

Language Analysis of Hate Speech by Netizens With Legal Potential in The Comment Section of The Instagram Account @Aurelia.Hermansyah (Forensic Linguistic Study)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe “A Linguistic Analysis of Potentially Illegal Hate Speech by Netizens in the Instagram Comment Section of @Aurelia.Hermansyah: A Forensic Linguistic Study.” The research design employed is qualitative research using a descriptive method. The data collection phase in this study was conducted as follows: (1) the author read and searched for various sources related to the research topic; (2) classified the types of hate speech based on the implicatures and utterances conveyed; and (3) analyzed the data comprehensively regarding the hate speech directed by netizens toward Aurelia Hermansyah. The results of the study indicate that the forms of hate speech from the perpetrators in the Instagram comment section of Aurelia Hermansyah include insults, expressions of frustration and anger, warnings, and provocation. The speech acts conveyed by the perpetrators are assertive, expressive, declarative, and directive. The purpose of this study is to advance linguistic knowledge and to identify the forms of hate speech crimes among Indonesian celebrities, with comments originating from the public on Instagram and their speech patterns analyzed from a forensic linguistic perspective.

INTRODUCTION

Language is part of human life that exists in a society with different customs and cultural characteristics. Language becomes a tangible practice of a society's or individual's culture, implemented as a means, idea, concept, and social behavior of that individual. A person's speech can be done orally and in writing, so a person can write anything depending on what is on their mind (Suryani, Hanik, & Istianingrum, 2021).

Advances in technology have influenced the use of language, especially the language used in social media, communication, information, and entertainment. One of the conveniences is that it eliminates the boundaries between space and time, allowing people to communicate even when separated by a short distance. This technology allows people to communicate with many people at the same time. Everyone basically has the freedom to communicate by utilizing sophisticated technology (Robbin, 2014).

Information and communication technology is currently developing very rapidly, as evidenced by the presence of smartphones and the internet network in society. The use of social media such as WhatsApp, Line, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and other social media has become a great revolution in communication in the modern era. The freedom to communicate through the internet network has made social media an open forum where people can freely talk to their followers. Social media allows individuals to freely communicate with others, whether through status updates, comments, criticism, or even easily insulting others. Social media makes it easy for individuals to participate, share, and contribute to forums on their respective social media platforms (Ramadani, 2021).

Hate speech is not a new phenomenon; it has existed in traditional media even before the rapid technological developments of today. Hate speech, which is conceptually a contemporary phenomenon, has long been found in traditional media texts and can be easily produced and disseminated in new media with a new history (Koncavar, 2013).

Hate speech is a criminal act of language that is carried out by broadcasting opinions to seek followers or support so that someone else will also hate the person or thing that is the target. A person expresses hatred for various reasons, one example being that the person has a different opinion and is not on the side of the person being attacked with hate speech (Ramadani, 2021).

Therefore, the government finally issued Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning electronic information and transactions (ITE Law), which was later revised into Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning ITE to respond to criminal acts of language through electronic social media such as WhatsApp, Line, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and others. In addition, crimes committed through electronic media such as direct speech, letters, writing on billboards, banners, posters, and so on are regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP) (Ramadani, 2021).

One of the most popular social media platforms worldwide is Instagram. This application is not only limited to young people, but also extends to all age groups. The purpose of this application is to share documentation of daily activities, whether photos, videos, comments, or likes on posts. The use of comments in a post is still very free, so it contains language that is not appropriate to be emulated (Dhika JR, 2023).

Hate speech directed at public figure and artist Aurel Hermansyah on her Instagram account. A public figure naturally has both fans and haters, and neither of these will ever be absent from the lives of artists. "Haters" is a term used to describe people or groups who hate and criticize someone's life. However, this becomes extremely dangerous when haters express their hatred excessively and vent it on social media. Consequently, this will inevitably impact both the speaker and their audience, and may even have legal consequences.

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that hate speech is a linguistic criminal act committed by disseminating opinions or seeking followers and supporters to incite others to hate a person or entity that is the primary target; this arises due to differences in opinion between supporters and detractors.

The language used on social media holds the same power as speech delivered in the real world. If such speech is not grounded in guidelines and is influenced by unverified claims, it can lead the speaker into legal trouble. One social media platform whose presence has sparked diverse forms of speech is Instagram. Instagram, among other functions, allows users to share messages, images, videos, and more. Posted images and videos carry narratives and ultimately generate both negative and positive comments (Suryani et al., 2021).

Research on the linguistic analysis of hate speech perpetrators from a forensic linguistics perspective is closely tied to speech acts. Speech acts are a pragmatic theory that studies the use of language to perform actions—not merely to convey information but to create specific effects on the addressee. One type of speech act related to the language used by the perpetrator of hate speech on Aurelia Hermansyah's Instagram account is the illocutionary act, specifically the expressive, declarative, assertive, and directive acts. (Searle via Thamrin et al., 2019). Expressive speech acts relate to hate speech involving insults and abuse; assertive speech acts relate to spreading negative information such as feelings of frustration and anger; directive speech acts relate to provocation; and declarative speech acts relate to issuing warnings.

The analysis of forensic linguistic studies on hate speech is highly suitable for addressing a case and explaining language-related crimes. Forensic linguistics does not focus solely on the law but on all forms of linguistic crimes that violate societal values and norms, such as the spread of fake news (hoaxes), threats, insults, plagiarism, and other acts categorized as linguistic crimes (Kancavar, 2013).

This study focuses on netizens' comments and hate speech directed at Indonesian society on Aurelia Hermansyah's Instagram account, which is currently a hot topic because every post by Aurel consistently sparks

controversy. The data analyzed in this study was obtained from Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram account. The objective of this study is to provide a detailed and in-depth examination of the hate speech directed by netizens toward the artist Aurel Hermansyah, analyzed using forensic linguistic analysis. It is hoped that the findings of this study will serve as additional knowledge and insight for readers, encouraging them to use social media more wisely.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The rise of social media, particularly Instagram, has opened up a vast space for public expression, but it has also given rise to the phenomenon of hate speech in comment sections. Such speech not only has social consequences but also legal implications under Indonesia's ITE Law (Putri & Rahayu, 2024).

a. Language

The most reliable and effective communication tool in communal life within a society is language. Humans use language in all aspects of their daily lives. Language is so vital to the entirety of human existence. The use of language can be understood according to the speaker's intent and purpose; thus, language achieves its goal in conveying a message and facilitating communication (Lazuardi et al., 2022).

Both spoken and written language significantly influence all aspects of human life; however, spoken language often becomes biased in meaning when heard by a listener, and written language becomes biased in meaning when read by someone because the reader may not fully grasp what is explicitly stated in the text (Meinawati et al., 2020).

b. Hate Speech on Instagram

Hate speech is a form of communication carried out by an individual or group directed at another individual or group in the form of provocation, incitement, or insults, encompassing various aspects such as skin color, race, ethnicity, religion, and others (Syarif, 2019).

Hate speech on Instagram manifests as a form of negative communication containing insults, attacks, or incitement against individuals or groups. The comment sections of such posts are often used to attack public figures or specific groups and can even constitute symbolic violence in social and political contexts—meaning language is used not only for communication but also to discredit others (Putri & Rahayu, 2024).

c. Hate Speech

The following explains the types of hate speech in forensic linguistic studies, namely:

1. Insults

Insulting speech is a form of hate speech aimed at degrading the dignity of individuals or groups through coarse language, taunts, and negative labels. Linguistically, insults typically appear as "stupid, animal, and so on." Insults are direct and easily recognizable because they use words that are socially considered offensive (Thomas et al., 2017).

2. Frustration and Anger

This type of hate speech expresses negative emotions such as frustration and anger, which are then directed at specific individuals or groups. Linguistically, it is characterized by intense emotional expressions such as “I’m so sick of them” and other negative words. This speech constitutes an expressive speech act – a utterance that reflects the speaker’s psychological state (John, 2004).

3. Issuing Warnings

This type consists of speech containing warnings, threats, and intimidation, whether direct or indirect. An example is “Just be careful; you’ll face the consequences.” Linguistic analysis shows that this speech often uses declarative sentences with implicit threats and the modal verbs “must” and “certainly” to indicate the certainty of the action (Luke et al., 2016).

4. Provoking

Provocative hate speech is a form of language aimed at encouraging others to engage in negative actions, such as attacking, hating, or discriminating against specific groups. Linguistic studies show that such speech often employs imperative sentences (commands). A distinctive feature is the presence of elements of incitement or the mobilization of mass emotions (Susan, 2012). Thus, based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that hate speech is not merely coarse language but also takes the form of degrading actions, emotional appeals, warnings, and intimidation aimed at expressing dislike toward someone.

d. Forensic Linguistics

In linguistic analysis, hate speech is examined using speech act theory. Hate speech can take the form of expressive (insulting and berating), assertive (spreading hatred in the form of frustration and anger), directive (provocative), and declarative speech related to issuing warnings (Abdullah et al., 2024). The language used is typically coarse, emotional, and aggressive, thereby violating norms of proper communication (Subekti, 2020). From a forensic linguistic perspective, language serves as legal evidence, with analysis conducted to examine the intent of the speech, its context, and criminal elements. Characteristics of hate speech include the use of coarse language, negative labeling, and generalizations against specific groups. The language used reflects the perpetrator’s intent and may have legal implications (Abdullah et al., 2024).

METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative in nature and uses descriptive methods. It examines language crimes committed by Indonesians, known as netizens, in the comments section of the Instagram account @aurelia.hermansyah from a forensic linguistic perspective. The aim of this research is to describe or illustrate the issue of hate speech, which falls under the study of language crimes.

The data sources used in this study are netizen comments on the Instagram account @aurelia.hermansyah, especially on posts dated January 6, 2024, and several other posts. The research instrument is the researcher himself.

The data collection techniques in this study are divided into three stages, namely the data collection stage using books and articles, the data classification stage, and the data analysis stage.

The data analyzed in this study was in the form of the title "Linguistic Analysis of Potentially Illegal Hate Speech by Netizens in the Comments Section of the Instagram Account @aurelia.hermansyah: A Forensic Linguistic Study." The data acquisition stage in this study was carried out in the following manner: (1) the author read and searched for various reading sources related to the research topic; (2) classified the types of hate speech from the implicatures and utterances conveyed; and (3) analyzed the complete data on the hate speech conveyed by netizens to Aurelia Hermansyah.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study will be presented in tabular form in accordance with the analysis of forms of hate speech from the implicatures and utterances conveyed by netizens in the comments section of Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram.

Table 1. Results of Implicature Analysis of Netizen Hate Speech in the Comments Section of Instagram @aurelia.hermansyah

NO.	Forms of Hate Speech	Jumlah Data
1.	Insults	5
2.	Resentment and Anger	5
3.	Warnings	4
4.	Provocation	5

Table 2. Analysis of Hate Speech Used by Netizens in the Comments Section of @aurelia.hermansyah's Instagram Account

No.	Types of Speech	Amount of Data
1.	Ekpressive	1
2.	Assertive	1
3.	Directive	1
4.	Declarative	1

DISCUSSION

Implicature of Hate Speech by Indonesian Netizens in the Comments Section of Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram

a. Insult

Insult is a form of hate speech that aims to demean, criticize, disparage, or harass someone. Insults are made by belittling someone's physical appearance, skin color, ethnicity, race, religion, comparing someone to an animal, and so on. Insults can also take the form of accusations against someone

for committing an act that has not been proven to be true. Insults involving accusations against someone for committing an act fall under Articles 310 and 311 of the Criminal Code. Minor insults in the form of verbal abuse fall under Article 315 of the Criminal Code (Ramadani, 2021).

(Data 1):

“Astaga bokongnya segede bagong” oleh akun @gabriella_angga99
(“Oh my god, her butt is huge” by account @gabriella_angga99)

The phrase “Astaga Bokongnya” is a form of hate speech against Aurel that insults her physically. The phrase “Segede Bagong” is a form of hate speech conveyed by netizens, likening Aurel to a bagong, which comes from disgusting words. According to Indonesian society, bagong means heavy and large and is identified with animals. Therefore, it is very clear that the comment made by one of the accounts in Aurel's comment section, referring to a heavy and large body, constitutes hate speech and insulting someone's body, which is highly likely to be considered illegal under the law.

(Data 2):

“Gembrot sekali gaes” oleh akun @yig3296
(“So fat, guys” by account @yig3296)

The word “Gembrot” is a form of insult to Aurel regarding her large physique, which is considered inappropriate to look at. According to the standard of beauty in Indonesia, one must be white, beautiful, and thin. The hate speech is clearly seen in the netizen's comment above, saying that Aurel's body is “gembrot.” The word “gembrot” means having a very large and very ugly body shape. Hate speech conveyed as a form of physical insult in writing to someone is classified as a language crime in forensic linguistics.

(Data 3):

“Gemesan penguin dari pada amena” oleh akun @iniigita
(“Penguin cuteness rather than amena” by account @iniigita)

The comment “gemesan penguin dari pada Amena” (Amena is more like a penguin) in the above statement is a form of hate speech and insult that compares Aurel Hermansyah's child, Amena, to an animal. The comment indicates that the netizen thinks animals are better and funnier than Aurel's child. The phrase “gemesan penguin” carries meaning and expresses hate speech by stating that the physical appearance of Aurel's child, Amena, is disgusting and not funny, and that animals are funnier than humans.

(Data 4):

“Ini bibir aurel bagus, kelihatan sangat tebal banget wkwkwk” oleh akun @amu
(“Aurel's lips are beautiful, they look really thick, lol” by the account @amu)

The comment “Aurel's lips are beautiful, they look so thick” is a form of physical abuse against Aurel. The first sentence praises the beauty of Aurel's lips, but then the writer says “they look so thick.” This sentence appears because Aurel had thin lips before she got married, but after she got married, her lips became thick. This led to hate speech and insults directed at Aurel Hermansyah. The statements and hate speech clearly intended to insult her, as

evidenced by the phrase “looks really thick” after the compliment and the use of “wkwkw” in everyday language among young people, which is considered mockery and insult.

(Data 5):

“Aurel gembrot bibir dower karena filler kembaran ivan gunawan lu 26 udah momong anak lu kira lu udah hebat dari yg belum nikah ya mbrot gembrot” oleh akun @berli.mareta

(“Aurel, your lips are puffy because of fillers, Ivan Gunawan. You're 26 and already taking care of your child. You think you're better than those who aren't married yet, huh?” by the account @berli.mareta)

The above comment is clearly a form of hate speech in the form of physical abuse. The sentence “Aurel has fat lips” is a clear form of physical abuse committed by the account Berli Mareta against Aurel. The phrase “Ivan Gunawan's twin” describes Aurel as resembling a male who is one of Indonesia's famous designers and is often insulted by the Indonesian public. The sentence “lu 26 udah momong anak lu kira lu udah hebat dari yg belum nikah ya mbrot gembrot” is part of a physical insult where the opinion expressed is that even though Aurel is married and has two children at the age of 26, the public feels that Aurel is the greatest because the post she shared here offended netizens, causing pros and cons.

b. Feelings of Annoyance and Anger

Feelings of annoyance and anger are natural when someone feels uncomfortable in a situation or event. Anger and annoyance are forms of hate speech that aim to vent negative feelings that arise because pent-up anger cannot be channeled (Ramadhani, 2021). The following is an analysis of netizen comments on Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram comment section that were detected as containing hate speech expressing anger and frustration.

(Data 1):

“Selain aurel... Semuanya keren fashion aurel kek mamak beranak 10” oleh akun @Whiy

(Besides Aurel... Everything is cool, Aurel's fashion is like a mother of 10 children" by the account @Whiy)

The comment “Besides Aurel... Everything is cool, Aurel's fashion is like a mother of 10 children” in the statement was identified as hate speech expressing anger and frustration. The phrase “Aurel's fashion is like a mother of ten” heuristically indicates that netizens are commenting on Aurel's fashion as if she were an older woman, whereas in reality Aurel is still young. This comment hermeneutically contains netizens' opinions that Aurel's photo post playing with her friends from the cendol gang made netizens angry with Aurel's way of dressing, which is not appropriate for her young age.

(Data 2):

“Duta klarifikasi, kalau ga terima bapakmu dikomentari makanya jangan komentari hidup orang” oleh akun @LinaBirru

(Clarification ambassador, if you don't accept your father being commented on, then don't comment on other people's lives" by the account @LinaBirru)

The comment "Clarification ambassador, if you don't accept your father being commented on, then don't comment on other people's lives" in the statement was identified as hate speech expressing annoyance and anger. The phrase "Oh, Duta clarification" is a form of hate speech and frustration, expressing anger where Aurel clarified her parents' post about women needing to marry quickly to have children. The context of the comment here is that netizens commented that Aurel's parents' words were very offensive to young people in Indonesia who are not yet married. As a result of these words, Aurel was bullied because she married young and her physical appearance changed completely after marriage.

(Data 3):

"Badan lu besar rel, salah pilih outfit, please Wanda Hara tuntun Aurel biar bagus fashionnya" oleh @lilialvaro4

("Your body is big, you chose the wrong outfit, please Wanda Hara guide Aurel so that her fashion is good" by @lilialvaro4)

Comments made by netizens in Indonesia, one of which was by the account @lilialvaro4, expressed hate speech in the form of annoyance and anger. The phrase "your body is too big, you chose the wrong outfit" as a form of hate speech expressing anger and frustration shows that Aurel, who has a large body, cannot adjust her clothes to her body condition. The comment contains the netizen's opinion that they feel frustrated and disgusted seeing Aurel's clothes showing her body curves while she is very fat.

(Data 4):

"Engap gue lihat dia seperti itu, orang kaya tapi kek orang kampungan makan mangap segede itu malu ihh" oleh akun @cacaaa

(I feel embarrassed seeing him like that, a rich person but acting like a country bumpkin eating with his mouth open like that, ugh," by the account @cacaaa).

The comment "I feel embarrassed seeing him like that, a rich person but acting like a country bumpkin eating with his mouth open like that, ugh" in the statement is classified as hate speech, expressing anger and annoyance. Aurel's post here shows her eating noodles with soup, and while eating, Aurel opens her mouth wide, which is very unusual and strange. This sentence contains the opinion of netizens who are very upset and feel heavy-hearted, with the word "engap" expressing their strong dislike of Aurel.

(Data 5):

"Anjir makan shushi mulutnya nyuap gede bet kek terowongan" oleh akun @sukacoklatt

("Damn, eating sushi with a mouth as big as a tunnel" by account @sukacoklatt)

Comment "Damn, eating sushi with a mouth as big as a tunnel" in the above statement is identified as hate speech expressing anger towards Aurel. The hate speech phrase "her mouth is as big as a tunnel" is an expression of annoyance, namely "big mouth," and the word "tunnel" is an expression of anger, where netizens describe the tunnel as Aurel's own mouth. This hate

speech implies that Aurel, a woman, lacks manners and etiquette when eating, as she opens her mouth very wide when eating sushi. The frustration and anger are expressed through hate speech that compares Aurel to something beyond human reason.

c. Warnings

Warning or threatening in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) can be interpreted as an act of expressing the intention or purpose to carry out something that burdens, complicates, and causes difficulties for others. Meanwhile, threatening warnings provide grounds for criminal liability if they instill fear of violence as a consequence of failing to comply with a demand. This act of threatening is tantamount to psychological abuse and causing a sense of insecurity in others, which is a form of hate speech aimed at bringing someone down, criticizing, defaming, or harassing them (Ramadani, 2021). The following presents an analysis of hate speech in Indonesian netizens' comments on Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram comments that were detected as containing hate speech warnings.

(Data 1):

“Keluarga trouble maker ga anaknya ga bapaknya” oleh akun @lolychan88

(“The troublemaker family, neither the child nor the father” by account @lolychan88)

Based on the above comment made by @lolychan88, it is very clear that there is hate speech against Aurel Hermansyah's family. The comment “troublemaker” is a term used to describe someone who likes to bring their problems into the public eye. The word “trouble maker” is a form of insult directed at Aurel Hermansyah, implying that she is a source of problems and enjoys controversy. This hate speech is aimed at Aurel as an accusation that she is someone who likes to clarify things and always considers herself right and never wrong. The implication is clearly intended to express hatred by issuing a stern warning and assuming.

Aurel often seeks attention to be recognized by many people and is labeled as someone who likes to cause trouble with netizens. The hate speech here arises because of Aurel's posts that offend the Indonesian people, telling them not to criticize her father, just her. The comments made by Aurel have generated many hateful comments, which have legal implications.

(Data 2):

“Kecewa sama Aurel tidak ada bedanya sama influencer lainnya, pilih gemoy sama kek otaknya ga ada jalan pikirannya hanya makan” oleh akun @yerizaaqs

(“Being disappointed with Aurel is no different from being disappointed with other influencers. Choose someone cute with a brain, not someone who only thinks about eating,” by the account @yerizaaqs).

This comment is a form of hate speech identified in linguistic forensic studies. The sentence “Being disappointed with Aurel is no different from other influencers” is part of the hate speech expressed by Indonesian society toward artists, where the hate speech directed at Aurel is not much different from other

artists in Indonesia who chose the second-ranked candidate known as “gemoy.” The statement “choosing gemoy is like having no brain, only eating” reinforces the evidence that this is hate speech directed at Aurel Hermansyah by netizens. The phrase “no brain” is a harsh warning and is considered abusive and rude language directed at someone.

(Data 3):

“Merasa paling tersakiti cuih tai, mati aja sekalian” oleh akun

@alfanipanjol

(“Feeling the most hurt, just die already” by the account @alfanipanjol)

The comment “Feeling the most hurt, just die already” is a form of hate speech that carries a high legal risk for language crimes. The word “tai” is very threatening and rude in everyday language among the community. Furthermore, the phrase “just die already” forms a hate speech statement that serves as a threatening warning because netizens feel extremely angry and disgusted upon seeing Aurel Hermansyah. The language used is highly legally problematic and unfit for human consumption.

(Data 4):

“Keluarga amburadul, sok” sensitive sm mulut netizen, mulut bapak lu lebih parah, pantasan emaknya kaboor” oleh akun@mobil_second_pku

(“Your family is a mess, you're so sensitive, netizens, your father's mouth is even worse, no wonder your mother ran away,” by the account @mobil_second_pku)

The hate speech expressed by the account @mobil-second_pku is a form of warning directed at Aurel Hermansyah, particularly regarding her parents' comments about women not taking too long to get married. The phrase “messed up family, so sensitive” is a form of expression where it is clear that a warning is being given to Aurel Hermansyah with the words “so sensitive” supported by the two previous words “messed up family”. The next hate speech is a very clear warning and tells Aurel Hermansyah to be aware that “your father's mouth is worse, no wonder your mother left,” describing that the male parent of this artist has a very rude mouth when commenting on other people's lives, especially women, and this is what caused his family to break up in the past. Therefore, the hate speech warning above has significant legal implications because the statements made are inappropriate for public consumption on Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram account.

d. Provocation

Language crimes can be committed through various forms of speech. Provoking or inciting means inviting, encouraging, and fostering or arousing someone's enthusiasm to do something. Incitement can be done either verbally or in writing. If done verbally, the crime is complete when the provocative statement is uttered. However, if done in writing, the incitement is disseminated and displayed in public (Sholihin, 2019). The act of provocation falls under Article 180 of the Criminal Code. The following is an analysis of the implicature of hate speech in the comments of Indonesian netizens on Aurel

Hermansyah's Instagram comments, which were detected as containing hate speech that incites provocation.

(Data 1):

“Kasihannya gaes, ga pernah dijenguk mertua ups bukan mantu idaman kalihhh” oleh akun @rotimaryam75.

“Poor thing, never visited by her in-laws, oops, not the ideal daughter-in-law” by account @rotimaryam75

The comment “Poor thing, never visited by her in-laws, oops, not the ideal daughter-in-law” in the above statement contains elements of hate speech in the form of provocation. The phrase “Poor thing” is one of the phrases that invites others to make negative comments on Aurel's social media account. The sentence “never visited by her in-laws, oops, not the ideal daughter-in-law” is a form of sentence that provokes many people and causes problems or what is known as controversy. The written hate speech here encourages others to hate Aurel with the words “not the ideal daughter-in-law”. The opinion expressed seems to be inviting others and informing the public through social media that Aurel is not the ideal daughter-in-law of her husband's family. The provocative phrase “not the ideal daughter-in-law” in the comments section of Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram account is a way of expressing hatred towards Aurel. People who dislike her are called haters.

(Data 2):

“Yang tidak suka dengan Aurel karena mirip Ivan Gunawan setuju” oleh akun @vesyastriana

“Those who dislike Aurel because she resembles Ivan Gunawan agree” by the account @vesyastriana.

The comment “those who dislike Aurel because she resembles Ivan Gunawan agree” is a form of hate speech with provocative elements. The phrase “those who dislike Aurel” is a provocative sentence encouraging people who read the post to dislike Aurel. This constitutes a crime of language with a blatant written statement and could result in criminal charges or punishment for the author of the comment.

The phrase “resembles Ivan Gunawan” is also very provocative, stating that Aurel's face resembles that of a famous Indonesian man who has had plastic surgery, namely Ivan Gunawan, and that Aurel has copied the artist's face so that her face appears very similar. Therefore, it can be concluded that the hate speech above is a provocative statement with the aim of inciting hatred towards Aurel by comparing her to a man when in reality she is a woman. This hate speech has the potential to be prosecuted because it constitutes a form of hate speech that directly incites others to dislike Aurel.

(Data 3):

“Padahal dia paling muda ya, tapi kenapa wajahnya paling tua mudaan Ashanty dibandingkan Aurel, sering filler bibir ya” oleh akun @huswatun_khasana

“Even though she's the youngest, why does Ashanty look older than Aurel? She often gets lip fillers, right?” by the account @huswatun_khasana)

The comment from the netizen above is a form of hate speech that provokes others to express their opinions based on what the netizen has said. The sentence "Even though she is the youngest, why does her face look older than Ashanty's?" is hate speech that questions Aurel's appearance, which looks older than her own mother's. This statement encourages and invites others to make negative comments about Aurel, in other words, provoking and encouraging others to dislike Aurel because she often gets lip fillers or enlarges her lips. The hate speech here clearly encourages the public who read the comment to think that Aurel Hermansyah's face is indeed much older than her own parents'.

(Data 4):

"Ayuk netizen serang Aurel, si paling nikah muda dan paling bahagia"
oleh akun widya_dti

"Come on, netizens, attack Aurel, the youngest and happiest married woman" by the account widya_dti.

The comment "Come on, netizens, attack Aurel, the youngest and happiest married woman" shows hate speech and incitement by provoking the public through comments posted on Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram account. The phrase "Come on, netizens" is a form of incitement and provocation to the public to criticize Aurel for her statements and posts about "who says young marriage isn't happy." This comment clearly aims to destroy Aurel's positive image in the eyes of her fans and incite Aurel's followers to hate Aurel Hermansyah.

(Data 5):

"Lagian baper amat, namanya public figure yang harus siap konsekuensi lah, hal sekecil apapun pasti di komen sama netizen, cuekin aja sih"
oleh akun @nenyfauziah

("Come on, don't be so sensitive. Public figures have to be prepared for the consequences. Even the smallest things will be commented on by netizens, so just ignore it," by the account @nenyfauziah)

The hate speech expressed by the account Nenyfauziah is a form of provocation. The phrase "come on, don't be so sensitive" is very sensitive among Indonesians; some may agree with it, while others may disagree. The next sentence makes this hate speech provocative: "As a public figure, you have to be prepared for the consequences. Even the smallest things will be commented on by netizens, just ignore it." This statement generated 10,234 comments from the Indonesian public, who agreed with the hate speech expressed by the account Nenyfauziah. The comments posted on Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram account were also responded to directly by Aurel with the statement, "Thank you for your advice, just wait and see," as an expression of frustration toward the account that made negative comments about Aurel Hermansyah. Therefore, it can be concluded that Aurel's response or reaction could potentially have legal implications.

Based on the results of the data analysis above, it can be seen that the hate speech expressed by netizens in the comments section of the Instagram account @aurelia.hermansyah can be categorized as a form of hate speech that

arose because Aurel Hermansyah posted a video with a caption that cornered the public, words that mocked the Indonesian public, and claimed that she was the happiest and most righteous person for getting married young, coupled with comments from the artist's father that it was not normal for a woman to be unmarried at the age of 26, and even questioned whether the woman still liked men.

Hate speech among artists mostly arises from photos and videos posted on personal social media accounts. The photos and videos posted contain controversial elements, which ultimately lead to comments and hate speech from people who see the posts. Forensic linguistic studies categorize hate speech as a form of hate speech committed either through writing or speech.

Hate speech here refers to statements that describe how the public expresses themselves to certain figures with the aim of self-improvement, criticism for the better, and so on. These statements are made due to the public's lack of understanding in reading and comprehending a statement, and netizens follow these statements without thinking about the potential legal consequences of saying something inappropriate.

Analysis of the Language Used by Perpetrators of Hate Speech Against Aurel Hermansyah on the Instagram Comment Page @aurelia.hermansyah

January 6, 2024, the Instagram account @aurelia.hermansyah posted a photo with her second child, Azzura, and wrote a caption about how she was bullied by the Indonesian public for gaining weight after giving birth. The post was liked by 1,114,217 million Indonesians and received 48,891 comments from the Indonesian public. Eighty percent of the comments were hate speech, and some even defamed her. Based on the analysis, it was found that the hate speech was directed at Aurel Hermansyah in the Instagram comments section. The following is an analysis of the hate speech used by netizens against Aurelia Hermansyah:

a. Expressive Speech

Data 1:

"Majikom bro, coba aja kalo bukan anaknya artis udah jadi bola tending sono sini udah dekil bantet kayak donat digoreng, sok"an nyinyi netizen,... nanti nangis kalo amena di katain ideot" oleh akun @riskibudiman

"Come on, bro, just try it if you're not a celebrity's kid, you'll be kicked around here and there, you'll be dirty and smelly like a fried donut, pretentious netizens... you'll cry later if you're called an idiot by the @riskibudiman account."

Based on the above data, it is clear that the netizen with the initials "R" in data 1 expressed hate speech and criticism towards Aurel Hermansyah, calling her "a tending ball, dirty, flat like a fried donut, and an idiot." The words used are highly inappropriate and contain elements of insult. The colloquial term "fat as a ball" refers to someone who is very large, while "fried doughnut" is a phrase that demeans someone's physical appearance. The phrase "idiot" implies that Aurel Hermansyah's child has special needs, which is not the case.

According to KBBI (2022), idiot is defined as a very low level of intelligence. The word seems to convey hatred and leads to defamation. The comment is interpreted as an expressive utterance, namely a tending ball, fried donuts, idiots as a form of hate speech. This is in line with Scrale's opinion (via Thamrin et al., 2019), which states that expressive speech is speech that functions to express or show the speaker's attitude towards a situation based on what the speaker has observed, such as expressions of gratitude, congratulations, hatred, praise, and blame. The hate speech above could lead the public to create a new nickname specifically for Aurel Hermansyah and her family.

b. Assertive Speech

(Data 2) :

"Bongsor badannya, akibat kawin muda" oleh akun @c3lin3.mor3

"He's big because he married young," by the account @c3lin3.mor3

The hate speech uttered by the Elsaparhaan account is clearly an assertive statement expressing hatred towards Aurel Hermansyah. Netizens made an assertive statement by saying that "she is fat because she married

young." The word "bongsor badannya" is a sentence that contains elements of hate speech, where bongsor is equated with animals such as cows, buffaloes, and other animals. According to the KBBI (2022), the word bongsor is defined as large (fat and tall) to an extraordinary degree, compared to its age (especially animals and plants).

This sentence is highly inappropriate to be uttered and read by the public in the comments section of @aurelia.hermansyah. The supporting sentence that this assertive statement is the word "as a result of marrying young." The meaning of this statement reinforces the first question about Aurel's large body being a result of her marrying young, which is still related to Aurel's comment to netizens about herself being bullied after giving birth.

Based on this opinion, sentences that can be identified as hate speech use assertive speech. This is in line with Scale's opinion (via Thamrin et al., 2019), which states that assertive speech is a form of speech that contains elements of stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming. The hate speech above is a form of verbal abuse, namely degrading someone's physical appearance through comments on Aurel Hermansyah's Instagram account.

c. Directive Speech

(Data 3):

"Aurel lu suka diminta dikasianin atas perlakuan netijen yang aneh". Giliran netijen respect ke salah satu orang malah lu terkesan itu ga menyakiti dia" oleh akun @itsmedinds.

"Aurel, you like to be pitied for the strange treatment you receive from netizens." When it's netizens' turn to respect someone, you seem like it doesn't hurt them," by the account @itsmedinds.

The directive statement conveyed by the @itsmedinds account was intended to make Aurel Hermansyah aware and not feel hurt by the hate speech expressed by netizens in the comments section of her personal Instagram account.

The sentence above is a form of speech intended to influence the listener to act in accordance with what the speaker has said. The sentence "Aurel, you like to be pitied for the strange treatment of netizens" is a form of hate speech that suggests that the listener should feel sorry for Aurel when she conveys something to the Indonesian public. However, if the listener makes a mistake, namely Aurel herself, then she feels the most hurt and is unaware that Aurel's actions in commenting on netizens with slightly offensive words are wrong. The comment made greatly influenced netizens, potentially creating the effect that the statement was a form of hate speech categorized as inciting the public to carry out the actions taken by the speaker.

d. Declarative Speech

(Data 4):

Bapaknya pintar amat cariin jodoh, Aurel dijdohin sama Atta gledek ashiapp cuakss" oleh akun @hendraexpra

"Her father is very good at finding a match. Aurel is being set up with Atta. Gledek ashiapp. Cuakss," by the account @hendraexpra.

Based on the above data, it is very clear that the netizen with the Instagram account Hendraexpra expressed hate speech towards Aurelia

Hermansyah by referring to her husband as "Atta Gledek." The word 'gledek' is slang used by teenagers to mean "lightning." The words used are a form of mockery and ridicule, constituting hate speech directed at the artist by the author. The word "ashiap" is characteristic of Aurel's husband, and in Indonesia it has become a subject of ridicule, ultimately leading the Indonesian public to express hate speech against Aurel. The statement has legal implications due to defamation by naming someone after lightning.

According to KBBI (2022), the word petir means a flash of electricity in the air accompanied by a rumbling sound caused by the meeting of positively and negatively charged clouds. Therefore, it is impossible to equate this name with a human being, and it is inappropriate and unnatural to use it in a name.

The utterance conveyed is a declarative utterance that gives a specific name to someone. The utterance seems to have a purpose and contains hate speech against Aurel Hermansyah with the words "Gledek, Ahisap, and Cuakss" as a form of insult to someone or known as a pun on the name Atta Halilintar to become Atta Pettir. Declarative utterances are a form of utterance that links and connects the content of the utterance with the reality at hand. Examples of these utterances are resigning, firing, baptizing, punishing, appointing, naming, ostracizing, and sentencing.

Another utterance is "Her father is very clever at finding a match," which still spreads hate speech by mocking and insulting Aurel's parents for being clever in finding a match for Aurel, implying that Aurel is the most righteous and clever person after having two children through early marriage. However, in reality, the meaning of this statement points to hate speech in the form and consequences of marrying young.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The hate speech directed by members of the Indonesian public toward Aurel Hermansyah, a well-known artist, reflects several types of language-related offenses manifested through implicature, such as insults, expressions of anger and resentment, warnings, and provocation. The utterances posted by netizens in the comment section of her Instagram account take the form of assertive, expressive, directive, and declarative speech acts.

The purpose of the hate speech expressed was to serve as a form of self-expression, triggered by Aurel Hermansyah's social media statements that were perceived as offensive by the public. As a result, language-based offenses emerged that potentially fall within the scope of legal violations. This phenomenon is quite common among celebrities in Indonesia; therefore, such language-related crimes are examined within the framework of forensic linguistics.

FURTHER STUDY

This study still has limitations, so further research is needed in the future, including:

1. Expanding the Scope of the Study

Future research could adopt a broader scope, focusing not only on a single Instagram account but also on various social media platforms such as TikTok, Twitter (X), or Facebook.

2. Diverse Methodological Approaches

Future research could employ quantitative or mixed-methods approaches to yield more comprehensive results, such as statistically calculating the frequency of hate speech.

3. Multidisciplinary Analysis

Future research could integrate linguistic analysis with psychology, sociology, or law to gain a deeper understanding of the motivations behind hate speech.

4. Study of the Impact of Hate Speech

Future research could focus on the psychological and social impacts of hate speech on victims, particularly public figures.

5. Development of Hate Speech Detection Models

Further research could develop AI- or machine learning-based automated systems to detect hate speech more quickly and accurately

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