



Investigated Language Profiling As An Identification Tool For Petitioned Offense Of Fraud And Defamation

Tsurayya Yusra Zahirah Zahra ¹

Faculty of Cultural Science

Gadjah Mada University

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

E-mail:

tsurayyayusrazahirahzahra2098@mail.ugm.ac.id

Sailal Arimi ²

Faculty of Cultural Science

Gadjah Mada University

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: sailal_arimi@ugm.ac.id

Received: month, year

Accepted: month, year

Available online: month, year

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the function of language in the legal realm, using the Linguistic Speaker Profiling to identify language violations committed by MZ suspects with petitioned offenses of fraud and defamation. Based on the background and motive of the suspect recorded in the case evidence (CE). This study uses a qualitative method with a Forensic Linguistic approach. The theory of the basic principles of Forensic Linguistics described by Gibbons and Warami was used as the basis of the research analysis. The results obtained are that the Linguistic Speaker Profiling Medina Zein (MZ) was studied with meaning aspects. The results of the meaning aspect on the Suspect's Linguistic Profile show that there are five identifications of potential language crimes, ranging from lies, insults, and fraud to defamation. Meanwhile, the phonetic aspect will not be discussed further in this study, this is because the focus of the researchers is to show the form, function, and benefits of using speaker profiling by only analyzing the meaning aspect. This research is expected to add value to the legality of speaker profiling as a legal method of forensic linguistic analysis in the process of investigating legal cases, especially in Indonesia.

Keywords: Forensic Linguistics, Speaker Profiling, Language Crime, Medina Zein

JEL Classifications: M11, M12

see the [JEL Codes Guide](#)



License

This work is licensed under a Creative

Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

INTRODUCTION

The role of speech is not only as a tool to explain an event but also as an investigative tool in the legal realm, as evidence of an investigation or the investigation process itself. Every speech has linguistic strength in an interaction process, regardless of individual social influences; speech power is analyzed through tone, accent, and word choice (Mesthrie, 2011). Speech in the legal process is explained by Barraud in the theory of “*énoncé performative*” (performative speech). *La célé performative est des énoncés qui présentent la singularité d'accomplir ce qu'ils disent du seul fait qu'ils sont dits* (performative speech is speech that has a singularity to the speech said by the speech participants, to achieve the purpose of the speech) (Barraud, 2016). The speech contained in an interaction process, especially concerning the use of dialects, is adapted to the social conditions of the community in the speech environment (Hamid & Mboka, 2021). The things that are said by experts affect the strength of language as an utterance, while still considering external factors, namely the environment and the concept of speech function.

Language in legal contexts functions not only as communication but as evidence capable of producing legal consequences. Within Forensic Linguistics, linguistic analysis is used to examine how speech acts, textual construction, and interactional strategies contribute to criminal investigation and adjudication (Coulthard & Johnson, 2010; Gibbons & Turell, 2008). One important methodological tool in this field is linguistic speaker profiling, which has traditionally focused on phonetic, dialectal, and suprasegmental features for purposes of speaker identification (Ahuja & Vyas, 2018; Hollien & Schwartz, 2000).

Despite its development, a significant research gap remains. Previous studies on speaker profiling predominantly emphasize accent detection and regional identification, while the systematic analysis of meaning aspects, including semantics, pragmatics, register, and illocutionary force, remains underexplored. Within the Indonesian legal context, speaker profiling has rarely been operationalized as a framework for identifying linguistic violations in fraud and defamation cases. Existing forensic linguistic studies in Indonesia tend to analyse isolated defamatory utterances (Sholihatin, 2019) or pragmatic features of cyber discourse (Nieto, 2020), rather than constructing an integrated linguistic profile that links social identity markers with legally relevant meaning strategies.

This article addresses the unresolved issue of how speaker profiling can extend beyond phonetic identification toward meaning-based forensic evaluation. Drawing from speech act theory (Woolridge et al., 2024) and forensic linguistic principles (Gibbons & Turell, 2008). This study argues that connotative diction, indirect speech strategies, code-mixing patterns, and register selection may function as indicators of potential linguistic crimes when analysed within their legal context.

The present study applies this framework to a fraud and defamation case involving Medina Zein. The theoretical significance of this case lies in three contributions. First, it expands speaker profiling methodology by foregrounding semantic and pragmatic dimensions rather than phonetic evidence. Second, it contributes to the development of forensic linguistic practice in Indonesia, where meaning-based profiling remains limited.

Third, it demonstrates how sociolinguistic identity intersects with illocutionary force to generate potential legal implications.

Accordingly, this study addresses the following research questions:

1. How can a meaning-based linguistic speaker profile be constructed from the suspect's digital speech evidence?
2. How does the suspect's linguistic profile contribute to forensic interpretation in Indonesian petitioned offense cases?

By answering these questions, this article positions speaker profiling not merely as an identification tool but as a structured analytical framework for evaluating meaning-based linguistic violations in legal investigations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study uses linguistic speaker profiling to analyze the linguistic profile of those investigated in the defamation and fraud case of the suspect Medina Zein. The suspect, Medina Zein, was indicted on charges of defamation and fraud against several artists. Defamation and fraud have made language the main evidence of their criminal cases because placing language as the main evidence gives forensic linguists a strong role in investigating these cases. This can be seen in one of the police investigation tools called "Records of Police Investigation Investigations" / « Rapport d'Enquête Policière ».

Le Rapport d'Enquête / Investigation Record is an investigative tool used by investigators to strengthen evidence and facilitate investigations, all words, actions, and matters relating to the investigator will be recorded and easy for further investigation, recordings of The investigated investigation will also become long-term data from the case in question so that when it is needed, it will be evidence of the credibility of the investigator concerned (Deslauriers-Varin, 2020). On the Investigation Records, the relationship between the victim and the suspect can be seen, which clarifies the investigation. The position of this investigative tool can be a dissertation with evidence of the investigated case, in the form of audio, video, photos, or written evidence relating to the suspect/defendant.

All utterances of the suspect in the form of evidence in the attachment of an Investigation Record were studied using Speaker Profiling. This was done because the researcher saw the number of speeches of the suspect in the case, which contained elements of pollution, Sara, and led to acts of fraud. The use of linguistic speaker profiling in a case of Forensic Linguistics was previously discussed by Natalie Schilling and Alexandria Marsters in their article entitled "Unmasking Identity: Speaker Profiling for Forensic Linguistic Purposes". Their article focuses on using speaker profiling as a tool to solve legal cases. One of them is the case of the disappearance of "Mary Doe" in 1981 in Central California, which the family only reported in 2003.

The interesting point of this case is the legal status of what was originally reported as a missing person case, turned into a murder case, and, with the help of speakers, it was determined to be a fraud case. This is because investigators found a woman who had an

Arizona driver's license at a traffic light in Phoenix, Arizona, in 2003. Investigators conducted an examination by analyzing the dialect of the investigated using speaker profiling. The results found that Mary Doe has a southern accent, namely in the areas of New Orleans and Georgia. The study of the Mary Doe dialect, which at that time had a POI (Person of Interest) based on its regional background.

In this study, researchers used speaker profiling with the same starting point, namely the regional background of the suspect, to see the suitability of the dialect used, resulting in speech consistency. The researchers did different things in this study, not only using speaker profiling to see the suspect's dialect but also using it to view the job register and the suspect's close relationship with the victim. For example, in the dialect of the suspect Medina Zein, the selection of the first person pronoun from "*Aku* (I)" becomes "*Gue* (I)". This is one of the characteristics of the Betawi language, the majority of which is spoken in *Jabodetabek* (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi). So, from the use of the dialect, it can be found the social background and domicile of the suspect.

Besides being able to identify the suspect's dialect, speaker profiling is used to identify violations in speech events. One example was found in the object of research, namely, evidence of speech in the video belonging to the suspect Medina Zein. All data for the object of research was obtained from the suspect's virtual media platform (Instagram) during the period during which the case took place, which was based on the investigation recording of the complaint. Defamation and fraud. This excavated data has 4 videos and 2 shots of screen Instagram stories from the suspect identification of violations in the form of insults, false testimony with elements of intentional lies, defamation, and fraud. The suspect's speech in the first video shows the use of the word "rampag" to describe someone:

“Jadi namanya utang piutang itu kan ada perjanjian yah, perjanjian pinjam-meminjam, ini tuh ga ada bukti, wara-wiri, wara-wiri, ngomonglah ini ini, ina itu, ina itu, di tv, bentar lagi mau jadi penyanyi katanya, suaranya aja rampag, bingung siapa yang mau bayar (so the name of the debt is an agreement, right, a loan agreement, there is no evidence, wara-wiri, wara-wiri, say this and that, on TV, soon she wants to be a singer, she said, her voice is just “rampag”, confused about who wants to pay).”

The suspect's speech shows the use of vocabulary derived from Sundanese, namely the word "rampag", which is usually used to describe children who have bodies of the same size and height or parallel (Satjadibrata, 2022). The use of these words, in addition to showing the suspect's social identity, the selection of their use in the context of the speech listed contains negative meanings that lead to insults, so it is included in linguistic crimes.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative research with the Forensic Linguistics approach; the data are in the form of phrases and clauses. The study used 3 stages: (1) data collection, (2) data analysis, and (3) exposure to research results. At the stage of data collection, the researcher did it by using the listen and note method. The observation method is carried out by researchers to observe usage or behavior in the linguistic realm, accompanied by

recording data to make it easier for researchers to analyze the provisions of the research (Mahsun, 2017).

The researcher uses the language approach method in the legal realm, namely Forensic Linguistics, to analyze the data found in the first stage. This approach is used for linguistic events that have legal implications. At the data analysis stage, the first thing the researcher did was to make a linguistic speaker profiling. After completing this, the researcher was able to identify the linguistic violations committed by the investigator. Finally, the researcher describes this research in the form of a linguistic forensic article.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Identification Linguistics Speaker Profiling of the Suspect Medina Zein

Medina Zein is a celebrity (Instagram artist) and entrepreneur in various fields, ranging from cosmetics, buying and selling branded bags, to culinary arts. Medina Zein (MZ) was reported with complaints of fraud and defamation by a handful of his fellow artists. MZ's involvement made him a suspect for a reported offense, so he has the obligation to report and undergo a further investigation process by the police until he is named a suspect, with the main evidence in the form of four Instagram video stories, one screenshot Instagram message, and one screenshot chat from WhatsApp Messenger. The linguistic profile of the investigators is made to reveal linguistic crimes as well as the language profile and background of the suspect through the view of a forensic linguist.

In the recording of the investigation, the researcher pays attention to several aspects of linguistic studies, which are important elements in making the profile of the investigated language, namely the meaning aspect. The phonetic aspect is an aspect that pays attention to the speaker's dialect and idiolect, this aspect pays attention to articulatory phonetics and acoustics, while the meaning aspect is an aspect that is studied through semantics and pragmatics based on excavated data in the form of investigated utterances (Schilling and Marsters, 2015), but this article will only focus to the meaning aspect for using speaker profiling. The researcher wrote down some of the data that was the result of this research in the form of a Linguistic Profiling belonging to the suspect Medina Zein.

Table 1. Linguistic Profiling of the Suspect Medina Zein

No	Meaning Aspect
1.	Job Register: Entrepreneur Data: Has various businesses in the cosmetic field to culinary delights, with the second video evidence, and buying and selling transactions with the third video evidence.
2.	The social background of the Betawi community group was identified. Data: The use of "Gue" as a first-person pronoun is repeated five times in the third video evidence, and twice in a screenshot of a WhatsApp chat with a fellow artist with the initials NM.
3.	Identified the social background of the Sundanese community, with the middle to upper social class. Data: The use of mixed Sundanese code in the first video evidence, mixed English code in the third and fourth video evidence, and buying and selling transactions with a nominal value of 50 million with the third video evidence.
4.	Suspect's diction style: Connotative

	<p>Data: - <i>Rampag</i> (a group of children of equal size and height)</p> <p>The connotative meaning of the suspect describes the voice of the speech subject only to the extent of the average ability of people in general, in other words, "average".</p> <p>The context of the connotation meaning → "... <i>bentar lagi mau jadi penyanyi katanya, suaranya aja rampag, bingung siapa yang mau bayar</i>" ("... soon want to be a singer, he said, his voice is ragged, confused about who wants to pay")</p> <p>- "Ga level" (not at the same level/class /position).</p> <p>The meaning of the connotation of the suspect positions the subject of the speech as having a social class under it.</p> <p>The context of the connotation meaning → "... <i>kalaupun misalkan aku penipu atau apapun yang dia sebutkan, klinik aku banyak, rumah aku jelas, silahkan aja dateng yah, karyawan aku juga banyak, hubungi aja nomer direktur aku, manajer aku, semua ada di bio, sshhh cape ah, ga level.</i>" ("... even if I'm a fraud or whatever he mentions, I have many clinics, my house is clear, please just come, I have a lot of employees, just call my director's number, my manager, everything is in my bio, shhh I'm tired ah, not level").</p>
5.	<p>The strategy of the suspect's speech act: Indirect</p> <p>Data: The suspect avoids mentioning the name of the subject of the speech with negative assumptions and a series of stories that can lead public opinion to cause chaos in cyberspace, which ends in legal action.</p>

DISCUSSION

Identification of Linguistic Violations in the Speech of the Suspect Medina Zein

The speaker profiling was used to identify the suspect. In this study, the speaker profiling used focuses on linguistic speaker profiling, namely the formation of a suspect's profile based on linguistic elements. Linguistic speaker profiling is used to identify violations or suspect cases based on oral and written language aspects. There are two aspects in it, namely phonetics and speech meaning (Schilling and Marsters, 2015). The meaning of the speech in question is continuous with illocutionary actions in pragmatic studies (Sugiarto & Qurratulaini, 2020), such as agreement speech, apologies, threats, predictions, orders, requests, and others that aim to produce actions from the interlocutor and people related to the speech (Nadar, 2009).

Based on the table of results, speaker profiling of the meaning aspect, from the suspect's speech, five indications of potential language crimes were found that lead to lies, fraud, and defamation. The utterances of the actors fall into the illocutionary act group, this is because the speech contains orders, requests, agreements, and apologies that are addressed to one individual or the public to achieve a certain goal. Analysis of evidence by taking into account the illocutionary aspect is included in the eight basic principles of forensic linguistics; (1) forensic linguistics bridges two fields of science, namely law and linguistics, as evidenced by the strong position of linguistics as evidence for legal investigations, (2) linguistic features are used to identify linguistic crimes, (3) linguistic features must be in harmony with legal features, (4) linguistics helps parse linguistic crimes, (5) text and context must support all forensic linguistic investigations, (6) forensic linguistic investigations pay attention to the sequence of crime events, (7) forensic linguistics in two-way collaboration with the investigative team, and (8)

identification Forensic linguistics pays attention to aspects of locutions, illocutions, or perlocutions (Gibbons, 2003; Warami, 2014).

1. Potential Humiliation Leads to One Individual

Suspect MZ was reported with a petitioned offense of fraud and defamation, with evidence in the form of videos, screenshots, messages on WhatsApp, and stories. Instagram's first video evidence shows him having a conversation with a man on an Instagram story, with the context of the conversation talking about someone without mentioning the name of the subject of the speech.

MZ: “*Jadi namanya utang piutang itu kan ada perjanjian yah, perjanjian pinjam-meminjam, ini tuh ga ada bukti, wara-wiri, wara-wiri, ngomonglah ini ini, ina itu, ina itu, di tv, bentar lagi mau jadi penyanyi katanya, suaranya aja rampag, bingung siapa yang mau bayar.*” (So the name is debt and receivable, there is an agreement, right, a loan agreement, there is no evidence, *wara-wiri, wara-wiri*, talk about this, that lady, that lady, on tv, soon want to be a singer he said, his voice was rampag, confused about who would pay).

The interlocutor: “*Kalo aku gimana?*” (What about me?)

MZ: “*Anda rampag ga suaranya?*” (You rampag no voice?)

The interlocutor: “*Eumm ga tau deh*” (Umm, I don't know)

MZ: “*Merdu kayaknya anda ya*” (You sound melodious, don't you think?)

The identification of the word deviant or negative in the first video shows the use of the word “*rampag*”, which is used to refer to a group of children who have an average size and height of the same flat. The meaning of negative connotations is shown by the context of the speech. Suspect MZ made “someone's voice” the subject of a conversation, which was explained with the predicate of the word “*rampag*”. Then, the second context is shown with a man asking about his voice, but suspect MZ does not use the word “*rampag*” to describe the quality of the man's voice, but uses the word “*tunable*”. The first 31-second video shows the repetition of the word “*rampag*” twice; this behavior offends and harms the complainant because it is related to his profession as a singer. Based on this, the suspect has the potential to be ensnared by Article 335 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code Law regarding “unpleasant acts” (KUHP, 2016). Other reported similar statements are in the fourth video evidence.

MZ: “*Temen-temen, aku kan tadi bilang, giveaway nya dua juta untuk empat orang pemenang, tapi di tag euu apa namanya, prestasi antara aku dan si cadel gitu loh, jadi gampangkan, nanti langsung aku transfer, cus...*” (Guys, I told you earlier, the giveaway is two million for four winners, but what's the name tagged euu, the achievements between me and *caedel*, make it easy, I'll transfer it right away, cus...)

The single statement suspects MZ in the fourth 15-second video contains insulting elements directed at an individual. Suspect MZ chose not to mention the name of the person being addressed, but instead replaced the call with one of the physical characteristics of the speech target by using the word “*caedel*”. The word “*caedel*” in the

KBBI is used to refer to someone less than perfect in saying words, so that the sound [r] is pronounced [l] (KBBI, 2016), for example, the pronunciation of the word "house" becomes "lumah". The use of the word "*cadel*" with a neutral denotative meaning turns negative based on the context of the suspect's speech, using it as an insult. The potential insult is addressed by the context of the speech that shows the suspect's public interest in seeking achievements between himself and the subject of the speech, "*si cadel*", by promising the transfer of e-money as a form of appreciation for the public who successfully fulfills his request.

2. Potential Humiliation Leads to Individual Social Class

The statement of the suspect, MZ not only offends and contains insults to one individual but also contains indirect insults to a social class. The statement in question was found in the 58-second video evidence, and a screenshot of the WhatsApp chat belonging to the perpetrator with his fellow artist, "NM". The speech on the evidence shows the potential to demean the target social class of the speech, the allegation of an individual's social class is done indirectly and without offending a particular institution, but is reported on a defamation petitioned offense because it involves a social community that is at a professional level, and the scope of friendship is the same as the speech target.

MZ: *sebenarnya males ngelayanin orang yang gak jelas gitu, dari awal juga dia minta aku dateng ke podcastnya berkali-kali itu pun tanpa dibayar, yaudah lah ya, anggep aja sedekah buat dia, euuu satu lagi, apa ya? ya mudah-mudahan yang dia hina-hinakan kepadaku menjadi pelebur dosaku, karena aku juga baru keluar dari rumah sakitkan, jadi yaudahlah ikhlasin aja, tenaga aku juga ga banyak buat ngeladenin orang kayak gitu, gitu, walaupun misalkan aku penipu atau apapun yang dia sebutkan, klinik aku banyak, rumah aku jelas, silahkan aja dateng yah, karyawan aku juga banyak, hubungi aja nomer direktur aku, manajer aku, semua ada di bio, sshhh cape ah, **ga level**. (Actually lazy to serve **people who are not clear like that**, from the beginning she also asked me to come to his podcast many times without being paid, that's okay, just consider it a charity for her, euuu another one, what's that? Well, hopefully, what she insulted me would be my sin, because I also just got out of the hospital, so let's just let it go, I also don't have much energy to serve people like that, even if for example I'm a fraud or whatever she mentions, I have a lot of clinics, my house is clear, please just come, I also have a lot of employees, just call my director number, my manager, everything is in my bio, shhh I'm tired, **not in my level**).*

The suspect's utterance contains two potentially insulting phrases. The first phrase identifies the target of speech as an "*tidak jelas* (unclear)" person, while a human was created by God as the most perfect being, so the phrase is contrary to the nature of a human being who is equipped with reason (KBBI, 2016). The element of ambiguity referred to by the suspect leads to an act of cooperation between the two parties in economic affairs, clarified by the next sentence that highlights the payment agreement of both parties. The next phrase is "*ga level*", the suspect often uses this phrase to show that he has standards and social class above the target speech. This habit has the potential to insult individuals and the public, position a person under a certain social class, indirectly insult all those associated with him, and violate human rights in accordance with the

Human Rights Law (2003), number 39 of 1999, and number 40 of 2008 concerning discrimination, race, and ethnicity. It also discusses inner freedom and non-durability.

3. Potential Fraud with Elements of Humiliation

In addition to being insulting, the suspect's speech was also identified as containing elements of fraud with the inducement of large amounts of money. Following up on the address, the researcher took advantage of the use of pragmatic analysis because the speech conveyed contained an element of purpose for the action that was expected to occur after the speech. The speech used this time is found in the fourth video evidence, which is 15 seconds long. The suspect's address this time also shows a mix of English and Indonesian codes, which are commonly used by people who live in Jakarta as their identity to join the "millennial" group.

MZ: *Temen-temen, aku kan tadi bilang, giveaway nya dua juta untuk empat orang pemenang, tapi di tag euu apa namanya, prestasi antara aku dan si cadel gitu loh, jadi gampangkan, nanti langsung aku transfer, cus...* (Friends, I told you earlier, the giveaway is two million for the four winners, but tagged, what's the name between me and the "ca-del", so make it easy, I'll transfer, cus...)

The above has the connotation of a potential insult with the aim of asking the public for help to find and compare his achievements and the subject of the speech (*si cadel*). The potential for fraud can be seen in the sentence "*aku kan tadi bilang* (I told you earlier...)." This sentence shows that this kind of speech has happened more than twice; this speech also occurs because of public pressure, which doubts the previous similar speech, so repeated speech occurs. This statement promises money to four winners but does not explain the process of determining the winner, announcing the winner, or transferring the prize money, so the giveaway is a fraudulent contest with the potential for fraud. The aspect of code mixing using two languages (Indonesian – English) in the above speech shows the social class and social group of the suspect, which shows the suspect's effort to become a millennial community group, with one of the characteristics of its members being the use of code mixing in every speech.

4. Potential for Defamation

The suspect's speech not only covers the potential for language crimes in the form of fraud but also in the form of defamation aimed at one particular individual. Evidence that shows defamation is found in the third 37-second video and the Instagram story of the suspect MZ. The two pieces of evidence lead to different speech subjects, so they are included in two cases with the same complaint offense group, namely "defamation". The defamation complaint offense is bound by Article 311 of the Criminal Code Law concerning slander and defamation. Defamation includes slander against an individual that is not based on strong facts on the ground, as in the following evidence:

MZ : *Gue cape banget mau nanggapi ini, tapi menurut gue hal yang harus diluruskan, kemaren itu dia mau taker tambah mobil sama temen gue, dia dp 50 juta dan duitnya udah masuk ketemen gue, tiba-tiba cancel katanya tidak sesuai yang dia mau, okey, dia minta cancel buru-buru banget, harus hari itu banget, harus detik itu banget, ya kan,*

sedangkan showroom pada tutup, gitu loh, pusing deh gaes, sekarang gue yang disalahin, jadi kalo emang belum ada budget nya buat beli mobil ditahan-tahan dulu, mobil mercy nya juga masih kreditan (I am really tired of this, but in my opinion, things need to be straightened out, yesterday she wanted to **swap cars with my friend**, she **DP 50 million** and the money has gone to my friend, suddenly canceled she said it wasn't what she wanted, okay, she asked to cancel very quickly, it had to be that day, it had to be that second, right, while showroom was closed, That's it, it's dizzy, guys, now I'm the one to blame, so if you don't have the budget to buy a car, hold on to it, the mercy is still a **credit**).

The suspect's statement above provides information that the context of his speech is a clarification in response to the 50-million-rupiah fraud case alleged by the complainant. The suspect clarified the sequence of events that occurred between himself and the complainant that between the two of them, there was an exchange of cars with a down payment of 50 million rupiahs. However, the suspect felt it was unfair because the complainant canceled the transaction and asked for the money back within one day. Indications of fraud can be seen from the inability of the suspect to return the money on the grounds showroom was closed. In addition, the suspect also made slanderous or unwarranted accusations by saying that the complainant owns a luxury car, a Mercedes. with installment status/credit/payment has not been paid off. This statement is allegedly a reply to the reporter's explanation regarding the debt of 50 million rupiahs that was not paid by the suspect, this is indicated by the sentence "I'm tired of answering this, but in my opinion there are things that need to be straightened out", meaning that there is an explanation regarding the same thing before the suspect speech.

CONCLUSIONS

This study identifies the linguistic violation of the suspect Medina Zein (MZ) in the aspect of meaning based on linguistic speaker profiling, based on evidence in the form of videos and Instagram stories belonging to the suspect. Previous research, as stated in the background, focused the results of the research on the suspect's accent through the same tool, namely speaker profiling, so that the researcher found out that there were indications of lies in the suspect's speech. However, this research uses speaker profiling as a tool to find linguistic violations committed by the suspect on the evidence of his speeches, both oral and written. The analysis of this research is on language in the realm of law, so it is included in Forensic Linguistics research. Forensic Linguistic Research is not a study that focuses on one branch of linguistics approach but focuses on the object of research. The object of this research is the speech of the suspect Medina Zein, through Forensic Linguistics, the researcher examines and identifies linguistic violations in the object of this research.

Research conducted using the Forensic Linguistics approach and research tools in the form of speaker profiling found four potential language crimes committed by MZ suspects: (1) Potential Humiliation Leads to One Individual, (2) Potential Humiliation Leads to Individual Social Class, (3) Potential Fraud with Elements of Humiliation, and (4) Potential for Defamation. This study focuses on the results of the study on the aspect of meaning, while still paying attention to the choice register and the use of the suspect's speech, which can explain the suspect's social background. The background includes an explanation of the class to the social group attached to the suspect, thus affecting the structure of the language used. The language crimes found were tied to the offense of complaints of fraud and defamation accompanied by utterances of lies and slander directed at the subject of the speech/target of speech, in the case of the suspect MZ the position was occupied by the complainant.

REFERENCES

- Ahuja, P., & Vyas, J. M. (2018). Forensic speaker profiling: the study of supra-segmental features of Gujarati dialects for text-independent speaker identification. *Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 50(2), 152-165.
- Barraud, B. (2016). *La linguistique juridique: La recherche juridique*, L'Harmattan. fhal-01367747
- Chaer, A. L. & Agustina. (2010). *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal: Edisi Revisi*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Deslauriers-Varin, N. (2020). Introduction : l'enquête policière et les techniques d'enquête : de la pratique à la recherche. *Criminologie*. 53(2), 5–16.
- Gibbons, J. (2003). *Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language in the justice system*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Hamid, A., & Mboka, I. (2021). Isolect Language Status of Wakatobi Language in the Sikka Islands (A Dialectological Study). *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(4), 8397-8407.
- Hollien, H., & Schwartz, R. (2000). Aural-perceptual speaker identification: problems with noncontemporary samples. *Forensic linguistics*, 7, 199-211.
- Indonesia, P. R. (2003). *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia*.
- Kbbi, K. B. B. I. (2016). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. Kementerian Pendidikan Dan Budaya.
- Mahsun. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa; Edisi ke-3*. Depok: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Mesthrie, R. (Ed.). (2011). *The Cambridge handbook of sociolinguistics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Nadar, F. X. (2009). *Pragmatik & penelitian pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Satjadibrata, R. (2022). *Kamus Sunda-Indonesia*. Kiblat Buku Utama.
- Schilling, N., & Marsters, A. (2015). Unmasking identity: Speaker profiling for forensic linguistic purposes. *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, 35, 195-214.
- Sholihatin, E. (2017). *Pencemaran Nama Baik: Kajian Linguistik Forensik*. Disertasi Pascaunesa.
- Sugiarto, S., & Qurratulaini, R. (2020). Potensi Kriminal Cyber Crime pada Meme: Sebuah Kajian Linguistik Forensik. *Deiksis: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 7(1), 46-57.
- Tim, S.G. (2016). *KUHAP dan KUHP*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Verhaar, J. W. M. (2016). *Asas – Asas Linguistik Umum; Cetakan ke-9*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Warami, H. (2014). *Legitimasi Kekuasaan dalam UU Otsus Papua: Kajian Wacana Kritis*. DisertasiDoktor. <https://sukarsa.unud.ac.id/repositori/disertasi?nim=1190171005>
- Watt, D., & Llamas, C. (2010). The identification of the individual through speech. *Language and identities*, 76-85.