai talak pada 2008*", has the element of false allegation, because there is an element that has the power of meaning to commit an act of accusation that is not based on facts, which is disseminated intentionally, and is carried out by K to his ex-wife, Diana, for the lexicon that follows, namely "*kumpul kebo*". The act of accusation is classified as an act of false suspicion (*persangkaan palsu*) alleged to the named party. As stipulated in Article 442 of the new Criminal Code, which was passed on December 6, 2022, the act constitutes the crime of false imputation.

### **3 Conclusion**

The four results of the conflict text analysis on digital media have the potential to cause conflict in the Semarang area. From the four analysis results, there are four lexicon formation processes that form grammatical



meanings that can allegedly be identified as criminal acts. The evidence of criminal offense indication is strengthened by the existence of lexicon that has the potential to trigger conflict is alleged to certain parties intentionally on digital media, so that it can cause provocation because it can be easily accessed by the wider community through digital media, especially the people of Semarang.

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