

LEXICOGRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF INSULTERS IN THE VIRAL VIDEO “LABRAK PELAKOR” ON YOUTUBE INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Since 2017, the massive phenomenon of the viral video "Labrak Pelakor" has been discovered on Indonesian social media. These videos contain fights between women who are vulnerable to verbal and physical violence. "Labrak Pelakor" is known as a marriage conflict that occurs due to infidelity. Pelakor is a variety of conversation created by Indonesian netizens from the acronym **Perebut Laki Orang**, which means women who tempt and seize someone's husband or a woman who is having an affair with someone's husband. "Labrak Pelakor" are incidents that are documented and uploaded on social media. The observations show that the speech used in this accident contains language crimes. Language crime is a criminal act that aims to injure, attack, and psychologically harm the victim. The impact of this event can kill the character, damage reputation, attack honor, embarrass, create public trouble, propaganda, false information, and threats. The objective of the study is to investigate and find linguistic evidence of insulting. The study uses a forensic linguistic approach. Forensic linguistics is a forensic science that applies linguistic theories to solve linguistic cases. Forensic linguistics is an approach to analyzing the linguistics aspect of a language case to find legal evidence. Language is legal evidence associated with efforts to determine the speaker or perpetrator and interpret the meaning/intent of a spoken text. The aim is to ensure that the meaning, intent, and form of legal object texts indicating violations of the law will become clear. The legal evidence in the "Labrak Pelakor" is limited to determining the speaker or perpetrator only. The linguistic theory used to reveal the perpetrators is lexicogrammatical. Lexicogrammatical analysis consists of the clause system, transitivity system, and information structure that reveal the speaker's intentions, actions, and point of view. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data source is three viral videos entitled "Labrak Pelakor" with more than 600 thousand viewers on the Indonesian YouTube channel. Data collection techniques use observation and recording documents. Data analysis uses content analysis techniques. The linguistic evidence found that 60 utterances contained insulting spoken by 7 speakers. The result analysis of speakers' intentions, actions, and points of view proves their utterances are to insult their interlocutor.

Keywords: *Forensic linguistics, Insults, "Labrak Pelakor", Language Crime, Lexicogrammatitics.*

ABSTRAK

Sejak tahun 2017 di media sosial Indonesia masif ditemukan fenomena video-video viral bertopik "Labrak Pelakor." Video-video tersebut berisi perkelahian antar dua perempuan yang rentan dengan tindakan kekerasan verbal hingga fisik. "Labrak Pelakor" dikenal sebagai konflik dalam perkawinan yang terjadi karena hadirnya orang ketiga. Pelakor adalah ragam cakapan yang dibuat oleh netizen Indonesia dari akronim **Perebut Laki Orang** yang bermakna sebutan untuk perempuan yang menggoda dan merebut suami orang atau perempuan selingkuhan. Peristiwa "Labrak Pelakor" seringkali didokumentasikan dan di unggah di media sosial. Hasil observasi pada video-video jenis ini menunjukkan bahwa tuturan yang digunakan terindikasi mengandung kejahatan berbahasa. Kejahatan berbahasa merupakan tindakan kriminal yang bertujuan untuk melukai, menyerang dan menyakiti psikis korbannya. Dampak dari peristiwa ini dapat membunuh karakter, merusak reputasi, menyerang kehormatan, mempermalukan, menciptakan keonaran publik, propaganda, informasi palsu dan menyebabkan ketakutan pada korbannya karena pengancaman. Penelitian pada fenomena ini bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi dan menemukan bukti linguistik kejahatan berbahasa khususnya kejahatan berbahasa penghinaan dengan menggunakan pendekatan linguistik forensik. Linguistik forensik merupakan science forensik yang mengaplikasikan teori-teori linguistik untuk menyelesaikan kasus kebahasaan. Linguistik forensik merupakan pendekatan untuk menganalisis aspek-aspek bahasa yang ditimbulkan dari permasalahan yang berindikasi melanggar hukum yang diantaranya adalah bahasa sebagai bukti hukum. Bahasa sebagai bukti hukum dikaitkan dengan usaha penentuan penutur atau pelaku dan tafsiran makna/maksud dari sebuah teks tuturan. Hal ini bertujuan agar makna, maksud dan bentuk dari teks objek hukum yang berindikasi melanggar hukum akan menjadi jelas. Pada artikel ini, pengumpulan bukti hukum pada kasus "Labrak Pelakor" dibatasi hanya pada penentuan penutur atau pelaku saja. Teori linguistik yang digunakan untuk mengungkap pelaku kejahatan berbahasa pada video viral "Labrak Pelakor" adalah leksikogramatika dari LSF (Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional). Leksikogramatika yang terdiri dari analisis sistem klausa, sistem transitivitas dan struktur informasi akan mengungkap niat, tindakan dan sudut pandang penutur. Hasil analisis ketiga aspek di atas selanjutnya disebut dengan bukti linguistik yang digunakan untuk menetapkan pelaku dari kejahatan berbahasa penghinaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data adalah tiga video viral yang berjudul "Labrak Pelakor" dengan viewer lebih dari 600 ribu di laman YouTube Indonesia. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi dan mencatat dokumen. Analisis data menggunakan teknik content analysis.

Berdasarkan bukti linguistik yang ditemukan, dapat dibuktikan bahwa ada 60 tuturan yang mengandung kejahatan berbahasa penghinaan. Tuturan-tuturan yang dituturkan oleh 7 penutur tersebut terbukti mengandung niat, tindakan dan sudut pandang penuturnya untuk menghina mitra tuturnya.

Kata kunci: Kejahatan Berbahasa, "Labrak Pelakor", Linguistik Forensik, Leksikogramatika, Penghinaan.

INTRODUCTION

Google Trends has recorded for the past seven years that the Google search page has been widely used by netizens to find viral videos "*Labrak Pelakor*". The phenomenon of "*Labrak Pelakor*" videos is increasingly found and becoming a trending topic on Indonesian social media. The show depicts women fighting each other as wives who hit their husbands' mistress (*pelakor*) has become a common spectacle. These videos indicate verbal abuse that leads to language crimes.

Okezone.com compiles five brutal "*Labrak Pelakor*" videos circulating on social media, namely; grabbing in public places, live streaming on Facebook, sending bouquets with insulting words, raided and silenced by residents, offered the *Pelakor* with dozens of 100 thousand denominations that occurred in Tulungagung. The "*Labrak Pelakor*" phenomenon is motivated by the many cases of infidelity in society. Infidelity is experienced as a painful betrayal of trust and a threat in a relationship. It sometimes makes the cheated partner lose their mind and take unlawful retaliatory actions.

The "*Labrak Pelakor*" incident was deliberately recorded and then uploaded on various social media to be viral and humiliate one's spouse or the mistress who is considered to have interfered with the marriage. Many videos with the tag "*Labrak Pelakor*" were found on social media in recent years. The initial observations show utterances in the videos indicated as language crimes, and to reveal this linguistic phenomenon needs investigation of the linguistic fact. The goal is to reveal important linguistic facts that can be used to help answer the reality of the phenomena and find linguistic evidence. The forensic linguistics approach is appropriate to answer the linguistic problems from the phenomenon of "*Labrak Pelakor*".

Forensic linguistics is an approach used to analyze the language aspects of legal issues that intends to use language analysis as legal evidence. Forensic linguistics has to explain the linguistic aspects from the linguistic side (macro or micro) thus the meaning, intention, and form of the legal text that indicates a violation of the law is clear (Pastika, 2020). Many cases of language crimes have been studied within the scope of forensic linguistics. There are, Yulianti et. al (2020) analyzed illocutionary speech acts in hate speech that allegedly violated the rule of law in Indonesia. The data analyzed netizen comments on the Mata Najwa YouTube channel which aired the general election campaign for the president and vice president of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019.

Amin (2021) focuses on the use of words and sentences categorized as hate speech and defamation. Data is the netizen comments and analyzed using grammatical and lexical-semantic analysis. The results show that the grammatical meaning shows negative connotations and positive implications. Sukma et. al (2021) found speech patterns used by students in cyberbullying. Sukma identified the features of insulting expressions contained in bullying speech and their legal implications. Nurdianto and Resticko (2021) discuss swear words that can be used as investigative tools in insult and defamation cases. The identification of a swear word is studied using semantic and pragmatic theories. The purpose of the research is to prove allegations of verbal crimes that use swear words both orally and in writing. The data is texts on social media that have indications of violation of the law.

Handayani et. al (2021) discuss the Covid-19 pandemic hoax case from the forensic linguistics perspective. The phenomenon used as data is a hoax spread by netizens on social media regarding covid 19. This study describes the category of hoax covid 19 and analyzes the characteristics of the linguistic crimes contained therein. This study uses theories of semantics, syntax, and the context of writing published on social media. The results show two categories of hoaxes on social media regarding covid 19, namely misinformation and disinformation. The linguistic features prove the markers of hoaxes are vocabulary with a variety of casual language, where the average pattern is verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

The articles above show the analysis of language crime cases with the forensic linguistics approach using various linguistic theories. The findings of each study show that linguistic analysis can find and prove violations of the law due to a person's speech or writing. The scope of forensic linguistics is not only in the realm of language crimes. Forensic linguistics can be used in analyzing the language of laws, threatening texts, ransom demands, suicide notes, and so on. Concerning finding legal evidence of a linguistic case, the main purpose of the analysis is to find the meaning/intent of the speaker/writer of the speech or text suspected of violating the law (Olsson & Luchjenbroers, 2014). Based on that, this study aims to investigate the perpetrators of language crimes in the viral video "*Labrak Pelakor* to find language evidence. The

language evidence is evidence that reveals the perpetrators of language crimes in the viral video "*Labrak Pelakor*" using lexicogrammatical theory from systemic functional linguistics (SFL).

Lexicogrammatology is a term that consists of lexis and grammar. Lexis is the word in the text, while grammatical is the system at the level of word groups and clauses (Santosa, 2003). Lexicogrammatology in this study is used to analyze the structure text of the clause. The aim is to reveal the meaning, system, and structure of the text of the viral video "*Labrak Pelakor*". The analysis function is to reveal the purpose or intention of the speaker and describe the speaker's actions and the speaker's point of view when sharing information. The purpose/intention of the speaker will be revealed using the clause system analysis and the MOOD system analysis. The speaker's action is revealed using transitivity analysis, while the structure information analysis is used to investigate the speaker's point of view concerning conveying information. The clause system is the main function of realizing the relationship or interaction between participants. The interaction between participants at the clause level can be classified into giving information >< demanding information called a proposition and giving goods/services >< demanding goods/services called a proposal. The interaction between the participants was realized using the MOOD system analysis. The MOOD system classified minor clauses and major clauses. Major clauses are divided into indicative clauses consisting of declarative, interrogative, and imperative clauses. (Santosa, 2003; 111).

The transitivity system decomposes the meaning of the "*experience world*" into a series of process types (Halliday, 1994; 170). The types of processes constitute a major system of meaning. Transitivity analysis is a description of the structural set of a clause. The processes used have a very important role because a process potentially involves three main components, namely; the process itself, the participants involved in the process, and the information/circumstances involved in the process. Processes in transitivity can be classified into six types. Each process type refers to an action, event, or relationship between the participants. Meanwhile, the participant (*a nominal constituent*) is named according to the type of process. The structure information has two points of view which have linear symbols. The two perspectives are the listener perspective and the speaker perspective. In this study, the structure information is analyzed from the speaker's point of view (Santosa, 2003). Clauses are seen as an arrangement of information distribution. The more important information will be placed at the front, referred to as the theme. Meanwhile, the part that completes the information is usually proposed at the back called rema (Wiratno, 2018).

METHODOLOGY

This is phenomenological research that wants to find a relationship between theory and the lived world to discuss something symptomatic (Husserl, 1859-1938). The setting of this research is "*Labrak Pelakor*" viral videos uploaded on Indonesia social media. The participants are the people involved in the video. Meanwhile, the events are the speech uttered by all participants in the viral video "*Labrak Pelakor*".

It is a descriptive qualitative research, that uses non-participatory observation data collection techniques and document recording. The data analysis technique is the content analysis. The data sources are events and documents. The "*Labrak Pelakor*" incident was recorded and uploaded intentionally to social media and went viral. Meanwhile, the document is the utterances contained in the viral video "*Labrak Pelakor*" which is transcribed from videos shared on YouTube until October 14, 2022, with the criteria, 1). The video is set against the background of a real event, not a video from a fictitious story and not a video of *pranks / jokes*. 2). The video has been watched by more than 500 thousand *viewers*. 3). The ramming was done by the wife, not involving the police or other government officials. 4). The video is not dominated by physical violence. 5). The video duration is at least 4 minutes. Based on these criteria, 3 videos were determined as data sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic science that focuses on the study of texts in a social context consisting of elements of meaning, form, and expression. In its relation as a theory used to reveal language evidence, the use of SFL in investigating alleged language crimes in the "*Labrak Pelakor*" phenomenon is to find the structure of speech to determine the perpetrators of language crimes. Grammar in SFL describes the transitivity system, clause system, and information structure in a clause or another name, which is lexicogrammatology.

The following are the results of the lexicogrammatical analysis of the viral video "Labrak Pelakor" on YouTube Indonesia.

Table 1: The Results of The Lexicogrammatical Analysis of The Viral Video "Labrak Pelakor" on Youtube Indonesia

<i>DATA</i>		<i>VIDEO 1</i>		<i>VIDEO 2</i>		<i>VIDEO 3</i>		<i>TOTAL</i>	
VIDEO TITLE		Viral, A Wife Hits Harlot In Blora, Central Java		Mama & Her Daughters Caught Their Father's Young Wife in Front of Mall Ramayana Koja Tj. Priok		Video of Mrs. Dendi Showering Tulungagung Pelakor With 100 Thousand of Money Goes Viral			
Number of Clauses		214	100%	92	100%	114	100%	420	100%
Number of Participants		10	100%	8	100%	3	100%	21	100%
Insult Clause		15	7%	24	26%	61	54%	100	24%
Perpetrators		3	30%	3	38%	1	1%	7	33%
Clause System	Minor	55	26%	19	21%	24	21%	98	23%
	Declarative	135	63%	47	51%	47	41%	229	55%
	Interrogative	12	6%	12	13%	29	25%	53	13%
	Imperative	12	6%	14	15%	14	12%	40	10%
TOTAL CLAUSE		214	100%	92	100%	114	100%	420	100%
Clause Function	Proposition	214	100%	92	100%	56	49%	362	86%
	Proposal	-	0%	-	0%	58	51%	58	14%
TOTAL CLAUSE		214	100%	92	100%	114	100%	420	100%
Process	Materials	68	46%	20	34%	29	38%	117	41%
	P. Verbal	21	14%	4	7%	10	13%	35	12%
	P. Mental	16	11%	19	32%	13	17%	48	17%
	Mental	10	7%	3	5%	17	22%	30	11%
	Verbal	20	14%	6	10%	1	1%	27	10%
	Relational	3	2%	3	5%	6	8%	12	4%
	Existential	9	6%	4	7%	0	0%	13	5%
	TOTAL	147	100%	59	100%	76	100%	282	100%
Structure Information	Unmarked Topical	42	29%	30	51%	23	30%	95	34%
	Marked Topical	24	16%	11	19%	10	13%	45	16%
	Textual	62	42%	11	19%	16	21%	89	32%
	Interpersonal	19	13%	7	12%	27	36%	53	19%
	Total	147	100%	59	100%	76	100%	282	100%

Video 1 was uploaded by the Tribune Channel. The topic is a wife coming to the residence of a woman who is accused of adultery with her husband, in Blora, Central Java. 10 participants are involved in this incident. There are Participant 1 (the wife), Participant 2 (the harlot), Participant 3 (the neighbor of Participant 2), Participant 4 (the sister of Participant 2), Participant 5, (the brothers of Participant 1),

Participant 6, (the older brother of Participant 2), Participant 7 (the friend of Participant 1), Participant 8 (the cameraman, the friend of Participant 1), Participant 9, (the old man, Participant 2's neighbor), and Participant 10 (mother of Participant 2). Meanwhile, the participants who did not actively interact but witnessed the incident were the neighbors around Participant 2's house.

Video 2 is a video taken by a man who has no particular interest in the two parties in conflict. Video 2 records an incident of *labrak pelakor* that occurred in a public place. There are 8 participants involved in this incident which are identified as follows; Participant 1 is the wife, Participant 2 is the harlot, Participant 3 is the older daughter of Participant 1, and Participant 4 is the younger daughter of Participant 1. While the video recorder was Participant 5 who passively interacted in this incident. Then Participant 6 is a middle-aged man who is actively involved in interacting with the four main participants but like Participant 5 he does not have a certain relationship with both parties. In addition, there were also 2 participants from the crowd who also spoke to give their opinions. Furthermore, Video 3 consists of 3 participants, Participant 1 (Mrs. Dendi), Participant 2 (Ms. Nila, she is Mrs Dendi's best friend.), Participant 3 (Mr. Dendi). Participant 1 accuses her best friend (Participant 2) of having an affair with her husband (Participant 3).

The data in Table 1 show 320 utterances spoken by 21 speakers or participants involved in the three "*Labrak Pelakor*" videos. The 320 utterances are cut into clauses to analyze the text structure to reveal the perpetrators of insulting in the videos. The determination of the perpetrators must reveal the meaning of the utterance, action, intention, and point of view of the speaker. The following are the analyses that will reveal the language facts of the video "*Labrak Pelakor*".

TRANSITIVITY

Transitivity analysis serves to explore the incident of "*Labrak Pelakor*". The main focus is the process, the participants, and the circumstances that occurred in the "*Labrak Pelakor*" incident. Based on Table 1, there are found 7 processes in the text. Each process shows the type of action performed by the participants in the videos. Material processes express the entity of doing. The behavioral process is a combination of action/material process with verbal process or mental process. Verbal processes are processes carried out by participants whose form is speech without being interfered with by action or behavior in it. Mental processes are related to the process of feeling (cognitive, perception, and affection). Meanwhile, the relational process is a process that describes the relationship between participants in the clause. Meanwhile, the existential process is a process in the clause that expresses an existing event. In Indonesian, this process is realized with a clause structure that starts with the word *ada* 'exists'. There are several processes found in the text "*Labrak Pelakor*" explaining the insulting action. Here is an example:

- 1) **V344a P103** *Mbak Nila seorang janda pelakor*
'Mbak Nila is a widow harlot'
- 2) **V1095 P101** *Ya kowe mbelani mbek lonte*
'Yes you are defending a prostitutes'

Example 1 is a clause of an attributive relational process. It is a process that connects participants in a clause by assigning attributes. **Mbak Nila** is the participant as the carrier, while *seorang janda pelakor* 'a widow harlot' is the attribute. Thus, it can be concluded the speaker states that his speech partner Mbak Nila is the subject of the attribute *pelakor* 'harlot' which means an insult. In example 2, the lexis *mbelani* is a material process of doing, and *Lonte* 'prostitute' is the goal. This fact explains that the speaker states that his speech partner *Kowe* (actor) is doing *mbelani* 'defending' *Lonte* 'prostitutes' (goal) or as the target. Lexis *lonte* addressed the speech partners in this event and it shows that this clause means an insult.

The transitive analysis of the third viral video "*Labrak Pelakor*" succeeded in identifying clauses based on the actions/processes performed categorized as insulting actions. The minor and imperative clauses that cannot be analyzed for transitive systems identified their meaning based on their lexical meaning. Here is an example.

- 3) **V238 P402** *Lihat saya dulu!*
'Look Me!' (holding the pelakor's chin).
- 4) **V311b P103** *iki loh duwek*
'This the money!' (While throwing bills of money at the harlot's face and body
- (5) **V374b P103** *Bajingan!*
'Bastard'

Example 3 is an imperative clause. Imperative clauses are part of a major clause but are not built by a mood structure. Clause 4 is identified as imperative by the predicator **liat** 'look' and the meaning conveyed by the speaker which is to give an order. Clause 3 expresses the speaker's desire for her speech partner to do something **to see the speaker**. Meanwhile, examples 4 and 5 are minor clauses. Minor clauses are clauses that do not have a mood or transitive structure. Minor clauses are identified by their meaning based on the lexis used.

Clause 3 is categorized as an act of insult because this clause takes the form of giving orders with the speaker's raised voice and the physical action of holding the chin of the speech partner. While clause 5 is categorized as an insult because of the action that accompanies the utterance **ikiloh duwek**, the speaker throws sheets of money at the face and body of the speech partner. The physical actions that accompany the two clauses make them categorized as insults. This is based on Soesilo's (1995) in addition to using speech, insults also include actions such as spitting, holding or pushing other people's heads, forcibly removing/pushing/pulling off caps, headbands, physical actions that are insulting but not violent, all of which are deliberately carried out in public so that the victim loses face because they are humiliated and embarrassed. The act of insult in example 5 is realized by the lexis **bajingan**. The word **bajingan** is a curse word that is vile (dirty, rude, and so on) as an outlet for anger or annoyance (KKBI online, 19-9-23: 00:36 WITA). **Bajingan** is a vile utterance that equates her speech partners with creatures that have evil characters.

Thus, out of 419 clauses that are the object of this study, 100 clauses based on their actions and meanings are categorized as insulting actions. The 100 clauses are spoken by 7 participants involved in the viral video "*Labrak Pelakor*", namely in video 1 are Participants 1, 7, and 8. In video 2 are Participants 1, 3, and 4. Meanwhile in video 3 only Participant 1. Furthermore, to see the purpose or intention of the speaker in performing actions categorized as language crimes, it is investigated by analyzing the clause system.

Clause System

Clause system analysis shows the clause structure constructed by the participants. 100 clauses identified as insulting actions mostly use declarative clauses, followed by minor clauses then interrogative clauses, and finally imperative clauses. The interaction functions of the 100 insulting clauses are mostly propositional interaction patterns. In video 1 and video 2, 100% of the interaction patterns function as propositions. Whereas in video 3, the interaction patterns have mixed functions, namely propositions (49%) and proposals (51%).

The clause system analysis shows that the act of humiliation is carried out mostly with declarative clauses followed by minor clauses. Meanwhile, the most dominant interaction pattern found is proposition. This fact explains that the act of humiliation is carried out by 30% by stating or frankly undisguised, 24% by using lexis whose meaning is slurs and curses, 20% with a form of innuendo, and 18% with commanding actions. The conclusion that can be drawn is the purpose of insulting 58% to provide/request information, and 42% to request/provide goods/services.

Text Structure

Text structure analysis aims to uncover the veil of text structure from the speaker's point of view. Text structure analysis is the theme-rheme arrangement of clauses used by speakers to convey information. A speaker will place information that is considered important at the front of the clause known as the theme and then followed by the rema located at the back which functions to complement the information (Wiratno, 2018).

Theme is an element that functions as a departure point for the message that the speaker wants to convey which then directs the clause into its context. Table 1 shows that the information structure in the "*Labrak Pelakor*" video most dominantly uses an unmarked topical theme structure, followed by a textual theme. Unmarked topicals are themes where the clause begins with a subject or personal pronoun. Different clause arrangements will have different semantic effects. Information that precedes the subject is categorized as special or important information. The placement of lexis other than the subject as a theme reflects that the speaker wants to emphasize to her speech partner that the lexis is a very important message compared to other clause elements. Meanwhile, textual theme functions to connect a clause with the previous clause. Textual theme is characterized by the presence of conjunctions or discourse markers. In video 1, 42% of the clauses used textual themes. This explains that the subject matter raised by the party dominating the interaction has mostly been organized through a series of events at the clause level. The organization of events that become the subject matter can be seen from the use of conjunctions and

discourse markers when starting to provide information to their speech partners; *Ya kowe mbelani mbek lonte* 'Yes you defend the prostitute'.

In video 2, the theme that is most widely used by the participants is the unmarked topical theme (49%) followed by the marked topical theme and interpersonal, each percentage is 19%. This fact reveals that in video 2, the main issues raised are mostly addressed through the Subject, namely **You, I, She, and Mrs.** Meanwhile, the circumstances of the condition such as, **300 ribu sudah habis** 'IDR 300 thousand has run out', **namanya wanita ya** 'as women' and location descriptions, such as **in Purwakarta, now, in front of Ramayana** are used to explain the situation, determine the place and time as a background for why this event occurred.

In Video 3, the distribution of information is mostly organized through interpersonal theming (36%) and unmarked topical theming (30%). This fact shows that video 3 is described by clauses that are oriented towards the speaker. The beginning of the clause is marked by the use of vocatives, finite, and question words such as *Mbak Nila teman baik saya ini? Sebutan apa? Lonte? Cukup ndak?* 'Mbak Nila is my best friend? What do I call her? Lonte? Is that enough?' and *pira harga dirimu tak tekok? Pira?* 'how much is your self-esteem? how much?'

The Insulters

The lexicogrammatical analysis identified 100 clauses categorized as insults. The utterances were spoken by Participants 1, 7, and 8 in Video 1, Participants 1, 3, and 4 in Video 2, and Participant 1 in Video 3. The forensic evidence of the seven perpetrators is explained in the following paragraphs.

1) Participant 1 in Video 1 (P101)

7 utterances are categorized as insults. The clause system is declarative-propositional which shows that the utterances are statements whose function is to provide information. So that the intention of perpetrator P101 is to express contempt for the woman who is accused of being a harlot in front of the audience. Meanwhile, the action chosen by P101 is to express contempt by placing the female victim as a **pelakor** 'harlot', **virgin cap opo** 'the contemptible virgin', and **lonte** 'a prostitute' who carries out the physical act of baring **melonte** 'selling herself'. This fact is proven by the processes of material/physical, behavioral, and relational. The speech partner who is accused of being the harlot is placed as an actor and behavior. Positioned as a target and identified usage **lonte** lexis.

Psychologically, P101 also mentions the subject (the woman who was accused of being a harlot) as the most important information to be informed. So it can be concluded that the perpetrator's point of view towards the thematized speech partner is the target of her contempt expression.

2) Participan 1 Video 2 (P202).

The clause that is categorized as an insult is **V203 Minta macam-macam sama Pak Juwito, emang perempuan murah kalo begitu Mah.** 'You ask for things from Mr. Juwito, you are bitch'. The clauses function as statements to provide information. The type of process is relational. It means the P102 places the woman, whom she accuses of being a harlot, as tuppenny. The clause is a textual theme that psychologically shows the message conveyed by P101 as a continuation of the previous utterances of other participants.

3) Participan 1 Video 3 (P103).

There are 26 clauses categorized as insults. In total, 18 clauses function as proposals or giving goods, and the remaining 8 clauses function as propositions or requesting/giving information. The clause systems are minor, declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The interrogative clauses are used to express insinuations that tend to insult. Meanwhile, the minor, declarative, and imperative utterances are used to express contempt for the woman whom she accused of being a harlot.

P103 dominantly uses physical processes (material) and mixed processes (physical and mental behavior) that realize the "*Labrak Pelakor*" by using the lexis **tuku** 'buy', **gawe** 'work', **ngopeni** 'take care of', **njaluk** 'ask for', **sawer** 'donate', and **butuh** 'need'. Meanwhile, the relational process is used to identify the speech partner as **lonte** 'a prostitute', **janda** 'widow', or **pelakor** 'harlot'. Based on the process used, P103 places her speech partners as; 1). actors with the target **omah** 'house'. 2). Acting as a *carrier* that is identified as a figure whose *value* is despicable. 3). Placing the speech partner as a sensor who sensed **duwek** 'money'. P103 also equalizes the value of her speech partner with money which is expressed with the interrogative speech structure *pira harga dirimu tak tekok?* 'how much is your self-esteem, I bargain'. All of the types of processes and the speech partner roles used by P103 are actions to express the accusation that her speech

partner had an affair with her husband because she needed money. The most thematization used is interpersonal, this shows that P103 and the woman she accused of being a harlot had been emotionally close before this incident occurred.

4) Participant 3 Video 2 (P302)

There are 5 clauses identified as insults. The clauses system is 90% imperative-propositional. The process chosen for conveying information is a behavioral process where this process contains physical and psychological properties at the same time. The choice of the behavioral process type makes P302 position her speech partner (the woman accused of being a harlot) as the behavior, which is why P302 treats her harshly. The harshness is identified from the imperative as the dominant clause used which is accompanied by insulting gestures. Psychologically, those language facts express the attitude and mindset of P302 who demeans her speech partner.

5) Participant 4 Video 2 (P402)

There are 12 clauses uttered by the P402 that are categorized as insults. 50% of the clauses are declarative that function to convey information. 43% are clauses that use expressive speech acts which mean innuendo, and criticism tends to insult. The criticism utterance uses an interrogative-propositional speech system that functions to request information. Therefore, the type of process is a mental behavioral process that expresses the expression of feelings with actions that accompany the feelings. The lexis that realizes this process is verbs *kegatelan* 'foppery', *kenal* 'know', and *tidak setuju* 'disagree' where the behavior or the phenomenon positioned in the clauses are the women accused of being a harlot. In addition to using material processes, P402 uses mental and relational processes. In all the processes, the position of the woman accused of being a harlot is as an actor and a recipient who gets the benefits. This finding concludes P402 positions her speech partner as the person who is identified as the harlot '*pelakor*'.

The theme used is unmarked topical, which makes the subject, the woman accused of harlot, the main information discussed. Moreover, the language facts, gestures, or nonverbal language done by P402 to her speech partners showed insulting committed.

6) Participant 7 video 1 (P701)

The total number of P701 utterances categorized as insults is 6 clauses. It consists of minor-propositional and declarative-propositional clauses or functioning as information statements. Material processes and verbal behavioral processes are the types of processes chosen by P701 to describe the events that occurred. The speech partner who is accused of being a harlot is positioned as the actor of the act of *kelonan* 'adultery' and the behavior as *lonte* 'prostitute'. The lexis *lonte* is also used by P701 in the transitivity with positions as complement and adverb.

The position of lexis *lonte* and lexis *jarene prawan* 'She said she was a virgin' are placed as themes. The aim of the two lexis is derogatory reproach, so it proves that P701 consciously and deliberately expresses contempt for her speech partner being a harlot.

7) Participant 8 Video 1 (P801)

There is only one utterance from P801 that is categorized as an insult. The utterance is *lonte Guys*, It is a minor-propositional clause whose function is to provide information. Although transitivity and message structure cannot be identified, the results of the analysis of the meaning of the illocutionary speech acts and the function of the utterances used very clearly illustrate that P801 insulted the woman who was mentioned as a prostitute.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In determining the insulter, the aspects that must be revealed are the speaker's actions, the speaker's intention, and the speaker's point of view. Those are the forensic aspects and are revealed using lexicogrammatical analysis and the analysis result shows 100 clauses as insult utterances. The clauses show physical and psychological activities that explain the role of participants in the incident as dominant as actors, behaviors, goals, and targets.

The clause system of the 100 insult utterances is dominated by declarative clauses (55%) and the function of 45% is Proposition. It explains that the intention is a statement of providing information. Meanwhile, the speaker's point of view analyzed by formation structure shows that 50% of the speech clauses are built with topical information structure. It is considered that the important information by speakers is the person who

performs the action and the circumstantial information where the event being informed or the topic of the problem occurs.

The suggestions are the application of the lexicogrammatical theory used in this study still requires further and in-depth study to be used in solving other linguistic cases. The analysis results are valid as linguistic evidence but require synergy between researchers as forensic linguists and related parties such as the police and the courts so this research is expected to be taken into consideration in handling similar cases that are being faced by law enforcement in Indonesia.

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