
A LITERATURE REVIEW OF HATE SPEECH: FORENSIC LINGUISTICS STUDY

Nur Afnita Asfar

Magister Ilmu Linguistik/Universitas Warmadewa

nurafnitaasfar07@gmail.com

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Abstract- Language is something that all people have, so all languages (and different ways of saying the same thing) are the same. In other words, they all share the exact genetic blueprint and are equally "human." The aim of the research is to describe a literature review of hate speech: forensic linguistics study. This research employs a descriptive methodology. Some forensic linguistics-related publications and papers comprise the data for this study. The result shows that with the help of forensic linguistics, it is possible to look into how people talk about legal issues arising from it. As an interdisciplinary field, forensic linguistics analyzes and defines courtroom language as evidence for police, judges, and attorneys. Forensic linguistics looks at texts like emergency calls, ransom demands and other threats, suicide letters, last words from death row, and confessions and denials by public figures. In addition, several areas of forensic linguistics can be investigated in legal matters, including auditory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, interpretation of expressed meaning (semantics), interpretation of inferred meaning (discourse and pragmatics), stylistics, and questioned authorship, the language of the law, language of the courtroom, interpretation, and translation. It may be decided that speech and language are inextricably linked and cannot be separated.

Keywords: Forensic Linguistics, Hate speech; Linguistic;

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, hoaxes, hate speech, racist speech, etc., have flooded the mass media. This is suspected due to a lack of comprehension of communication and informatics changes. Children and adults who are used to using social media should not be allowed to take part in community events that use social media. However, using social media has both good and bad results, like the spread of hate speech. Several comments and pieces of information have hate speech in them, which hurts the person being talked to. The growth of modern society and the improvement of information and communication technology have made connecting easier for people. Social media has become a location where netizens can engage in several interaction events without knowing each other's identities or encountering each other. One way is by commenting on what each other sees and feels in a post or news story.

According to the KBBI, a comment is a review or response to the news, speeches, etc., to explain or clarify. Therefore, commenting can be described as a review or response action. As an expression of an individual's expressiveness, commenting is a natural occurrence. However, comments on social media often start a trend of blasphemy or hate speech against a person or organization. Ningrum et al. (2018) say that people misuse social media because there are no limits on what can be said in comments, both good and bad. This can lead to fights between people or groups, hurting feelings, making much noise, or even turning violent.

Hate speech violates both the principle of courtesy in language and the ethics of communication (Ningrum et al., 2018). According to Beryandhi (2020), there are a variety of reasons why people engage in hate speech, including personal emotional issues, fake news, and even for fun. There are a wide variety of instances of hate speech on social media. It can be an insult to a race, an insult to a person's physical look or appearance, or even a sorrowful statement, such as telling someone to die or disappear. Cyberbullying includes hateful remarks on social networking sites. According to Kompas.com, nasty comments and hate speech aim to insult, degrade, and make the target sick.

On social media, it is typical to see hate speech or nasty comments. The results of the Virtual Police program, which was meant to punish accounts that broke the ITE Law, ban hate speech, and SARA, show this. In the 100 working days (February 23, 2021 – May 31,

2021) since the founding of the Virtual Police, Twitter has gotten the most reprimands with 215 accounts, followed by Facebook with 180 accounts, Instagram with 14 accounts, and Youtube with 19 accounts (Dirgantara, 2021).

The freedom on social media is why individuals are eager to write or publish hate speech. As a result of the anonymity given by social media, many people feel secure saying anything, even leaving slurs, curses, and insults, without fear of being identified by many people. In addition, the person they blaspheme is not someone they know, which lessens the burden of guilt. It is usual for people to commit blasphemy under the pretext of criticism. They say the person being scolded would think it rude to send a message to fix something. Unfortunately, the so-called critique cannot even be considered helpful, frequently resulting in insults. What, therefore, is the essence of the criticism? Is it conceivable merely for personal sensation alone? Also, negative comments that include blasphemy can easily change the minds of those who read them. Thus, the phenomenon of "meddling" occurred, leading many netizens to participate in unfavorable comments. To get support, appear cool, or follow a trend without understanding what is happening and the issue's core.

The effects of hate speech on victims can be quite harmful. In addition, social media is a public forum where the whole public can view hate speech. The victim may experience social pressure, stress, trauma, and even suicide. In addition, the victim may experience social anxiety due to this disease. Therefore, the victim will isolate himself, curse at home, and cease interacting with others. Therefore, Internet users must be more conscientious while censoring their expressions. It is also important for Internet users to know about the ITE Law so that they are more careful about what they say in online comments.

Based on the results of an Internet search, hate speech-related writings exist. In 2015, Anam and Hafiz discussed the "Police Chief Circular on Dealing with Hate Speech within the Human Rights Framework." Cases of hate speech, mostly about religion, were talked about based on six things: (1) the element of the crime; (2) the subject base of a crime; (3) the method or method of the crime committed; (4) the purpose of the action itself; (5) the possible effects of hate speech; and (6) the approach used to deal with hate speech.

The second article is "Expressions of Hatred in Speech Heaters on Basukibtp Instagram Accounts and Their Implications for

High School Indonesian Language Learning" by Octaviani A. and Atiqa S. [11]. This thesis-style scientific article is presented here. According to this study, expressing hatred makes it more likely that a group will be left out, mistreated, hurt by violence, or destroyed. The Education Level Curriculum's Basic Competence 10.1, which is used to teach Indonesian to high school students in grade X, considers these findings.

Third, Wibowo's [10] paper is titled "Construction of Hate Speech via Social Media Status." This article examines the habit of social media users expressing their emotions and relates them to privacy issues that are diminishing due to the Information and Electronic Transactions Act (2018). Based on the background of the research above, thus this present research is different, since this research are going to review a literature of forensic linguistics. The aim of the research is to describe a literature review of hate speech: forensic linguistics study.

II. METHOD

This research employs a descriptive methodology. Some forensic linguistics-related publications and papers comprise the data for this study. The information is obtained from an online library and journals. In order to collect the data, library research and documentation are utilized. Data analysis involves gathering, observing, reading, and describing the data. The data is then qualitatively examined.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research results can be obtained based on the objective and analysis of the research. The results of the research are explained in the following discussion.

Speech, Language and Linguistics

Speech is an activity of speaking in public or giving speeches to express their opinions, or to give an idea about something. Speech is usually performed by a person who gives speeches and statements about things/events that are important and should be discussed (Umiyati, 2020). Sapir wrote in 1921 that speech is a human activity that changes as we move from one social group to another. This is because speech is a piece of the group's history, passed down through long-term social use. A speech is a voyage with a purpose and must be charted. The person who starts nowhere generally gets there (Carnegie, 1956). Rozakis (1995) also said that a speech is logical and makes sense when its sentences and ideas go together. Brydon and Scott (2001) define "completely written out and read to the

audience." A good speech can give a positive impression to the people who hear it. Communicating effectively in public or privately can help one advance in their career. However, a good speech should also have an exemplary arrangement of language. Speech and language are both interconnected.

Language is something that all people have, so all languages (and different ways of saying the same thing) are the same. In other words, they all share the exact genetic blueprint and are equally "human." Different kinds of language exist because, over time, they have adapted to the diverse needs of their respective speech communities. Some languages mark more than two verb tenses with morphology, but English only marks two. Some languages group nouns by "gender," but English does not. Each language is just as "functional" in that it helps the people who speak it communicate. When two or more speech communities interact, however, there are times when one group has more power, status, or money than the others. Not surprisingly, the language variety of the dominant group is frequently viewed as having a higher status, particularly if speaking; it grants greater access to power or wealth. On the other hand, language differences spoken by less powerful groups are sometimes seen as "wrong" or "bad." Linguists study language like astronomers study the universe, and anthropologists study both the universe and human cultural systems. It would be absurd for astronomers to state that planets circle stars "incorrectly," and it would be wrong for anthropologists to label a civilization "degenerate" only because it differed from their own (Fasold, 2006).

If a language does not exist, it is impossible to speak it. McMenemy (2004) says that language is the relationship between how sounds, words, and sentences are put together and how they are used and understood by a group. People often use the singular form of language as if languages were a single, unified thing. (Dutoit, 1997): Language communicates ideas through signs, such as pictures, gestures, sounds, or music. However, language is often seen as a way to get ideas from one person to another. Language provides equally significant social and emotional purposes in daily life (Finegan, 2004). Linguistics refers to the study of scientific language. According to Lyons (1977) in McMenemy (2002), scientific refers to the "study (of language) through controlled and empirically verified observations and with reference to some broad theories of language organization." Linguistics is a social science

because it is mostly about language as a human behavior, even though some of its methods for describing and analyzing things are similar to those of mathematics and the natural sciences. Also, Finegan (2008) says that linguistics is the scientific study of human language, including its structures, uses, and the connection between them, as well as how it grows and is learned. Language structure (and its underlying grammatical competence) and language use (and its underlying communicative competence) are both within the purview of linguistics. Human language considered the systematic use of voice sounds, signs, and written symbols for interpersonal communication is a complex system that may be analyzed on multiple levels and from diverse perspectives (Masaitien, 2009).

Applied Linguistic

Applied linguistics is the study and practice of how language works in the real world, as opposed to theoretical concepts. Applied linguistics is used extensively in education, psychology, communication research, anthropology, and sociology. Applied linguistics might be defined as the "theoretical and empirical exploration of real-world situations in which language is fundamental" (Brumfit, 1997, in Davies & Elder, 2004). According to Masaitien (2009), applied linguistics is concerned with applying linguistic theories and their discoveries to the resolution of problems in a variety of language issues, primarily in foreign language instruction, the study of language disorders, translation, lexicography, and stylistics. McMnamin (2002) defines applied linguistics as "applying linguistic knowledge and principles to human needs." Applied linguistics investigates topics that incorporate language. Among them is forensic linguistics, a combination of forensics and language. These disciplines become the subject of a study that studies the language used in the judicial or legal system. Forensic linguistics is an interdisciplinary science that studies, define, and evaluates courtroom language as evidence for police, judges, and attorneys.

The Perspective of Forensic Linguistics

Forensic linguistics (FL) is a relatively new field of applied linguistics that looks at how language is used in the legal field and how it affects the law. Forensic linguistics was first used in 1968 when a linguistics professor named Jan Svartvik reported its first use in a now-famous study of Timothy John Evans's comments. Legal linguistics, forensic linguistics, or language and the law refers to

applying linguistic knowledge, methodologies, and insights to the forensic contexts of law, language, crime investigation, trial, and judicial procedure. It is an application of linguistics. Forensic linguistics is the interface between language, crime, and law, where law includes law enforcement, judicial matters, legislation, disputes or proceedings in law, and even disputes that only potentially involve some infraction of the law or some necessity to seek a legal remedy, (John Olsson, 2008). McMnamin (2004) says that forensic linguistics is the scientific study of how language is used for legal purposes and in legal situations. Coulthard & Johnson (2010) also say that forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics that looks at how professionals and institutions interact in legal settings. The study of language in a legal situation constitutes forensic linguistics. Beckman (2007) says spoken and written texts study, analyze, and judge language. Forensic linguistics focuses on understanding how the written law is written, how language is used in forensic and legal processes, and how to make linguistic evidence.

Gibbons (2002) say that legal language is always a part of forensic linguistics or the study of language and the law in general. By "legal language," I mean the way that almost every legal system in the world has made its way of speaking and writing. Many forensic linguists are primarily concerned with legal discourse, particularly courtroom procedures. In this situation, the judges and lawyers usually talk to each other using some legal language. Even when members of the public are involved as parties, experts, or jurors, they will be exposed to legal jargon, which often needs to be explained or translated (for example, when jury instructions try to explain legal concepts in everyday language). When people who are not lawyers and do not speak the language of the courtroom get involved in the legal system, things get even more complicated.

Olsson (2008) said that forensic linguistics focuses on investigative linguistics. This means that the goal is not to give the court scientifically evaluated evidence, but to give the investigator ways to look at different kinds of text. In forensic linguistics, when we talk about "text types," we mean different situations that can lead to one or more text types.

The following text types will be discussed:

1. Emergency call

Critical to the effective completion of an emergency call is the recipient's or emergency operator's ability to extract primarily linguistic information in hazardous conditions and

formulate the needed answer in a timely manner. In analyzing an emergency call, intonational emphasis, voice pitch, and the degree of collaboration between the caller and the recipient at any given time are other crucial factors. Complete cooperation requires candid and prompt responses.

In emergency calls, urgency plays a role, so hesitancy, signals of evasion, and incomplete or excessively brief responses indicate that the caller may be making a fraudulent or hoax call. A true call is characterized by distinct interlocking and overlap of turns. The recipient has faith that the caller will deliver correct information, and the caller has faith that the recipient will only ask relevant questions. If the caller uses a rising pitch at the end of each round, it may imply a lack of commitment, whereas the recipient's use of a rising pitch implies uncertainty or a want for clarification. In an ideal call, the recipient goes from having no knowledge to having the greatest amount of knowledge in the shortest amount of time. This distinguishes the emergency call from all other service interactions.

Famous quotes containing the words emergency and/or call:

"In this country, you never pull the emergency brake, even when there is an emergency. It is imperative that the trains run on schedule."
Friedrich Dürrenmatt (1921–1990)

"Yet there is a mystery here and it is not one that I understand: without the sting of otherness, of—even—the vicious, without the terrible energies of the underside of health, sanity, sense, then nothing works or can work. I tell you that goodness—what we in our ordinary daylight selves call goodness: the ordinary, the decent—these are nothing without the hidden powers that pour forth continually from their shadow sides. Their hidden aspects contained and tempered." Doris Lessing (b. 1919)

2. Ransom demands and other threat communications

Ransomware poses a grave danger to businesses of all sizes. Cybercriminals steal files and then ask for a ransom in exchange for the decryption key, which lets the company get the files back. Criminals go after businesses, towns, and hospitals, changing their demands based on how well they think the victim can pay. They even go after small businesses, thinking they will not have a backup system and have to pay the ransom rather than lose essential data. A threat is the opposite of a promise and is one of the most critical parts of a ransom demand. In addition, ransom demands are

analyzed to distinguish between legitimate and bogus threats.

3. Suicide notes

Two factors determine whether a note is a suicide note or not. One is focused on determining whether or not a particular piece of writing is a suicide note. At the same time, the other person is trying to figure out if what seems to be a suicide note is real. Usually, a suicide note is short, to the point, and very clear about what the person wants. A believable suicide letter must express a precise, unequivocal statement in a situational context. The proposition of authentic suicide is topical, aimed at the addressee (or addressees), and pertinent to their connection. Most suicide notes have phrases that refer to the act of killing oneself or the method chosen. The contents of a suicide note may be meant to cause the recipient to feel pain or remorse. Letters of suicide are often brief, containing fewer than 300 words. Frequently, redundant or superfluous material is eliminated from a manuscript.

4. Final death row statements

Death row also called "condemned row," is a part of a jail where people who have been found guilty of a capital crime and sentenced to death are kept while they wait for their execution. The phrase "being on death row" sometimes means that a person is waiting to be executed, even in places where there is no specific place or section for condemned criminals. In the United States, if an individual is found guilty of a capital charge in a state where the death penalty is authorized, the judge will give the jury the option of imposing either the death penalty or life without parole. It is up to the jury to decide whether or not to give the death sentence, and they usually have to all agree. If the jury returns a verdict of death, the defendant will remain on death row throughout any appeal and habeas corpus proceedings, which might last decades.

Final death row statements (sometimes referred to as 'final' or 'last' statements) are a relatively new addition to the text types in forensic linguistics. They came about because it has been an American tradition for a long time to let people on death row say a few words before they are killed.

5. Confessions and denials by public figures

Why are these public denials and confessions important linguistically? These are public figures responding to their accusers, sometimes in public and sometimes in private. In these texts - diverse as they are - we have prominent people, some of whom are members of the establishment, facing and responding to

the establishment. Bacon is prepared to save the king's honour, because he believes that this is what a loyal subject should do, but he insists on his innocence as a matter of principle.

Speech, Language and Forensic Linguistics

Speech and language have a significant role in communication. Speech and language are inextricably intertwined; they cannot exist independently. If language is a way to communicate, then speech is putting your thoughts into words to reach specific goals. Language has a significant part in speech, and successful communication requires language. Because of this, forensic linguistics can be a fun way to learn about speech and language. Due to the prevalence of speech in politics, economics, education, etc., forensic linguistics can be used to investigate the language in speech. Individually (police officers, judges, and suspects) and institutionally (jury panels, written laws, or the legal system), forensic linguistics studies those involved. Beckman (2007) says that the situational context is also a crucial part of what makes a linguistic forensics case what it is.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion above, it can be concluded that the reason for this investigation, it may be decided that speech and language are inextricably linked and cannot be separated. With the help of forensic linguistics, it is possible to look into how people talk about legal issues arising from it. As an interdisciplinary field, forensic linguistics analyzes and defines courtroom language as evidence for police, judges, and attorneys. Forensic linguistics looks at texts like emergency calls, ransom demands and other threats, suicide letters, last words from death row, and confessions and denials by public figures. In addition, several areas of forensic linguistics can be investigated in legal matters, including auditory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, interpretation of expressed meaning (semantics), interpretation of inferred meaning (discourse and pragmatics), stylistics, and questioned authorship, the language of the law, language of the courtroom, interpretation, and translation. It may be decided that speech and language are inextricably linked and cannot be separated. With the help of forensic linguistics, it is possible to look into how people talk about legal issues arising from it. As an interdisciplinary field, forensic linguistics analyzes and defines courtroom language as evidence for police, judges, and attorneys. Forensic linguistics looks at texts like

emergency calls, ransom demands and other threats, suicide letters, last words from death row, and confessions and denials by public figures. In addition, several areas of forensic linguistics can be investigated in legal matters, including auditory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, interpretation of expressed meaning (semantics), interpretation of inferred meaning (discourse and pragmatics), stylistics, and questioned authorship, the language of the law, language of the courtroom, interpretation, and translation.

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