



Habib Rishiq Shihab Hate Speaking on Youtube Social Media: Forensic Linguistic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the forms of speech acts included in Habib Rishiq Shihab's hate speech on YouTube social media. The data from this survey is Habib Rishiq Shihab's talk uploaded to YouTube social media, including hate speech. The data source for this research is a video format document uploaded to YouTube social media related to Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech, including hate speech. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. See Data acquisition techniques and annotations. Data analysis using data analysis method, namely qualitative content analysis method (qualitative content analysis). The results of this study indicate that: Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech on YouTube is declarative and question-based. The form of intra-speech action uses declarative and directive idioms. A speech act is a form of effect that affects the interlocutor. The statement is seen as a form of provocation/incitement that can create feelings of hatred or hostility towards specific individuals or groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA), which can be carried out and is classified as illegal, so that it can be categorized as having committed an unlawful act as referred to in paragraph, which is regulated in the formulation of Article 45A paragraph (2) of the ITE Law and Article 160 of the Criminal Code.

Keywords: Hate Speech, Social Media, Forensic Linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most effective means of communication and is widely spoken by people. Humans employ a language in touch (Wahab et al., 2021). Language is a way for people to talk about their ideas, thoughts, feelings, and anything else they can think of (Noer et al., 2021). Every person in the world has a way of talking to others (Astri & Fian, 2020).

Since language is part of a culture, it contains cultural norms that regulate the behavior of the language. In the age of information technology, social media is an effective means of community communication in cyberspace. Cyberspace social media such as Twitter, Facebook, blogs, and online discussion forums are now viral in the global community and have a very influential impact on public opinion formation. The spread

of social media as a means of communication is one of the inevitable influences of technological development. Social media can be used for various purposes, including promoting programs, forming opinions, portraying personalities and candidates, and conducting political propaganda. However, not everyone can actively use social media due to the development of technology and science. This is not a function of language as it has social implications such as malicious expression, fake news, violence, and sexual harassment. Moreover, languages used as a means of communication often have semantic and pragmatic errors in their function (Casim et al., 2019).

The use of words on social media often leads to riots, hostility, and even death. Social media users practice different communication styles in the form of comments, criticisms, suggestions, and jokes, including many utterances that violate politeness because of their irony. Using irony on social media can indirectly play a rude role and even lead to irony, as it can educate people to use ironic language. This is due to events in the use of electronic media that tend to influence the opinions of the parties. This phenomenon is called language war.

Topical linguistic events such as hate speech, insults to national and religious symbols and defamation frequently occur on social media. In this regard, there are articles governing the use of criminal crime in

cyberspace. In other words, Article 28 (2) of the ITE Law states as follows. Trigger and/or group-specific communities based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup (SARA). The crime of Article 28, Paragraph 2 of the ITE Law is in Article 45, Paragraph 2 of the regulated ITE Law. That is a sentence of up to 6 years or a fine of Rp. 1 billion (Rp. 1,000,000,000). Many people include a law on information and electronic transactions related to hate speech in Article 28 (2) of the ITE Act. I'm not aware of it. Regarding the facts, I will speak and comment on malicious expressions on social media that violate Article 45, Paragraph 2 of the ITE Act, such that individuals or businesses dominate at will. According to (Mawarti, 2017), hate speech is the act of communication by an individual or group in the form of provocation, hate speech, or insults to others or groups in various aspects, including.

This study focuses on hate speech in Habib Riskiq Shihab's speech. Habib Riskiq Shihab (HRS) is an Indonesian Muslim who is best known as the founder and leader of the organization FPI (Islamic Defenders Front). As a prominent scholar and founder of FPI, HRS often engaged in dialogue, became a resource, and addressed FPI supporters. The HRS language is considered a lot of hate speech because it uses the linguistic form as the form of hate speech. Habibs Riskiq Shihab's hate speech is based on pragmatic studies in the form of speech. There are utterances, utterances, and utterances of utterances. These speech acts are part of all

communication. The speech act is a communication event with a specific function, purpose, or purpose and influences or acts on the interlocutor. This does not occur on its own because of the aspects that connect it, such as the context, the speaker and interlocutor, the purpose of the speech, the speech as a form of action or activity, and the speech as a product of verbal behavior. Based on the above explanation, it is interesting to investigate the criminal activity of Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech on social media.

For this reason, researchers are conducting a study entitled "Habib Rishiq Shihab's Hate Speech on Youtube Social Media: Forensic Analysis." Legal linguistics is a subdivision of linguistics and law or linguistics dealing with linguistics and legal issues. According to McMenamin, the term "forensic English" was first used by F.A. Philbrick in 1949 in a book entitled "Introduction to Forensic Linguistic Languages in Evidence." In addition, J. Svartvik coined the term "forensic linguistics" in his book "The Evans Statement: A Case for Forensic Linguistics". Forensic Linguistics has one specialized institution, the International Association of Forensic Linguistics, founded in 1993. In addition, forensic linguistics also has an international journal established in 1994, namely Forensic Linguistics: Speech, Language, and Law (Sholihatin, 2019).

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics dealing with languages. Pragmatics are used to communicate in specific situations. The term

pragmatics was coined by the philosopher Charles Morris, who revised the thinker of his predecessor philosopher concerning the sign and sign, the science of semiotics. In pragmatics, the meaning of an utterance is studied according to the meaning and context intended by the speaker. In addition, pragmatics examines deixis, premises, implications, speech act, and discourse structure (Parera, 2004).

Austin first introduced the theory of speech act in his 1962 book, "How to Do Things in Word." Austin explains that what someone says is not just a phrase to speak or say something but an act. Austin, based on his ideas, distinguishes between two types of speech: constant (constant) and executive (executive) speech (Leech, 2011). Furthermore, Austin (Parera, 2004) states that the speech will trigger three action events.

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive type of qualitative approach. In addition, the data from this survey is Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech uploaded to YouTube social media, including hate speech. The data source for this study is a video-formatted document uploaded to YouTube social media related to Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech, including hate speech. The method used to collect data is to look at and take notes. The data analysis method is qualitative content analysis (Saleh & Nasrullah, 2019).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Habib Riziek, whose full name is Muhammad Riziek bin Hussein Sihab, is an Indonesian Muslim known as the Islamic Defender Front (FPI) leader. Habib Muhammad Riziek Shihab declared the creation of the Islamic Defender Front (FPI) on August 17, 1998. Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) is a prominent Islamic organization in Jakarta. In addition to some internal groups that the FPI calls combat units, the FPI has the organization's paramilitary organization, Laskar Pembela Islam. This is controversial by taking "harsh" actions against activities considered immoral or contrary to Islamic law. Especially during Ramadan, which often leads to violence.

Source:

<http://youtube.com/blessingJaya>

Context:

HRS Lecture on Maulid Akbar

Title:

*Full HRS Lecture Calling Lo*te, Is it for Nikita Mirzani?!*

Speech Form:

Remember, Unyil, pay close attention to the TNI soldiers who salute the return of Habib, who is handcuffed, tied up, and trapped. Interestingly, the Chinese Kukon, the Chinese, and again the Chinese are taken away with the Brimob soldiers.

This is China named Dato Taher. If you don't know the name from China, Dato Taher comes from Mayapada. It's a Chinese Kukon that I carried with a Brimob soldier. That's fine. But

why do you say TNI soldiers are welcome, why are you trapped, brothers and sisters, it's rude. Yes, yes ... is their morality? Is there morality? Isn't the Chinese financier carried by TNI soldiers' moral? Is there morality? Next ... there is a sneaky bitch, Habib.

I'm dazzled, I'm dazzled until Ronte joins and says yes ... Your brother, right? Would you like to continue? I'm not angry. Only people are mad when they threaten the lottery law. Well, the police are angry and deal with the bitch. It's a mess ... it's a woman, Habib is guarded by the police, it's not a mess, she should be an abusive woman, Habib is a sneaky priest, she's unguarded, will be arrested. Police responded, but there was a threat from Habib. She shouldn't ask for a share. She's messy ... it hurts so much. I hope it doesn't hurt anymore. Bitch, let me tell you. Isn't it clear?

Forms of Speech Acts

Speech act is a theory that focuses on how language is used to convey the intent and purpose of the speaker and the purpose of using it. This study uses Searle's speech act analysis of five provocative statements on YouTube social media that can lead to criminal activity. These utterances are categorized based on the form of speech, speech, and speech act of speech.

The form of speech act in HRS speech on YouTube and social media can be proved as follows.

Locutionary Speech Acts

In Habib Rishiq's lecture, Shihab used declarative locutions to inform the congregation at the time

of Maulid Akbar that there was a Lo*te who insulted Habib. In the youtube title, it uses an interrogative locution because it asks who the lon*te HRS is referring to, is it an artist named Nikita Mirzani? The function of the interrogative sentence in the YouTube title is to explore in-depth information about the Lo*te figure mentioned in the HRS lecture.

Illocutionary Speech Acts

Speech act is used to say or inform something, but it can also be used to do something. Subdivision of utterances according to the speaker's intention at the time of utterance (utterance) can be divided into five types. The five speech acts are typical speech act, obedient speech act, directive speech act, expressive speech act, and declarative speech act.

Representative Speech Acts

Representative speech acts are speech acts that are characteristic to decide or provide an explanation for something because it is. This speech acts, include stating, reporting, informing, explaining, defending, refusing, and so on. In this study, the act of notifying is found.

The act of informing is one of the consultants' acts done between the speaker and the speech associate whilst interacting. This utterance is completed to notify an occasion or event. The facts withinside the shape of an act of notifying are offered below.

Tell

Data (1)

HRS: "Observe! A TNI soldier welcomes a Habib home, handcuffed, tied up, and

imprisoned. What's interesting is that the Chinese barons, Chinese cukongs again, carried along with Brimob soldiers. This is China using the name Dato Tahir."

Speech context:

The statement informed the community attending that HRS was handcuffed, detained, imprisoned, and returned to Indonesia while Chinese descendant Dat Tahil was taken away. Made by HRS during the HRS presentation. By the police.

Data (1) contains the meaning of the notification act. This is reflected in the speech when Habib Risik Sihab talked about how police treated HRS when he returned to Indonesia. HRS said he was handcuffed, handcuffed, and detained by police. The statement was made clear: "TNI soldiers welcomed Habib's return, were handcuffed, bound, and imprisoned."

Data (2)

HRS: "There is a sneaky bitch, Habib. Vertigo, very dizzy, and Ronte Talk."

Speech context:

This statement was made by HRS during an HRS presentation on Maurid Akbar, informing attendees that there was Lo*te talking on television and in the media about HRS's return to Indonesia.

Data (2) contains the meaning of the notification. This is reflected in a speech by Habib Rishiq Shihab when he talked about a woman named Lo*te who also talked about HRS back to Indonesia on TV and in the media. The woman named lo*nte refers to the artist named

Nikita Mirzani. Artist Nikita Mirzani called HRS a medical scientist, emphasizing HRS pickups in Jakarta. This statement is complemented by "There is a low-filthy Habib." There is also Ronte Talk, which is dizzy and dizzy. "It will be displayed.

Directive Speech Acts

Directive speech acts, namely, acts that encourage listeners to do something, for example, ordering, asking, pleading, inviting, asking, ordering, and suggesting. In this study, it was found that there are four types of directive speech acts, namely asking.

Ask

Data (3)

HRS: "Are there any morals or not? Is there any morality? The Chinese financier being carried around by the TNI soldiers has no morals? No morals?"

Context of Speech:

This statement was made by HRS when asking the community about TNI's morale. Data (3) contains the meaning of asking a question. This is reflected in HRS's speech asking about the morale of TNI soldiers. Upon hearing a response from the HRS community, they told TNI soldiers that HRS was handcuffed, tied up, trapped, and returned home while Chinese descendants of Dato Tahir were taken to the police and carried. Asked to re-emphasize the question of immortality. This utterance is replaced by the utterance "Is there morality?" Is there morality? Isn't the Chinese financier carried by TNI soldiers' moral? Is there morality?

Ask

Data (4)

HRS: "Observe!"

Context of speech

This speech was spoken by HRS, who asked his congregation to pay attention to his words. The statement is indicated by the utterance "Pay close attention!"

Expressive Action

Expressive speech acts, namely, speech acts that function to express feelings and attitudes. These speech acts are in the form of apologizing, thanking, congratulating, praising, and criticizing. The speaker expresses certain feelings to the interlocutor, both routine and pure. This study found expressive acts in the form of criticizing.

Criticize

Data (5)

HRS: "But why is there a TNI soldier saying welcome, why are you being detained, brothers and sisters, it's rude. Right, right."

Context of Speech

This statement was made by HRS, who criticized police for arresting members of TNI who welcomed HRS.

Data (6)

HRS: "I'm not angry. Only people are mad when threatening the Ronte law. Well, the police are angry, deal with the bitch. Screwed in."

Speech context This statement was made by HRS when they criticized the police guarding Lo*te because there were people who were angry and punished them.

Context of speech

This statement was said by HRS when criticizing the police who were guarding the lo*te because there were people who were angry and would punish them

Data (7)

The sneaky woman Habib is guarded by the police, who are not so annoying, it seems to be an abusive woman. Habib is a sneaky priest arresting him unprotected. Police responded, but there was a threat from Habib. So don't ask for a share. Extremely. Speech context.

Context of speech

This statement calls for the distribution of Lo*te and was made by HRS, who criticized the police guarding Lo*te.

Data (5) is an act of criticism. This is indicated by an HRS statement criticizing the regional police for intercepting HRS's return to Jakarta. In this data, HRS also calls the police "outrageous."

Data (6) is an act of criticism. An HRS statement indicates this regarding criticisms of police guarding Lo*te. Prior to the incident, some members of HRS were angry and wanted to summon a woman (Nikita Mirzani). As a result of the incident, NM's house was visited by the HRS community and NM's house was guarded by police.

Data (7) is an act of criticism. A statement can explain this by HRS criticizing the police guarding Lo*te by issuing a statement calling for distribution to Lo*te. The phrase "asking for distribution" used in HRS has a negative meaning.

Perlocutionary Speech Acts

A speech act is a speech act whose purpose is to influence the interlocutor. For example, a speech spoken by someone is often persuasive and influential to the listener. The speaker may intentionally or unintentionally create this effect or effect. Perlocutionary actions are actions that affect interlocutors, such as: embarrassing, intimidating, convincing, etc.

In the HRS lecture, it means the act of perlocutionary effect. This is illustrated in HRS's speech by deliberately informing or explaining real events when HRS returned to Jakarta handcuffed, tied up, and imprisoned. In addition, HRS informed that there was a lon*te (NM) who insulted HRS. The effect or influence of the HRS lecture by influencing the congregation by referring to NM as a lo*te.

CONCLUSION

Based at the outcomes of the information analysis, it was observed that Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech on YouTube contained declarative and interrogative speech acts. The shape of illocutionary speech acts makes use of declarative and directive locutions. On the other hand, the shape of perlocutionary speech acts is

within the shape of a planned impact with the aid of influencing the interlocutor.

Such speech is taken into consideration a shape of provocative/incitement that could reason emotions of hatred or hostility toward certain people and/or network companies primarily based totally on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA) so that they may be labelled as having dedicated an illegal act as regulated withinside the components of article 45A paragraph (2) UU ITE and Article a hundred and sixty of the Criminal Code.

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