



Hate Speech in Instagram Comments of DPR RI: A Forensic Linguistic Analysis

(Tuturan Kebencian di Komentar Instagram DPR RI: Analisis Linguistik Forensik)

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Abstract: This study aims to examine the comments on Instagram posts made by the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) through forensic linguistic analysis employing lexical semantics, speech act theory by Searle (1979), and the violation of politeness maxims according to Leech (2014). The research also focuses on identifying legal violations within these comments. The research methodology utilized is qualitative, employing a case study approach. Data collection was conducted through documentation by capturing all comments posted on the DPR RI's Instagram post on July 20, 2023, via screenshots. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively, primarily employing content analysis. Analytical steps included data organization, lexical-semantic analysis, identification and classification of speech acts and violations of politeness maxims, interpretation, and legal violation tracking. The research data comprised five hate comments on the DPR RI's Instagram post concerning the passing away news of its members on July 20, 2023. The analysis revealed that these comments contained negative and derogatory by using language that tarnished reputations and made unsubstantiated accusations. Some comments also violated politeness maxims, particularly the maxims of sympathy and praise. These actions potentially violate Article 310 (2) of the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) regarding defamation, Article 315 of the KUHP regarding minor insults, and Article 27 (3) of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) regarding defamation through electronic media.

Keywords forensic linguistics, hate speech, language and law, social media, violations of the law

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji komentar-komentar pada unggahan Instagram DPR RI melalui analisis linguistik forensik dengan pendekatan semantis leksikal, tindak tutur dari Searle (1979), dan pelanggaran maksim kesopanan dari Leech (2014). Penelitian ini juga berfokus untuk menelusuri pelanggaran undang-undang dalam komentar-komentar itu. Metode penelitian yang diterapkan yaitu penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan semua komentar yang diposting pada unggahan Instagram DPR RI pada tanggal 20 Juli 2023. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui tangkapan layar dari perangkat peneliti. Analisis data dilakukan dengan pendekatan kualitatif, terutama analisis konten. Langkah-langkah analisis meliputi pengorganisasian data, analisis semantik leksikal, identifikasi dan klasifikasi tindak tutur dan pelanggaran maksim kesopanan, interpretasi, serta penelusuran pelanggaran hukum. Data penelitian ditemukan berupa lima komentar kebencian pada unggahan Instagram DPR RI yang berisi tentang berita duka kehilangan salah satu anggota pada tanggal 20 Juli 2023. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa lima komentar tersebut mengandung unsur negatif dan peyoratif, dengan penggunaan kata-kata yang mencemari nama baik dan menuduh tanpa bukti. Beberapa komentar juga mengandung pelanggaran maksim kesopanan, terutama maksim simpati dan maksim pujian. Hal ini berpotensi melanggar pasal 310 ayat (2) KUHP tentang pencemaran nama baik, pasal 315 KUHP tentang penghinaan ringan, serta pasal 27 ayat (3) UU ITE tentang pencemaran nama baik melalui media elektronik.

Kata Kunci linguistik forensik, tuturan kebencian, bahasa dan hukum, media sosial, pelanggaran undang-undang,

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INTRODUCTION

Language plays a central role in the legal world as it serves as the primary means to convey and communicate rules, regulations, and legal decisions (Nieto, 2020; Tiersma, 2020; Vie et al., 2015). Complex legal systems contain specialized terminology and different language structures, thus requiring precise understanding to avoid ambiguity or misinterpretation (Diani et al., 2022; Ramadhan, 2018; Setiawan, 2022; Simanjuntak, 2019). Moreover, language also plays a crucial role in tracing legal traces, both from victims and perpetrators, through various data sources in the form of oral or written texts (Busri & Badrih, 2022; Pericha, 2019). By conducting forensic linguistic analysis, important information can be revealed from legal documents, witnesses, or other linguistic evidences. The importance of the relationship between language and law forms the basis for efforts to uphold justice and order in society.

In the field of linguistics, there are divisions known as micro, macro, and applied linguistics. The applied linguistics branch related to law is forensic linguistics. This branch focuses on the application of linguistic knowledge in the field of law and the justice system. Forensic linguistics involves the use of linguistic science in legal contexts (Ardhianti & Indayani, 2022; Prasetyo, 2022; Rusdiansyah, 2020; Subyantoro, 2019). This means that this discipline encompasses the application of language theories, methods, and analysis in various legal fields such as civil law, constitutional law, environmental law, criminal law, customary law, and others. Therefore, forensic linguistics involves the application of linguistic knowledge to support legal case needs and resolutions.

The scope of forensic linguistics encompasses seven aspects within the legal system and the application of language in legal contexts (Mahsun, 2018; Susanthi, 2021; Susanto & Nanda, 2020). The seven main focuses of forensic linguistic analysis include: first, language in legal documents such as regulations, contracts, or statements. The aim is to understand the content, accuracy of terminology usage, and legal implications contained within them. Second, language is used by law enforcement and police. This involves analyzing police reports, interrogations, and investigative procedures to ensure that the language used by authorities reflects objectivity, neutrality, and precision in legal processes. Third, conducting interviews with minors and other susceptible witnesses involved in the legal framework (Afifuddin, 2023; Alduais et al., 2023; Rachmad & Milal, 2023). The goal is to detect possible manipulation, pressure, or suggestion that may influence their testimonies. Fourth, interaction in the courtroom. This is conducted to understand the language and speaking styles used in court proceedings, providing insights into the effectiveness of arguments and the impressions made by the involved parties. Fifth, linguistic evidence and expert testimony in court, such as letters, text messages, or recorded conversations. This can be used to help understand the meaning or intent behind a case. Sixth, authorship and plagiarism (Sawirman et al., 2014; Subyantoro, 2022). This is done to detect potential plagiarism or copyright violations in written works, both in academic contexts and legal publications. Seventh, forensic phonetics and speaker identification. By using language and voice analysis, forensic techniques are used to identify anonymous speakers in conversations or messages that may be related to criminal activities or threats (Sugiarto & Qurratulaini, 2020; Suryani et al., 2021).

Forensic linguistic studies encompass three main aspects, including; first, language in legal proceedings (Datang, 2020; Halid, 2022; Kusno et al., 2022). This aspect involves analyzing the language used during legal proceedings, including courtroom hearings, investigative processes, and interviews with witnesses or defendants. Understanding the language used in these interactions helps support justice, ensure the neutrality of information delivery, and prevent manipulation in the judicial process (Hayuwardhani, 2020; Houtman & Suryati, 2018; Mintowati & Dasion, 2020). Second, language in legal products. This study relates to the analysis of language in legal products, such as laws, regulations, contracts, and court judgments. It is essential to accurately understand the meanings and legal implications of these texts, avoid ambiguity or misinterpretation, and ensure the correct use of legal terminology. Third, language as legal evidence. Forensic linguistics also focuses on analyzing language in legal evidence, such as letters, text messages, or recorded conversations (Elstein & Kredens, 2023; Halid, 2022; Rahman, 2019). Understanding the language in these pieces

of evidence helps experts and authorities understand the meanings, intentions, or identities related to specific legal cases.

Forensic linguistics is one of the branches of applied linguistic studies that focuses on the utilization of linguistic studies in forensic matters (Machdori et al., 2023; Musawir et al., 2022; Santoso, 2020). In this context, linguistic principles and methods are used to analyze language samples in legal investigations scientifically. Forensic linguistics experts can utilize the results of analyses from various linguistic fields, such as phonology, phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexicon, semantics, text analysis (discourse & pragmatics), language style (stylistics), translation, interpretation, and diachronic linguistic studies (Arianto, 2021; Aziz, 2021; Ramadhani, 2021). Various theories from specific linguistic streams are also useful in uncovering linguistic evidence in forensic contexts. Thus, forensic linguistics provides a significant contribution to resolving legal issues with a scientific and objective language analysis approach.

The advancement of technology has transformed social media into a massive communication platform, enabling people to interact and share information quickly and widely. However, behind its success as a communication tool, social media also brings the potential for criminal activities and the dissemination of illegal content (Herwin et al., 2021; Nasution, 2019). In Indonesia, this phenomenon is further fueled by the increasing number of internet users, reaching millions of people. With many individuals having access to the internet and social media, the vulnerability to legal violations is escalating (Arianto, 2021; Majid, 2019; Syarif, 2020). The spread of fake news, defamation, slander, and other criminal acts often occurs through social media platforms (Arianto, 2021; Asfar, 2020; Musawir et al., 2022; Shabrina et al., 2022). Therefore, the Indonesian government has responded to this situation by enacting laws, one of which is the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (*UU ITE*) (Hamidi, 2019; Syahid et al., 2022). The main objective of the Law of ITE is to regulate and control the use of the internet and social media, as well as to enforce penalties on individuals committing cybercrimes.

Criminal acts such as defamation, slander, and harassment often occur through spoken or written discourse on social media platforms (Erizal et al., 2019; Fortuna, 2020; Ruzaita, 2018; Zhang et al., 2018). This phenomenon is increasingly prevalent in the digital era, where many accounts belonging to government institutions, influencers, or public figures become targets for individuals who comment and disseminate misleading or defamatory information. In this research, the choice of the Instagram social media platform for analysis is based on the topic of the study. The selection of Instagram as the research object and the focus on hate speech is grounded in several underlying reasons:

1. **Relevance of User Population:** Instagram is a highly popular social media platform in Indonesia, with the number of users reaching 106 million as of April 2023 (Julius, 2024). This makes Indonesia as the fourth-largest country in terms of Instagram users. The significance of this large user base indicates the strong influence of Instagram in shaping, transforming, and providing opinions and perceptions to/from society.
2. **Presence of Government Accounts:** Many government agencies have official accounts on Instagram to disseminate information to the public, including the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (@kemenkominfo), Ministry of Social Affairs (@kemensosri), Ministry of Home Affairs (@kemendagri), and many other government agencies. Whether from the executive, judiciary, or legislative branches, all have Instagram accounts.

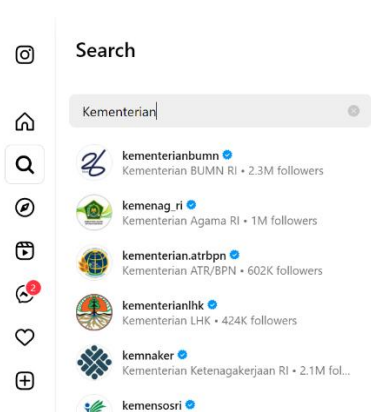


Figure 1
Searching of Government Institution Instagram Accounts

Many government agencies choose to use Instagram because this platform can be utilized for Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC), which is the process of virtual communication through computer media without physical contact, reducing interpersonal relationships. CMC also serves as a communication technology tool for processing messages, ideas, and information that are true (Arnus, 2015; Tulung et al., 2021). In this context, the accessibility dimension of CMC indicates its wide reach in information dissemination, while the speed dimension demonstrates CMC's ability to deliver messages quickly. Furthermore, the information quantity dimension shows CMC's ability to fulfill information needs, while the effectiveness, suitability of information, and motivation dimensions indicate CMC's ability to enhance knowledge, deliver information tailored to needs, and provide motivation to message recipients. Moreover, there is a significant correlation between the use of CMC and the high popularity of Instagram in Indonesia. With the number of Instagram users reaching 106 million as of April 2023, this platform is one of the most popular in Indonesia (Julius, 2024). Therefore, many active government agencies on Instagram utilize the presence of CMC to effectively disseminate information to the public, utilizing the communication features provided by this platform. Thus, the correlation between CMC and the popularity of Instagram demonstrates the relevance and usefulness of this social media in the sphere of government communication and public interaction.

3. Spread of Hate Speech: The phenomenon of hate speech often occurs on social media, including Instagram. Various features available on the platform, such as commenting on photo or video posts, are often utilized to engage in hate speech (Ash-Shidiq & Pratama, 2021; Ningrum et al., 2019; Waruwu & Vera, 2020). This is a concern because Instagram has a fast information flow and numerous official accounts from government agencies. This research is interested in understanding in-depth how hate speech is formed and how it affects interactions and public perceptions of government agencies. Thus, this study aims to contribute a better understanding of the negative impact of hate speech in the digital environment, especially on the stability and legitimacy of government institutions.
4. Importance of Language Understanding in Legal Contexts: This study also aims to develop an understanding of how forensic linguistics can be applied to understand language and law. By choosing Instagram as the research object, researchers can explore how language is used in the context of social media and how it relates to legal aspects and justice.

Through forensic linguistics, researchers employ semantic (lexical semantics) and pragmatic (speech acts and politeness maxim violations) analysis tools. Semantic is a branch of linguistic science that studies the meaning of words, phrases, sentences, or texts (Aisah et al., 2023; Ray, 2019). Within semantics, there are various sub-branches, one of which is lexical semantics. Lexical semantics focuses on analyzing the meaning of words separately, without considering the context or position of the words in the sentence (Putra et al., 2023; Salsabila & Indrawati, 2022; Zulkarnain, 2023). The primary goal of lexical semantics is to understand the basic or intrinsic meaning of a

word. An example of the application of lexical semantics is as follows: understanding the basic meaning of words such as "car," "house," "eat," and "sleep" without considering how these words are used in a sentence. The use of lexical semantic analysis tools in forensic linguistics can help researchers understand the meanings of words used in texts or conversations separately, without having to consider their context (Budiarti & Faris, 2022; Ray, 2019; Zaman, 2022). This is important in analyzing texts or conversations for forensic purposes, where a precise understanding of word meaning can provide insight into the intent, purpose, or implied message behind the words used.

The subsequent emphasis lies in pragmatics, a linguistic field examining the influence of context, purpose, and social conventions influence the meaning of utterances (Widyatnyana et al., 2023; Yani & Nurfidah, 2023). In this research, the focus is on two aspects of pragmatics: speech acts by Searle (1979) and violations of politeness maxims by Leech (2014). Speech acts refer to the actions or functions performed by a speech or utterance, which can include requesting, giving, stating, refusing, and so on (Alfarizi et al., 2023; Saifudin, 2019). Violations of politeness maxims occur when someone breaches the principles of politeness in conversation/text (Russilawati et al., 2022). In the context of forensic linguistics, understanding pragmatics, namely speech acts and violations of politeness maxims, can aid in analyzing and interpreting written or oral communication in legal contexts. For instance, in the analysis of speech texts or conversations in legal cases, understanding how utterances are used and how politeness principles are violated can provide insight into the intentions, falsehoods, or specific feelings of the involved perpetrator.

Several previous studies have shown significant interest in the field of forensic linguistics, with many cases or legal studies being observed. For example, in cases of defamation, various studies have been conducted, such as the one by (Casim et al., 2019). This research focused on three main aspects: 1) the analysis of the statement "*Bau Ikan Asin*" uttered by initial GG (Galih Ginanjar) to FA (Fairuz Arafiq) from the perspective of forensic linguistics related to the Law of ITE; 2) the semantic analysis of the statement "*Bau Ikan Asin*"; and 3) pragmatic analysis of the statement "*Bau Ikan Asin*". Furthermore, the research by Susanthi (2021) also discussed the same topic and had almost similar research objectives to Casim et al., (2019), namely the "*Bau Ikan Asin*" case involving Galih Ginanjar. The analysis in both studies was based on forensic linguistic methods, including lexical-semantic analysis, grammatical semantic analysis, and pragmatic analysis. The findings from both studies indicate that the statement "*Bau Ikan Asin*" may violate Article 45 Paragraph 1 of the ITE Law and Articles 310 and 311 of the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) regarding defamation.

There are also legal cases related to hoaxes that have been the focus of forensic linguistics, such as those investigated by (Saputro, 2019). This research aimed to uncover the truth behind the alleged voice recording attributed to Gatot Nurmantyo. By comparing Gatot's original voice recording with the alleged one, the researchers analyzed four linguistic aspects: stylistics, sociolinguistics, phonology, and discourse. The results showed significant differences in all four aspects, confirming that the alleged recording did not originate from Gatot himself. Furthermore, research by (Asfar, 2020) also investigated hoax cases using a forensic linguistic approach. This study analyzed alleged hoax news about COVID-19. The analysis method involved lexical semantics on Facebook posts from an account with the initials AZ. The results showed that the information disseminated by the account was not factual, and verified as a hoax based on a clarification letter from the Regional Government Health Office. In both studies, it was found that the forensic linguistic approach was able to significantly contribute to uncovering the truth in hoax cases. Analysis conducted through various linguistic aspects such as stylistics, sociolinguistics, phonology, discourse, and lexical semantics helped identify non-factual information or hoaxes.

In the research on interrogation data retrieval, two relevant studies stand out. The first study, conducted by Waljinah (2016), aimed to analyze conversational implicatures in police interrogations with victims, perpetrators, or suspects. The results indicated the presence of humanistic conversational implicatures aimed at avoiding deterrence from the interrogated parties. Furthermore, the study conducted by Satria et al., (2022) also focused on identifying the maxim of cooperation in interrogation conversations using a forensic linguistic approach. This research

explored interrogations conducted by the police with perpetrators of an attack. The study's findings showed that the four principles outlined in Grice's cooperation, namely maximum quantity, maximum quality, relevance, and manner, played a crucial role in the interrogation session between investigators (law enforcement officers) and witnesses/victims as well as suspects at the Sinjai Police Station. The findings from both studies highlight the importance of forensic linguistic aspects in understanding and analyzing interrogation conversations to support the legal process.

Many previous studies have explored the field of forensic linguistics in various legal contexts. For example, in cases of defamation, research by [Casim et al., \(2019\)](#) and [Susanthi \(2021\)](#) highlights the "*Bau Ikan Asin*" case involving Galih Ginanjar and Fairuz Arafiq. Both studies used forensic linguistic methods, including lexical, grammatical, and pragmatic analysis, to demonstrate that the utterance "*Bau Ikan Asin*" violated relevant laws. Similar occurrences are evident in hoax cases, as investigated by [Saputro \(2019\)](#) and [Asfar \(2020\)](#), where forensic linguistic approaches were employed to dissect the truthfulness of alleged false recordings and news. The findings show the significant contribution of forensic linguistics in uncovering the truth in such legal cases. Furthermore, in the context of interrogation data retrieval, research by [Waljinah \(2016\)](#) and [Satria et al., \(2022\)](#) highlights the importance of conversational implicatures and maxims of cooperation in interactions between police and suspected criminals. The findings from both studies underline the relevance of forensic linguistics in supporting the legal process by understanding interrogation conversations in-depth.

This study aims to fill the gap in previous research in the field of forensic linguistics. While many studies have examined various aspects of forensic linguistics, there has been no specific research focusing on examining comments on social media posts, especially on accounts of governmental institutions such as the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI). This study also introduces innovation in analytical tools, with a focus on a deep analysis of the language and context of these comments. The lexical semantic and pragmatic approaches are utilized to understand the forms of speech acts and violations of politeness maxims. By addressing this gap, this research is expected to contribute a new contribution to the understanding of language crimes phenomenon on social media.

The purpose of this research is to examine the comments on Instagram posts by the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) through two analytical approaches: lexical semantics and pragmatics (speech acts and politeness maxims), as well as to assess the correlation of these comments with violations of Indonesian laws. In the aspect of lexical semantics, this study aims to analyze the meanings of the words used in these comments, without considering the position of the words in the sentence ([Rahmah et al., 2023](#); [Salsabila & Indrawati, 2022](#)). Meanwhile, in the aspect of pragmatics, the focus is on identifying the forms of speech acts from [Searle \(1979\)](#), which include five forms: directive, assertive, expressive, declarative, and commissive ([Mabaquiao, 2018](#)). Directive Form: This is a speech act aimed at attempting to change the behavior of the listener (requests, commands, or invitations). Assertive Form: This is a speech act that states or claims the truth of a proposition (statements, notifications, or expressions of opinion). Expressive Form: This is an act that expresses the emotional or feelings of the speaker (gratitude, regret, or joy). Declarative Form: This is a speech act that formally or authoritatively changes a condition through the utterance of a statement. Commissive Form: This is a speech act that commits the speaker to act in the future. This speech act involves promises, pledges, or offers.

Not only speech acts, but the researchers also analyze violations of politeness maxims using the politeness maxims proposed by ([Leech, 2014](#); [Aini, 2018](#)). The forms of politeness maxims include sympathy maxim, wisdom maxim, generosity maxim, humility maxim, praise maxim, and agreement maxim. Wisdom Maxim: This principle highlights the importance of speaking wisely, politely, and respectfully in communication. It involves the use of appropriate and non-offensive words, as well as avoiding direct confrontation. Generosity Maxim: This maxim refers to the attitude of generosity and willingness to help others in conversation. It involves actions such as giving compliments, offering assistance or showing attention to others. Praise Maxim: This principle

highlights the importance of giving praise and appreciation to others in conversation. It involves expressing appreciation for someone's achievements, appearance, or good qualities sincerely and politely. Humility Maxim: This maxim leads to a humble attitude and avoids behavior that is overly arrogant or arrogant in conversation. It involves acknowledging the strengths of others, appreciating their contributions, and avoiding statements that belittle or feel superior. Agreement Maxim: This principle emphasizes the importance of reaching an agreement or consensus in communication. It involves being open to listening to others' opinions, seeking common ground, and reaching compromises that are acceptable to all parties. Sympathy Maxim: This maxim refers to a sympathetic attitude and understanding of others' feelings and situations in conversation. It involves showing attention and support to someone who is experiencing difficulty or sadness, as well as avoiding behavior that is insensitive or unsympathetic.

In addition, this study will also examine the relationship between these comments and violations of Indonesian laws, especially the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP), and other applicable laws. Thus, this research aims to provide a deeper understanding of how language-related crimes used in social media comments can have legal implications and their connection to compliance with legal regulations in Indonesia. By exploring these two aspects, this study seeks to provide a notable contribution to the domain of forensic linguistics and its relevance to legal contexts and public policies.

METHOD

This research employs a qualitative method aimed at gaining a profound understanding of the phenomenon under study (Masduqi et al., 2021; Siddiqui et al., 2021). In qualitative research, the focus lies on collecting descriptive and detailed data while understanding the social context and the inherent meaning within the phenomenon (Adlini et al., 2022; Ali Basyah & Razak, 2020; Firmansyah et al., 2021). The primary objective of qualitative research is to depict, comprehend, and elucidate phenomena comprehensively. Conversely, in its approach, the researchers utilize a case study method, as in this study, which refers to a deep dive into a specific case or event, in this case, the comments on the Instagram posts of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI). Case studies enable researchers to delve deeply and meticulously into specific phenomena and their contexts (Fariziah et al., 2021; Rokhmah et al., 2022). In the context of this research, a case study approach will allow the researchers to focus more on analyzing specific comments and exploring their meanings and implications thoroughly.

The data source for this research comprises comments posted on the official Instagram account of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI), which uses the username "dpr_ri" and can be accessed via https://www.instagram.com/dpr_ri/. The research data was collected from the latest Instagram posts by DPR RI on July 20, 2023, in line with the data collection timeline. Data collection on that date was conducted to observe direct responses to the content newly posted by the DPR RI account at that time. This helps in understanding the actual responses to the content that is currently in the spotlight, especially due to the news of the passing of a DPR member at that time. However, it should be noted that there is no requirement to limit data collection to a specific day. The selection of that date serves merely as a representation of a relevant moment for the purposes of this research. In this study, the primary instrument used is the researchers themselves as the human instrument. The term "human instrument" refers to the researcher's role as the data collector, directly involved in the process of observation and recording (Masitoh & Putra, 2024; Putra et al., 2024). The researchers actively engage in collecting data by directly observing the comments on the Instagram posts of DPR RI. In addition to observation, the researchers also utilize a notebook as an instrument to record data during the data collection process. In this notebook, the researchers record detailed information for each observed comment, including the posting date and time, as well as the relevant content of the comments. Thus, the researchers act as the primary intermediary between the data source and the analysis conducted in this research.

The data collection technique utilized in this research is the documentation method. The researchers collected all comments posted on the Instagram posts of DPR RI on July 20, 2023, which are publicly available, without exception. The data collection process was conducted using screenshots captured by the researcher's device. Approximately 215 comments were collected from various accounts that commented on the post. Each observed and relevant comment was recorded through screenshots, ensuring that the data gathered could be studied in detail and accurately.



Figure 2
Total Comments on Data Source

For data analysis, this study will utilize a qualitative method involving content analysis. After data collection is completed, the data analysis stage begins with the following steps:

1. **Data Organization:** The comments collected from the Instagram posts of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) are organized and structured systematically to facilitate further analysis. Data are arranged according to specific criteria relevant to the research objectives. The data organization process consists of two main events: data collection (comments are gathered from the DPR RI Instagram post on July 20, 2023) and data cleansing (removing irrelevant or duplicate data to ensure data validity).
2. **Lexical Semantic Analysis:** Once the data are organized, the researchers initiate the analysis by understanding the meanings of the words used in the comments.
3. **Speech Act and Politeness Maxim Violation Analysis:** Subsequently, the researchers analyze speech acts and violations of politeness maxims found in the comments. This involves identifying types of speech acts such as directives, assertives, expressives, declaratives, and commissives, and understanding the intention behind each speech act. It also involves identifying types of politeness maxim violations, such as sympathy maxim, wisdom maxim, generosity maxim, humility maxim, praise maxim, and agreement maxim.
4. **Interpretation:** After comprehending the lexical semantics, speech acts, and violations of politeness maxims in the comments, the findings are interpreted directly based on the research objectives.
5. **Legal Violation Tracking:** In this stage, the researchers trace potential violations of Indonesian laws, especially the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE), the Penal Code (KUHP), and other applicable laws. The researchers examines whether the comments contain elements that contravene the prevailing legal provisions. This is linked to relevant laws based on the interpretation of findings from lexical semantics, speech acts, and violations of politeness maxims.

In presenting the data, the researchers have taken additional steps by censoring the profile

pictures, usernames, and other privacy elements from the comments observed. The purpose of this action is to ensure the researcher's safety in the process of forensic linguistic analysis. It is important to note that this research solely serves academic purposes in the field of language and will not be utilized as proof in legal proceedings because the researcher's capacity is that of a linguistics academic, not a law enforcement officer. This censorship step is part of research ethics principles that respect the privacy of individuals involved in the context of social media.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study focuses on comments on Instagram posts by the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) using forensic linguistic analysis. The objective of this study is to examine comments on DPR RI Instagram posts through semantic lexical and pragmatic (speech acts and violations of the politeness maxim) analysis, as well as to assess the connection of these comments with violations of Indonesian laws. In the aspect of semantic lexical, this research aims to analyze the meanings of the words used in these comments, regardless of the position of words in sentences. Meanwhile, in the pragmatic aspect, the focus is on identifying speech act forms from Searle (1979), which include directive, assertive, expressive, declarative, and commissive acts (Mabaquiao, 2018).

Not only speech acts, but the researchers also analyzes violations of politeness maxim using Leech's politeness maxim (Aini, 2018). The researchers uses three linguistic aspects in the analysis to sharpen the evidence of comments that violate Indonesian laws. Additionally, this research will also examine the connection between these comments and violations of Indonesian laws, particularly the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (ITE Law), the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and other relevant laws.

Description of Post

This research is focused on the analysis of lexical semantics, speech acts, and violations of the maxims of politeness on posts posted on the official government account of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) with the username "dpr_ri" on July 20, 2023. The main focus of the research is on the comments attached to those posts. The collected data includes a total of 215 comments, with the potential to increase over time. The researchers chose the date and the post as a representation of a relevant moment for the purpose of this research.

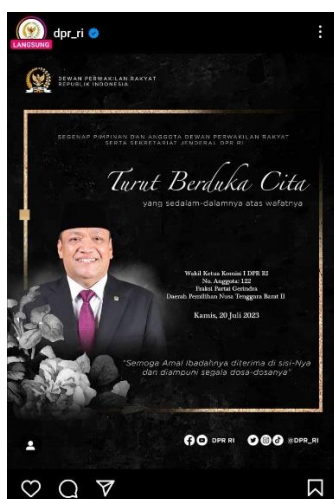


Figure 3
Uploading The DPR RI on July 20, 2023

On July 20, 2023, on the DPR RI Instagram account, there was a post containing mourning news about the passing of one of the members of the Indonesian House of Representatives. However, beneath that post, the researchers found negative comments that were not in line with the tone of the post. These comments clearly show a lack of compliance with ethics and sympathy in responding to the mourning news. This raises questions about the social context and the connection of these

comments to violations of Indonesian laws, particularly the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (*UU ITE*) and the Penal Code (*KUHP*). The use of the Penal Code and the Electronic Information and Transactions Law in this study is due to their relevance to the context of the comments found on the DPR RI Instagram account. The Penal Code regulates criminal acts in Indonesia in general, while the Electronic Information and Transactions Law specifically regulates crimes that occur in the digital world and electronic transactions, including on social media platforms like Instagram. By referring to these two laws, the researchers can evaluate whether the comments analyzed violate existing legal provisions. Regarding the violation of legal provisions, the researchers does not directly provide judgment but conducts a language analysis of the comments. Through lexical semantic and pragmatic analysis (in terms of speech acts and violations of the maxims of politeness), this research aims to offer a comprehensive comprehension of the purposes and implications of the comments investigated by the researchers, as well as to identify their connection to related legal issues. To protect the researcher's safety during forensic linguistic analysis, personal identifiers such as profile pictures and usernames in the observed comments were censored. This is in line with research ethics principles to uphold privacy. It's important to clarify that this study only serves academic purposes and cannot be used as legal evidence, as the researchers is a linguistics academic, not a law enforcement officer.

Analysis of DPR RI Instagram Comments

In this section, the researchers presents the findings from the comments on the DPR RI Instagram post. Five comments caught the researcher's attention as they were suspected of violating the law, especially regarding violations of Indonesian laws. These findings become the focus of analysis to understand the meaning of words (lexical semantics) and the purposes of these comments (speech acts and violations of maxims of politeness). In interpreting the meaning of words/phrases, the researchers uses Wikikamus, KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*), or other reliable reference sources. Wikikamus, as explained by (*Wikikamus*, n.d.-a), is a project of Wikipedia that provides a free dictionary in various languages, including a repository of words or phrases accessible through <https://id.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wikikamus>. This allows for searching for meanings of informal or local words not found in KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*). In the analysis of speech acts, the researchers refers to [Searle's \(1979\)](#) theory, while the analysis of violations of maxims of politeness follows Leech's approach (2011), to identify and understand the intent behind the observed utterances. Below is the presentation of data from this study:

Data 1

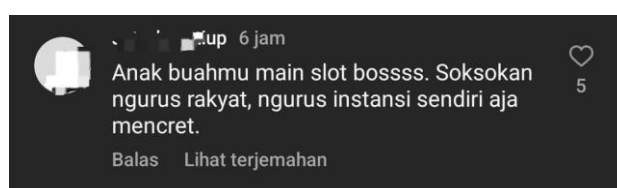


Figure 4
Comments on Instagram DPR RI

In Data 1, the researchers found a comment from the username "...up" that was not in line with the context of the post announcing the mourning news. The comment reads, "***anak buahmu main slot bossss. Soksokan ngurus rakyat, ngurus instansi sendiri aja mencret.***" Below is the analysis of the three aspects (lexical semantics, speech acts, and violations of maxims of politeness):

Lexical Semantic Aspect:

In this comment, there's the use of pejorative and negative terms. "***Mesin slot***" refers to gambling activities, "***soksokan***" depicts pretentious behavior, and "***mencret***" signifies a poor digestive condition. According to [Pratama \(2023\)](#), "***mesin slot***" is a gambling game involving lever-pulling or button-pressing to match symbols. According to [Wikikamus](#), n.d.-b, "***soksokan***" describes pretentious behavior or acting superior.

Meanwhile, according to *Wikikamus, n.d.-c*, "**mencret**" refers to digestive issues causing loose stool. Hence, lexical semantic analysis reveals that the comment carries demeaning meanings, interpreted as an attack or mockery toward the target. The phrase "**anak buahmu main slot**" accuses the target of involvement in gambling or detrimental activities. The expression "**soksokan ngurus rakyat**" implies that the target is only pretending to care about the people, while not actually doing so. The use of "**mencret**" metaphorically depicts incompetence or failure in fulfilling duties or responsibilities.

Speech Act Aspect:

Based on the findings, the comment falls into the category of assertive speech acts. In this context, the phrase "**anak buahmu main slot bossss**" asserts that the target is involved in damaging gambling activities. The expression "**soksokan ngurus rakyat, ngurus instansi sendiri aja mencret**" also indicates affirmation of dissatisfaction with the target's performance, implying that they only pretend to care about the people without taking real action, while their own institution is in a bad or ineffective condition.

Violation of Maxims Politeness Aspect:

The analysis of this comment reveals violations of two maxims, there are the maxim of praise and the maxim of sympathy. The use of coarse and pejorative language such as "**mencret**" and insulting phrases like "**soksokan ngurus rakyat**" does not reflect the maxim of praise. The maxim of praise demands that one conveys words in a respectful and commendatory manner, not using demeaning or insulting language. Furthermore, the violation of the maxim of sympathy lies in the context of using this comment containing negative words on a post announcing the mourning news of a DPR member. The maxim of sympathy requires one to show concern and sympathy for mourning or unfavorable situations.

Data 2



Figure 5
Comments on Instagram DPR RI

In Data 2, the researchers found a comment from the username "...e.k" (comment 1) expressing gratitude in response to the news of mourning. Then, the comment from "...e.k" was replied to by the username "...nn3" (comment 2), providing affirmation or reinforcement to comment 1. Here is a more detailed explanation:

- Comment 1 : "*Alhamdulillah*, a Member of DPR has passed away."
- Comment 2 : "Hopefully, others will follow soon."

Context : Comment 1 provides a comment first, then is responded to by comment 2. Below is the analysis of three aspects, lexical semantics, speech act form, and violation of the maxim of politeness, as follows:

Lexical Semantic Aspect:

- Comment 1 : "*Alhamdulillah Anggota DPR ada yang meninggal*"

The word "*Alhamdulillah*" signifies an expression of gratitude to Allah.

The term "*Anggota DPR*" refers to someone who is a member of the Indonesia People's Representative Council.

The word "*meninggal*" means the condition of someone passing away.

Comment 2 : "*Semoga yang cepat lain nyusul*"

The word "*Semoga*" expresses hope or prayer.

The phrase "*yang lain*" refers to a subject not explicitly mentioned.

The word "*cepat*" means quickly or in a short time.

The word "*nyusul*" means to follow or catch up with someone who has passed away.

Comment 1 expresses gratitude for the death of a DPR member with the phrase "*Alhamdulillah*" which lexically signifies happiness over an event considered good. Additionally, the use of "*Anggota DPR*" refers to an individual who is part of the People's Representative Council, and "*meninggal*" indicates that the individual has passed away. Meanwhile, Comment 2 expresses hope or prayer for someone else to follow soon after the DPR member in passing away. In lexical-semantic analysis, the use of "*Semoga*" indicates hope, while "*yang lain*" refers to a subject not specifically mentioned. The word "*cepat*" indicates a desire for the event to occur quickly, and "*nyusul*" refers to the action of following or catching up with someone who has passed away.

Speech Act Aspect:

Comment 1 can be classified as an assertive speech act because it presents a statement expressing the author's attitude or views toward an event, in this case, gratitude for the death of the DPR member. The author clearly states a personal view that is positive regarding the event. On the other hand, Comment 2 falls into the category of expressive speech act as it contains a hope or prayer directed towards someone else, in this case, a hope for someone else to soon follow or pass away after the DPR member. This expression of hope or prayer reveals the author's feelings or desires regarding a specific event or situation.

Violation of Maxims Politeness Aspect:

Both Comment 1 and Comment 2 violate the maxim of politeness, particularly the maxim of sympathy. Comment 1 expresses gratitude for someone's death, which breaches social norms and ethics in a mourning situation. Furthermore, Comment 2 is considered impolite for expressing hope for someone to soon follow or pass away after someone has died. This can be seen as lacking sympathy towards the mourning situation, violating the principle of sympathy in communication.

Data 3

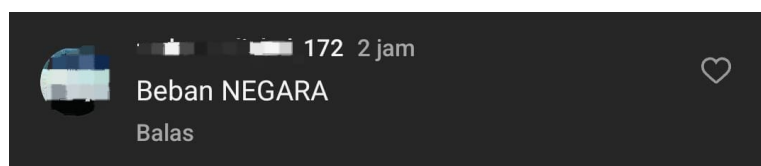


Figure 6
Comments on Instagram DPR RI

In Data 3, the researcher found a comment from the username "...172". The comment does not contain explicitly negative words, but it sounds negative because it is posted on a post bearing mourning news. Below is the analysis of the three aspects:

Lexical Semantic Aspect:

The word "*beban*" means something burdensome or taxing.

The word "*negara*" refers to a political entity that holds sovereignty over a certain territory and governs its citizens.

From the given explanation, it is evident that in the given context, the word "*beban*" is used to express the view that the subject in the post, which represents an institution, is perceived as burdensome or taxing to the country. This may indicate that the commenter feels that the actions or policies undertaken by this subject are seen as difficult or burdensome for the country.

Speech Act Aspect:

This comment falls into the assertive form of speech act because it conveys a statement or opinion by expressing dissatisfaction with someone or an institution. The dissatisfaction leads the commenter to assert that they are something burdensome to the country.

Violation of Maxim Politeness:

This comment has violated the maxim of politeness, especially the maxim of sympathy. The comment makes a statement that they are burdensome to the country. This is considered an unsympathetic remark towards the ongoing mourning situation.

Data 4



Figure 7
Comments on Instagram DPR RI

In Data 4, the researchers found a comment from the username "...eo". The comment is clearly negative as it expresses gratitude towards the news of someone's passing. Below is the analysis of the three aspects:

Lexical Semantic Aspect:

The word "*syukurin*" is derived from the word "*syukur*", which means an expression of gratitude or happiness for something.

The word "*mati*" means the state of someone passing away.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that in the context of the comment, the use of the word "*syukurin*" indicates an expression of gratitude or happiness regarding someone's death.

Speech Act Form Aspect

Analysis of the comment shows that the expression "syukurin mati" falls into the category of expressive speech act because it expresses the feelings of the subject towards the event being conveyed. In this context, the expression indicates the subject's feeling of gratitude or relief over the death of someone discussed in the post. This speech act more portrays the expression of the actor's feelings of joy or relief towards the subject, thus uttering the expression not to convey information or command to others. Therefore, the expression can be classified as an expressive speech act.

Violation of Maxim Politeness

This comment violates the maxim of politeness, especially the maxim related to sympathy. The expression is considered unsympathetic towards the ongoing mourning situation. In that context, expressing gratitude or happiness over someone's death is seen as an inappropriate attitude because it does not respect the feelings or mourning conditions of others involved in the event. As a result, the comment is considered to violate the principle of politeness in social interaction, especially in situations that require sympathy.

Data 5

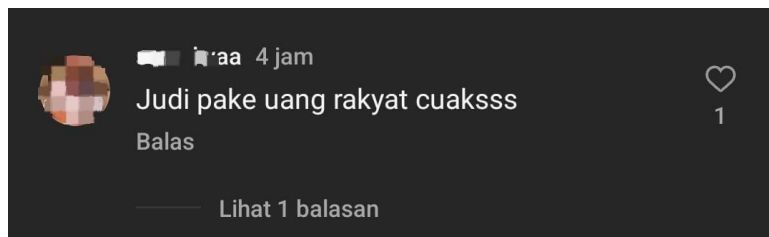


Figure 8
Comments on Instagram DPR RI

In Data 5, the researchers found a comment from the username "...aa". The comment reads "Judi pake uang rakyat cuaksss". This comment clearly contains negative elements by making an accusation towards someone. Below is the analysis of the three aspects:

Lexical Semantic Aspect:

The word "**judi**" means the activity of playing games with money or valuable items at stake to seek profit, usually relying on luck.

The term "**uang rakyat**" refers to funds or financial resources originating from the state budget or the public.

According to (*Sempat Viral Di Media Sosial, Apa Arti Cuakss?*, 2023), the term "**cuaksss**" is a slang term commonly used by teenagers as a form of ridicule or protest against an idea. This term is often uttered at the end of a sentence and carries a negative or bad connotation. Thus, "**cuaksss**" is used to convey disagreement or dissatisfaction with something indirectly and in an informal context.

From this analysis, it can be concluded that the comment expresses disagreement or protest against gambling activities that use public funds, conveyed indirectly by using the word "**cuaksss**" as a sarcasm. The comment shows concern or dissatisfaction with the use of public funds for activities considered non-beneficial or contrary to the principle of social justice. Additionally, lexical semantic analysis also depicts that the words "**judi**" and "**uang rakyat**" have clear meanings in the context of the comment, reinforcing the message being conveyed.

Speech Act Form Aspect:

This comment can be categorized as an assertive speech act because it expresses a statement or opinion firmly regarding gambling activities suspected of using public funds from taxpayers. By using the word "**cuaksss**" at the end of the sentence, this comment directly expresses disagreement or protest against practices deemed unethical or inappropriate. Therefore, it can be said that the comment has a strong assertive nature in voicing concerns about the use of public funds for gambling activities.

Violation of Maxim Politeness:

In this analysis, there is a violation of the maxim of politeness, especially the maxim of sympathy, in the comment. Associating gambling with "**uang rakyat**" indicates a lack of compliance with the context of the mourning news conveyed in the post. Linking gambling to public funds, the comment shows less sympathy or empathy towards the situation, instead highlighting issues irrelevant to the context of the mourning news being discussed. Therefore, this can be considered a violation of the maxim of politeness, especially in the context of situations requiring a sympathetic attitude towards grieving conditions.

From the analysis of the five data comments on the Instagram post of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI), several findings were revealed in the three aspects under study. Semantically, the comments contained words with negative and pejorative connotations. In speech acts, the majority of the comments fell into the assertive category, expressing opinions and sarcasm. However, there were also comments that were expressive in nature, conveying feelings and hopes regarding the discussed situation. Additionally, violations of the maxims of politeness, only two violations were found in the comments, especially in the maxims of sympathy and praise. This is evident from the subsequent table:

Table 1
Summary of Analysis Results

Data Number	Username	Comments	Lexical Semantic Aspect	Speech Act Form Aspect	Violation of Maxim Politeness
1	...up	<i>Anak buahmu main slot bosssss. Soksokan ngurus rakyat, ngurus instansi sendiri aja mencret.</i>	Use of pejorative and negative words	Assertive	Maxim sympathy and praise
2	...e.k	<i>Alhamdulillah Anggota DPR ada yang meninggal</i>	An expression of gratitude for someone's death	Assertive	Maxim sympathy
3	...nn3	<i>Semoga yang cepat lain nyusul</i>	Expressions of hope and prayer for the death of "the other"	Expressive	Maxim sympathy
4	...172	<i>Beban Negara</i>	Use of negative words	Assertive	Maxim sympathy
5	...aa	<i>Judi pake uang rakyat cuakssss</i>	Accusation for someone	Assertive	Maxim sympathy

By this table, it is easier to understand the characteristics and differences of each comment in their semantic and pragmatic analysis. In this table, the column "Lexical Semantic Aspect" explains the meaning of the word-by-word used in the comments. The "Speech Act Aspect" column states the speech act form of the comment. Then, the "Violation of Maxim Politeness" column indicates whether the comment violates the maxim of politeness.

The findings of this research indicate that there are five comments that are suspected of containing elements of legal violations. The analysis is conducted by considering the aspects of semantic lexical, speech acts, and violations of the politeness maxim. These five comments include: "**Anak buahmu main slot bosssss. Soksokan ngurus rakyat, ngurus instansi sendiri aja mencret**", "**Alhamdulillah Anggota DPR ada yang meninggal**", "**Semoga yang cepat lain nyusul**", "**Beban Negara**", and "**Judi pake uang rakyat cuakssss**". In the aspect of semantic lexical, the researchers found comments containing pejorative and negative language. In Data 1, there are words "**mencret**" and "**soksokan**" interpreted as "a digestive condition resulting in loose stools" and "pretending to be capable but incapable". In Data 2 and 3, there are no comments containing pejorative and negative language, but they contain expressions of gratitude for the death of a DPR member. Then, in Data 4, there is the word "**beban**" which can be interpreted as something burdensome or being burdened. In Data 5, there are no pejorative comments, but there are accusations. The researchers concludes that comments containing pejorative and negative elements or expressions of gratitude are unacceptable because they are commenting on a post delivering the mourning news of a deceased DPR member.

In terms of Searle's speech acts forms (1979), the researchers found 2 forms of speech acts, including assertive (4 comments) and expressive (1 comment). The assertive form (stating) is found in Data 1, 2, and 4. Data 1 makes a statement that DPR members are incapable of carrying out their state duties. In Data 2, the comment states that the commenter is grateful for the death of the DPR member. Then, in Data 4, the commenter states that a DPR member is someone who burdens the state. Next, in the assertive form (insinuating), it is located in Data 5. Data 5 insinuates that DPR members use public taxes for gambling.

This context is related to the latest news on July 20, 2023 (Huda, 2023). The news is about another DPR member who was caught on camera allegedly gambling during a DPR meeting. Furthermore, in the expressive speech act form in Data 3, the comment shows that the commenter hopes for the death of another DPR member.

In terms of violations of the politeness maxim from Leech (2014), two types of violations were found, namely the sympathy maxim and the praise maxim. In the praise maxim, it is found in Data 1 through "*Soksokan ngurus rakyat, ngurus instansi sendiri aja mencret*". This comment does not praise but gives a disrespectful or judgmental attitude towards the DPR member. Then, violations of the sympathy maxim were found in all five comments. This happens because all five comments contain elements of antipathy or do not contain elements of sympathy/empathy, even though the post informs about the mourning news.

Correlation with Legal Violations in Indonesia

The comment from user "...up" (Data 1) stating "*anak buahmu main slot bossss. Soksokan ngurus rakyat, ngurus instansi sendiri aja mencret*" indicates an accusatory tone by using the pronoun "your", referring to the subject mentioned in the post. This makes the target of the comment clear without ambiguity, as the context of the post is about a deceased member of the DPR. The comment contains an element of accusation in the phrase "*anak buahmu main slot bossss*", expressed in a public space without concrete evidence. Under this accusation, the comment could be punishable under Article 310 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP), which states that "If done in writing or images that are broadcasted, shown, or displayed in public, it shall be punished for written defamation with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 year and 4 months or a maximum fine of Rp4.5 million". This provision is a continuation of paragraph 1 of Article 310 of the KUHP, which states: "Anyone who deliberately attacks the honor or reputation of someone by accusing something, the intention of which is clear so that it becomes known to the public, shall be punished for defamation with imprisonment for a maximum of 9 months or a maximum fine of Rp4.5 million."

In this context, it is important to understand that the phrase "attacking one's good name" in Article 310 paragraph (1) is interpreted as an attack that is not physical, but concerns the feelings and self-esteem of individuals related to public perception (Ali et al., 2022). Honor refers to personal feelings or dignity, while a good name reflects the positive perception of the public towards someone. Article 310 paragraph (2), which regulates written defamation, adds additional elements, including (a) all elements in paragraph (1), (b) accusing in writing or through broadcasted images, shown, or displayed, and (c) openly. "Broadcasted" refers to the dissemination of writing or images in sufficient quantities to be printed or photocopied, and then distributed widely. "Shown" involves the display of writing or images containing defamation to the public, while "displayed" refers to the placement of writing or images in public places to be seen by many people. Thus, the phrase "*anak buahmu main slot bossss*" could be subject to Article 310 paragraph 2 of the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) based on the explanation above.

Furthermore, the words "*Soksokan ngurus rakyat, ngurus instansi sendiri aja mencret*" which encompass elements of insult or defamation of character are suspected to be punishable under Article 27 paragraph 3 of the ITE Law (Information and Electronic Transactions Law). This article states that "Every person who intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents containing content of insult and/or defamation of character." In the context of the comment, it can be considered as electronic information containing content of insult and defamation of character against the individual or institution targeted. Therefore, the dissemination or creation of access to such comments in public spaces such as social media platforms can be considered a violation. In Data 1, it is suspected to be punishable by two overlapping articles (Article 310 paragraph 2 of the Penal Code, and Article 27 paragraph 3 of the ITE Law), because the comment contains two sentences, each containing unfounded accusations and defamation.

The comment (Data 2) from the username "...e.k" stating "*Alhamdulillah Anggota DPR ada yang meninggal*" and the response from "...nn3" (Data 3) replying to that with "*Semoga yang lain cepat nyusul*" indicates that the comment from "...nn3" agrees or aligns with the comment from "...e.k" which contains an element of celebration towards the deceased member of the DPR. Although the comments

include positive words such as "*Alhamdulillah*" and "*Semoga*", they carry the meaning of rejoicing in the midst of condolences. This is suspected to be punishable under mild defamation according to Article 315 of the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP), which states "Any deliberate insult that is not defamatory or defamatory in writing, done to someone either publicly in speech, or in writing, or in front of the person himself orally or by act, as well as with writing that is sent or delivered to him, shall be punished for mild defamation, with imprisonment for a maximum of four and a half months or a fine of up to Rp. 4,500." Thus, Data 2 and 3 are suspected to be punishable using Article 315 of the Penal Code regarding mild defamation. Data 2 and 3 are related because Data 3 responds to Data 2 in the comment. Both data contain insults because of joy over the death of a DPR member and hope for the death of another.

The comment from the username "...172" (Data 4) stating "*beban negara*" presents challenges in analyzing its criminal elements. This is because the two words do not specifically refer to any particular subject and their meanings are unclear. However, upon reviewing the context and situation of the comment, it is implied that the individual burdening the country is a member of the DPR mentioned in the post. This could potentially be punishable under Article 315 of the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP), which states "Any deliberate insult that is not defamatory or defamatory in writing, done to someone either publicly in speech, or in writing, or in front of the person himself orally or by act, as well as with writing that is sent or delivered to him, shall be punished for mild defamation, with imprisonment for a maximum of four and a half months or a fine of up to Rp. 4,500." Data 4 is also the same as Data 2 and 3, suspected to be punishable through Article 315 of the Penal Code regarding mild defamation. The comment in Data 4 indicates an insult to a DPR member by sending a message that they/he is someone who burdens the state.

The comment from username "...aa" (Data 5) stating "*judi pake uang rakyat cuakss*" suggests an accusation and defamation of character. The phrase "*judi pake uang rakyat*" implies that someone from the DPR (in the post) has engaged in gambling and used public tax money for their bets. This statement is made publicly and without strong evidence. It is suspected that this could be punishable under Article 310 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and is also suspected to be punishable under Article 27 paragraph 3 of the ITE Law. This article states that "Every Person who intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents containing defamatory and/or slanderous content." In Data 5, it is suspected to be punishable under Article 310 paragraph 2 of the Penal Code because it contains unfounded accusations. Comments in Data 5 and Data 1 contain the same element, namely unfounded accusations. They accuse a DPR member of gambling using public funds. These accusations are based on the latest news on July 20, 2023, regarding another DPR member who was caught on camera allegedly gambling during a meeting. However, those who made these accusations were commenting on a post about a deceased DPR member, so they seemed out of context and accused someone in that post.

From the five comments on the Instagram post of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI), there is a potential violation of Indonesian laws regarding defamation and insult. These comments contain elements of unfounded accusations, insults, and defamation, which may violate the laws in Indonesia according to the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and the Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) Law. Articles that could be applied to these five comments include Article 310 paragraph 2 and Article 315 of the Indonesian Penal Code, as well as Article 27 paragraph 3 of the ITE Law. By not directly mentioning (without personal pronouns or someone's name), these comments contextually imply that they are directed towards the relevant subject or institution in the post.

These five comments have been analyzed through three linguistic aspects, so that the evidence can be linked to the applicable laws in Indonesia. The Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (ITE Law) are the laws that can be linked to the five comments analyzed. From the five comments on the Instagram post of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) on July 20, 2023, it is evident that there is a potential violation of Indonesian laws related to defamation and insult. These comments contain elements of unfounded accusations, insults, and defamation, which may violate the laws in Indonesia according to the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and the Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) Law. The articles that could be applied to these five comments include three, two of

which are Article 310 paragraph 2 and Article 315 of the Indonesian Penal Code, and Article 27 paragraph 3 of the ITE Law.

Based on the findings of this research and previous studies from [Asfar \(2020\)](#); [Casim et al., \(2019\)](#); [Saputro \(2019\)](#); [Satria et al., \(2022\)](#); [Susanthi, \(2021\)](#); [Waljinah \(2016\)](#) which have been presented, there are significant differences. In comparing the findings of this research with previous studies, several aspects can be identified. First, the analytical tool used in this research includes a semantic lexical analysis approach, speech acts, and violations of the politeness maxim to analyze comments on social media. Unlike previous research that may have only used one analytical approach, the combined approach used in this research allows for a more holistic understanding of the phenomenon of linguistic crimes on social media. Substantial findings from this research indicate that comments on social media often contain violations of politeness maxim and the use of coarse language, in line with several previous studies highlighting similar tendencies. The contribution to the literature provided by this research is by combining semantic lexical analysis, speech acts, and violations of the politeness maxim in the context of comments on social media. This approach enhances comprehension regarding language usage to interact and convey messages on social media platforms in more detail than previous research. The findings of this research also have important practical implications in the context of content moderation and policy development on social media platforms. By understanding the communication patterns identified in this research, social media platforms can enhance their content moderation strategies to minimize content that violates rules and create a safer and more civilized environment for users.

By using forensic linguistic analysis to analyze these comments, the researchers can identify that some comments are suspected of violating the laws in Indonesia. For example, comments that make unfounded accusations or insult someone, especially in the context of news of mourning or death, which potentially violate laws related to defamation and insult. Additionally, there are also comments expressing negative hopes or desires towards certain subjects, which can also violate laws regarding mild defamation. Through forensic linguistic analysis, this research can help identify potential language crimes on social media that are suspected of violating laws and understand their impact on applicable laws.

The use of semantic lexical analysis, speech acts, and violations of the politeness maxim can provide important contributions in uncovering the phenomenon of language crimes prevalent on social media. The semantic lexical analysis allows the identification of word and phrase patterns used in harmful or offensive contexts, as well as the mapping of harmful communication behavior trends on social media. Meanwhile, speech act analysis helps in understanding the true intent of the communication used, distinguishing whether a statement is intended as sarcasm, threat, or just an expression of emotion. By understanding violations of the politeness maxim, researchers can identify comments or posts that violate communication ethics standards and applicable laws, such as defamation or insult. The contribution to the wider community from the findings of such research is a better understanding of how language crimes occur on social media, helping them become more vigilant and critical of the information they consume. The findings of this research can also be used as a basis for formulating better policies in regulating communication behavior on social media, both by the government and by the social media platforms themselves. Thus, the use of semantic lexical analysis, speech acts, and violations of the politeness maxim provides a significant contribution to understanding and addressing the phenomenon of language crimes on social media, as well as enhancing awareness and protection of the public against them.

CONCLUSION

In this study, concerning the analysis of comments on Instagram posts by the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI), three linguistic aspects were employed: lexical semantics, speech acts according to Searle, and violations of politeness maxims by Leech. The results of the analysis indicate that all the comments analyzed contain negative and pejorative elements, potentially violating norms of politeness and applicable laws in Indonesia. There are comments that make accusations without evidence, insult individuals, and express ill wishes towards deceased members of the DPR. These violations are suspected to contravene Article 310(2) of the Indonesian Penal Code regarding defamation and Article 315 of the Penal Code concerning mild insults, as well as Article 27(3) of the ITE Law concerning electronic media insults. This

research underscores the importance of a thorough understanding of language and politeness in social media communication.

Derived from the results of this study, there exist various recommendations for future studies that focus on forensic linguistics. Firstly, studies could broaden the scope of sampled comments from various social media platforms and other public institutions to further comprehend different patterns of communication and potential violations. Secondly, future research could delve deeper into the social effects and impacts of comments containing negative elements and legal violations. Consequently, this research could provide a more meaningful contribution to the understanding and handling of forensic linguistic cases within the context of social media in Indonesia.

DECLARATIONS

Author contribution	: Valdi Giffari Rahmayati Putra leads and is responsible for all research projects entitled "Hate Speech in Instagram Comments DPR RI: A Forensic Linguistic Analysis". He also wrote the manuscript and collaborated with the second and third authors. Angga Febriyatko and Hasan Busri participated in data collection in the field and analysis of the data found. Three authors also revised the manuscript. Three authors approved the final manuscript.
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