

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

When someone creates fake news knowing it is untrue, it is considered a hoax since it tries to fool readers or listeners into believing anything. There are many techniques to spot hoaxes, one of which is to use discourse analysis and linguistics to assess an argument. Discourse is a form of verbal communication. In terms of the form of language used discourse is divided into two, namely oral discourse and written discourse. The most frequent method for detecting hoax news, based on research findings from researching the linguistic characteristics of hoax. Even if deceptive writers attempt to replicate journalistic writing styles, there are specific features that can expose the genuineness of an article. These traits can be classified as follows: Lexical characteristics, Language characteristics, Syntactic characteristics, Domain-specific linguistic characteristics, and Psycholinguistic characteristics

YouTube is the quickest source of reliable news on current affairs, events, phenomena, or concepts that can grab the public's interest and help uncover significant information in the media. After the news has been spread, it will usually be re-created by some members of the public such as distribution between individuals, rewritten on online media or the internet or spread on other social media, this requires that every news shown on television must have educational value and have elements that correct and reliable (Lathifah, 2016).

When someone has the ability to use social media freely, users submit anything that interests them or update their status, they can freely criticize, insult, and remark. These posts may include inaccurate information might be harsh, offensive, sarcastic, or both. Badara (2014: p. 38) claims that this is a form of marginalization brought about by false representations of other parties or groups. According to forensic linguistic theory, this is one of the characteristics of defamation because it results in an insult. A number of social media users are being caught up in defamation proceedings on a daily basis for various offenses, particularly those involving violations of the ITE statute. They consist of taunts, threats, defamation, immorality, and hoaxes. (Akbar, 2020).

On February 14, 2008, TV One became the first television station in Indonesia to be opened from the Republic of Indonesia's Presidential Palace. In addition, this television station is one of the media that always inspires Indonesian people to have a forward-thinking mindset and always get the latest information by various Current Affairs programs, and the News which discusses national and international issues (Sekar Asih, 2020). The reason the author chose TV One is because this YouTube Channel has been widely trusted by the public regarding sources of information that accurate and reliable, the author also has an interest in digging deeper into the level of objectivity of this media in framing its news to be presented to the public.

According to Lindayani et al. (2021), the issue around written language on social media frequently devolves into polemic, sparks disintegrative debates, and occasionally even entangles users in legal matters. With the research title "The

Use of Taboo Words in Social Media: Forensic Linguistic Studies," Rahman (2019) covered a wide range of topics, including social media freedom. The problem lies in the fact that when netizens express themselves on social media, they frequently use phrases that can be illegal, such as taboo words. Rahman searched social media for the kinds of offensive terms that users were using. Found Words and phrases that were reserved that were later identified as parts of taboo statements based on circumstances, filth, animals, religion, nature, activities, supernatural entities, laws, and sexual behaviours. The phrase can be used to insult, taunt, belittle, express irritation or rage, and swear.

Asfar (2020) with the research title "Forensic linguistics of hoax text about covid-19 issues that handled by Police Station of Bengkayang, West Kalimantan", the researcher found that semantic analysis differs from other articles that provide context for the case's facts. The investigation's findings show that the news being spread may be illegal since it involves elements of fraud.

The matter of FS's planned assassination of Brigadier J is one of the contentious instances that people from different factions in Indonesia are now debating. Both online media and television have disseminated the news and of course this has succeeded in capturing public attention and being able to lead an opinion or provide speculation to the public regarding what the motive for the murder was, and why this heinous thing could have been committed by a suspect who was part of the police apparatus. Besides that, the fake case via Internet media had just emerged as brand-new social phenomena. This situation

demonstrates that there are still a lot of people in our country who do not comprehend the laws that govern online behavior.

This case of premeditated murder occurred on July 8 2022, with the victim NYH or Brigadier J after being shot at Inspector General FS's official residence, only being revealed within three days. This case began with FS who reported that there was a shooting incident between Bharada E and Brigadier J. It is suspected that the incident at Inspector General FS's house was the initial trigger for the planning of the murder case against Brigadier J. Police who received the story from PC said that at that time, at FS's house KM caught Brigadier J who was alone with PC. As stated by PC in courtroom *“Saya awalnya tidak mau menceritakan kekerasan seksual yang saya alami namun pemeriksa memaksa saya untuk menceritakan peristiwa yang saya alami, tanpa didampingi oleh psikolog dan juga seorang wanita pun, saya hanya bisa menangis menceritakan kejadian ini kepada mereka”* (At first, I didn't want to talk about the sexual violence that I experienced, but the examiner forced me to talk about the incident that I experienced, without being accompanied by a psychologist or even a woman, I could only cry telling them about this incident).

Based on phenomenon the researcher desires to conduct more investigation into this issue. It is necessary to have theoretical knowledge of the relationship between the laws that lead to issues and a comprehension of languages. Presence a discipline of linguistics that is incorrectly supposed to be a container for can make that problem go away is forensic linguistics. According to this presentation, the

study's working title was **“Linguistic Features of Putri Candrawati Hoax News: A Forensic Linguistic Study”**.

### **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

1. What are the linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news?
2. How are the realizations in linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news?
3. Why are the features realized in the way they are?

### **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

In light of the research's issues, the study's objectives are:

1. to examine the linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news,
2. to investigate the realizations in linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news, and
3. to examine the reasons of linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news.

### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

This study investigates the statements or utterances of PC in TV One's YouTube Channel, especially Brigadier J case. The study is only focused on 2 videos TV One's YouTube Channel

### **1.5 The Significance of the Study**

The study's findings are anticipated to be helpful both theoretically and practically, elaborated is the following

### 1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically the findings of this study are expected to enrich of adding new horizons to theories of discourse analysis, in addition the findings are expected to be reference for the studies.

### 2. Practical Significance

Practically, the finding of the study are relevant for:

- a) Teacher in teaching English language
- b) Police department in investigating lie utterances of the suspect
- c) Judge in interpret laws accurately and assess the credibility of witnesses
- d) Students in learning discourse analysis