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A Criminal Law Study of Immoral Content on Social Media from a Forensic Linguistics Perspective

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Abstract: This research is motivated by the increasing dissemination of immoral content on social media, which has not been fully addressed by existing criminal law provisions. It aims to examine the legal aspects of immoral content on social media from a forensic linguistic perspective. This study employs a normative juridical approach with a legal case method, supported by primary data in the form of randomly selected immoral content collected from social media through accidental sampling. Data were gathered using documentation, observation, note-taking, and literature study, while validity was ensured through triangulation. The data were analyzed qualitatively using interactive analysis and deductive legal interpretation by examining the linguistic characteristics of the content against applicable Indonesian criminal law provisions. The findings indicate that criminal law can be applied to immoral content on social media through forensic linguistic analysis of both explicit and implicit textual elements to determine whether the required elements of a criminal offense are fulfilled. Furthermore, forensic linguistics provides a systematic approach for identifying linguistic evidence that can support the legal assessment and evidentiary process in criminal cases involving the dissemination of immoral content on social media.

Keywords: criminal law, immoral content, forensic linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of digital technology has transformed social interaction by enabling communication, information exchange, and the dissemination of content through social media. These developments provide substantial benefits by facilitating access to information and communication, but they also create opportunities for the misuse of digital platforms, including the dissemination of immoral content and other forms of cybercrime (Waljinah et al., 2024). Social media enables content to reach a broad audience rapidly,

making the dissemination of sexually explicit or otherwise immoral material increasingly difficult to control. The misuse of digital platforms may also contribute to sexual violence and other forms of harm directed at individuals through digital communication (Syehilla & Markhamah, 2026).

The Indonesian legal system has responded to these developments through several criminal law instruments, including Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the National Criminal Code (KUHP Nasional), Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the second amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE), Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography (UU Pornografi), and Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS). These regulations establish legal frameworks for addressing immoral content and protecting individuals from crimes committed through digital media. Nevertheless, the existence of criminal provisions does not eliminate the interpretive and evidentiary challenges arising from digital content, particularly when the unlawful character of an upload depends not only on its visual content but also on the language used to describe, contextualize, promote, or direct access to the content. The development of digital technology has therefore influenced not only legal regulation but also the judicial and law-enforcement processes involved in addressing cybercrime (Jannati & Kesuma Dinata, 2025).

Language constitutes an important component of digital communication and may carry explicit as well as implicit meanings that are relevant to the assessment of potentially unlawful content. In social media, verbal expressions may contain sexual references, insults, objectification, harassment, or other forms of language that affect the dignity and reputation of individuals. The widespread accessibility of digital platforms further facilitates the distribution of sexual content through images, videos, text, or combinations of multimedia content (Dudy & Ashady, 2025). From a forensic linguistic perspective, such language can be examined as linguistic evidence because the interpretation of words, expressions, context, and implied meanings may assist in understanding the communicative function and characteristics of disputed digital content. This perspective is particularly relevant because violations of morality may involve different interpretations of ethical, moral, and social norms across individuals and communities (Ferdinandus & Rifai, 2024).

The legal framework governing immoral content provides several provisions that may be relevant to its distribution through electronic media. The ITE Law regulates electronic information and/or electronic documents containing content that violates morality, while the Pornography Law establishes prohibitions concerning the production, distribution, broadcasting, offering, and provision of pornographic content. The TPKS Law further regulates sexual violence, including certain forms of sexual violence committed through electronic means. These provisions demonstrate Indonesia's legal commitment to addressing immoral content and protecting victims. However, the existence of multiple legal provisions also requires careful interpretation of the factual and linguistic characteristics of the content concerned. Legal protection for victims of digital crimes continues to face challenges, including gaps in implementation and difficulties in ensuring optimal protection despite the availability of relevant regulations (Putri Ramadhani Rangkuti et al., 2025).

The complexity of digital crime is further illustrated by the South Jakarta District Court Decision Number 367/Pid.B/2024/PN JKT.SEL. In this case, the defendant was involved in the recording and dissemination of content containing sexual intercourse, masturbation, and nudity or displays suggesting nudity. The recording was subsequently distributed through a

website and promoted through social media. The case demonstrates that criminal assessment of immoral content may involve not only the physical or visual characteristics of the material but also the manner in which the content is produced, distributed, promoted, and communicated through digital platforms. Accordingly, linguistic analysis may provide an additional perspective for examining the language associated with digital content and its relevance to the legal assessment of the conduct in question.

Previous studies have addressed different aspects of immoral content and forensic linguistics. Kurniawati et al. (2021) examined the evidentiary aspects of the distribution of immoral content and found that electronic evidence regulated under the ITE Law may complement the forms of evidence regulated under Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP). Their study primarily focused on the legal evidentiary framework and the certainty of electronic evidence obtained by law enforcement, without examining the linguistic characteristics of narrative texts accompanying immoral content. Nuha et al. (2022), meanwhile, examined victims' statements concerning immoral crimes through a semantic approach in forensic linguistics, focusing on lexical, grammatical, contextual, and non-referential meanings in relation to criminal provisions. Their study demonstrates the relevance of linguistic analysis to criminal cases but differs from the present study in its focus on semantic analysis of victims' statements rather than the explicit and implicit meanings contained in narratives accompanying immoral content uploaded on social media.

Other studies have applied forensic linguistics to different forms of digital crime. Sandi et al. (2024) examined cyberbullying speech on TikTok in the context of the 2024 General Election and demonstrated that forensic linguistic analysis can provide preliminary indications relevant to cyberbullying cases. Salmon et al. (2025) examined law enforcement against perpetrators of immoral-content distribution, focusing on investigative and judicial processes as well as obstacles encountered by law enforcement, including difficulties in recovering deleted video data and the need for expert witnesses. Sawidiah and Ulfa (2025) examined insult-type verbal bullying on online social media and demonstrated the use of forensic linguistics to identify insults, provocation, incitement, and other forms of language-based harm. Collectively, these studies establish the relevance of forensic linguistics to cybercrime and immoral-content cases, but they address different objects, linguistic approaches, or legal problems.

The existing literature therefore indicates a research gap concerning the integration of forensic linguistic analysis of explicit and implicit meanings in narrative texts accompanying immoral content with the examination of their relevance to criminal-law provisions in Indonesia. Previous research has predominantly focused either on the evidentiary aspects of electronic content, semantic analysis of victims' statements, cyberbullying, general law enforcement, or verbal insults on social media. Limited attention has been given to how linguistic characteristics within immoral-content uploads can be systematically identified and interpreted as linguistic evidence that supports the legal assessment of potentially relevant criminal elements. The novelty of this study lies in positioning forensic linguistics as an analytical tool for identifying and interpreting explicit and implicit linguistic elements in immoral-content uploads and examining their relevance to the applicable provisions of Indonesian criminal law. This approach does not place the determination of criminal liability within the field of linguistics; rather, it provides a linguistic basis that may assist investigators, prosecutors, and courts in interpreting language-based evidence within the applicable legal framework.

Based on the background above, the following problems are formulated. (1) How are criminal law provisions applied to perpetrators who upload immoral content on social media? (2) How is criminal law studied in immoral content uploaded on social media from a forensic linguistics perspective?

METHODS

Type of Research

The research employed a normative method, utilizing judges' decisions regarding cases involving the uploading of immoral content and the text used in the uploading of immoral content on social media. The normative juridical method in this legal research was conducted through a literature review of legal provisions, books, and scientific journal articles. The scope of this research encompasses the application of legal provisions and their implementation in legal cases occurring in society.

Research Approach

The approach applied in this study is normative juridical, which refers to the methods or means used to collect and analyze data used to answer the questions in this study. The normative juridical research method in this legal research is carried out by examining library materials in the form of judges' decisions and other legal texts. This study uses a case approach method that is reviewed normatively based on applicable legal provisions according to the type of problem being studied. This approach is used in legal studies on the application of criminal law provisions to immoral content on social media, which is examined from a textual perspective within a forensic linguistic perspective. The scope of this research includes the application of legal principles that encompass both written and unwritten positive law.

The juridical approach is a method applied in legal studies or research that focuses on the analysis of applicable laws and regulations, whether in the form of statutes, government regulations, presidential regulations, regional regulations, or other regulations issued by state institutions. This approach prioritizes understanding the norms written in the laws and regulations applicable in a country or region. The approach applied in this article refers to the methods or means used to collect and analyze data used to answer the research questions. This approach uses many variations and depends on the type of problem to be studied, the research objectives, and the various perspectives and theories underlying the research.

The case approach is a method of legal research or analysis that focuses on in-depth investigation of specific cases to understand the application of the law in practical contexts. This approach is often used in legal studies to study how the law is applied in real-world situations, and how decisions by courts or other legal authorities affect individuals or society.

A comparative approach is a research method used to examine the comparison of various elements or aspects of several legal systems, policies, or phenomena in different contexts. This approach is intended to identify similarities and differences between the things being compared, to understand problems or find more effective alternative solutions.

Data Source

The research data consisted of immoral content uploaded by perpetrators on social media. Data collection was conducted using documentation, note-taking, and paraphrasing methods of randomly selected texts from social media posts using accidental techniques. Data validation was conducted using triangulation to test data validity. Data collection techniques

for primary and secondary data sources included literature studies with documentation and note-taking techniques.

The legal sources used in this article are as follows: first, primary legal sources refer to legal sources that have primary status and authority in the legal system. The legal basis used in this research analysis is the Criminal Code, the ITE Law, the Pornography Law, and the TPKS Law. Second, secondary legal sources are legal sources that describe interpretations or further explanations related to primary legal sources. Although secondary legal materials do not have the binding legal force of primary legal materials, they are used to help interpret, understand, and apply legal norms contained in laws and regulations, such as Legal Doctrine, Jurisprudence, and other references. Third, tertiary legal materials are sources of legal theory that provide additional information, guidance, or tools to assist in searching for, understanding, and applying primary and secondary legal materials. The materials used in this research are scientific journal articles and legal dictionaries.

A legal source refers to something used as a basis or reference in the creation, formulation, or application of law. This legal material encompasses various sources that can be used by policymakers, legal practitioners, and academics in developing and understanding law. Legal sources are crucial for providing legal certainty, justice, and order in social life.

Data Analysis

The data was analyzed using qualitative analysis methods with logical thinking based on inductive analogy or deductive interpretation. The analysis was conducted interactively based on documentation of immoral content uploaded on social media. The text in the immoral content uploaded on social media was paraphrased and then examined from a forensic linguistic perspective based on the legal violations in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in Indonesia.

Legal material analysis is conducted to study and assess other legal sources relevant to a legal problem in order to understand its meaning, purpose, and application. This process is crucial in legal practice to provide a proper interpretation of legal norms and to find solutions that are in accordance with applicable legal norms. The legal material sources applied in this study are described as follows: first, primary legal material refers to legal sources that have primary position and authority in the legal system. The legal theoretical basis used in this research analysis is the National Criminal Code, the ITE Law, the Pornography Law, and the Decision of the South Jakarta District Court Number 367/Pid.B/2024/PN JKT.SEL.

Second, secondary legal materials are legal sources that provide interpretations or further explanations related to primary legal sources. Although secondary legal materials do not have the same binding legal force as primary legal materials, they are crucial in helping interpret, understand, and apply legal norms contained in statutory regulations. Examples include legal doctrine, jurisprudence, scientific journal articles, and other literature.

Third, tertiary legal materials serve as sources of legal theory, providing additional information, guidance, or tools to assist in searching for, understanding, and applying primary and secondary legal materials. The materials used in this research include scientific journals, legal dictionaries, legal indexes, encyclopedias, and so on.

The analysis in this study involves criticism, commentary, or support, and conclusions can be drawn through a literature review. Prescriptive methods were used to provide legal assessments, then the data was processed qualitatively and deductively to obtain additional findings. Data validation used triangulation techniques based on multiple data sources to compare one data source with another.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Categories of Criminal Elements in Immoral Content

The criminal-law assessment of immoral content uploaded through social media can be illustrated through the South Jakarta District Court Decision Number 367/Pid.B/2024/PN JKT.SEL. In this case, the Court imposed criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment and fines in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Pornography Law. Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Pornography Law prohibits the provision of pornographic services that explicitly present nudity, genitals, sexual activities, or the offering or advertising of sexual services. The violation of these provisions may be subject to imprisonment and/or fines as stipulated by the Pornography Law. The case demonstrates that the determination of criminal liability is ultimately based on the assessment of the court concerning the facts, evidence, and legal elements of the offense.

The Defendant's involvement in the production and dissemination of pornographic content, including his participation as an object or model and his receipt of payment through a bank transfer, constituted factual circumstances considered by the Court in assessing the relevant criminal provisions. The case was also examined under Article 29 in conjunction with Article 4 paragraph (1) of the Pornography Law, which regulates the production, reproduction, distribution, broadcasting, offering, selling, renting, or provision of pornography containing, among other things, sexual intercourse, sexual violence, masturbation or onanism, nudity or displays suggesting nudity, genitals, or child pornography. Accordingly, the legal classification of the Defendant's conduct was determined through the judicial assessment of the available evidence and the applicable statutory provisions.

From a forensic linguistic perspective, the linguistic materials associated with immoral content may provide an additional object of analysis. Forensic linguistics applies linguistic theories to language events occurring within legal processes, including legal documents, judicial interactions, and communications that may produce legal consequences (Rusdiansyah, 2021). It may also assist in examining language used in legal cases by identifying linguistic characteristics that are relevant to the interpretation of disputed statements or digital communications (Waljinah et al., 2024). In this study, forensic linguistic analysis is therefore positioned as an analytical tool for identifying and interpreting linguistic indications in social media content. The analysis does not independently determine whether a criminal offense has been committed. Rather, the linguistic findings may provide supporting information for law enforcement authorities and the courts when assessing the meaning, context, and communicative function of the language contained in the relevant digital evidence. This distinction is important because the determination of whether the legal elements of a criminal offense have been fulfilled remains within the authority of law enforcement institutions and, ultimately, the court.

The factual circumstances in Decision Number 367/Pid.B/2024/PN JKT.SEL involved the Defendant's participation in the recording of content containing sexual intercourse, masturbation, and nudity or displays suggesting nudity. The recording was subsequently distributed through a website and promoted through social media. The Defendant also received payment of IDR 7,000,000 per day for one film title and/or content and a bonus of IDR 2,000,000 for promoting the film and/or content through the Defendant's Instagram account. These circumstances were relevant to the Court's assessment of the Defendant's conduct and criminal responsibility.

The decision also concerned Article 8 in conjunction with Article 34 of the Pornography Law. The Court considered the Defendant's knowledge that the film and/or content in which he participated would be published through a YouTube channel in the form of adult content containing immorality and pornography. The website reportedly had approximately 10,000 subscribers and offered subscription packages for different periods, with payments made through bank transfers. These factual circumstances formed part of the evidence considered in determining the Defendant's criminal responsibility under the applicable legal provisions.

Based on the Court's legal assessment, Article 29 in conjunction with Article 4 paragraph (1) of the Pornography Law regulates criminal sanctions for conduct involving the production, making, reproduction, duplication, distribution, broadcasting, importation, exportation, offering, selling, renting, or provision of pornography that explicitly contains sexual intercourse, including deviant sexual intercourse, sexual violence, masturbation or onanism, nudity or displays suggesting nudity, genitals, or child pornography. The application of these provisions is a legal matter determined through the judicial process based on the facts and evidence presented before the Court. Forensic linguistic analysis in this context does not replace the Court's legal assessment but may assist in interpreting language contained in the relevant digital materials.

Several categories of criminal elements considered in the South Jakarta District Court Decision Number 367/Pid.B/2024/PN JKT.SEL can therefore be discussed alongside the linguistic indications identified in the digital content. The distinction between the two is essential: the linguistic analysis identifies the meaning, reference, communicative function, or contextual implication of particular expressions, whereas the legal assessment determines whether those linguistic indications, together with other evidence, are sufficient to establish the elements of a criminal offense.

1. The Element of 'Everyone'

The element of 'every person' refers to the legal subject who may be held criminally responsible under the applicable criminal-law provisions. In the South Jakarta District Court Decision Number 367/Pid.B/2024/PN JKT.SEL, the Defendant was identified as a 30-year-old Indonesian citizen who was physically and mentally healthy and participated consciously in the creation and promotion of pornographic content. These factual circumstances were considered by the Court in assessing the Defendant's capacity to bear criminal responsibility.

The assessment of age, mental condition, awareness, and participation belongs to the domain of criminal-law adjudication. In this respect, forensic linguistic analysis does not establish the Defendant's legal capacity or criminal responsibility. Instead, linguistic evidence may be examined when language contained in digital communications is relevant to understanding the Defendant's awareness, intention, role, or participation. Such linguistic indications may constitute supporting evidence, but their legal significance must be determined by law enforcement authorities and the court in conjunction with other evidence.

In the present case, the Court's consideration of the Defendant's age and mental condition was relevant to the assessment of his legal capacity (*toerekeningsvatbaarheid*). The Defendant's active participation in creating and distributing the content was also considered in evaluating awareness and intention (*dolus*). Therefore, the conclusion that the element of 'every person' was legally and convincingly established resulted from the

Court's assessment of the complete evidentiary record rather than from forensic linguistic analysis alone.

2. The Element of Producing, Making, Reproducing, Duplicating, Distributing, Broadcasting, Importing, Exporting, Offering, Selling, Renting, or Providing Pornography

One linguistic component appearing in the case is the use of the expressions “Open VCS” and “Crot” in social media content. These expressions can be examined through forensic linguistic analysis because their meanings and communicative functions may provide contextual information concerning the nature of the uploaded content. The Defendant's use of these expressions accompanied a capture of a website and/or YouTube content. From a linguistic perspective, the expression “Open VCS” may indicate an invitation or offer relating to video-based sexual services, while “Crot” is a colloquial expression associated with ejaculation during sexual intercourse (Ayu & Erianjoni, 2023; Zumiarti, 2021).

The linguistic indication identified from the expression “Open VCS” is therefore its sexually explicit and transactional meaning within the context in which it was uploaded. The term may be understood by social media users as referring to an invitation to engage in video sex calls, which may involve payment or other forms of compensation (Ayu & Erianjoni, 2023). From the perspective of forensic linguistics, the relevance of this expression lies in its semantic and pragmatic meaning and its relationship to the surrounding digital content. This analysis can assist investigators and courts in understanding what the expression communicates and how it functions within the uploaded material.

Similarly, the expression “Crot” may be linguistically interpreted as referring to the release of semen or the climax associated with sexual intercourse. Zumiarti (2021) explains the use of the term in relation to sexual satisfaction. In the context of the social media post, the expression may therefore carry an explicit sexual meaning and may communicate or imply sexual activity. The identification of such meaning constitutes a linguistic finding concerning the content and communicative function of the expression.

These linguistic findings should, however, be distinguished from the legal conclusion concerning whether the relevant statutory elements have been fulfilled. The expressions “Open VCS” and “Crot” may provide linguistic indications that are relevant to the assessment of whether the content communicates an offer, sexual activity, or other conduct contemplated by the applicable criminal provisions. Nevertheless, whether such indications satisfy the legal elements of ‘offering’, ‘providing’, ‘distributing’, or other prohibited conduct must be determined through legal analysis by the competent authorities and the court, based on the totality of the evidence.

The distinction is particularly important in applying Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law, which regulates the intentional and unlawful distribution, transmission, and/or making accessible of electronic information or electronic documents containing content that violates morality for public knowledge. The fact that the content was uploaded publicly may be relevant to the element concerning accessibility or dissemination, while the linguistic analysis may assist in explaining the meaning and communicative function of the expressions contained in the upload. The linguistic evidence therefore supports, rather than substitutes for, the legal assessment of the relevant elements.

3. The Element of ‘Those Who Do It, Those Who Order It to Do It, and Those Who Participate in Doing It’

The third category concerns the involvement of persons in the commission of the offense. The factual circumstances described in the Court's decision indicate that Defendant I recorded, edited, and uploaded the video to a social media account. Defendant I and Defendant II were involved together in the sexual activity that was recorded, and Defendant II continued participating in the activity while being aware that the act was being recorded.

These factual circumstances may be analyzed within the framework of participation in a criminal offense. Defendant I's conduct involved a series of actions associated with recording, editing, and distributing the content, while Defendant II participated in the creation of the material. The Court's determination concerning the respective roles of the defendants constitutes a legal assessment based on the evidence and applicable criminal-law provisions.

From a forensic linguistic perspective, language contained in captions, messages, or other digital communications may provide supporting information concerning the relationship between the participants, their intentions, or their respective roles. Linguistic analysis can identify whether particular expressions indicate coordination, invitation, agreement, acknowledgment, or other communicative functions relevant to the circumstances of a case. Such findings may assist in reconstructing the communicative context surrounding the production or dissemination of digital content.

The identification of a linguistic indication of coordination or shared awareness, however, does not by itself establish participation in a criminal offense. Whether Defendant I or Defendant II legally qualifies as a principal perpetrator (*dader*), participant (*medepleger*), or another form of participant is ultimately a matter for legal assessment by the competent authorities and the court. The Court's conclusion concerning participation must be based on the totality of the evidence, including factual, electronic, testimonial, and, where relevant, linguistic evidence.

Accordingly, forensic linguistics in cases involving immoral content should be understood as an evidentiary-supporting discipline rather than as an independent mechanism for determining criminal liability. Its contribution lies in systematically identifying linguistic features, interpreting explicit and implicit meanings, and explaining the communicative context of digital expressions. These findings can then be considered together with other evidence in the criminal justice process. In this way, forensic linguistic analysis strengthens the evidentiary interpretation of digital content while preserving the distinction between linguistic expertise and the legal authority to determine whether the elements of a criminal offense have been established.

Immoral Content on Social Media

Uploads on social media that can be categorized as immoral content from a forensic linguistics perspective are described in several captions as follows.

1. Data 1: “Perawan tua lebih mulia daripada cewe murahan yg belum pernah nikah tapi udah jebol Sehat2 cewe mahal” [Old maids are more noble than cheap girls who have never been married but are no longer virgins (jebol) expensive girls are healthy]

In data 1, the following narrative post on social media: “An old maid is more noble than a cheap woman who has never been married but has already broken up”. Healthy women are expensive is verbally an expressive and assertive speech act that carries a

social label and contains sexual harassment. Searly (1976) proposed the speech act theory (Searle, 1976b), namely, the narrative in this post is an expressive speech act because it expresses the personal opinion or assumption of the uploader, which tends to demean others or the victim. The sentence in the post is also an assertive speech act because it conveys a seemingly true assessment of the target of the social media post.

The criminal elements in this sexually nuanced upload on social media refer to the ITE Law, namely: first, the elements fulfilled in Article 27 paragraph (1) namely 'content that violates morality' which is identified from the use of word choices that explicitly indicate sexual activity carried out by the object in the content so that the object loses its virginity or has been broken. The phrase 'sudah jebol' or 'no longer a virgin' even though the status is not married can be assumed to violate moral norms in the view of society, especially related to 'cheap girls' because they have sexual relations without the bonds of marriage. The elements of distribution/transmission/making accessible are also fulfilled because the content is uploaded on social media so that it can be accessed by the public, namely social media users.

Second, the elements fulfilled in Article 27A of the ITE Law are the element of dissemination, namely uploading or sending content that demeans the victim's dignity. The use of the term 'expensive girl' sarcastically positions women as objects that serve to emphasize male dominance and superiority over women. Sarcasm is a language utterance that contains mockery or sharp and hurtful insinuations in the form of a reference that contains bitterness and bitter criticism, sometimes ironic, and results in hurt feelings because it is unpleasant for the target object as the victim (Ulfatun, 2021). In the context of this social media post, the term 'expensive girl' is also implicitly constructed as an object that is displayed, valued, and can be 'purchased' in the post on social media, as well as normalizing gender-based verbal violence in public discourse, namely content on social media.

The indication of the upload as immoral content can be identified in the use of the sentence "...cewe murahan yg belum pernah nikah tapi udah jebol..." [a cheap girl who has never been married but is no longer a virgin] as a text that fulfills the elements of 'distributing content that violates morality' in the ITE Law and 'disseminating obscene content' in the Pornography Law. In the principle of communication cooperation put forward by Grice (1975), the sentence in this upload on social media violates the maxim of quality because it states something that is not necessarily true, something that is believed to be false and/or lacks sufficient evidence (Grice, 1975). In the theory put forward by Brown and Levinson (1987), a face-threatening act is put forward, namely the use of speech that can threaten face because it has the potential to damage the victim's self-esteem (Blutner, 1989). The text in the uploaded content fulfills the elements of dissemination, namely uploading or sending content that demeans the victim's dignity as stated in Article 27A of the ITE Law which reads: 'Any person who intentionally attacks the honor or good name of a person by accusing them of something with the intention of making it publicly known in Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents'.

Third, the elements fulfilled in Article 27B paragraph (2) are the threat of defamation of honor or good name by accusing someone of being a 'cheap girl'. According to the perspective of Brown & Levinson (1987) in face theory (Blutner, 1989). This speech attacks the positive face of the object as a victim by using the label of 'cheap girl' and insinuation about the condition of the body 'already broken' which implicitly accuses the

victim as an immoral woman because she has had sexual relations without marriage. The implication of this speech is that virginity and marital status are measures of self-esteem for women in discriminatory patriarchal norms. In Indonesia, in the construction of a patriarchal society, virginity or virginity for single women is a myth that is considered sacred and distorts the thinking of women, as if if a single woman who is no longer a virgin then her life will no longer be meaningful because it will be attached to the label of 'bad woman' (Mutia Tanseba Andani, 2023).

2. Data 2: "beruntung banget ihan punya pacar yg manis montok sekel jago goyang kaya nje gue juga mau njir" [Ihan is very lucky to have a girlfriend who is sweet, plump, sexy, good at dancing, and rich, so I also want to be with his girlfriend]

In data 2, the social media post in the form of the following narrative: "beruntung banget ihan punya pacar yg manis montok sekel jago goyang kaya nje gue juga mau njir" is verbally inappropriate in public interactions. The phenomenon of 'asbun' or just making noises is carried out by social media users by throwing out comments spontaneously, without filtering, and without considering the ethical or psychological impact on the object of the comment because it is in the form of sarcasm, subtle innuendo, and verbal aggression disguised as a joke that tends not to consider its social implications (Laila Adisti Aulia et al., 2025). The word choice in the sentence above tends to be impolite because it states that someone's girlfriend named Ihan is said to be 'sekel, montok, jago goyang'. The words 'sekel' and 'montok' can be categorized as objectification of the body or body shape that tends to lead to immoral bullying, because it is followed by the words 'jago goyang' which implicitly refers to body movements during sexual intercourse. This phrase is illocutionarily loaded with sexual harassment and expressively loaded with sexualization and objectification of women.

The criminal elements in this sexually charged upload on social media refer to several regulations, namely: first, the element fulfilled in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law, namely 'content that violates morality' which is identified from the use of the words 'montok, sekel, jago goyang' which refer to erotic and obscene body conditions that are considered contrary to norms of decency in society. The next element is 'distributing/transmitting/making accessible' which is also fulfilled because the content is uploaded on social media so that it can be accessed by the public, namely social media users. Next is the element of 'intentionally and without right' spreading narratives that insult the self-esteem and/or dignity of the victim in uploads on social media.

Second, Article 4 paragraph (1) of the Pornography Law, namely regarding the prohibition element of producing, making, reproducing, duplicating, distributing, broadcasting, importing, exporting, offering, selling, renting, or providing pornography. The fulfilled element is 'sexual/obscene exploitation' which is shown in the use of the words 'montok' and 'jago goyang' which are categorized as a form of pornography or pornoaction which shows the impression of eroticism which is implicitly stated in the text in the content. Based on the theory of Brown & Levinson (1987) regarding the face theory framework (Blutner, 1989), this narrative can be categorized as a statement that attacks a woman's positive image. The statement is implicitly identified in the content as reducing the object's self-worth to aspects of body and sexual ability, thereby undermining the victim's personality or dignity. The implications of this statement indicate that women's bodies and sexual behavior are considered objects worthy of open desire or admiration, without considering norms of social politeness. The use of word

choice in this social media post aligns with the theory proposed by (Grice, 1975), namely, it can be identified as a narrative that violates the maxims of relevance and politeness because it is delivered in an inappropriate context and ignores the ethics of communication on social media as a digital public space.

Third, Article 11 paragraph (1) of the TPKS Law relates to electronic-based sexual violence. The use of the narrative "...montok sekel jago goyang kaya nje gue juga mau njir" implicitly contains verbal sexual violence through electronic media. The perpetrator wants to exploit the victim's body, as expressed in the words 'gue juga mau njir' because the victim's body is illustrated as 'manis, montok, sekel, jago goyang'. The types of cyber-based sexual violence are diversifying, which has a detrimental impact on victims, along with the variety of social media platforms used by the perpetrators (Javiery & Lyanthi, 2024). The narrative in the upload on social media can be categorized as sexual content that violates norms of decency and morality because it uses a narrative that demeans the dignity of the victim in the digital space.

3. Data 3: "Kamu seksi banget padahal udah sering liat kamu telanjang tapi kamu seksi banget pake baju ini" [You are so sexy, even though I have seen you naked many times, but you are so sexy in this dress]

In data 3, the following narrative social media post: "You're so sexy, even though I've seen you naked many times, but you're so sexy in this dress" is verbally an illocutionary speech act containing sexual harassment. This is indicated by several word choices that lead to the goal of dominating or exploiting the victim's sexual identity. The post in the content above can be categorized as toxic behavior on social media, namely an attempt to humiliate the object through body shaming. The text in the post above implicitly tends to exploit the object's privacy regarding their body shape so it can be categorized as immoral content. Body shaming is a form of verbal violence that lowers a person's self-esteem, because it can trigger shame and disrupt the victim's personal development [28]. The perpetrator is an individual or group who collectively destroys the victim's reputation with the aim of inflicting social punishment by spreading shame or slander in the digital public space.

The criminal elements in this sexually charged upload on social media refer to several regulations, namely: first, Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law, the elements fulfilled in the upload text are 'distribution, transmission, or creation of access to content containing content that violates morality' which is identified from the use of word choices, especially in the phrases 'seksi banget' and 'kamu telanjang' which explicitly indicate sexuality that seems to demean or embarrass the victim, among other things implicitly referring to the situation and conditions regarding the victim's nudity that the perpetrator had previously seen. Verbal actions that refer to immorality are reflected in the following text, "... udah sering liat kamu telanjang..." which implicitly describes the situation of a woman who is naked or not wearing any clothes at all. Searle (1976) put forward the theory of speech acts (Searle, 1976b), the narrative in this text is included in the expressive speech act, namely containing the intention to express the perpetrator's desire to cause negative effects perlocutionary act such as shame, disgust, or discomfort. Therefore, this upload is categorized as immoral content because it is assumed to violate moral norms or sexual harassment against the victim through uploads on social media. In addition, Brown & Levinson [1987] put forward the face theory (Blutner, 1989), namely that the narrative in this upload tends to attack the positive face because it demeans the

victim's dignity and self-worth as a human being by making her body an object of sexual desire.

Second, Article 4 paragraph (1) of the Pornography Law, namely the element of spreading nudity through distribution/transmission/making it accessible, is also fulfilled because the content is uploaded on social media so that it can be accessed by the public in the digital space, especially uploads on social media. Grice (1975) stated about the implied meaning or implicature (Grice, 1975), namely the narrative in the upload on social media can be directed at a negative image and public bias towards the victim because it implies an intimate relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The upload is categorized as immoral content because it shows implicit elements related to sexual activity that lead to joint involvement between the perpetrator and the victim in an immoral act as stated in the use of the choice of words “even though I have often seen you naked”, so it meets the qualifications of the legal elements regulated in criminal regulations. The content in the upload on social media also contains criminal elements that refer to Article 10 of the Pornography Law, namely the prohibition on showing oneself or others in public performances that depict nudity or sexual exploitation. The use of words that refer to 'naked' which are associated with 'sexy' can be categorized as a narrative that violates moral norms.

Third, the text in the content uploaded on social media also fulfills the criminal elements stated in Article 5 of the TPKE Law, namely “Any person who commits non-physical sexual acts aimed at the body, sexual desires, and/or reproductive organs with the intention of degrading a person's dignity and honor.” The use of the narrative “Kamu seksi banget padahal udah sering liat kamu telanjang tapi kamu seksi banget pake baju ini” explicitly has sexual nuances because it exploits the victim's privacy when in a naked situation which is assumed to fulfill the elements of verbal and non-physical sexual harassment. The words ‘very sexy’ and ‘often see you naked’ indicate sexual content that violates the norms of decency and morality in the digital space.

In accordance with Article 5 of the TPKE Law, the perpetrator can be categorized as committing non-physical sexual harassment directed at the body, sexual desires, and/or reproductive organs with the intention of degrading a person's dignity and honor. This action will have a negative impact on someone who experiences any form of insult and harassment carried out by the perpetrator against the victim via the internet or cyberbullying (Tarwiyati & Sabardila, 2020). This element can be identified based on the narrative in the content that provides illustrations of the body and clothing that violate elements of decency, namely expressing private matters in the form of vulgar nudity that is contrary to moral norms in society. The narrative also fulfills the elements of ‘electronic-based sexual harassment’ in Indonesian it is called ‘Kekerasan Seksual Berbasis Elektronik’ which is abbreviated to ‘KSBE’ because it makes the victim feel insulted, embarrassed, or psychologically disturbed. In Searle's theory (1976) (Searle, 1976b), this narrative is an expressive speech act that expresses admiration mixed with sexual desire, but in a harassing and unethical way delivered in an open space such as social media. In accordance with the perlocutionary theory proposed by Austin (1962) (Searle, 1976a), the narrative in this social media upload can cause discomfort, embarrassment, or even trauma for the victim. Cybercrimes involving pornography and doxing are carried out by spreading content via the internet, which is an illegal act because there is no consent from the party being targeted (M. N. A. Rush and Indawati,

n.d.). The narrative in the immoral content also degrades the dignity and honor of the victim, so if the victim feels disturbed or uncomfortable and does not give consent to the upload on social media, they can report the perpetrator to the authorities so that the perpetrator can be prosecuted.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of immoral content uploaded on social media from a forensic linguistic perspective, two conclusions can be drawn. First, the application of criminal law to immoral content on social media requires an assessment of both the factual circumstances and the linguistic characteristics of the uploaded content. The analysis of the South Jakarta District Court Decision Number 367/Pid.B/2024/PN JKT.SEL demonstrates that the legal assessment of immoral content involves provisions of the ITE Law, the Pornography Law, and the TPKS Law. Forensic linguistic analysis contributes to this assessment by identifying linguistic indications contained in digital narratives. In the analyzed data, explicit linguistic elements were identified through expressions that directly refer to sexual activity, sexual body characteristics, nudity, or sexual services, such as “open VCS,” “crot,” “montok,” “sekel,” “jago goyang,” and “kamu telanjang.” These expressions provide explicit linguistic indications of sexual references within the relevant digital context. The interpretation of such expressions may support the assessment of their relevance to provisions concerning electronic content that violates morality, pornography, and electronic-based sexual violence. Nevertheless, the identification of linguistic indications does not independently establish the fulfillment of criminal elements, as the determination of criminal liability remains within the authority of law enforcement agencies and the courts.

Second, the findings demonstrate that implicit linguistic elements are equally relevant to the interpretation of immoral content. In Data 1, the expressions “cewe murahan,” “sudah jebol,” and “cewe mahal” contain implicit meanings involving sexual labeling, objectification, and the degradation of a woman's dignity. In Data 2, the expressions “montok,” “sekel,” and “jago goyang,” followed by “gue juga mau njir,” construct an implicit sexualized representation of the woman and indicate objectification and sexual desire. In Data 3, the statement “kamu seksi banget padahal udah sering liat kamu telanjang” explicitly refers to nudity while also implicitly communicating sexualization, exposure of private circumstances, and potential degradation of the victim's dignity. These explicit and implicit meanings can be interpreted through speech-act, implicature, and face-related linguistic perspectives and subsequently examined for their relevance to the ITE Law, the Pornography Law, and the TPKS Law. Thus, forensic linguistics functions as an analytical tool that assists in interpreting linguistic evidence, clarifying the explicit and implicit meanings of digital narratives, and providing contextual information that may support the legal assessment of immoral content. The final determination of whether the relevant criminal elements have been fulfilled and whether criminal liability can be imposed remains a matter for the competent law enforcement authorities and the court.

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