

***The intent, Meaning, and Discourse Context ahead
of the 2019 PILPRES:
Forensic Linguistic Study in the Case of Spreading
Fake News***

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Abstract—This qualitative descriptive study has the general aims of analyzing the intent, meaning, and context of discourse in the case of spreading fake news which is one of the elements in the regulation of the articles of the Indonesia Government Regulation Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE). The results of the semantic theory analysis will then be used in the development of Forensic Linguistics course material.

The variables used in this study were three things, namely the intent, meaning, and context of article regulation in the ITE Law, and the morphological processes (affixation and abbreviation) contained in the utterance of criminal cases to spread fake news (hoax). The meaning of verbs studied in this study rests on the lexical field or the distinctive feature of words or verbal expressions that have a predicate function. The data collection techniques carried out were: 1) the data provision stage, 2) the data analysis stage (with the equivalent method and the different method), and 3) the presentation of the results of the analysis of primary data in the form of verbs in utterances which became material in criminal cases of spreading fake news purposive sampling.

The results showed that the grammatical category of the verb spreading in article 28 paragraph (1) arrangement based on its syntactic structure is an active diathesis verb and is characterized morphologically by affixation in the form of the prefix

meN-, has an inherently 'deliberate' semantic characteristic, as well as the role of instrument agent 'with the technological tools' and whoever's agent coverage. The predicate of verbs that have the potential to be criminalized for spreading fake news (hoax) was found in a number of news containing simulfix (*meN-kan*), a monomorphemic form, namely *keluarkan*, *dibawa*, and *diberi*. As for the passive diathesis that is found is *keluarkan*, *dibawa*, *diberi*, *dukung*, and *dijuluki*. Based on the mode, the news was found that had a declarative and interrogative mode, with original affixes that came from Indonesian.

Keywords: *intent, meaning, context, fake news*

INTRODUCTION

The development of the internet has been very rapid in Indonesia. Internet media is a medium that knows no boundaries or state and there are many types of smartphones that can present the world in the hands of the rulers of their equipment. These powerful little tools also

have social media features and bond, shorten the owner's communication with other people. Plus, the users also vary, from adults to children. From an economic perspective, it has also reached the widest range.

For Indonesians who are plural, the impact of the spread of hoaxes and hate speech is really worrying. Everything that can be accessed in cyberspace can be both beneficial and misleading. News content in cyberspace --- including communication via social media --- can be classified into true news and fake news. The rise in circulating fake news or hoaxes can have bad consequences for the development of the Indonesian state, cause debate, and can even break off the friendship. Especially if the hoax contains SARA which is very vulnerable to inviting friction between community members and disrupting the stability of the country.

In fact, freedom of expression was not followed entirely by posting the correct news content. A total of 62 hoax content related to the 2019 Election were identified by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology) during August-December 2018. Most hoaxes were identified in December 2018 based on searches using the AIS machine by the Subdirector of

Internet Content Control, Directorate of Control, Directorate General of Informatics Applications.

In the 2019 PILPRES contest, fake news or hoaxes of criminal violations could have a socially disturbing impact. It could be that the causes vary from political interests, business competition, hatred of a group, and even just wanting to seek sensation. In this hoax case lies the contribution of forensic linguistics in legal discovery. Linguistic clarity is needed in order to increase the brightness of a hoax case. The discovery of law through semantic identification of verbs can be used as learning material for the community in terms of using Indonesian words carefully. This is where it seems clear that serious efforts are needed to identify, categorize, and justify the semantic meaning of verbs and the morphological processes of Indonesian that shape them to shed light on a case of spreading fake news or hoaxes. On the other hand, methodological and pedagogical efforts are still needed on how to use the description of semantic meaning and the morphological process of Indonesian in a case in bringing fake news into several relevant lectures so as to provide empirical clarity.

RESEARCH METHOD

This qualitative descriptive study was conducted by describing and explaining the data which was then followed by doing analysis using a method adapted to the analysis. The qualitative method is a research method whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation. This qualitative research produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior and produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken data in the language community.

The focus of this research was a comprehensive description of the meaning, meaning, and context of various expressions in criminal law to spread fake news through semantic studies, as well as the morphological processes that shaped them. A study should not only be aimed at descriptive activities but also a description of the language symptoms found.

The variables used in this study were three things, namely: 1) purpose, meaning, and context, and 2) morphological processes (affixations and abbreviations) contained in the utterance of criminal cases in spreading fake news (hoax). The meaning of verbs studied in this study rests on the lexical field or distinctive features of the words or verbal expressions that have the predicate

function under study related to the case of spreading fake news. The data collection technique was carried out through the Data Provision Stage, the Data Analyzing Stage, and the Data Analyzing Stage.

There are at least three stages of providing data: collecting by recording, sorting by removing unnecessary ones, arranging by type or type, and sorting them out. In the data provision stage, reading and note-taking techniques are used. In the data analysis stage, this research found the rules of the grammatical category of verbs using the equivalent method and the alternate method. The data of this research were in the form of expressions related to cases of spreading fake news (hoaxes), and expressions selected by purposive sampling have the potential to lead to the act of spreading fake news ahead of the 2019 PILPRES as referred to in the regulation of articles of Indonesian Government Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transactions Electronic.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on data from the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo), 62 hoax content were identified related to the 2019 elections during August-December 2018. Hoaxes were mostly identified in December 2018. In August 2018, there were 11 hoax

contents. This number decreased in September 2018, namely 8 hoax contents. In October 2018, 12 hoax contents were identified. Meanwhile, 13 hoax contents were identified in November 2018. The most hoax contents were identified in December 2018, namely 18 contents.

Semantically, the use of the word simulation which means 'a training method that displays something in an imitation form that is similar to the actual situation' can be interpreted as an element of intent to influence the reader that the subject in the news will exercise their voting rights in the context of the 2019 general election. The headline can be done through the paraphrase technique. The information obtained from the headlines that use the word simulation is: 1) there is a contestation (election) in the word **PEMILU**, 2) there is a subject of people who will use their voting rights, 3) The simulation carried out in Indonesia is the first time it has been carried out in the world.

Polymorphemic form **diberi** in news data has passive diathesis and declarative mode. Semantically, the use of the word **memenangkan** can be interpreted as an element of intent to influence the reader that someone is using something to win. Information obtained from news headlines that use the word is:

1) there is a contestation (election) in the TPS abbreviation, 2) there are people who will use their voting rights, 3) There is a special TPS location for certain people, 4) It is the KPU that directs people to win someone over. The word **diberi** and **memenangkan** are the results of the morphological process, namely a way of forming words by connecting morphemes with one another. The morphological process certainly applies to every language. The prefix **di-** and confix **meN-****kan** in these two words are affixations, namely the process of affixing an affix to a basic word or basic form.

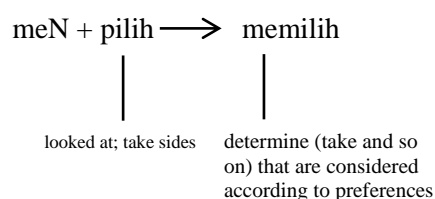
In the news data which have a verb predicate in the form of monomorphemic **dukung**, it has a passive diathesis and has a declarative mode. The words **dukung** is the original verbs because they can stand alone without deep affixes. Semantically, the use of **lurus** word which means 'good; not deviant' can be categorized as having an element of intent to confirm that the self-named name will receive support, assistance from that particular part of the organization. The information obtained from the headlines is: 1) there is a group with a certain name, 2) the name of the contestant which is marked by one's own name, 3) The number of supports.

Semantic news that uses the word **masak** which means 'which is allowed; period' can be interpreted as an element of intent to influence the reader to the rise of an organization. The use of the word negation **enggak** interpreted as an invitation by the author to suggest the rise of certain organizations. As negation, the word **enggak** serves to deny or deny the other person's statement considered wrong by the speaker himself. The information obtained from the news is: 1) the existence of a certain organization awakening, 2) the existence of the approval of the figures with the awakening of an organization, 3) The existence of readers who will be influenced by **kalian**.

Semantically, the use of the word **bener** in existing news means "as it is". It can be categorized as an element of intent to influence the reader to the possibility of something (support) "**di belakang Times**". The use of the question word **apa** can be interpreted as a writer's suggestion that the possibility exists. The information obtained from the headlines is 1) the existence of contestation which is marked by the use of the acronym **Times**, 2) the existence of capital owners who have a certain ethnic background, 3) The presence of readers who will be influenced by the question word greeting '**apa benar**'. The times acronym is classified into the noun word class, namely, the

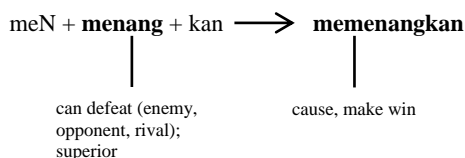
category that syntactically does not have the potential to (1) join with particles *tidak*, (2) have the potential to be preceded by particles *dari*.

The morphological process of verb predicates in utterances which is classified as a criminal act of spreading fake news (hoax) is found that the verb choosing in the existing news contains a prefix, which is an affix attached at the beginning of the basic form. The prefix (meN-) undergoes a change in form to (*mem-*), (*men-*), (*meny-*), (*meng-*), and (*men*). Verbs are central in language, central in the meaning of verbs which first determines the existence of various structures from the construction along with the change. The morphological process of the verb **memilih** in the news can be described as follows.



The verb **memenangkan** in the news contains simulfix, which is a combination of two or more affixes, each of which retains its respective meaning and function. Simulfiks (meN-kan) undergoes a change in shape which is almost the same as the prefix (meN) to become (*mem-kan*), (*men-kan*), (*meng-kan*), (*-kan*), and (*me-kan*). The affixation

process that occurs in winning can be explained as follows.



CONCLUSION

The *menyebarkan* verb takes two arguments in grammatical construction, each of which is mapped to fill the subject and object functions. The feature for the subject argument is an animate entity and for an object argument an animate or inanimate entity. Another semantic feature inherent in this verb to spread is that the agent acts with the body organ, the hand, not with the feet or other senses. Predicates of verbs that have the potential to be criminalized for *menyebarkan berita bohong* are found in a number of news containing simulfix, which is a combination of two or more affixes, each of which retains its respective meaning and function.

Based on the diathesis, it is found that the headline has a predicate of verbs with passive diathesis, namely *keluarkan, dibawa, diberi, dukung, dan dijuluki*. Based on the mode, it is found that the news that has the potential to spread fake news has a declarative and interrogative mode. Meanwhile, based on its origin, the affix that forms a potentially criminal word spreading hoax about the 2019

PILPRES was found to be the original affix originating from Indonesian. In the context of Article 28 paragraph (1) the causative meaning referred to as spreading is "the spread of false and misleading news". The causative meaning of the verse demands an argument in having a "target" case that what is spread is really accepted, known, including the results of sensing such as being seen, read, or heard. Utilization of the results of this research can be carried out through tasks related to the analysis of language forms that meet criminal or civil elements, namely finding expressions that meet the criminal elements in digital criminal case statements.

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