

Representation Of Hate Speech Against The Governor Of East Java In The Comments Column Of Tiktok Videos: A Forensic Linguistic Study

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of hate speech on social media is increasingly prevalent with the increasing penetration of digital platforms, one of which is TikTok, which has now become the most popular space for public expression. Hate speech conveyed through netizens' comments is often no longer just a form of emotional expression, but has the potential to violate legal norms and communication ethics. This study aims to identify and analyze the forms of hate speech against the Governor of East Java in the comments section of video uploads by the account @Blackcoffee6660. The study was conducted using a qualitative approach through data collection techniques in the form of digital document observation (TikTok comments) which was then strengthened by literature review. Data analysis refers to the interactive model of Miles and Huberman which includes the stages of collection, reduction, presentation, and drawing conclusions so that the results are more comprehensive and can be scientifically accounted for. The research findings show that the hate speech that emerged included forms of insults (4 items), defamation (4 items), incitement (1 item), and provocation (1 item). These results indicate that the digital space is still vulnerable to being used as an arena for the spread of hate speech that not only harms the personal image of public officials but also has the potential to trigger polarization and social conflict in society.

1. INTRODUCTION

Forensic linguistics combines two scientific fields: linguistics and law. The study of this field focuses on language analysis for the purposes of legal investigation and problem-solving. This is in line with Dharmayanti's (2023:4) opinion, which states that forensic linguistics is a linguistic phenomenon that plays a role in the legal process, which can take the form of legal products, interactions in the judicial process, and interactions between individuals that have certain legal consequences. Forensic linguistics is defined as the scientific study related to language and applied for forensic purposes and legal statements, according to McMenamin (Ode & Huda, 2022:41). Forensic linguistics also utilizes linguistic principles in its application, such as phonetics, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics (Firdaus et al., 2025). Forensic linguistics can assist legal investigations in the analysis of linguistic evidence, whether in writing, recordings, digital messages, or the use of language in official documents. The purpose of forensic linguistic analysis is to determine the type of crime committed by a person, the identity of the perpetrator, and the process or mechanism of the crime committed by the perpetrator (Mahsun, 2018:24). Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that forensic linguistics is an applied scientific discipline because it can be applied in real life and its findings can be applied in professional practice, according to Dharmayanti (2023:4).

Current developments have not only impacted the development of science, but also technological advancements and communication methods. Communication can now be easily conducted through social media. The evolution of the digital era can impact the evolution of language and communication media, commonly referred to as social media (Nabila et al., 2023:646). According to Nabila et al. (2023:646), social media is a networked platform that allows others to view, collaborate, share, and communicate with one another to create virtual social bonds. Furthermore, the use of social media today is not limited to communication, but also functions as a medium for entertainment, education, business, and even politics. Popular social media platforms among the public include TikTok, Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter. The development of communication methods provides many conveniences for humans, such as internet access, social media, digital platforms, and others, which have made previous communication boundaries increasingly fade. However, behind this convenience and various benefits, it cannot be denied that there are negative impacts from its use.

The negative impact of social media use is misuse by certain irresponsible parties by spreading hatred. The existence of hate speech is a sign of a societal mindset that underestimates the importance of using words according to Nabila et al. (2023:646). Hate speech is often conveyed on various social media, including TikTok, Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter. Hate speech is carried out with the aim of insulting, cursing, and even degrading someone's dignity. According to Subyantoro (2022:166), hate speech is maliciously motivated speech that expresses discrimination, intimidation, rejection, and prejudice against individuals or groups of people related to issues of gender (Jannah & Firdaus, 2025), race, religion, ethnicity, color, country of origin, disability, or sexual orientation that aims to incite or incite hatred against individuals and/or groups in society. Syarif (in Rahmi & Rafni, 2025:211) also explains that hate speech is a form of communication between certain people or organizations to other individuals or groups in the form of threats, incitement, or insults that occur due to differences in skin color, race, ethnicity, religion, and others. Ramadani (in Rahmi & Rafni, 2025:210) also explains that hate speech is an act of language violation carried out by expressing opinions to be supported by others to also hate the targeted person.

According to the Circular Letter of the Chief of Police Number: SE/6/X/2015 (in Subyantoro, 2022:166) the forms of speech that contain hate speech, namely 1) Insult. Insult is an act to lower someone's self-esteem which is done by expressing comments that contain harsh words and make someone feel embarrassed and offended. 2) Defamation, an act of slander against the dignity and honor of an individual by stating something that is detrimental to someone's good name, so that it can cause hostility. 3) Defamation, is a derogatory expression that can be in the form of an accusation of doing something that contains a disgrace with the aim of being known by the general public. 4) Unpleasant Acts, by conveying unpleasant comments that contain threats, coercion, violence or swearing. These unpleasant acts indirectly disturb the comfort and security of individuals or groups. 5) Provoking, by inciting others to carry out discrimination, violence or hostility aimed at inflaming a person or group of people, and causing fear, unrest in a society. 6) Incitement, by making statements that influence others and aim to make them believe them. These comments will incite anger, resistance, and rebellion against a particular person or group. 7) Spreading false news, information that is not in accordance with facts or reality.

In addition to the Circular Letter from the Chief of Police, regulations regarding hate speech on social media have also been stipulated in Indonesian laws and regulations. One of the most relevant legal instruments is Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law), which was later amended by Law Number 19 of 2016. Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law stipulates a prohibition on the distribution and/or transmission of electronic information containing insults or defamation, while Article 28 paragraph (2) prohibits the dissemination of information intended to incite hatred or hostility based on SARA (ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group relations). In addition to the

ITE Law, regulations are also contained in Articles 310–311 of the Criminal Code concerning defamation and Articles 156–157 which regulate hate speech based on SARA.

Hate speech can be expressed not only in person but also frequently on social media in the form of posts, comments, and private messages. TikTok is currently a very popular social media platform. Users come from all walks of life, from children to adults. TikTok offers a wide variety of content. This accessibility also contributes to the widespread dissemination of hate speech. Hate speech can be analyzed in depth using a forensic linguistics approach. This is done to identify the language style, intended meaning, and impact of the speech. Data analysis can be conducted through diction, sentence structure, and even a person's distinctive writing style. Afterward, further analysis is conducted to determine whether the speech meets the indicators or criteria for a criminal offense.

In the case of hate speech against the Governor of East Java on the TikTok platform, researchers found sufficient data to conduct research. Based on the explanation above, the purpose of this study was to identify the forms of hate speech in the comments section of the TikTok video account @Blackcoffee6660 against the Governor of East Java based on the classification of the Circular Letter of the Chief of Police. The benefit of this study is to contribute to forensic linguistic research in analyzing hate speech on social media. In addition, this study can serve as a reference for future researchers and law enforcement officials in identifying criminal elements. The public also received education about hate speech, which is a form of criminal offense, so it is hoped that they will be wiser in using social media. Furthermore, education for the public can be beneficial so that the use of language on social media is more considered because other users may be children.

2. METHOD

The research method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative approach, which is an approach that focuses on descriptive analysis of data based on the meaning obtained from the research object, this is in line with Sugiyono's opinion (2017) that a qualitative approach is an analysis that is explained descriptively on a social phenomenon. This study aims to analyze the form of hate speech in the comments column of the East Java governor's video on TikTok social media. Data sources, primary data comes from TikTok user comments on videos discussing the East Java governor on the @Blackcoffee6660 account, while secondary data is obtained from various literature, journals, books, and relevant legal documents, such as the ITE Law, the Criminal Code, and digital communication ethics guidelines.

Data collection techniques were conducted through digital document observation by systematically searching and recording comments containing potential hate speech, including documenting them in the form of screenshots for further analysis. Furthermore, a literature review was also conducted to strengthen the theoretical foundation underlying this research. The data analysis technique used in this study refers to the interactive analysis model by Miles and Huberman (1984), This model was chosen because it is cyclical (interactive) and allows researchers to continuously move back and forth between field data and the analysis process until they find a complete meaning. This analysis model consists of four main components:

- a. Data collection. Data was taken from comments on posts by the TikTok account @Blackcoffee6660 that insulted the Governor of East Java. Comments that potentially contained hate speech were recorded as the main research material.
- b. Data reduction. The collected data was selected and focused. Irrelevant comments were discarded, while comments containing hate speech were retained for further analysis.

- c. Data presentation. The selected data was then presented in tables and brief descriptions to facilitate understanding of hate speech patterns.
- d. Verification and conclusion drawing. From the presented data, researchers drew meaning and patterns. Conclusions were then double-checked with applicable theories and legal regulations to ensure valid and accountable results.

Miles and Huberman interactive analysis (1984)

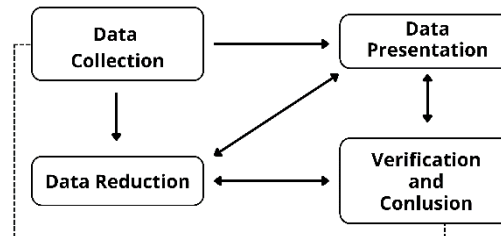


Figure 1. Miles & Huberman interactive analysis concept

The data collection stage was carried out by sorting relevant comments from TikTok uploads. Next, data reduction was carried out by grouping comments based on hate speech categories and removing irrelevant data. Furthermore, the data presentation was carried out in the form of a descriptive narrative that was systematically arranged and supplemented with direct quotes from the comments analyzed. Finally, the conclusion drawing stage was carried out through a triangulation process between primary and secondary data to obtain valid, comprehensive, and scientifically accountable conclusions.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data 1

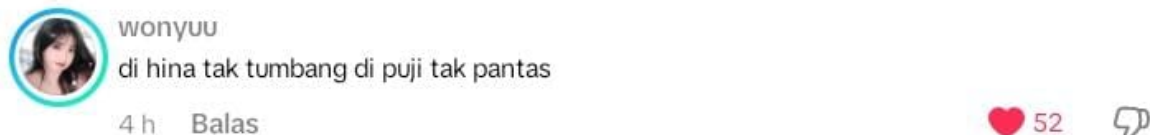


Figure 2. Hate speech comment data 1

Based on the data above, in the video uploaded by the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 there is a comment "insulted but not fallen, praised inappropriately." This comment can be categorized as hate speech in the form of insults. According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative actions. The phrase "inappropriately praised" contains elements of demeaning dignity and is a form of attack on the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah. Because it was delivered in a public space via social media, which is widely accessible, this comment has the potential to incite hatred, hostility, or harm to the target. This statement aligns with Subyantoro's (2022:166) opinion, which states that insult is the act of lowering someone's self-esteem by making harsh comments that can cause embarrassment or offense to the target.

Data 2



Figure 3. Hate speech comment data 2

Based on the data above, in the video uploaded by the TikTok account @blackcoffe660, there is a comment "Come on, it's our fault that East Java residents choose Khofifah, but Mrs. Risma has proven that she chose to peel fruit instead," which if translated into Indonesian means, "Yes, it's our own fault, East Java residents chose Khofifah, even though there is Mrs. Risma who has been proven (to work/achieve), but instead chose someone who only peels fruit." This comment can be categorized as hate speech in the form of provocation. This action is a language crime, where the perpetrator spreads opinions with the aim of influencing others to also hate certain parties who are targeted. According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of incorrect information, and (7) provocative acts.

The phrase "let's choose Khofifah, the citizens of East Java," indirectly blames and corners the people of East Java for their political choices, which can trigger feelings of guilt, anger, or collective regret, and potentially lead to social conflict. Meanwhile, the phrase "even choose to peel the fruit tok ae" belittles the capacity and performance of the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah. This aligns with Soesilo's opinion (in Sholihatin, 2019:52), which states that provoking, or inciting, means encouraging, arousing, or inviting someone to take negative action. Someone who conveys hate speech is usually motivated by various reasons, one of which is a difference of opinion and a position that is contrary to the party being targeted by the speech.

Data 3



Figure 4. Hate speech comment data 3

Based on the data above, in the video uploaded by the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 there is a comment "my governor is eating mangoes, doesn't have a program," which if translated into Indonesian becomes "my governor is eating mangoes, doesn't have a program." Based on the analysis results, this comment can be categorized as a form of hate speech in the form of defamation. Defamation is the act of conveying statements or information that are false, misleading, or detrimental, which is intended to damage a person's reputation, honor, or image in front of the public or other parties. According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative actions.

The phrase "my governor is eating mangoes" directly refers to the position of the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah, and accuses her of not carrying out her duties properly,

but rather is busy eating mangoes without having any work programs or policies. This statement was made in a public space, namely social media that is accessible to the general public. This is in accordance with Subyantoro's opinion (2022:166), which states that defamation is an act of slander that attacks a person's honor and dignity by conveying things that can harm that individual's good name, thus potentially giving rise to hostility.

Data 4



Figure 5. Hate speech comment data 4

Based on the data above, in the video upload of the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 there is a comment "given to Mrs. Risma but belongs to the dark system" Based on the results of the analysis, this comment can be categorized as a form of hate speech in the defamation category. Defamation is the act of conveying statements or information that are false, misleading, or detrimental, which is intended to damage a person's reputation, honor, or image in front of the public or other parties. . According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative actions.

The phrase compares two figures: Mrs. Risma, who is considered worthy and trusted, with the "dark system," Mrs. Khofifah, who was chosen by the public, with negative connotations. The term "dark system" has a negative connotation, implying a system or party that is considered dark, opaque, or even evil. Thus, the sentence "given Mrs. Risma, instead, belongs to the dark system" contains an accusation that the public's choice fell on a bad person or system, rather than on a figure who is considered proven. This kind of expression is expressed in the public space, namely social media that can be accessed by the general public. This is in accordance with the opinion of Subyantoro (2022:166) who states that defamation is an act of slander that attacks a person's honor and dignity by conveying things that can harm that individual's good name, thus potentially causing hostility.

Data 5



Figure 6. Hate speech comment data 5

Based on the data above, in the video upload of the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 there is a comment "your people sawangen ora mek nyekek badokan ae sing diurus." if translated into Indonesian it becomes "Look at your people, don't just take care of food." This comment can be categorized as hate speech in the form of insults. . According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the

Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative actions.

The above statement contains elements of demeaning the dignity of the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah, and could undermine public trust. The statement "your people sawangen ora mek nyekek badokan ae sing diurus" implicitly accuses public officials of not carrying out their duties properly, not caring about the people, and only prioritizing personal pleasure. This statement was delivered through social media or public places accessible to the public, so this comment has the potential to cause hatred, hostility, or harm to the party targeted by the insult. This is in line with the opinion of Subyantoro (2022:166), who states that insult is an act of lowering someone's self-esteem by making harsh comments that can cause embarrassment or offense to the person being insulted.

Data 6



Figure 7. Hate speech comment data 6

Based on the data above, a video uploaded by the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 contains the comment "stupid governor." This comment can be categorized as hate speech in the form of an insult. According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech falls under the category of criminal acts regulated in the Criminal Code and various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, including: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative acts. The phrase "stupid governor" directly refers to a person's position, in this case the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah. The term "stupid" is a form of insult that can damage that person's dignity and reputation. This statement was made in a public space, namely social media that is accessible to the general public, and there is no argument, criticism, or logical evidence supporting the statement. This proves that the above statement is purely an insult and mockery, not a criticism of policy or performance. This aligns with Subyantoro's (2022:166) opinion, which states that defamation is an act of slander that attacks a person's honor and dignity by conveying things that could harm that individual's reputation, potentially inciting hostility.

Data 7



Figure 8. Hate speech comment data 7

Based on the data above, in the video upload of the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 there is a comment "useless governor, trash of the Republic of Indonesia" This comment can be categorized as hate speech in the form of defamation. Defamation is the act of conveying statements or information that are false, misleading, or detrimental, which is intended to damage a person's reputation, honor, or image in front of the public or other parties. According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside

the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative actions.

Phrases such as "useless governor" and "trash of the Republic of Indonesia" are aimed at the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah, which are demeaning, insulting, and discrediting the authority figure (in this case, the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah). The phrase "useless" indicates a denial of the subject's competence, while the metaphor of "trash" attached to a state institution (the Republic of Indonesia) contains a charge of dehumanization and categorization as a worthless object. This is in accordance with the opinion of Subyantoro (2022:166) who states that defamation is an act of slander that attacks a person's honor and dignity by conveying things that can harm the individual's good name, thus potentially causing hostility.

Data 8



Figure 9. Hate speech comment data 7

Based on the data above, in the video upload of the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 there is a comment "the most stupid governor in Indonesia". This comment can be categorized as hate speech in the form of defamation. Defamation is the act of conveying statements or information that are false, misleading, or detrimental, which is intended to damage a person's reputation, honor, or image in front of the public or other parties. According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative actions.

The phrase "the worst governor in Indonesia" which uses the harsh word "terg(ob)lok" as a form of insult, in this case is suspected to refer to the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah. The choice of the diction "terg(ob)lok" (which is a euphemism for a swear word) is pejorative and intended to demean the subject's dignity, while the extension of "se-Indonesia raya" broadens the scope of the insult by implying that the governor is the "worst" at the national level, thus strengthening the impact of stigmatization. This is in accordance with the opinion of Subyantoro (2022:166) who states that defamation is an act of slander that attacks a person's honor and dignity by conveying things that can harm the individual's good name, thus potentially causing hostility.

Data 9



Figure 10. Hate speech comment data 9

Based on the data above, in the video upload of the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 there is a comment "my governor kakean sayur rebung mangkane yo rai gedek," which if

translated into Indonesian means "my governor eats too many bamboo shoots, so his face looks like bamboo." Based on the analysis results, this comment can be categorized as a form of hate speech in the form of insults. According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative actions.

The phrases "kakean sayur rebung" and "mangkane Yo Rai gedek" aimed at the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah, are a form of mockery that compares the subject with something that is considered inferior or of poor quality, with a sarcastic Javanese style. The choice of the word "gubernur" and continued use of regional language, can also be interpreted as an attempt to deliberately belittle, reinforcing the impression of insult. This is in accordance with the opinion of Subyantoro (2022:166) who states that defamation is an act of slander that attacks a person's honor and dignity by conveying things that can harm the individual's good name, thus potentially causing hostility.

Data 10



Figure 11. Hate speech comment data 10

Based on the data above, in the video upload of the TikTok account @blackcoffe660 there is a comment "governor of East Java Kopipah can't work, only stares blankly," which if translated into Indonesian becomes "governor of East Java Mrs. Khofifah can't work, only stares blankly." Based on the analysis, this comment can be categorized as a form of hate speech in the form of incitement. According to Faizal et al. (2016), hate speech is included in the category of criminal acts that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and in various other criminal law provisions outside the Criminal Code, which include: (1) defamation, (2) insults, (3) unpleasant acts, (4) blasphemy, (5) incitement, (6) dissemination of false information, and (7) provocative actions.

The statement blatantly insults and demeans the capacity of the Governor of East Java, Mrs. Khofifah. The use of the term "kopipah" constitutes a form of harassment by parodying the name "Khofifah," while the phrase "gak dapat kerja" implies professional incompetence, and the phrase "plonga plongo tok" carries negative connotations, accusing others of being powerless or unproductive. This sentence structure is provocative and intended to discredit the subject's authority, thus potentially triggering public antipathy. This is in accordance with Gogali's (2021) opinion, which states that incitement is the act of encouraging, inviting, arousing, or igniting the enthusiasm of others to do something, either verbally or in writing, and carried out in public. This incitement can be interpreted as an attempt to move others, arouse passion, or interest in carrying out an action, whether legitimate or not.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that hate speech spread on social media platforms, particularly TikTok, demonstrates a phenomenon of abuse of freedom of expression that has implications for violations of legal norms and communication ethics. Using a forensic

linguistic approach, the study successfully identified various forms of hate speech in the comments section of a video uploaded by the account @Blackcoffee6660 aimed at the Governor of East Java, including four instances of insults, four instances of defamation, one instance of incitement, and one instance of provocation.

These comments clearly violate regulations and reflect verbal actions that not only harm the personal image of public officials but also have the potential to trigger social conflict and degrade the quality of public discourse in digital media. This emphasizes the important role of forensic linguistics in assisting the process of identifying, classifying, and interpreting hate speech acts in a legal context. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the development of forensic linguistic studies and serve as a reference for researchers, academics, and law enforcement officials in handling hate speech cases in the digital space. It also aims to raise public awareness of the importance of ethical and responsible language use on social media in order to create a healthy, constructive, and verbally abusive communication space.

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