

Verbal Violence In Comments Of Supporting Candidates Presidential Elections 2019 In Instagram Based On ITE Law

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Abstract: Verbal violence on social media has been regulated in ITE Law Number 19 Year 2016 Article 45 Paragraph (3), concerning the content of the insults and vilification. Based on that, this study examines verbal violence in comments on Instagram in form of insults and accusations that center on the comments of supporters of the 2019 presidential candidate pair based on ITE Law article 45 Paragraph (3). This research method is qualitative-descriptive. Source of data comes from wirings commenting on posting of community accounts supporting candidate pairs from January to May, with a total of 100 data. Data collection uses a documentation technique in form of screenshot and analyzed by connecting to the context. Based on research, found 89 data in form of insults and 11 data in form of accusations based on ITE Law.

Index Terms: Verbal violence and ITE Law.

1 PREFACE

The use of language in social media can no longer be controlled anymore. This is due to social media being a place of means that greatly helps its users in expressing their desires. However, not a few negatives sides are also found in social media, such as verbal violence. The use of verbal violence can ensnare speakers into the realm of law. Linguists work together with lawyers to determine the correct or wrong language of a person. Arista (2017: 163) says verbal violence in violence that uses words, sentences, and other language elements. Then, Sudaryanto, et al. in Rahayu (2015: 14) provides a breakdown of curses that are divided into two types, namely the type of invective 1 that occurs due to nonlingual impulses, such as someone's actions or certain events that cause certain responses to the speaker and type 2 curses that occur because of impulse lingual, like words spoken by the previous speaker.

The characteristics of type 1 curses in general are as follows.

1. the form of noun-shaped words
2. the word noun can be monomorphemic and polymorphemic
3. semantically, the word noun in question refers to certain animals that are considered to have bad character, certain creatures that are also considered to have evil characters, certain kinship names, certain professions, and certain other objects which all are considered to have properties negative
4. If it is not a noun, then maybe only the verb in question, in terms of form is a affixed polymorphemic verb that has undergone a modification so that it resembles a monomorphemic form so that it can be given an additional (a kind of affix) -i or -ane also

5. curse in the form of verbs usually semantically shows the activities related to sex (in this case

The characteristics that exist in the type of invective II are as follows.

1. the form of noun-shaped words
2. the noun in question usually designates certain body parts or certain family names
3. the word concerned may be said to always be given a clique →you and sometimes expanded again with the kuwi'
4. that' or certain adjectives according to the nature of what the noun designates

The description of the abusive characteristics mentioned above, it can be concluded that in general the characteristics of a word called invective are in the form of nouns and semantic meaning. Based on the theories that have been described above, it can be synthesized that verbal violence is a form of language that is expressed in community both directly and indirectly which has a negative meaning or uses harsh words. Verbal violence is a crime in language. Analysis conducted to prove the presence or absence of elements that violate the provisions of the law, is carried out by the application of forensic linguistics. Forensic linguistics is a field of science used to help answer scientifically about evidence related to law enforcement (Mahsun, 2018: 24). A clearer definition of forensic linguistics, which is the field of applied linguistics that seeks to analyze linguistic evidence of a crime for scientific law enforcement purposes, or in a simple editorial, forensic linguistics is the application of the principles and methods of linguistic study in legal matters and law enforcement (McMenamin in Mahsun, 2018). Evidence of language analyzed by forensic linguistics will become clear if bound by context. According to Saputra in Sriyanto (2016: 6), the real meaning of a new language is clear when the context is clear. Mulyana (2005: 21) explains that context is the situation or background of a communication. Context can be considered as the cause and reason for a conversation or dialogue. The legal basis used in forensic linguistic analysis is ITE Law Number 19 Year 2016 Article 45 Paragraph (3). The article reads "Any person who intentionally and without the right to distribute and / or transmit and / or make accessible Electronic Information and / or Electronic Documents that have content of defamation and / or defamation as referred to in

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Article 27 paragraph (3) shall be liable with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and / or a maximum fine of Rp750,000,000.00 (seven hundred fifty million rupiah) ".The insult article is written quite clearly in the Criminal Code (KUHPid). Article of insult that is directly related to the ITE law is article 315 of the Criminal Code. The article reads, "Every deliberate insult which is not a pollution or written pollution committed against a person, either in public with oral or written, or in front of the person himself with oral or deed, or with a letter sent or received to him, threatened with minor insults (lichte belediging) with a maximum imprisonment of four months and two weeks or a maximum fine of Rp4,500.00. "The first article governing defamation in the Criminal Code is Article 310. This article explains the purpose of pollution, namely by "accusing something". Based on this, the purpose of "not pollution" in Article 315 of the Criminal Code is a mild insult that does not accuse a matter. Slight humiliation is done by for example using harsh words directed at others, such as cursing the person (Maramis, 2012: 70-71). ITE Law article 45 paragraph 3 is a complaint offense. This is in accordance with the sound of paragraph (5) of the article, which says "The provisions referred to in paragraph (3) constitute complaint offense". Maramis (2012: 16) in his book said that complaint offenses are offenses that can only be prosecuted if there are complaints from people affected by crime. In Article 1 number 25 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the purpose of a complaint is a notification accompanied by a request by an interested party to an authorized official to act according to the law of a person who has committed a criminal offense that harms him (Maramis, 2012: 17). This study aims to describe verbal violence in the form of insults and accusations in the comments of supporters of the 2019 presidential election candidate on Instagram with forensic linguistic studies. The benefits of this research are as a source of theoretical references regarding verbal violence and forensic linguistic studies. Then, the practical benefit is to increase understanding to be more careful in communicating both on social media and in communicating directly to avoid legal sanctions that have been regulated by the government.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative-descriptive study, where data is obtained in the form of words described to match the theory. The data source comes from writings commenting on the posts of eight paslon supporting community accounts from January to May, with a total of 100 data. There are five stages of data collection techniques, which are starting from determining the community accounts that have a lot of followers on paslon one and paslon two on instagram, reading each comment from the specified community account, documenting data (comments) by doing a screenshot using telephone tools handheld, classifying data (comments) in the form of tables, identifying data (comments) by providing numbering, posting, commenting, time, and data sources. The next step is to analyze the data. Data analysis technique is the process of organizing data, organizing it into a basic pattern, category, and description unit (Patton in Moleong, 2007: 103). Therefore, after the data is collected, then the data are analyzed. Data analysis consists of five stages, namely reading and understanding the data as a whole from the data that has been collected, identifying and explaining written commentary data containing verbal violence in the form of insults based on context and forensic linguistics, identifying

and explaining written commentary data containing verbal violence in the form of accusations based on Forensic context and linguistics, discuss data by linking with relevant research, science, and ITE laws, and summarizing the results of research and discussion in accordance with the formulation of the problem and research objectives.

3 RESULT

3.1 Insult

The insult intended in this discussion is one of the types of insults in the Chapter XVI Criminal Code (KUHP) entitled Insult. The chapter on insults in the Criminal Code explains the purpose of the word insult in ITE Law Number 19 Year 2016 Article 45 Paragraph (3) which reads "Anyone who intentionally and without the right to distribute and / or transmit and / or make accessible Electronic Information and / or Electronic Documents which have the contents of insult and / or defamation as referred to in article 27 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and / or a maximum fine of Rp750,000,000.00 (seven hundred and five tens of millions of rupiah) ".Article 310 of the Criminal Code explains the purpose of pollution, namely by "accusing something". Then, in article 315 of the Criminal Code explains insult that is not pollution is threatened because of minor insults. Based on this, the purpose of "non-pollution" in Article 315 of the Criminal Code is a mild insult that does not accuse a matter. The insult in this discussion uses a theory from Maramis (2012: 70-71) which says that mild insults as intended by article 315 of the Criminal Code, are done by for example using harsh words directed at others, such as cursing the person. Examples of verbal violence data in the form of insults are as follows.

Context: @indonesiapolitik community account uploaded a photo featuring Prabowo Subianto and writing about honesty which must be an attitude of life so that good is not defeated by lies. The community account also added a caption questioning the statement of a dialysis in RSCM that was used for 40 people.

Speech: Otak sm mulut gk singkron, kelakuan sm perbuatan gk sejalan, org Stresssss (brain and mouth are out of sync, behavior and actions are not in line, people are stressed)

The data is a comment that comments on the @indonesiapolitik community account post. The post that was uploaded on 4 January 2019 informed that Prabowo once said about "Honesty must be an attitude of our lives, so that no more good intentions are killed by lies". Then, the account asked or commented on Mr. Prabowo's statement posted by saying "What about the statement of dialysis in RSCM which is used for 40 people?". The satirical question arises because Prabowo's statement is not in accordance with the facts. Uploaded in online news by cnnindonesia.com, Prabowo once delivered a statement in the End of Year National Lecture, in Hambalang, Bogor, which was uploaded on his Facebook page on Sunday (30/12) by saying "I got a report at RSCM that there was a kidney wash device, it should have channels made of plastic, made of rubber, made of tools one person at a time. I heard that at RSCM today 40 people are using it "(CNN Indonesia, 2019). Prabowo also added by saying "People with kidney disease must live off blood washing. It can

be various [disease if many people use the hose]. hepatitis A, B, C, malaria, HIV. Imagine. In my opinion, our country has failed to serve the people ". Then he also touched on financial problems at BPJS Health, saying "Hospitals have not been paid for months. BPJS has debt. Doctors in some places are not paid six months' salary, doctors and paramedics "(CNN Indonesia, 2019). However, the Medical and Nursing Director of RSCM Sumariyono denied Prabowo's words. He said, "Since 2012 we have been using single use, once for one patient," Sumariyono told cnnindonesia.com. Regarding Prabowo's next statement, the Director of RSCM Lies Dina Liastuti also denied this. He said, "Government hospitals already have a draft budget, allocations per month have been set, RSCM has never failed to pay employees" (CNN Indonesia, 2019). Based on the excerpts from the news, it can be seen why the community account @indonesiapolitik questioned the truth of Prabowo's statement about honesty while in the news presented earlier, Prabowo had committed dishonest actions in language. Reasons like that which led to the emergence of questions that quipped from the community account in a post on Instagram. The community account post was commented on by one of its followers, the @anyrachmayanti account. The account commented by writing "Otak sm mulut gk singkron,kelakuan sm perbuatan gk sejalan,org Stresssss" (brain and mouth are out of sync, behavior and actions are not in line, people are stressed). There is an inequality to be conveyed between the comments @anyrachmayanti account with these posts. If interpreted lexically, the @anyrachmayanti account commentary has a meaning between what is thought and what is said is not the same and behavior with actions is not in line. Meanwhile, from the elaboration of the purpose of the community account post, the conclusion is that Prabowo informed the wrong thing or did not match the reality that actually happened. There is an element of illogical thinking in the comment, namely how the @anyrachmayanti account in the commentary can find out what someone is thinking, in this case Prabowo, so he can say or write that the things thought and things spoken by Prabowo are different. Another thing is the story if previously @anyrachmayanti account had been told by Prabowo that he would say something in his speech and then when the speech was delivered, the thing that Prabowo had informed was different. Comments on the @anyrachmayanti account can still be called an insult. Even though it is not related or directly related, it can still be said that the @anyrachmayanti account comment appears because of the post. "Otak sm mulut gk singkron,kelakuan sm perbuatan gk sejalan" (brain and mouth are out of sync, behavior and actions are not in line) if it is not related to its lexical meaning, it can be interpreted as a form of sarcasm. Sarcasm is a reference containing bitterness and bitterness. Sarcasm will always hurt and not be pleasant to hear (Keraf, 2006: 143). The insult in the sentence is not in the form of harsh words such as cursing, but rather from the meaning of the sentence, which is to say the object of insult is someone who does not match what is thought by the thing said or done. The meaning of the sentence is increasingly clear as a form of insult with the accompanying phrase, which is orang stres (people are stressed). The word stress is a medical term for a disorder or chaos and emotional caused by external factors. If it is associated with the sentence, "Otak sm mulut gk singkron,kelakuan sm perbuatan gk sejalan" (brain and mouth are out of sync, behavior and actions are not in line) the phrase does not mean someone who is mentally and

emotionally disturbed due to a certain factor, but someone who has a chaotic or unstable mental and emotional state. In conclusion, the commentary on @anyrachmayanti's account means insulting the object of insult, that is, someone who is mentally and emotionally disturbed. @Anyrachmayanti's comments are structurally imperfect sentences, because they have no clear objects. If only analyzing the @anyrachmayanti account comments without linking it to anything, it will not be known who someone is or it could be a group of people being insulted. However, the @anyrachmayanti account comment is in the comment column of one of the community account posts, namely the @indonesiapolitik account. Comments on the @anyrachmayanti account can be interpreted as commenting on the community account post. That is because it is not possible to write a comment @anyrachmayanti account is not intended to comment on the posting of the community account, while the comment is in the comments column of the @indonesiapolitik community account post. In conclusion, the comment written by the @anyrachmayanti account intends to insult Prabowo Subianto because in the community account posting it discusses what Prabowo had done.

Based on the analysis conducted, the comment written by @anyrachmayanti account identified the existence of crime in language in the form of insults. That is because the account @anyrachmayanti intends to insult the object of insult by writing comments "Otak sm mulut gk singkron,kelakuan sm perbuatan gk sejalan,org stresssss" (brain and mouth are out of sync, behavior and actions are not in line, people are stressed).

3.1 Accusation

The accusation in this discussion is one of the types of insults in the Criminal Law Section (Criminal Code) Chapter XVI entitled Insult. The chapter on insults in the Penal Code explains the purpose of the word insult in ITE Law Number 19 Year 2016 Article 45 Paragraph (3). There are two kinds of criminal acts in the ITE law, namely insults and / or pollution. The definition of pollution is explained in article 310 of the Criminal Code, which is to accuse a matter. Based on this, the data analysis in this discussion is to find out data which is a form of accusation. Examples of verbal violence data in the form of accusations are as follows.

Context: @indonesiapolitik community account uploaded a photo featuring Prabowo Subianto and writing about honesty which must be an attitude of life so that good is not defeated by lies. The community account also added a caption questioning the statement of a dialysis in RSCM that was used for 40 people.

Speech: @rinivictoria5099 Betuuuuul yg bohong tukang hoax dia sendiri tp ngeles sok bijak.. keong racun mah dia.. Timnya Di bayar buat menjatuhkan lawan ehhe dah ketahuan pura2 alim.. anjiiiongh menghonggong sendiri dong (@rinivictoria5099 that's right. hoax, hoaxist, he himself is a wise snob, he is a snail of poison, his team is paid to bring down opponents, eh caught pretending to be pious, dogs barking themselves)

The data is a comment that comments on the same post as the data in the previous Humiliation discussion. The post discusses about Prabowo who once said that honesty must be

a life attitude so that good is not defeated by lies. Then, the @indonesiapolitik community account added a caption asking about the dialysis statement at RSCM which was used for 40 people. The statement was made by Prabowo, but it was not in accordance with the reality that actually happened. The community account post was also commented on by another follower's account, namely the @yatiherman_gz account which replies to the account comment @ rinivictoria5099 which says "He talked about himself ..". The account @yatiherman_gz said "@rinivictoria5099 Betuuuuul yg bohong tukang hoax dia sendiri tp ngeles sok bijak.. keong racun mah dia.. Timnya Di bayar buat menjatuhkan lawan ehhh dah ketahuan pura2 alim.. anjiiiongggh menghonggong sendiri dong" (@ rinivictoria5099 that's right. hoax, hoaxist, he himself is a wise snob, he is a snail of poison, his team is paid to bring down opponents, eh caught pretending to be pious, dogs barking themselves) The first sentence that says "Betuuuuul yg bohong tukang hoax dia sendiri tp ngeles sok bijak ..." (that's right. hoax, hoaxist, he himself is a wise snob) has the intention of agreeing to the @ rinivictoria5099 account statement which first comments on the community account post, and also means satirizing Prabowo as an object of satire based on the community account post. Prabowo was considered "sok bijak" (as if wise) saying about honesty when in fact he had committed a lie or conveyed incorrect information related to dialysis in the RSCM which was used for 40 people. Then, the sentence is followed by the sentence "keong racun mah dia.." (he is a snail of poison). The function of the sentence is as a form of emphasis on the previous sentence. The word "snail poison" has no derogatory meaning. The word is the mention of Snails or Snails in the area of West Java, Indonesia. Although the purpose of the word "snail poison" in the comment is intended to be insulting, the actual meaning of the word is the opposite. Snails or snails, including pests in some countries, are consumed in Indonesia. Maybe the meaning will be different if the word "snail poison" is replaced with the word "snail mas" or "snail rice field". This type of animal is very dangerous because it carries worm parasites which can cause inflammation of the brain (meningitis) (wikipedia). In conclusion, the use of the word "snail poison" in the first sentence of the data does not have an insulting meaning that equates with certain types of animals, in this case "snail poison". Although the snail is a pest for farmers, but its existence is disturbing only in plants, not in other elements of life. So the use of the word is not a form of insult and does not have the power as an offense or a criminal offense that violates the law. Furthermore, the second sentence of the data reads "Timnya Di bayar buat menjatuhkan lawan ehhh dah ketahuan pura2 alim.. anjiiiongggh menghonggong sendiri dong" (his team is paid to bring down opponents, eh caught pretending to be pious, dogs barking themselves). The sentence is an insult to Prabowo. The status of the comment is still doubtful, so questions arise about who a person / group of people are paid to bring down an opponent? What is the purpose of getting caught pretending to be pious? and what cases are meant by the account comments. If you look back at the same news source who reported that RSCM denied Prabowo's statement that the dialysis was used by 40 people (CNN Indonesia, 2019), it could be known who the person / group of people was. Before Prabowo delivered the news, a similar claim was made by the Director of Communication and Media of the Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno National Agency (BPN), Hashim Djojohadikusumo. He

discussed the BPJS Health budget which forced a number of hospitals to reduce the quality of their services to patients. Hashim said, "Dialysis patients are used once, disposable. In Indonesia it has been used three times, seven times, recently [used] 40 times". Hashim also added, "All of our patients have hepatitis. We are malpractice, fraud, forced by the government. Although conscience is not appropriate "(CNN Indonesia, 2019). Based on these statements, it can be concluded that the perpetrator, who in this case was one person, was referred to by @yatiherman_gz's comment as the Director of Communications and Media of the National winning Agency (BPN) Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno, Hashim Djojohadikusumo. If you pay attention to hashim utterances that say "We are malpractice, fraud, forced by the government", the utterance is very clear, and the word "forced by the government" may be the basis for commenting on the account saying in his comment "Timnya Di bayar buat menjatuhkan lawan ehhh dah ketahuan pura2 alim.. anjiiiongggh menghonggong sendiri dong" his team is paid to bring down opponents, eh caught pretending to be pious, dogs barking themselves). However, the possibility of a link between comments and news is very small. The news is in another source, not posted or sent along with the posting of the community account. Chances are that the comment appears because previously the user of the account has read or seen the news before reading the posts of the community account. The context that explains the second sentence of the commentary that was presented is very weak to be the reason for the appearance of the comment. Because the context is abstract, so the second sentence in the commentary does not mean insinuation or insults, but rather the accusation. The comment accused the object of insult paying his team to bring down the opponent.

4 DISCUSSION

The form of verbal violence in this study is based on ITE Law Article 45 Paragraph (3), concerning insults and accusations. Based on the results of the study, of the 100 data collected, 89 data were identified as insults and 11 data in the form of accusations. The data analyzed is in accordance with the article of contempt and theories that support, in this case the theory of verbal violence. Then, the application of forensic linguistic analysis helps in proving data as a form of insult and accusation under the ITE law. The results in this study indicate that the use of language in social media is very out of control. Social media users prefer to use harsh words such as swearing at someone or a group of people who are not liked. Based on the results of the study, it was caused by a sense of hatred for the object being insulted. The data collected is data in the form of verbal violence, one of which is a form of invective. Like the opinion of Astuti (2013: 45) which explains that verbal violence is done by using words in the form of cursing, insinuating, expletives, threatening, and issuing harsh words. The details are clearer, namely by Sudaryanto, et al in Rahayu (2015: 14) which discusses swearing. The markers of a language spoken or written contain curses, namely in the form of nouns that refer to certain animals that are considered to have an evil character. The types of animals that often appear in the data collected are dogs and pigs. Analysis of the data in this study focused on two things, namely insults and accusations. This is adjusted to the presentation of the ITE and KUHP laws at the beginning of the discussion. Data in the form of verbal violence collected, analyzed whether identified

violating the two laws or identified acts of language crime in the data collected. The final results show that the data collected has identified a crime in the language. However, the analysis can not be used as a tool to punish the perpetrators because of the nature of the article in the law, which is a complaint offense. Therefore, it is the victim who has the right to sue the offender to the authorities. The analysis in this study only matches the data collected with the law on which the research is based. From all data collected, analyzed to find out comments that are a form of insult or accusation. Weaknesses in this study are the analysis conducted focuses on the data in the form of comments only while the commented community account posts are only used as a cause or context in which comments emerge. In fact, from the data collected, the community account posts also contained elements of verbal violence that could be analyzed whether they contained criminal acts in language or not. The strength of this research is that it is a reference material for everyone to read to be more careful in speaking on social media and in their daily lives. That is because it can be that language that is often spoken or written basically offends others without realizing it. This research has similarities with previous studies, namely research by Sriyanto (2018). Sriyanto conducted a study entitled "Language Usage in Social Media A Forensic Linguistic Review: Case Study of Language Usage in Twitter". The results in this study indicate that the use of language in social media can be divided into four categories. The four categories are as follows: (1) data that can be categorized as defamation or defamation, (2) data that can be categorized as defamation, (3) data that can be categorized as mild insults, and (4) data that cannot be categorized as writing that violates the law. The difference with this research is, the focus of this study is only on the data in the form of writing or comments on Instagram and then analyze the data in the form of insults and accusations.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion presented above, it can be concluded that there are two forms of verbal violence in the comments of supporters of the 2019 presidential election candidate on Instagram with forensic linguistic studies, namely insults and accusations. Forms of contempt and accusations are found, both in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. This is adjusted to the theory being referred to. Analysis of verbal violence in the form of insults and accusations carried out, adjusted to the ITE law, as the basis for applying forensic linguistic analysis. The data collected qualifies as a crime in language. This is due to data identified as containing insult and / or defamation or accusations.

6 REFERENCES

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