

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

In this chapter, presents the conclusions obtained from conducting the research that had been defined in the preceding chapter.

1. In order to answer the first problem, it is concluded that there were eight out of ten characteristics of women's speech in the linguistic features of Putri Candrawati hoax news. It was found that the most dominant feature used is intensifier (28% or 31 utterances), empty adjectives (25% or 28 utterances), lexical hedges or filler (17% or 20 utterances), hypercorrect grammar (1% or 11 utterances), super polite forms (1% or 11 utterances), emphatic stress (0,4% or 5 utterances), avoidance of harsh swear words (0,4% or 4 utterances), tag question (0,4% or 4 utterances).
2. In order to answer the second problem, it is determined that the dissemination of hoax news through the use technology and Indonesian laws, including the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) and the Criminal Code (KUHP). Spreading false information with the intent to mislead or fool the public may be considered a criminal offense. In this particular situation, it is evident that PC disseminates hoax news on purpose in order to save herself or others, including her family, from the repercussions of crimes committed by those closest to her.
3. In order to answer the third problem, it is concluded that Forensic linguistic research are focused on the following three reasons, it may be

concluded: (1) language as judicial process in order to ascertain the intention of the law and apply it suitably to the circumstances, courts interpret statutes, precedents, and legal texts.; (2) language as a legal product in order to establish and preserve institutional power; and (3) language as evidence employed to bolster or lessen their penalties. This holds true for verbal and textual communication that has been captured on tape or written down.

5.2 Suggestions

Have been offered, were many suggestions for further research based on the conclusions presented above. These recommendations are as follows:

1. For further researchers, it is suggested to further explore the characteristics of language and forensic linguistics that are appropriate for further research. Therefore, the researcher invites readers to better understand forensic linguistics and aspects of language in everyday life, as well as the relationship between language and law.
2. It is recommended that more academics study and use this research as a reference for literary studies related to forensic linguistics and linguistic aspects.