Sign on Cybercrime Text in Java

Mimas Ardhianti¹, Bambang Yulianto², Suhartono³

¹, ², ³ State University of Surabaya

¹ mimasardhianti@mhs.unesa.ac.id, ² bambangyulianto@unesa.ac.id, ³ suhartono@unesa.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to recite the text mark in cybercrime in Indonesia based on the study of semiotics. Cybercrimes in the research related to language which is used as evidence in the police. The focus of research is related to the sign language used to convey suspects in writings on social media. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. A qualitative approach was chosen because it has the same characteristics as the study. Alignment of research with qualitative research approach because it has the characteristics of qualitative research using the descriptive data. The descriptive approach aims to create a description of an object of study in systematic, factual, and accurate information about the data so that the data obtained naturally discussion. Sources of data in this study a hatred speech text on cyber cases in which there are words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs. Data collection techniques used in this research is the method of documentation which aims to retrieve data in the form of documents. Location data collection research on Central Java Regional Police and Jakarta Metro Regional Police. Semiotic analysis was done by the text on cyber in-depth about the sign contained in the text of the speech of hatred. The results of data analysis found that the suspect also used the signs of the certain language used in hatred speech text on cyber. Data collection techniques used in this research is the method of documentation which aims to retrieve data in the form of documents.

Keywords: sign, cybercrime text

Introduction

The era of globalization is characterized by the rapid growth of technology. Presence technology gives a new feel to human life that touches all aspects of life. The development of technology, providing convenience for community activity to satisfy needs and interact with other human beings wherever they are.

Technological developments provide positive and negative impacts. The positive impact that people can easily communicate with the remote. While the negative impact of the crime led to new, one of which acts of hate speech. A speech of hatred through social media is now public attention. A speech of hatred is an act of communication made by an individual or group in the form of provocation, incitement, or insults to individuals or groups in various aspects such as skin color, gender, disability, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, race, and others.

According to Wahid and Labib (2010, p. 60), one of the modus operandi of cybercrime is the crime of illegal content. The offense is by way of entering data or information into the Internet about something unethical or unlawful. For example, undermine the dignity and esteem of others using loading the news is not true, other things related to pornography, agitation, propaganda against the government, containing information including state secrets, and so forth, which is done through the deployment of the media social, such as SMS (Short Message Service), MMS (Multimedia Message Service), WA (Whatsapp), Facebook, Email and Twitter.

Text of illegal content is a subjective thing perceived by the reader as the text is considered as expressions of hatred, defamation, pornography, SARA may not be considered insulting, defaming, racial or pornographic by others. According to Projodikoro (2015, p.24), a different sense of honor of every person between one another. As a result, law enforcement agencies are not easy to determine when there is an insult, defamation, and so on.
1. signifier (Marker)
2. signified (Alert)
3. sign
I. signifier
II. signified
III. SIGN

Chart 1: A map of Roland Barthes

Based on the chart, meaning occurs in two stages. Sign (signifier and signified) in the first phase and fused to form a marker in the second stage, then on the next stage of the signifier and signified that which has been fused can form a new marker that is an extension of meaning.

Methods

This research approach uses a qualitative descriptive approach. In qualitative research, the data that appears in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs in the text of the speech of hatred. A qualitative approach was chosen because it has the same characteristics as the study. Alignment of research with qualitative research because it has the characteristics of qualitative research using the descriptive data. The descriptive approach aims to create a description of an object of study in systematic, factual, and accurate information about the data so that the data obtained naturally discussion. Sources of data in this study a hatred speech text on cyber cases in which there are words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs. Data collection techniques used in this research is the method of documentation which aims to retrieve data in the form of documents. Location data collection research on Central Java Regional Police and Jakarta Metro Regional Police.

Findings

Text cybercrime in Central Java Regional Police and Jakarta Metro Regional Police found the suspect used some signs to convey the feelings written on social media. The following data found.

[01] Never defy the commands of Allah and His Messenger, see QS. 59 verses 2-4. QS. 58 paragraph 5 and 20, QS. 48 paragraph 13, and QS. 33, paragraph 57. The letters were dropped in Medina. Can it be interpreted that Allah and His Messenger (Muhammad) was the dictator that should not be resisted by any orders? Because whoever dared to argue and fight, do not hesitate to be killed or beheaded neck, see QS. 8 verses 12-14, QS. 4, paragraph 89, and QS. 33 verses 60-61. Well, these letters are also a decrease in Medina.

(T1/TND/BPJ'Tg/2018)

Data [01] speech some signs belong to the text of cybercrime. The sign is shown through the dictator, who interpreted the phrase Allah and His Messenger (Muhammad) as a dictator who must not be resisted, opposed, and denied orders. According to the Dictionary of Indonesian Language, used in front of the name of a person, animal, or object that is considered to be alive and glorified. While the dictator has the meaning of heads of government who had absolute power, usually obtained through violence or an undemocratic manner. In the speech above, the dictator phrases addressed to God and His Messenger (Muhammad) belonging to the speech which is not good because it has a meaning that is inversely proportional to what it should be, where God and His Messenger (Muhammad) should be glorified. In this case the meaning of denotation the dictator has the same meaning with connotations, it relates to the context of the
letter in the Qur'an as if Allah and His Messenger (Muhammad) as a dictator and if some are against, against, and denied his order they did not hesitate to be killed or beheaded neck. As it should be known, meaning denotations or connotations in a text necessarily relates to the context.

[02] Nowadays, if someone runs out of the cave and said that he just got a revelation from the Lord, would be called a person is experiencing serious MENTAL DISORDERS. But if the old days when thousands of years ago, then it is called as NABI ... oh the world.

(T2/TND/BPJ/Tg/2018)

The sign contained in the speech indicated by the phrase mental disorders and the word on data [02]. The phrase has a meaning denotation of mental disorders as a mental imbalance that causes or behavioral abnormalities, as well as a psychological illness that could hinder adjustment. While the word has a meaning denotation prophet as God's choice to accept His revelation (and the last messenger). In this case, the meaning of the phrase denotation of mental disorders and the word prophet has connotations which are also the same as the real sense. However, it is still based on the context of a text, which in the words "Nowadays, if someone runs out of the cave and said that he just got a revelation from God, it would be called a person is experiencing a serious MENTAL DISORDERS. But if the old days when thousands of years ago, then it is called as NABI ... oh the world. This shows the difference in meaning between the so-called mental disorders by the prophet if someone runs out of the cave and said that he just got a revelation from God. It shows the difference between today's meaning to the old days.

[3] It's dead, lust sexy still carry. A lot of fans that kind of religion.

(T3/TND/BPJ/Tg/2018)

In the speech data [03] signs that belong to the text of cybercrime. It can be shown in the phrase "It's dead, lust sexy still carry. A lot of fans that kind of religion. The phrase has a meaning denotation sex appetite desires (tendency, impulse) strong heart; a strong impulse to do less well; taste, passion, or desire related to sex; matters relating to the genitals as sexual intercourse and lust. It is then linked in the context of religion, where religion has meaning denotation as the teaching, which governs the system of faith (trust) and worships to God Almighty and grammar rules that relate to human relationships, as well as man and his environment. Therefore, speech above implies that one religion which should have a positive function for any of his people is inversely proportional to the teachings should be. In the context of the speech eventually led to the connotations of religion itself, in which religion mentioned in the speech above is considered as something that is not good because it teaches followers to things that are not good anyway, such as sexual desire.

[4] ANNOUNCEMENT, IN HEAVEN NO SEX PARTY, ALL THE ARTICLE OR Hadith RELATING TO SEX IN HEAVEN IS A LIE. If khotbah Ustadz Sham a few days ago about SEX PARTY IN HEAVEN said to be FALSE, then roughly MUI guns bold announcements to the public like that?

(T4/TND/BPJ/Tg/2018)
Data [04] signs that belong to the text of cybercrime. It can be shown through the phrase "IN HEAVEN NO PARTY SEX, ANY ARTICLE OR Hadith RELATING TO SEX IN HEAVEN IS A LIE." The word paradise itself has meaning denotation as the afterlife happy human spirit who wants to stay in it (in eternity). While the word sex has meaning denotation as gender; matters relating to the genitals, such as intercourse, and lust. Then, the tradition has meaning as a denotation of the word, deed, proof (statutes) of the Prophet Muhammad, narrated or recounted by friends to explain and establish Islamic law; The second source of Islamic teachings after the Qur'an. Based on the context of the speech above,

[5] RELIGION SEX, is called the sex religion? Religion is a religion that worships sex sexual pleasure in excess, sufferers called a sex maniac. Religion is more MASCULINE sex for sex's pleasures fulfillment is intended for men, if in this world 'kontole' sex is not satisfied then it will continue in the afterlife with dozens of angels. Religious spirituality sex is very low because of the values more to satisfy the libido (which is of course on top called God).

(T5/TND/BPJtg/2018)

Data [05] the speech over sign cybercrime can be shown in terms of religion sex, which in meaning denotation of religion understood as a doctrine, a system which regulates the faith (trust) and the worship of Almighty God, as well as governance rules relating to the association of man and man, as well as human and its environment. While sex as previously explained, referring to gender; matters relating to the genitals, such as intercourse and lust. Based on the context of the speech, religion sex then has the connotation meaning, according to what is uttered in the text itself. In the above speech, religion, sex has a meaning as a religion that worships excessive sexual enjoyment, sufferers called sex maniac, religion is more masculine sex as a fulfillment of sex is more intended for men. Besides, there are some words like "kontole" and libido that are included in words uttered pornography should not be granted in the cyber world.

[6] Is there any way of 'raping' the Lord that he wants to talk to?

(T6/TND/BPJtg/2018)

Data [6] The word rape in a speech over a sign in a text cybercrime. Rape has a denotation meaning subdued by force; force by force; overpower; rape, or abuse (attack and so on) with violence. Whereas in the context of the speech there is a relationship with God, which God has meaning denotation as something believed, adored and worshiped by humans as the Most Powerful, the Mighty, and so on. Thus, it appears that rape connotation meaning the Lord that he wanted to talk means doing things that are coercive and desires. Denotation earlier mark has a rigid meaning then changes to a connotation, which gave rise to the diversity of meanings according to the context in a text.

[7] He said once again, he said ALMIGHTY GOD DOES NOT SHUT ... He wants to anyway, but only with his messenger prophet. Then after the death of his messenger. Lord was dead.

(T7/TND/BPJtg/2018)
While the next data (07) contained the phrase "And after the death of his messengers, the Lord was dead." That became a mark in a text cybercrime. As mentioned on previous data, meaning God as something believed, adored and worshiped by humans as the Most Powerful, the Mighty, and so on. In other words, God will not die because God is all-powerful. But it will change with the content contained in the speech above, where there is a figure of speech or style of the language used to convey a message imaginative and figurative. As God in the speech above analogy as something that could speak, look at the sentence "She wants by the way, but only by His messenger prophet." A speech is included in the personification figure of speech, namely style that seemed to replace function inanimate objects that can act like a human. Just like the context of the speech above, God is seen as something that could speak, and if his envoy to die, God also dies. It thus shows that the sign above denotation in speech turned into a sign of connotation by the existing context.

[8] It's easy to PROVE GOD ALMIGHTY SILENCE. Try him talk SURE SILENCE. If He answered immediately check to a psychiatrist.

(T8/TND/BPJTG/2018)

Furthermore data [8], it is still associated with the previous data that the marks in the text of cybercrime over which the sentence "ALMIGHTY GOD STILL PROVING. Try him talk SURE DIEM. IF He responded immediately check into a psychiatrist. God has meaning denotation as something believed, adored and worshiped by humans as Omnipotent, the Almighty, and so on, then linked to the context of the speech above that psychiatrists are also significantly denotation as a doctor who is an expert in mental illness. Therefore, what is proposed in the paradoxical utterances, which then occupied the meaning psychiatrist connotations that usually come to a human psychiatrist or those who disturbed his soul balance that needs to be consulted to someone else, such as a doctor.

[9] NEVER EXPECT FAVOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM KUFR.

(T9/TND/BPMJk/2018)

In the above data [9] sentence utterance "KUFR THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM" is a sign of a text cybercrime. Democracy has a meaning as a form or system of government that all citizens participate in rule through his representative; Government of the people, or ideas and way of life that promotes equal rights and obligations, as well as equal treatment for all citizens. While Kufr means do not believe in Allah and His Messenger (infidels); dissenter; not clever grateful.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, denotations, connotations, and myths are found. Indirectly, the suspect writer of hate speech on social media uses language signs such as God and the Prophet is a dictator, kufr democracy, raping God, sex religion. The sign used by the author certainly has a purpose and purpose that is intended to insult, blaspheme. This, of course, violates ITE Law article 310 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code on 'insults' carried out intentionally, damages a person's dignity or reputation, and is publicly known. Thus, it is expected that the public should be wise if they want to use social media rather than violating laws that can harm themselves and others.
References

Barthes, Roland, 1993, Mythologies, Editions de Seuil, Paris.
Police investigation report, 2018, Central Java Central Java Police.
Police investigation report, 2018, Police Jakarta.
Danesi, Marcel, 2010, Messages, Signs, and Meanings: A Basic Textbook in Semiotics and Communication Theory, Canadian Scholars' PressInc, Canada.
Eagleton, Terry, 2006, Theory of Literature A Comprehensive Introduction, Jalasutra, Yogyakarta.
Fananie, Zainuddin, 2000, Literature study, Muhammadiyah University Press, Surakarta.
Fiske, John, 2004, Introductions to Communication Studies, Routledg, London.
Hoed, Benny, 2011, Semiotics and Social Life Cultural Dynamics, Bamboo Community, Depok.
Littlejohn, Stephen W, 2009, Theories of Human Communication, WadsworthPublishing Company, California.
Noth, Winfried, 1995, Handbook of Semiotics, University Press, USA.
Peirce, Charle Sander, 1966, Philosophical Writings of Peirce. (Justus Buchler, Ed.), Dover Publications, New York.
Prodjodikoro, Wirjono, 2015. Follow-Specific criminal offense in Indonesia. Ed.3, Cet.4, Rafika Aditama, Jakarta.
Nurgiyantoro, Burhan, 2007, Assessment Theory of Prose and Fiction, Gajah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.
Santosa, Praise, 1993, Semiotics and Literature Definition Assessment, Space, Bandung.
Saussure, Ferdinand de, 2008, Cours de Linguistique Générale, Payot, Paris.
Sobur, Alex, 2013, Semiotics of Communication, PT Young Rosdakarya, Bandung.
Sudaryanto, 1993, Methods and Analysis Techniques Language Arts. Introduction to Research Forum for Culture linguistically, Duta Discourse University Press, Yogyakarta.
Sudjiman, Panuti and Aart van Zoest, 1992, All About Semiotics, Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta.
Vera, Nawiroh, 2014, Semiotics in Communication Research, Ghalia Indonesia, Bogor.
Wahid and Labib, 2010, Mayaantra Crime (Cyber Crime), PT Refika Main, Bandung.
Zoest, Aart van, 1990, Fiction and Non-Fiction in Semiotics Studies, Intermasa, Jakarta.