

## Blasphemous Speech against the Holy Books of Three Religions in Indonesia Spread on Youtube Media: Forensic Linguistic Study



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**Abstract:** This study aims to describe the form of blasphemy speech against the Holy Book on Youtube Media. To analyze the blasphemy speech against the holy book, a qualitative research method with a forensic linguistic approach is used. The data used in this study are lingual forms (words, phrases, clauses and sentences) that contain elements of blasphemy against the holy book in Indonesia. Blasphemy against the holy book was transcribed from speech spoken by Desak Made Darmawati, Muhammad Kace and Ustadz. Yahya Waloni on Youtube media. The data collected were then analyzed based on syntactic, semantic and pragmatic dimensions with the umbrella theory of forensic linguistics. The results of the analysis found a number of diction words, clauses, and sentences that contain elements of blasphemy against the holy book of Islam, the holy book of Christianity and the holy book of Hinduism and the alleged perpetrators can be charged with blasphemy article 156a and the ITE Law.

**KEYWORDS:** Speech, Blasphemy, Holy Book, Forensic Linguistics

### A. INTRODUCTION

This study will explore the form of blasphemous speech against holy books spoken by three suspected blasphemers in delivering their religious texts on YouTube social media that were spread in 2021. The speech in religious texts has become a polemic in the community of adherents of religions in Indonesia because it contains elements of blasphemy. The oral speech in the video will be studied in more depth using a Forensic Linguistics approach, so that it can be known what potential violations were committed by the perpetrators of the language crime.

Cybercrime is a crime that does not involve violence but uses language as the main tool to ensnare victims. Cybercrime can be in the form of defamation, incitement, propaganda, slander, insults, hate speech, fake or false news (hoaxes) and so on (Muhammad, 2020).

Freedom of religion is a human right that contains an obligation to be respected as a human right that is inherent in basic obligations for other human beings. The basic obligation to respect religious freedom must be implemented by truly respecting, protecting, and upholding these human rights (Apriandi MS, 2017).

Human daily activities are always related to language as a means of communication. Language is used as a means to communicate with society or other individuals. Badudu (1989) explains that language is a means of connecting or communicating between members of society consisting of individuals who express their thoughts, feelings, and desires. Without language, it is very difficult to understand the intent or purpose of a communication. This is in accordance with the purpose of communication, namely knowing the intent of a speech between the speaker and the speech partner (Eliya, 2018).

Communication can be done in the religious realm, one of which is through lecture activities. Lectures are a form of one-way communication that can be done in formal or informal situations. Lectures are part of a speech that aims to provide advice or material to listeners. Munsyi (1981) explains that lectures are a method of communication that is carried out with the intention of conveying information, guidance, understanding, and explanations about a problem in front of an audience. Lectures can be done by anyone, anytime, and anywhere without any binding rules. Everything that is said is advice or information about religion. Lectures are given by a religious expert who has competence in his field. Lectures are also influential. This can be seen from the use of words that influence or even urge the listener to do what is said.

Indonesia as a country of law has a main task that lies in enforcing the law and achieving social justice (sociale gerechtigheid) for all people (Muchsana, 1982:71). The Indonesian nation is a pluralistic nation consisting of diverse tribes,

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languages, cultures, customs, and religions as stated in Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution and Bhineka Tunggal Ika, one form of diversity in Indonesia is the existence of more than one religion practiced by citizens in Indonesia.

Indonesia is not a religious state, because the Indonesian state is not based on a particular religion, but Indonesia recognizes the existence of 6 religions, namely Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. Islam is one of the religions recognized in Indonesia and is the religion of the majority of the Indonesian population, so that there are many conflicts between individuals. This conflict/conflict between individuals is the basis for carrying out actions to slander and defame each other, slander/disparage the religion of others which can be detrimental. People whose religion is insulted will lose their constitutional rights to obtain justice for an act that according to reason and common sense, the act of insulting the religion is clearly detrimental. This is in line with the mandate of Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution which contains the State's Objectives, namely to protect all of Indonesia's homeland, create general welfare, educate the nation's life, and help implement world order and eternal peace. The crime of blasphemy regulated in Law No. 1 of 1965 concerning Blasphemy and Article 156a of the Criminal Code, is also considered a rubber article and violates the concept of human rights which protects individual freedom including in interpreting one's beliefs, said the Setara Institute researcher.

Based on the sound of article 156 a of the Criminal Code. This article is better known as the article on insulting/blaspheming a religion that is adhered to and recognized by the Indonesian government. Therefore, the government needs to be careful in handling cases that are considered to tarnish a religion that is adhered to in Indonesia. In the Criminal Code there are three interests that are protected, namely individual interests, community interests and state interests, each of which is detailed into sub-types of interests again.

Criminal law contains provisions regarding acts that are prohibited as criminal acts, issues of accountability and threats of sanctions that can be realized in various criminal law regulations. In full, Article 156 a of the Criminal Code reads, "Shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of five years whoever intentionally in public expresses feelings or commits acts:

- a) which are basically hostile, abusive, or blasphemous towards a religion practiced in Indonesia,
- b) with the intention that people do not practice any religion that is based on the One Almighty God.

Santrocks (1995) argues that humans have various language variations, but there are some characteristics that only certain individuals have based on the individual's creative creativity. Likewise, in a sociolinguistic perspective, a speaker's speech code has its own characteristics according to the speaker's competence. Speakers are multilinguals who have variations in code in each of their speeches. This is because a speaker must pay attention to the speech code used with the speech partner, speech situation, speech purpose, or other factors according to their creative creativity.

Some time ago, YouTube social media in Indonesia was made busy by the circulation of alleged religious insults in religious videos uploaded on YouTube media. Religious texts that are widely spread on social media certainly have positive and negative impacts. These impacts cannot be avoided when conveyed openly to the public. One of the positive impacts that can be taken is the spread of religious teachings that can be widely accessed even though they are limited by space and time. While the negative impact also has a significant effect when the content of the text is related to issues of belief in each religion that is embraced. The content of religious texts spread through YouTube social media is very dangerous when published to the public, especially if the speech is not filtered first before being published. Controversial statements can result in the caster/distributor of the video having problems with the law. One of the causes is the lack of awareness in saying something that can cause polemics.

The emergence of news about language crimes such as hate speech, fake news (hoax), incitement (provocation), slander, defamation and blasphemy/insults. Some time ago, a number of mass media reported about reports against account owners and actors in YouTube videos, even news of the arrest of alleged perpetrators was widely reported in the media. Texts suspected of containing elements of blasphemy in Indonesia were spread massively on social media so that they became public attention. The alleged perpetrators include Muhammad Kace, Ustad. Yahya Waloni and Desak Made Darmawati. In addition to the arrest of the alleged perpetrators, an examination was also carried out on the YouTube account owner. The contents of the religious texts submitted are suspected of containing speech that has the potential to blaspheme religion. This can certainly ensnare the perpetrators with the ITE Law No. 11 of 2008 and the Blasphemy Law Article 156a.

Language crimes spread on social media are like mass murder. It can be likened to a person's criminal act of spreading language crimes on social media being more horrific, more cruel, and having a more devastating effect compared to a person's criminal act of murder. If someone commits a crime of murder, the effect or number of victims killed can be calculated. However, if someone commits a crime using language crimes such as hate speech, fake news, incitement, defamation, slander, insults, and so on which are spread through social media, then the effect or number of victims can be infinite because these language crimes are easily spread not only in one village, one city, one district, one province, one country, but can spread to countries in the world (Sholihatin, 2019).

Blasphemy is defined as an act or behavior of spreading hate speech and dislike either verbally or in writing which is done intentionally in a public place. Blasphemy contains elements of insult, reproach, or blasphemy against a religion so that it offends various parties (Hatta & Husni, 2021). In terms of communication, blasphemy behavior reflects the identity of the perpetrator

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(Yanti et al., 2019). For this reason, this study tries to find linguistic elements in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that contain elements of blasphemy against holy books that are spread on Youtube media.

## B. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive. The theory used is Forensic Linguistics by applying syntactic, semantic and pragmatic theories related to speech acts. This qualitative approach with a pragmatic approach is used to determine whether the blasphemy speech against the holy book in this study can be said to fulfill or not fulfill the elements of a criminal act regulated in laws and regulations. The data source in this study is the text that has been transcribed from the Video on Youtube media. The primary data in this study is the blasphemy speech spoken by the alleged perpetrators of blasphemy against the holy books of Islam, Christianity and Hinduism.

The data collection technique in this study uses documentation methods and note-taking techniques. Documentation is done by downloading videos that have elements of blasphemy in the YouTube channel which are direct speech from the object being studied. After downloading the video, it is then transcribed and classified the elements of blasphemy in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences. To record documents of blasphemous speech, researchers use a checklist instrument, this instrument is a guide in collecting data that is considered to be blasphemous speech. The approach used to analyze data in this study is content analysis. The presentation of the results of data analysis in this study uses two methods, namely informal methods and formal methods (Sudaryanto, 2015; Mahsun, 2005).

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Forms of Blasphemy Against the Holy Book of the Qur'an

Based on the data found, there is a statement containing elements of blasphemy related to blasphemy against the holy book of the Qur'an, allegedly carried out by Muhammad Kace in the content of his lecture on Youtube media, the statement can be seen as follows:

#### Data 1

*./...Di quran banyak perintah membunuh...karena saya tahu Islam akan membawa manusia ke Neraka sebanyak mungkin.../*

In the speech in data 1, we can see the use of the diction of the words "perintah" and the word "sebanyak". The word "perintah" is used to state something to do something or to order something to be done. The diction of the word "perintah" contains an imperative element because it is an order to do something. In addition to the word "perintah", the alleged perpetrator of blasphemy also uses the diction of the word "sebanyak" which is a word that has the meaning of a number word that has the meaning of a number.

The word is used to insult the Qur'an by expressing hostility as we can see in the clause "di Qur'an banyak perintah". The form of the clause is a stative clause that is inverted because the predicate is an adjective or an adjective whose sentence predicate precedes the subject or, in other words, the position of the predicate is at the beginning of the sentence, namely the position of the subject is "banyak perintah" and the position of the predicate that begins with the preposition is "di Qur'an".

Related to the words or clauses above, it is also found in the form of declarative sentences such as in Kace's expression "saya tahu Islam akan membawa manusia ke Neraka". So in this sentence contains elements of blasphemy because in the context of the sentence it brings the holy book "al-Qur'an" which is expressed by starting with the preposition "di" which means "in". So in the context of the speech it can be seen that what causes people to go to hell is the Qur'an as the holy book of Islam.

Apart from these expressions, there are also expressions which are suspected of insulting the holy book of the Qur'an as seen in the following expression by Muhammad Kace:

#### Data 2

*./...Saya tidak berbicara agama Islam... saya tidak berbicara agama kristen... saya berbicara orang yang masuk neraka adalah gara-gara kesombongan, siapa yang somboong??? Tentu orang yang disertai Jin... siapa yang disertai Jiiin? Menurut Quran surat 72 ayat 19 namanya Muhammad... Hehehehehehe (tertawa ringan).../*

At the level of word diction, we can see that there are two uses of diction that contain elements of blasphemy, namely in the words "berbicara" and "disertai". The diction "berbicara" means to say, talk, and speak. While the word "disertai" means to accompany, participate in and take part in.

The word then contains elements of blasphemy because it is connected to the Islamic religion and also the Qur'an, chapter 72, verse 19 as in the clause "saya tidak berbicara" and also in the clause "saya tidak berbicara" in the sentence above. The first clause is a negative clause because it uses the word "tidak". While the second clause is a complete clause because it contains the elements of the subject (S) and also the predicate (P) in its constituent elements.

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If we look at the context of the sentence that was uttered, it is known that the sentence is a declarative sentence that is negative in nature, marked by the use of the word "tidak" in the sentence "saya tidak berbicara agama Islam" and also in the sentence "saya tidak berbicara agama Kristen". The sentence element that uses the clause "Disertai Jin" is a form of blasphemy because Jin is something that is negative or not good in all religions that are believed.

### 2. Forms of Blasphemy Against the Holy Bible

Blasphemy against the holy book of Christianity, namely the Bible or commonly referred to as the Al-Kitab, was also found in the speech of Ustadz Yahya Waloni on Youtube media, we can see the following speech:

#### Data 3

*...waaa ini saya yang tantang atau dilapor ke Mabes Polri kan begitu, begitu lapor seperti ahok dulu kan diminta saksi ahli, begitu saksi ahli diminta, yakin saya kosong gereja itu di Indonesia, saya bukan mengatakan bible kriteren fiksi, bible kristen itu palsu... lapor... memang begini fakta ilmiah, kajian ilmiah, dibuktikan dengan data-data.../*

From the sentence above, the alleged blasphemy against the holy book Bible is in the use of the words "palsu" and "fiksi" in Data 3. The word "Palsu" in KBBI means invalid, imitation, fake. In English, "palsu" is equated with the word Fake, which means fake or imitation. The word "fiksi" also contains elements of blasphemy because it refers to the Bible as something made based on imagination and wishful thinking or is interpreted as something that did not really happen.

The words or diction of the words if we observe in the form of a clause, it is quite clear that the statement alludes to Christianity as in the clause "Bible kristen itu palsu". This clause functions as a subject clause and a predicate clause. In the sentence form we can see in the statement "saya bukan mengatakan Bible kristen fiksi, Bible kristen itu palsu". is a negative sentence because it has the word element not in it. Negative sentences indicate negation, rejection, disagreement, and falsehood. The form of negative sentences usually contains words such as no, never, there is none, and not too. Negative statements state that something is not true.

If simplified, the sentence "Saya bukan mengatakan Bible Kristen fiksi, Bible Kristen itu Palsu" would read: "Saya bukan hanya mengatakan bahwa Bible Kristen itu fiksi, tetapi Bible Kristen itu palsu". So there is an implied expression in the sentence to strengthen the meaning of what is said.

### 3. Blasphemy Against the Holy Book of the Vedas

Blasphemy against the Holy Book is a form of violation of the law and can be subject to severe punishment. Desak Made Darmawati in her speech on Youtube media became a problem as she expressed it as follows:

#### Data 4

*...Pak terus slidenya pak, kenapa kita tidak boleh membaca kitab suci Weda, di situ ada Yajurweda Atharwaweda ada 4 ya Bapak Ibu ada Trimurti Brahma Wisnu Siwa, pencipta, pelebur, pemelihara. jadi saya lebih bingung juga kok ada banyak Tuhan gitu loh Bapak Ibu hehehehe.../*

In Desak's speech, the diction form "kok" (in Data 4) is found which is used to insult religion related to the Hindu holy book. The choice of words or diction is much broader than what is reflected by the combination of words. This term is not only used to state which words are used to express an idea or concept, but also includes issues of phraseology, style, and expression.

In terms of diction, the element of blasphemy in the form of word choice is related to divinity as in the statement "Kok ada banyak Tuhan gitu loh bapak ibu". The use of the word "kok" shows that there is an element of intention to emphasize or strengthen the meaning (KBBI). This sentence is also a speech act with a declarative structure (Yule, 2015: 192), as in the example sentence "it wasn't me who told me to" or "why didn't he come?"

Similar to "deh" and "dong", most of the words "kok" are found in direct conversation. The function of "kok" is to express surprise. Context: *kelihatannya, kayaknya.kok*. "Kok" also functions to express surprise, strengthen the previous word, phrase, or sentence with the aim of justifying because there is a contradiction with the previous statement. Based on this, it is possible that Desak is justifying his understanding regarding God in Hinduism.

The clause that is the problem is the phrase "saya lebih bingung" which is a complete clause because it has the elements of a subject (saya) and more confused (predicate).

The sentence that is the problem related to blasphemy against divinity in Hinduism can be seen in the sentence "Kenapa kita tidak boleh membaca kitab suci Weda" is an interrogative sentence because it contains an element of a question word, namely in the use of the word "kenapa" or in other terms it is also called "mengapa". The question sentence is used by Desak to emphasize the meaning of the speech he conveys so that the audience gets the effect of his speech.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the available data, forms of blasphemy against the holy book of the Qur'an (Islam), the holy book of the Bible/al-Kitab (Christianity), and the holy book of the Vedas (Hinduism) were found. The linguistic data is in the form of words, clauses and sentences. The blasphemy against the holy book of the Qur'an was found in the diction of the words "perintah" and "sebanyak".

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The diction "perintah" in the form of a sentence is expressed with the phrase "di Qur'an banyak **perintah** membunuh". The diction "sebanyak" is expressed with the sentence "saya tahu Islam akan membawa manusia ke neraka sebanyak mungkin".

The blasphemy against the holy book of the Bible/al-Kitab in Christianity is expressed with the diction of the words "palsu" and "fiksi". Both dictions of words are expressed with the phrase *saya bukan mengatakan bible kriteren **fiksi**, bible kristen itu **palsu**.* Meanwhile, in the blasphemy against the holy book of the Vedas related to Hinduism, it is stated that the holy book of the Vedas is confusing because it is interpreted by the alleged perpetrator that there are many Gods in Hinduism.

Forensic linguistics as a linguistic theory that seeks to uncover linguistic facts related to the legal process by looking at linguistic elements that have the potential to cause legal proceedings against suspected perpetrators of crimes. The suspected linguistic elements can be evidence in court and can be used as suspects.

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