

Identifying Language in the Context of Financial Crimes on Social Media in the Policies and Programs of the Elected Government of the Republic of Indonesia for 2024 (A Forensic Linguistics Study)

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of social media has transformed digital communication patterns and created new challenges related to language misuse, including expressions that potentially constitute financial and reputational crimes in the public sphere. The misuse of language in social media discussions regarding government policies and programs may influence public perceptions, spread misleading information, and trigger conflicts among communities. This study aims to identify and analyze forms of language crimes found on social media within the context of financial and policy-related discussions of the elected Government of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024 through a forensic linguistics perspective. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method using forensic semantic and forensic pragmatic approaches. Data were collected through observation, documentation, reading, and note-taking techniques from social media posts and comments on platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, and X (Twitter). Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings indicate that language crimes occurring on social media include slander, insults, and defamation expressed through negative labeling, accusations, and degrading statements. Forensic semantic analysis reveals the use of lexical and connotative meanings aimed at damaging the image and credibility of individuals or groups, while forensic pragmatic analysis identifies expressive speech acts intended to influence public opinion. The study concludes that social media language abuse requires careful contextual interpretation and legal awareness because not all negative expressions represent crimes without considering communicative intent, factual basis, and social impact.

INTRODUCTION

The role of social media is very important in the analysis of forms of language crime because of its great influence on the interaction between social media users. Through the various emotions shared by users, social media allows the identification of potential threats or crimes that are developing, this triggers an understanding of people's reactions and feelings to certain events. Social media is an online platform that allows users to interact, share content, and connect with others online (Gündüz, 2017; Luttrell, 2025). It includes different types of sites and applications that facilitate communication, collaboration, and information sharing

between individuals and groups, both privately and publicly. Launching Report Data, in 2023, there will be a total of 167 million social media users. 153 million are users over the age of 18, which is 79.5% of the total population. Not only that, 78.5% of internet users are estimated to use at least 1 piece or social media account. Elon Musk's social media, which was previously called Twitter, has changed to X, including those used by the public. Social media X is often used by people to share information, stories, activities and emotions that they feel. In addition, there is TikTok which is a social networking application and video music platform, where users can interact with content by liking, commenting, or sharing videos (Yonatan Z, 2023).

Language is a communication system that is arranged in an orderly manner and consists of grammar and vocabulary. Language is the main means for humans to convey meaning, both through the form of spoken language and hand gestures, and can also be manifested in the form of writing. Roman Jakobson was a linguist who proposed a model of communication known as the "Jakobson model". He sees language as a communication system that includes functions such as conveying information, self-expression, directing actions, building social relationships, and so on. Language is a very important communication tool in human life (Furqan et al., 2022; Gustiana, 2019). Language is defined as a message conveyed in the form of expression as a means of communication in certain situations in various activities. Expressions contain segmental and suprasegmental elements, both verbally and kinesically, so sentences can convey different messages in different ways. This language ability is implemented through rhetorical skills, both in writing and speaking. Rhetoric is defined as the ability to process language using ethos (character or goodwill), pathos (bringing the listener or reader emotional), and logos (logical evidence) to effectively influence the reader or listener with the message conveyed through written or oral media (Noermanzah et al., 2018).

Humans convey ideas, ideas, thoughts, hopes and desires through language. The use of language has various interests and functions. The language used by humans can be used for educational, cultural, religious, and other purposes. One of the roles of language that is currently in the spotlight is the role of language in the field of law. The role of language in the legal field has now become very important. This can be seen from the number of linguists involved in handling a certain case. If usually an investigation of a case relies on aspects in the legal world, now the aspect in terms of language has become one of the aspects that can help in the investigation of a certain case. One of the objects of study in forensic linguistics studies is language crime (Subyantoro, 2019).

According to (Warami in Herwin et al., 2021), language crimes are divided into five forms, namely insults, slander, swearing, dirty and abusive language, and false advertising. According to (Wijidyatmika et al., 2023), there are eight types of language crimes in social media, namely cyberbullying, inappropriate comments that annoy others, degrading, or annoying someone (trolling), hate speech, threatening someone's privacy or security (doxing), falsifying someone's identity (impersonation), and following or watching someone silently (stalking). From the three statements, it is clear that language crimes have two purposes, namely to attack and gain benefits that will harm one of the parties.

As for the things that are behind the occurrence of language crimes. Factors that can cause a person to commit crimes are linguistic, psychological or psychiatric, a person's

condition, environment, tools, technological advances, lack of social control, lack of social knowledge, and the interests of society. It can be concluded from the many factors that have been mentioned that the cause of language crimes is an internal factor, namely the speaker, and an external factor, namely the environment (Sa'idah et al., 2021).

The phenomenon of language crimes on social media X (Twitter) and Tiktok needs to be identified to find out the behavior patterns, the use of abused language and the motives of the perpetrator. Through a deeper understanding of the forms of language crime in social media, we can see how these crimes are evolving, their impact on individuals and society. This analysis can be used for a variety of purposes, such as policy development, education and awareness, improving the security of social media platforms, law enforcement, and developing resources and support (Jonatan, 2023; Mubaroq & Hidayati, 2022).

Social media is participating in interacting and sharing content on social media platforms such as Facebook, X (Twitter), TikTok, Instagram, and others that involve various activities such as images, videos, posting statuses, or articles, as well as interacting with content posted by others through comments, likes, or 10 shares. According to (Nabila et al., 2020), social media is a type of online media that operates with the help of website-based technology that changes the way of communication that previously could only take place in one direction to two ways or referred to as interactive dialogue. Social media is a place, service, and tool that allows everyone to connect so that they can talk and share with others with the help of the internet. Meanwhile, (Nasution, 2020) explained that social media is a medium used for socializing. Using smartphone-based technology and websites, they created a highly interactive platform that allows people to share, collaborate, communicate, and modify the content they have created. Thus, social media creates connections and allows people to engage in ongoing interactions that include exchanging information, news, complaining, and greeting each other.

The relationship between linguistics and proof in law, a branch of science called forensic linguistics emerged. According to (Olsson in Gustiana, 2019) explains that forensic linguistics is the relationship between language, criminal acts, and laws in which it includes law enforcement, legal issues, legislation, disputes or legal processes, even disputes that have the potential to involve some violation of the law aimed at obtaining legal settlement. Linguistics applies linguistic forensic theories in a linguistic event involved in the legal process, both in the form of legal products, interactions in the judicial process, and in interactions between individuals, resulting in the emergence of certain legal impacts. In terms of applied linguistic theories, they include grammar theory, conversation, discourse analysis, cognitive linguistics, speech acts, descriptive linguistic theories and techniques, such as phonetics and phonology, lexicon, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse, and text analysis (Coulthard & Johnson, 2010 in Subyantoro, 2019).

In addition to the study of forensic linguistics, the pragmatic theory of illocutional speech is one of the theories that can be very related in the analysis of linguistic crimes. By linking the theory of illocutional speech in the analysis of linguistic crimes, we can better understand the nature and communicative context of the crime. The act of illocution speech plays an important role in understanding the intent and purpose of the speech action carried out by the perpetrator. The author uses this approach to find out the type of speech in the uploads of netizens' comments on social media that is indicated as a form of language crime.

The form of language crime that is increasingly found in the uploads of netizens on social media on X (Twitter) and TikTok, is a form of language crime in the category of defamation, defamation, and insult. In social media, there are positive sides that can be obtained, however, there are also many negative sides, such as the potential to spread false or harmful information, increase the risk of online harassment or intimidation, and others. This is because the use of language is manipulated or abused due to the main factors, namely psychological problems and competition for attention. Through the analysis of this form of language crime, the public needs to be informed about the signs of language crime, how to protect themselves, and the steps to take if they become victims. Social media users must know the importance of their right to report language crimes to law enforcement to uphold justice, prevent perpetrators from committing similar acts in the future, and strengthen the legal system because Indonesia has also established legal rules that regulate language crimes in the Criminal Code and the ITE Law, including Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Law) which was updated with Law No. 19 of 2008 2016 and has been updated again with Law No. 1 of 2024.

This research aims to explore forensic linguistics using forensic semantic identification and forensic pragmatics. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on meaning in language, including the analysis of the meaning of words, phrases, sentences, or texts without being tied to the context of speech. In forensic linguistics, semantic analysis is often used to understand the meaning of words or expressions that are complex or ambiguous for readers (Aziz, 2021). In addition, Sholihatin (2018) states that forensic semantics emphasizes the interpretation of meanings contained in words, phrases, sentences, or texts, especially in the context of understanding written and spoken language that is difficult to understand.

The results of relevant research conducted by (Furqan et al., 2022) entitled "Analysis of the Form of Language Crime Speech (Defamation) in YouTube Social Media (Forensic Linguistic Studies)" found that the form of language crime speech (defamation) in YouTube social media often occurs and some of the speeches of YouTube social media users contain bad meanings. In the pragmatic field, the speech is considered to violate the maxim of politeness in language, thus triggering pros and cons. This speech is a form of language crime because it includes insults, defamation, slander and can harm others.

Based on the results of research relevant to this study, it has similarities with previous research, namely both studying forensic linguistics. What distinguishes previous research from research conducted by researchers lies in the object used. The research conducted by the researcher examines the object of research on language crimes which covers all social media. Thus, in this study, it refers to the form of language crimes committed by netizens who violate the law. Language crimes that occur on social media, in the form of tweets and Instagram using forensic linguistic studies. The form of language crime will be identified using forensic semantic and forensic pragmatic approaches. Thus, this research is different from previous researches.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The identification aims to provide an in-depth picture of the observed phenomenon, particularly related to the

use of language on social media related to language crime. The research design used is a qualitative design that is descriptive (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). The main data collection techniques used are reading and recording techniques, as well as documentation techniques. Read-and-note techniques are used to record and summarize data found during the research process, while documentation techniques involve collecting data from various documents, archives, or other written sources relevant to the research topic. Documents identified include records, reports, letters, books, and other official documents. Through documentation studies, researchers can gain insights into the historical context, policies, events, and developments related to the phenomenon being studied (Creswell, 2017). In this study, documentation techniques were used to compile data from social media sites or posts using specific software, which was then recorded through screenshots for further identification.

The data analysis method applied in this study adopts the approach described by Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2013), which affirms that qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and continuously until the data reaches the level of saturation. This study uses three stages in the data analysis process, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The data reduction stage involves summarizing, grouping, and selecting the findings according to the needs of the research. Furthermore, the data presentation stage aims to present the data in a more systematic and clear manner so that it is easy for readers to understand. Finally, the conclusion drawing stage is the culmination of the analysis process, where conclusions are obtained from the results of the reduction and presentation of the data that has been carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting data, it was found that some data met the speech criteria that contained forms of language crimes in the form of defamation, slander, and insults found in the uploads of netizens' comments on social media on social media X (twitter) on the @tvOneNews account and TikTok on the @viva.co.id account from May 01, 2026 - June 05, 2026.

It was found that a form of language crime in the form of slander committed by netizens various dynamics of netizens' sentiments in seeing the various policies of President Prabowo and the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia elected in 2024, the netizens' tweets did not stop from the 2024 election to 2026. Slander is a form of communication carried out between individuals with the aim of giving negative stigma to others, often by spreading false facts that can damage the individual's honor, authority, or good name.

Date: 1

"Prabowo just wants to be president but he is very stupid about the affairs of the country and his people."

(Context: comment made by Joopi Andrias Budiputra's account @joopiandxxx, on Instagram post: @cnnindonesiatv from 2025 to 2026 about: Reflections and Challenges of the Prabowo-Gibran Government | Prime Plus)

Forensic semantic analysis

Based on the data (IJ-001) made by the @joopiandxxx account owner in the comment column contains a language crime in the form of defamation. The data statement (IJ-001) contains the lexical meaning of the sentence "Prabowo only wants to be president" The sentence hints that the speaker is accusing that Prabowo only wants to be the ruler or president

without caring about his duties and policies for the people. This could reflect the speaker's opinion of the two figures or it could be for some political or ideological reason. Then in the sentence "but very stupid" this sentence expresses a mockery aimed at a person's ability related to the worry or belief that the presence of the person in question in the government cannot care at all about the society or nation he leads. The word "about the affairs of the state and its people" is basically a reference to the affairs of the government and society, while the assessment of the phrase has the value of insulting and inciting because there is a sentence before it but it is very stupid. Thus, the sentence can express dislike for possible policies in the government led by Prabowo and Gibran, with the potential reason that this government is incapable of leading its people so that it can also divide society or the nation.

The data statement (IJ-001) interpreted as slander can be interpreted as an attempt to damage the reputation or image of a person or group, in this case Prabowo and Gibran. This slander may be based on unfounded assumptions or perceptions or invalid information. In this context, it can be seen from the aspect of accusations about the potential to divide the nation. Saying that Prabowo's leadership will have a bad impact because of his indifference to the people and the nation, because he only wants to occupy the 1st seat of the Republic of Indonesia, this is a serious accusation. Without clear evidence or a solid basis, these statements can be considered defamatory against them, suggesting that they have the intention or ability to undermine the unity of the nation. Then accusing someone of being able to do it for no apparent reason. The sentence suggests that someone should not join the government led by Prabowo and Gibran without giving a concrete reason. This can be considered an attempt to disparage or unfairly reject a person or group. In the legal context, this kind of defamation can have serious consequences because it can damage the reputation and honor of the individual or group.

Forensic pragmatic analysis

Based on data (Fh-001) comments made by @joopiandxxx account users on posts sourced from YouTube social media in the comment column @CNNIDOFFICIAL contain language crimes in the form of slander. The statement "Prabowo only wants to be president but is very stupid about the affairs of the country and its people" contains the meaning of expressive illusion in the form of slander. The pragmatic meaning of the sentence can be interpreted as speech expressing concern for the unity of the nation and expressing emotions. Marked by the use of the harsh word "very stupid" adds an emotional nuance to the sentence, indicating that the speaker is very serious or angry about the situation or potential problems expressed in the sentence. By stating that the presence of a person in the government can "destroy the nation by degrading one's ability to lead," the sentence reflects the speaker's concern for the stability and unity of the nation. This shows that the speaker conveyed that the presence of the prospective leader could disrupt the unity and harmony of society or nation.

Then the sentence reflects the speaker's personal opinion or belief in someone's leadership. Speakers have skeptical views or disagree with the way they lead or the proposed policies. The speaker warned someone not to join a government led by the latest president. This indicates that the speaker believes that there are potential negative impacts or risks associated with membership in the government.

The data statement (IJ-001) can also be interpreted as an attempt to defame by spreading false or misleading statements about the pair of leaders. In addition, the phrase "negative views

of the current government" contains evaluative content that has the potential to shape public perception that the current government has poor performance, incompetence, or is not in favor of the interests of the community. Pragmatically, the use of the phrase can serve as a means to influence the opinion of readers or listeners to view the government unfavorably. However, the interpretation still depends on the context of the speech, the communicative purpose of the speaker, and the existence of facts or evidence that support the statement conveyed.

Forms of Language Crimes in the Form of Insults that Occur on social media on the Government of the President-Elect of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024

Insult is a form of criminal language crime against the honor of others in the form of an attack on rights and is considered to damage a person's good name, good image, or honor in front of other people, groups, or certain organizations and can be sanctioned for those who commit actions. Insults can be ridicule, ridicule, or abusive treatment directed at someone with the intent to hurt or degrade them emotionally or socially. Insults can occur in a variety of contexts, be it in everyday conversations, on social media, at work, or even in political or public situations. This 2nd data is related: Minister of Finance Purbaya Reveals Our State Budget May 2026 Edition, What Are the Conditions?

Dates 2

"The Minister of Rupiah Destruction of the Prabowo Subiyanto era is destroying the nation's children in the future, destroying the Indonesian 🇮🇩 people's State Budget"

(Context: Comments made by the account owner @ Nasrun-p9v on the Liputan6 YouTube channel about: Minister of Finance Purbaya Reveals Our State Budget May 2026 Edition, What Are the Conditions?)

Forensic semantic analysis

Based on data (IN-001) comments made by the account owner @ Nasrun-p9v on the Liputan6 YouTube post about the Minister of Finance Purbaya Reveals Our State Budget May 2026 Edition, What Are the Conditions? With a comment posted by the @Nasrun-p9v account commenting on the post by including the word "Destroyer 🇮🇩" The phrase contains a form of language crime in the form of insults.

In addition, the word "destroyer" is a lexicon that has a negative connotation because it refers to an individual or group that is considered to cause damage, setback, or loss to a certain object, system, or circumstance. In the context of speech, the use of the word can be categorized as a form of negative evaluation of the targeted party. Semantically, the word "vandal" not only describes the action, but also gives a label that denigrates the image and reputation of the party being referred to. Therefore, the phrase has the potential to contain an element of insult because it embeds negative attributes that can affect the public's assessment of the target of speech. From a pragmatic perspective, the use of the word "destructive" can serve to build the perception that the intended party is responsible for various conditions that are considered bad, thus potentially causing a decrease in the party's honor or good name in the eyes of the public.

Forensic pragmatic analysis

Based on data (IN-001) comments made by the account owner @ Nasrun-p9v on a post uploaded by Liputan6 on the YouTube channel about "Minister of Finance Purbaya Reveals Our State Budget May 2026 Edition, What Is the Condition?". In the comment column posted

by the user of the @Nasrun-p9v account, commenting on the post with the sentence "vandalism🤪". The phrase contains a form of language crime in the form of insult. Semantically, this word has a strong negative connotation. He attaches a label of contempt to the intended party, accusing the person of damaging something (be it moral, reputation, or social environment). The addition of laughing emojis reinforces the mocking and condescending feel. This indicates that insults are not only directed verbally, but also through mocking expressions, thus increasing the psychological impact on the target.

Dates 3

"MBG rotten program"

(Context: Comments made by @armanto1233 account owners on Tribunnews Update IG post about: Prabowo Admits Thousands of MBG Kitchens Have Problems, Grateful BGN Boss Galak Doesn't Hesitate to Suspend 'Naughty' SPPG)

Forensic Semantic Analysis

Based on the data (IA-001), the statement of a @armanto1233 account user who uploaded a post related to "Thousands of Problematic MBG Kitchens" accompanied by the hashtag "#programbusuk" shows the use of language that contains a negative assessment of a program. Semantically, the word "rotten" has a lexical meaning as something that is decaying, damaged, or unworthy. However, in the context of metaphorical use of the hashtag, the word "rotten" no longer refers to physical conditions, but is used to give a very negative evaluation of the program in question.

From the perspective of connotative meaning, the hashtag "#programbusuk" contains associations that the program is seen as bad, failing, useless, or has a lot of problems. The use of diction serves as a form of negative labeling that can affect the way the reader understands and assesses the object that is the object of speech. Thus, the constructed meaning not only conveys information about the existence of problems, but also leads the audience to the conclusion that the program is of very poor quality.

Pragmatically, the use of the hashtag "#programbusuk" can be understood as a linguistic strategy to strengthen criticism and draw public attention to the issue raised. The hashtag serves as a marker of the speaker's attitude that shows disapproval or dissatisfaction with the program being discussed. In addition, the use of hashtags allows the message to be more easily spread and found by other social media users, thus potentially expanding the influence of opinions built by speakers (Alduais et al., 2023; S. D. Wicaksana, 2023; Gustiana, 2019).

In the study of forensic semantics, the phrase "rotten program" can be categorized as a form of evaluative expression that contains pejorative content because it uses diction that has a degrading value for the intended object. However, to determine whether the speech constitutes legitimate criticism or has the potential to lead to defamation, further analysis is needed of the context of the speech, the truth of the underlying information, the purpose of the speaker's communication, and the impact it has on the party to whom the statement is subjected. Thus, the legal interpretation of speech cannot be based solely on word choice, but must consider the entire context of communication that surrounds it.

Forensic Pragmatic Analysis

Based on the data (IA-001), the statement of a @armanto1233 account user who uploaded a post related to "Thousands of Problematic MBG Kitchens" accompanied by the

hashtag "#programbusuk" with this insult is inconsistent, the implicit rejection is very strong, and deliberately corners the program, this also states that the MBG program is quickly closed by the government. @armanto1233 statement is not just a criticism, but contains strong denials, implicit insults, and attempts to influence public perception to make the MBG program a failure and immediately terminated. This strategy uses evaluative, metaphorical, and viral language (hashtags) to achieve persuasive and cornering communicative goals.

The use of the hashtag "#programbusuk" is a form of evaluative expression that serves to show disapproval and rejection of the program that is the object of discussion. The word "rotten" which generally means something broken, bad, or unworthy is used metaphorically to give a negative assessment of the entire program. Thus, the speaker not only conveyed information about the problems in a number of MBG kitchens, but also constructed the perception that the program as a whole is a bad program and not worth maintaining.

From the implicit aspect of conversation, the use of hashtags contains an implicit meaning that various problems that occur are considered evidence of program failure. Although the speaker does not explicitly state that the program should be stopped or closed, the choice of diction used may lead to the inference in the reader that the program is not appropriate to continue. Therefore, this speech has the potential to be understood as a form of indirect invitation to the public to reject or not support the sustainability of the MBG program.

In addition, the use of hashtags in social media has a pragmatic function as a tool for affirming attitudes as well as a means of spreading opinions to a wider audience. The "#programbusuk" hashtag acts as a marker of the speaker's attitude identity that deliberately directs the audience's attention to the negative aspects of the program. This linguistic strategy has the potential to strengthen the formation of negative public opinion towards the object that is the target of speech.

In forensic pragmatic studies, the speech can be categorized as expressive speech that shows dissatisfaction, criticism, and negative assessment of the MBG program (Akbar et al., 2023; Ibrahim et al., 2020; Markowitz et al., 2023). However, determining whether the speech constitutes legitimate criticism or has exceeded the limit of insulting or defamation requires further analysis of the context of the communication, the factual basis supporting the statement, the intention of the speaker, and the impact it has on the party to whom the speech is subjected. Thus, the pragmatic meaning of the hashtag "#programbusuk" indicates that there is a negative framing effort for the MBG program that aims to influence public perception and judgment.

Based on the results of the research, data shows that the government's policy during the 2024 presidential election contains forms of language crimes in the form of slander, insults, and defamation committed by netizens on social media Youtube, tweet and Instagram. The data from the research is assumed to be the content of language crimes regulated in the ITE Law. The data found was analyzed using forensic semantics and forensic pragmatics which indicated language crimes that can degrade, vilify, mislead, and spread false information on social media. This is done because there are pros and cons to government policies in the era of the 2024 presidential and vice presidential pairs which are carried out to provoke each other and influence the supporters of each candidate.

The semantic meaning of forensic semantics can be interpreted lexically to degrade the authority of a person or group that is considered impolite and unethical. The meaning of

forensic pragmatics in an expressive way can be interpreted that social media users who commit language crimes express feelings of emotion, disappointment, and disapproval of inappropriate government policies. Perpetrators of language crimes in the form of slander, insult, and defamation are regulated in the ITE Law.

The crime of defamation is regulated in article 311 which (1) of the Criminal Code states that "if the person who commits the crime of defamation or written defamation is allowed to prove it, and the accusation is made contrary to what is known, then he is threatened with defamation with a maximum prison sentence of four years". In the Criminal Code, it has been regulated in Chapter XVI articles 310 to 321 concerning the crime of insult violations. Furthermore, it is also necessary to see using the ITE Law article 45 paragraph 3 which reads "Every Person who deliberately and without the right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have insulting and/or defamatory content as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced to a maximum of 4 (four) years in prison and/or a maximum fine of Rp750,000,000, 00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah)". (Sugiarto & Qurratulaini, 2020).

The form of defamation carried out on social or electronic media is regulated by the ITE Law article 45A paragraph 1 which reads "any person who deliberately and without matter spreads false and misleading news that results in consumer losses in electronic transactions as referred to in article 28 paragraph (1) is punished with a maximum prison sentence of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah). Then paragraph (2) which reads "every person deliberately and without circumstances disseminates information intended to cause hatred or hostility to certain individuals and/or groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA) as referred to in article 28 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a maximum of 6 (six) years in prison and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

CONCLUSION

Forms of language crimes in the form of slander, insults, defamation were found in social media YouTube, tweets, and Instagram carried out by netizens. (1) A form of crime in the form of slander that occurs on social media in government policies during the elected President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024, there is a spread of slander through social media which is a form of crime in every policy carried out by the government. Findings contain false or untruthful statements that are spread with the intention of defamatory. Spreading false or false information about a person with the aim of damaging the reputation of a person that contains elements of language crimes is regulated in the criminal act of article 311 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code. (2) A form of language crime in the form of insults that occur on social media in policies and programs made by the government and it is seen that there is no policy that is justified, there is the spread of insults through social media as a form of crime language. This shows the potential for the abuse of social media to degrade the dignity of individuals or groups in the political context. Giving statements that may contain attacks on a person's things that are considered to damage a person's good name, good image, or honor in front of certain other people, groups, or organizations. As well as attacking someone's honor by giving insulting rude sentences. The data contains elements of language crimes which are criminal acts regulated in the ITE Law after 45 paragraph (3) Forms of

language crimes in the form of defamation that occurred on social media during the 2024 Presidential election that during the 2024 Presidential election, defamation through social media as a form of language crime. This signifies that social media is being used to attack the integrity or reputation of a person or group in a political context. This can have a serious negative impact on the democratic process and social stability. Giving statements and distributing photos or videos that can damage the image or good name. Forms of language crimes in the form of defamation committed on social media or electricity are regulated by the ITE Law on the market 45 A paragraph 1.

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