

Provocative Speech Acts In A Land Dispute Case In Pa'rappunganta Village North Polongbangkeng Sub-District Takalar Regency: A Forensic Linguistic Analysis

Nur Resky Evawanti¹, Ikhwan M. Said¹, Tammasse¹

Magister Bahasa Indonesia, Universitas Hasanuddin, Kota Makassar
Corresponding author:

Abstract: *This study aims to explain (1) Analyzing the form of provocative speech acts in the case of land disputes in Pa'rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency and (2) Analyzing the impact of provocative speech acts on the resolution of land disputes in Pa'rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency. This study is a descriptive study using lexical analysis techniques. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. This study was conducted in Pa'rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency. This study focuses on provocative speech acts uttered by the defendant and the impact of these speech acts. The results of the study show that there are four forms of provocative speech uttered by the defendant, namely threats, challenges, hate speech, and the spread of incorrect information and 3 impacts were found from these speech acts, namely; riots, attacks, and intimidation.*

Keywords: *Provocative Speech Acts, Land Disputes, Forensic Linguistics.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, social interactions are increasingly complex, marked by the rise of provocative speech that triggers negative emotions and aggressive actions, both in everyday conversations and on social media. For example, a land dispute case in Pa'rappunganta Village, Takalar, was complicated by the defendant's hate speech, including insults, incitement, intimidation, and threats of violence. This phenomenon is important to study because of its significant impact on communication, social relations, potential conflict, and legal violations. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of the defendant's speech is necessary to identify the form, elements of incitement, and motives behind it.

Forensic linguistics plays a crucial role in law, utilizing scientific language analysis to solve forensic problems. This interdisciplinary field unites language, crime, law, and legal disputes potentially involving criminal offenses. Originally analogous to fingerprinting for analyzing a perpetrator's profile, forensic linguistics now analyzes linguistic evidence in a variety of legal contexts.

Land conflicts often drag on due to deadlocks in resolution, triggered by competing land interests, differing values, interpretations of information, or economic conflicts. In family situations, the belief in absolute rights can fuel arrogant behavior and provocative speech. Incorrect use of language can lead to legal action, particularly in cases of provocation or incitement. According to the KBBI (2023, 6th Edition), provocation is the act of arousing anger or inciting violence with the aim of influencing others. Articles 160 and 161 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) stipulate criminal penalties for anyone who incites others verbally or in writing to commit a crime or violence.

Some previous research on provocation in forensic linguistics includes:

1. Wihdatul Af'al: analyzing hate speech on Twitter.
2. Mintowati: analyzing the provocative statement "Jogja is Poor, Stupid, and Uncultured".
3. Vinsca Sabrina Claudia and Yanuar Rizka Wijayanto: analyzing comments on Covid-19 discussion forums on Facebook.

PROBLEM FOCUS

Based on the description in the background, the focus of the problem in this research is; what is the form of provocative speech acts in the case of land disputes in Pa'rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency and what is the impact of provocative speech acts on the resolution of land disputes in Pa'rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency.

2. METHOD

This study uses descriptive research with a forensic linguistics approach to analyze provocative language in a land dispute case in Pa'rappunganta Village, Takalar. This approach allows researchers to record and describe linguistic phenomena naturally, both from court decisions and plaintiff recordings. Forensic linguistics specifically helps identify types of provocative speech acts such as insults, threats, or incitement, as well as understand how language exacerbates tensions and triggers conflict.

The research was conducted in Pa'rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency, from October 21, 2023, to May 14, 2025. Data collection was conducted through observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis, including police reports, crime scene recordings, plaintiff interviews (primary data), and related books and journals (secondary data). The data were analyzed using lexical analysis techniques to identify, examine the meaning, and calculate the frequency of use of provocative words, in order to understand their contribution to the formation and spread of provocative speech acts in the context of this land dispute.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the research results, the forms of provocative speech acts found in land dispute cases in Pa'Rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency, based on lexical analysis using a forensic linguistic approach include:

Threat

A threat in speech is an expression or statement that indicates the intention or possibility of causing harm, danger or negative consequences to another person if the person does not do what the person making the threat wants. The threat made by the person making the threat at the scene of the crime can be seen in example (1) of the following quote:

Lette meko, lette meko, punna tena tempatmu lette meko, bergerak meko jika tidak mauko bakar rumahmu pindahko
'you move you move, if it's not your place, you have to move, if you don't want your house burned down, move immediately'. *Source of video evidence from the crime scene*

The repetition of the phrases "lette meko" (go away) and "gerak meko" (move away) indicates a strong urge for the target to leave the location immediately, indicating an unwillingness to allow their presence. The phrase "punna tena tempatmu" (if there is no place for you/your land) emphasizes that the target has no rights or legality to the place, so the only option is to leave or move.

This threat is further reinforced by the phrase "kalo tidak mauko bakar rumahnu" (if you don't want your house burned down), which constitutes a serious physical threat and has the potential to cause material

damage and endanger lives. These statements are clearly intended to intimidate and force the plaintiff to immediately leave the disputed area.

The next indication of threat can be seen in example (2) of the following quote:

iyapa nakussannang aji punna suluki

Source of video evidence from the crime scene

The word *Iyapa* is a time marker in the Makassar language that literally means 'just now'. However, in certain contexts, it can also have an affirmative tone. *Nakussannang* comes from the root word *sannang*, which means 'happy' or 'joyful'. The form *nakussannang* can be interpreted as 'I feel happy'. The word *aji* in this context refers to social status, namely someone who has performed the Hajj pilgrimage. The word *punna* means 'if' or 'if', and the word *suluki* means 'if' or 'if'. interpreted as the behavior or action of leaving the residence/land one lives on.

The defendant's expression of satisfaction with the statement "*iyapa nakussannang*" indicates that the speaker would be happy if the plaintiff left his house, *punna suluki*, because it could restore his self-esteem. A verbal threat is an expression that indicates the intention or possibility of causing harm if the opposing party does not fulfill the speaker's wishes.

In the land dispute in Pa'rappunganta Village, provocative remarks such as "Lette meko, lette meko, punna tena tempatmu lette meko, bergerak meko kalo tidak mauko bakar rumahnupindahko" (You move, you move, if it's not your place, you have to move, if you don't want your house burned down, move immediately) clearly indicate a threat. The repetition of the phrases "lette meko" and "gerak meko" emphasizes a strong urge to leave, while the phrase "punna tena tempatmu" serves to assert a claim to land rights. Ultimately, the explicit threat "if you don't want your house burned down" is a serious physical threat aimed at intimidating and forcing the plaintiff to leave the disputed location.

In addition to direct threats, implicit threats were also found that indicated satisfaction with the other party's suffering, such as "*iyapa nakussannang aji punna suluki*" (I will only be happy Haji if you leave). This utterance indicates that the speaker will only feel satisfied after the plaintiff leaves the land. Overall, the utterances in this land dispute case demonstrate the use of language as a tool of domination and intimidation. The explicit threat of burning the house indicates a high potential for violence, while expressions of satisfaction with the other party's suffering indicate an escalating conflict. This destructive communication pattern indicates that language is used as an instrument of coercion, not mediation.

Spread of Incorrect Information

In provocative speech acts, the spread of inaccurate information, whether in the form of falsehoods, distortions of facts, or lies, plays a significant role in triggering anger, feelings of injustice, or fear. False information that denigrates, accuses without evidence, or spreads hatred is particularly effective in provocation. This is dangerous because the perpetrators of provocation deliberately spread false narratives to justify their aggressive or discriminatory actions, and the public tends to readily believe information from sources they deem credible, exacerbating the spread of hoaxes.

This can be seen in example (1) the following quote made by the defendant at the scene of the crime:

naisseng ngaseng tau rinni, naissenggaseng ka anu na balli Daeng Caco, why tenanu lette?. Source of video evidence from the crime scene

The dissemination of false information, whether in the form of falsehoods, distortions of facts, or lies, plays a crucial role in provocative speech acts to achieve their goals. This type of information, designed to denigrate, accuse without evidence, or spread hatred, is highly effective in arousing negative emotions such

as anger, feelings of injustice, or fear. When false information is spread to instill suspicion and hostility between individuals or groups, the impact can be very dangerous, triggering broader and difficult-to-control conflicts. Perpetrators of provocation often deliberately create false narratives for personal gain, as seen in the defendant's statement: "Naisseng ngaseng tau rinni, naissenggaseng ka anu na balli Daeng Caco, ngapa tenanu lette?" (Everyone knows that this land has been bought by Daeng Caco, why don't you want to move?). This statement clearly demonstrates an attempt to manipulate information to pressure others.

The phrase "Naisseng ngaseng tau rinni" (Everyone knows) claims a one-sided truth, even though the trial evidence shows the defendant cannot prove ownership of the Daeng Caco land. This indicates the speaker is intentionally spreading misleading information as a means of intimidation. By stating "everyone knows" and "I know too," the speaker creates social pressure, as if refusing to move contradicts the "truth" of their claim. This provocative statement can create feelings of discomfort, isolation, and even intimidation in the interlocutor. If the plaintiff feels threatened, humiliated, or coerced based on false information, this statement has the potential to trigger and escalate conflict, turning the land dispute into a more serious dispute.

Challenge

Challenging speech is a provocative communication strategy aimed at confronting or opposing another person, not for constructive discussion, but rather to demean, humiliate, or provoke an emotional reaction from the other person. This challenge is often accompanied by a belittling, cynical, or aggressive tone, and several examples of this are found in this dispute.

Example (1) the following quote was uttered by the defendant at the scene of the crime:

naungko mai rinni, eroko singel mai rinni . Source of video evidence from the crime scene.

Challenging is a form of provocative communication that aims to provoke an aggressive reaction, rather than find a solution. In this land dispute, the defendant's statement at the scene of the crime (TKP) is a clear example: "Naungko mai rinni, eroko singel mai rinni" (Come down here, will you fight one on one here?). The phrase "Naungko mai rinni" is a firm command to approach, indicating coercion rather than a polite request. The repetition of "mai rinni" further emphasizes the speaker's desire for the challenge to be accepted at his location, making it an open challenge to direct confrontation.

Furthermore, the phrase "eroko singel" is the core of the provocation, namely an invitation to direct physical combat. Although the word "ero" (want) sounds like an offer, the context of the previous sentence turns it into an aggressive invitation. "Singel," which means 'one on one' in the context of Makassarese fighting, emphasizes the type of interaction the defendant desires: a violent resolution of the dispute. This straightforward and straightforward choice of words reinforces the provocative nature of the utterance. In Makassarese society, such utterances have the potential to trigger injured self-esteem, which can lead to a more serious escalation of the conflict.

Hate Speech

speech is a verbal action that can hurt or even destroy peace between people, any form of communication that attacks, or uses derogatory or discriminatory language about or against a person or group or even government agencies based on their identity or innate character and is intended as an incitement to people to carry out discrimination, hostility, or violence against them. Quoted on the defendant Sudirman La'bang's Facebook page, the defendant wrote the sentence;

"If you want to go to the Takalar District Court, you have to have a lot of money because there the Sigoppi system can only win."

In a land dispute case in Takalar, the defendant's post contained provocative hate speech alleging unfair

practices at the Takalar District Court. The phrase "must have a lot of money" (must have a lot of money) explicitly states that money is a prerequisite for victory in court, not merely an observation but an accusation of corruption. This accusation is reinforced by the use of the local term "sistem sigoppi" (a system of lots of money), which directly implies that the justice system in Takalar is corrupt and that decisions are determined by money, not truth or law.

The phrase "because there is a sigoppi system where a lot of money can only win" further reinforces the narrative that justice can be bought, not upheld objectively. The implications of this hate speech are very significant. The accusation that victory in court is conditioned by "a lot of money" not only tarnishes the reputation of the judicial institution, but also has the potential to provoke public anger and distrust of legal institutions. This can create widespread negative perceptions and ultimately reduce the legitimacy of the legal process in the eyes of the public. This kind of speech can be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with Article 45A (2) of the ITE Law, which threatens the dissemination of information to incite hatred or hostility based on SARA with a prison sentence of up to 6 years and/or a fine of up to IDR 1 billion.

Provocative speech acts are not merely a series of words, but rather a linguistic action that has real and destructive consequences in social interactions. In the context of this research, we will explain in depth how speech that incites anger and hatred can lead to serious impacts, ranging from damaged personal relationships to triggering larger-scale conflicts in society. Based on the research results, there are three impacts of provocative speech acts found in the land dispute case in Pa'Rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency, including:

Unrest

Riots are chaotic situations arising from interpersonal disagreements, often occurring in the context of land disputes as the culmination of escalating social conflict. Marked by violence or anarchy by the groups involved, these riots generally arise from accumulated dissatisfaction, injustice, or failure to resolve disputes, manifesting in vandalism, property arson, and even physical violence.

The impact is extensive and devastating, not only causing material losses and psychological trauma for the community, but also disrupting social and economic stability, and hampering investment and development. Therefore, handling unrest requires a comprehensive approach involving law enforcement, effective mediation, and reconciliation efforts. In the case of the land dispute in Takalar, several riots occurred while the case was being tried. The following provides evidence of the chronology of the conflict at the scene.

defendant suddenly visited the plaintiff at around 1:35 p.m. WITA. This unannounced visit, accompanied by harsh words from the defendant and his family, immediately transformed the calm atmosphere into a tense one and triggered emotional turmoil in the plaintiff. The use of aggressive and provocative language indicated that their visit was not for mediation, but rather to assert dominance and vent pent-up anger, turning a private space into an arena for open conflict.

The tension caused by this harsh insult was felt not only by the disputing parties but also by relatives who witnessed it. This incident marked a turning point in the inter-family conflict in Pa'rappunganta Village, demonstrating how uncontrolled verbal communication can escalate tensions and exacerbate existing disputes. This underscores the urgency of comprehensive conflict management, encompassing not only legal aspects but also communication and social aspects.

Attack

An act of aggression or violence committed by one party against another with the intent to injure, harm, or control is called assault. Assault can involve physical violence such as beatings, stabbings, or shootings. It can also involve non-physical contact but still aim to cause harm, such as throwing stones, sabotage, or psychological intimidation. Assault is often fueled by anger, hatred, dissatisfaction, or attempts to impose

one's will.

In a legal context, assault is defined as an unlawful act that can cause physical or mental harm to the victim, and can be categorized as a serious crime. The impact of assault is not only limited to physical or material losses, but also psychological trauma, fear, and a long-term feeling of insecurity for the victim and their environment. Handling assault cases requires firm action from law enforcement officials to ensure justice and prevent escalation of larger conflicts, such as the riots that occurred during the trial of a land dispute case in Takalar. The following is evidence of the chronology (1) of the assault incident when it occurred at the scene.

In September 2024, the defendant's family deliberately threw stones at the plaintiff's relative's house. This was no accident, but rather the result of an accumulation of uncontrolled anger and frustration. The location of the incident, right in the disputed area, confirms the motive behind the throwing: to terrorize and force the plaintiff to surrender or leave the disputed land.

A 4-month-old baby was inside the house when the stoning occurred. The presence of this innocent baby highlights the severity and lack of empathy of the perpetrators. The act of stoning without considering the risk to the lives and safety of the residents, let alone a baby, demonstrates that the perpetrators have gone beyond the bounds of sanity in their quest to win the dispute. This is no longer a mere land dispute, but a direct threat to life.

This incident caused profound physical damage and psychological impacts on the plaintiff's family, particularly the mother and baby. Fear, anxiety, and insecurity will haunt their lives. This incident serves as a serious warning to law enforcement and relevant parties to take immediate and decisive action to prevent further escalation of violence and ensure protection for the victims.

Intimidation

Intimidation is an act of coercion against another person for the benefit of the perpetrator, which can be manifested through verbal threats, threatening body language, repeated harassment, or intimidating implied actions. The goal is to control the victim's behavior or thoughts by creating fear, anxiety, or discomfort, which results in physical and psychological damage, such as stress, anxiety, depression, or prolonged trauma. Intimidation also inhibits freedom of expression, reduces self-confidence, and limits an individual's ability to act according to their wishes. In a legal context, intimidation is often categorized as harassment or threats with varying criminal consequences. The following is evidence of the chronology (1) of intimidation carried out by the defendant and his family.

One of the most significant incidents that exacerbated the situation was the mass felling of mango trees and bamboo groves in the disputed area. These mango trees were deliberately planted by the plaintiff with the noble intention of sharing the harvest with the entire extended family, representing family ties and hopes for the land's usefulness. However, without notification or consent, the defendant and his family felled all the trees and bamboo groves, seizing the rights to what the plaintiff had worked for and planted. The motivation behind this felling is strongly suspected to be to take full control of the land, eliminate any trace of the plaintiff's ownership or investment, and gain financial gain from the sale of the timber. The defendant then sold the felled trees without explanation or accountability to the plaintiff, confirming allegations of ill-intentioned and arbitrary action. This incident not only caused material losses, but also injured the sense of justice and family, becoming a provocative act that exacerbated the dispute and had the potential to trigger a larger conflict. Evidence (2) chronology of the defendant's intimidation of the defendant's family.

In September 2024, an act of physical intimidation by the defendant directly disrupted the plaintiff's daily activities in the disputed area. This incident involved blocking the exit at the entrance to the plaintiff's house, where the defendant and his family deliberately piled large river stones under the house and at the foot of the stairs. The placement of these heavy materials not only created a significant physical obstacle but

also implicitly sent a strong threatening message, making it difficult for the plaintiff to enter and exit the house. This action clearly demonstrated an intention to restrict the plaintiff's movement and comfort, aiming to create discomfort, frustration, and ongoing psychological pressure to force the plaintiff to give in or leave the disputed area.

The impact of this intimidation extends from physical harassment to profound psychological pressure, transforming a supposedly safe residential environment into an area fraught with obstacles and threats. The plaintiff likely experienced feelings of isolation, anxiety, and helplessness as vital access to their home was deliberately blocked. Therefore, this blockade incident is a serious indication that the land dispute has entered a dangerous phase and constitutes a violation of the plaintiff's fundamental rights. It is crucial for authorities to take firm action against such practices, given that Article 335 of the Criminal Code can be applied in cases of intimidation, which can subject anyone who intentionally threatens violence to imprisonment. This law enforcement is crucial to prevent escalation of conflict and ensure the security and rights of every citizen.

4. CONCLUSION

It's important to recognize that language serves not only as a means of communication but also has the power to influence the emotions, beliefs, and actions of others. Speech acts, including threats, the spread of hoaxes, challenges, and hate speech, can have serious social and legal consequences. Based on the research results, the forms of provocative speech acts in land dispute cases in Pa'rappunganta Village, Polongbangkeng Utara District, Takalar Regency include threats that are formed due to the desire to intimidate the plaintiff to immediately move from his current land, the form of data on the dissemination of incorrect information that occurs because it is based on personal opinions or assumptions without facts, the form of challenging actions is formed from the defendant's desire, openly or covertly, to test the courage of the interlocutor, and the form of hate speech data due to dissatisfaction with the court's decision.

SUGGESTION

There is a need for public education regarding the negative impacts of threatening actions, the spread of false information, hate speech, and the importance of resolving disputes peacefully and based on applicable law, and through collaborative efforts from all parties, this research is expected to provide an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of provocative speech acts in land disputes, and contribute to a more peaceful and just conflict resolution in Pa'rappunganta Village.

REFERENCES

1. Adriana, I. (2018). *Pragmatics*. Surabaya: Pena Salsabila.
2. Af'al, W. (2022). Hate speech against actor Arya Seloka on Twitter social media: A forensic linguistic study. *Synesthesia Journal*, 12, 436. <https://sinesthesia.pustaka.my.id/journal/article/view/197>
3. Arnawa, N. (2008). *Linguistic insights and language teaching*. Bali: Pelawa Sari.
4. Claudia, V. S., & Wijayanto, Y. R. (2020). Hate speech acts in comments on the Covid-19 discussion forum on the Facebook social network "Ini Kebumen". *Semantiks*, 534–536. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks>
5. Darmawati, U. (2019). *Semantics reveals meaning*. Bandung: Pakar Raya.
6. Eriyanti, R. W., et al. (2020). *General linguistics*. Ponorogo: Uwais Inspiration Indonesia.
7. Halid, R. (2022). Speech acts of defamation perpetrators on social media: A forensic linguistics study. *Kredo*, 5, 445. <https://jurnal.umk.ac.id/index.php/kredo/index>
8. Herwin, H., Mahmudah, M., & Saleh, S. (2021). Analysis of language crimes in social media (forensic linguistics). *Fon: Journal of Indonesian Language and Literature Education*, 17(2), 159–168. <https://doi.org/10.25134/fon.v17i2.4431>
9. Isnaini, & Lubis, A. (2022). *Agrarian law comprehensive study*. Medan: Pustaka Prima.
10. Kuntarto, N. M. (2024). *Forensic linguistic investigation: Handling communication conflicts*. Jakarta: Kompas Gramedia.
11. Kurniawan, A., et al. (2023). *Semantics*. Padang, West Sumatra: PT Global Eksekutif Teknologi.

12. Dharmayanti, F. L. (2023). *Language crimes in trial documents of the Brigadier J murder case: A forensic linguistic study* (Thesis, Postgraduate Program, University of Muhammadiyah Malang).
13. Lubis, & Bahren. (1985). *Introduction to general linguistics*. Jakarta: Center for Language Development and Cultivation, Department of Education and Culture.
14. Mahsun. (2018). *Forensic linguistics: Understanding text-based forensics in DNA analogy*. Depok: PT Rajagrafindo Persada.
15. Marni, S., et al. (2021). *Pragmatics textbook (theoretical and practical studies)*. Bojongsari: CV. Eureka Media Aksara.
16. Mintowati. (2016). Defamation: A forensic linguistic study. *Paramasastraan*, 3, 198–199.
<https://doi.org/10.26740/paramasastraan.v3n2.p%25p>
17. Ode, M. I., & Huda, N. (2022). The role of forensic linguistics in Indonesian law enforcement: A study of the analysis of hate speech of the Lampung tribe. *Journal of Scientific Integration*, 1, 2–3.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.15408/sjie.v8i1.8944>
18. Olsson, J. (2008). *Forensic linguistics*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
19. Rafsadih, I. (2023). *Fighting hate speech, safeguarding freedom and equality*. Jakarta: PGI.
20. Ramadhan, M. (2021). *Research methods*. Surabaya: Cipta Media Nusantara.
21. Rusminto, N. E. (2020). *Discourse analysis: Theoretical and practical studies* (2nd ed.). Yogyakarta.
22. Subyantoro. (2019). *Forensic linguistics: Contribution of language studies in law enforcement*. Central Java: CV Farishma Indonesia.
23. Subyantoro. (2022). *Forensic linguistics: An introduction*. Central Java: CV Farishma Indonesia.
24. Surbakti, E. B. (2022). *Discourse analysis in a forensic linguistics perspective*. West Java: Adab.
25. Susanto, S., & Nanda, D. S. (2020). Dimensions of language analysis in forensic linguistics. *International Journal of Forensic Linguistics*, 1(1), 17–22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22225/.2.1.1603.1-6>
26. Wibowo, W. (2016). *The concept of communication speech acts*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.
27. Yendra. (2018). *Understanding linguistics*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.