

## Digital Forensic Legal Study in Proving Criminal Defamation Cases (Decision Study Number 8/PID.SUS/2021/PN MSH)

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### Abstract

*The method used in this study is normative legal research, which focuses on analyzing legal issues by referring to applicable regulations related to the study of digital forensic law in proving defamation cases. This research is based on Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh, which highlights the crucial role of digital forensics in revealing evidence and determining the defendant's accountability. In this case, the defendant, ALI TUAHAN, was accused of defamation through a Facebook post using the account "LIKENT LETWARU." Digital forensic experts provided evidence that the post violated Article 45A paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, which prohibits the intentional dissemination of information intended to incite hatred or hostility based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group differences (SARA). The law carries a maximum penalty of six years' imprisonment and a fine of up to IDR 1,000,000,000.00. The court found that the defendant's post influenced public opinion and harmed the reputation of the Regent of Central Maluku and his family. As a result, the defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and required to pay court fees of IDR 2,000.00. This case highlights the growing importance of digital forensics in resolving social media-related criminal cases.*

**Keywords:** Legal Study; Digital Forensics; Evidence; Criminal Acts; Defamation.

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## INTRODUCTION

Technological advances in the field of communications have brought very significant changes to people's lives (Haris et al., 2024). This is characterized by the ease with which people interact indirectly in conditions without direct meetings (Murdiawati & Parman, 2020).

With advances in technology in the field of communication, it not only has a positive effect on human behavior, but also often has a negative effect on other people due to its use (Puncak Joyontono, 1) Subarno, 1) Reineta Puspitasari, 1) Tiara Handayani, 1) Asal Izmi, 1) Cut Ayu Tiara S, 1) M. Rifki Ghozali, 1) Ika Indah Karlina, 1) Muhammad Fitranata N, 1967).

(Wibowo et al., 2025) Humans as a social community always interact with other communities. With various limitations of time and place, people prefer the practical route of choosing communication technology as a direct substitute for themselves. Of course, this is an interesting thing for us as humans who have the right to life and social rights to always communicate and interact with other humans.

(Medeline et al., 2023) There are various kinds of sophistication in the field of communication technology. Communication technology is of course formed in such a way through software which is equipped with important elements in it so that the device produces power to unite one device with another. One use of communication technology that we often encounter is mobile phones (usually abbreviated as HP).

A mobile phone (cellphone) is an electronic telecommunications device that has the same basic capabilities as a conventional fixed line telephone, but can be carried anywhere and does not need to be connected to a telephone network. (Pradea et al., 2024) A mobile phone/cellphone is a two-way communication device that allows two or more people to chat without being limited by distance.

(Tesis Analisis Hukum Terhadap Media Sosial Dalam Pembuktian Tindak Pidana Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik, 2023) Apart from having a function as a communication tool, this tool also has a function as a tool for exploring information or knowledge in several applications that can be loaded on the device, as a means of entertainment, and often even as a means of storing important data that is included in a document in several applications contained on the cellphone.

(Nathalia, 2021) Mobile phones in their applications are often misused by certain people to commit criminal acts such as: fraud, insult, defamation and other criminal acts. In this case, the cellphone is not used properly as a means of communication and a substitute for oneself in interactions with other people. Cases that often occur nowadays and are submitted to court are related to defamation and slander against other people.

Basically, a person has the right to express an opinion, express an opinion in public or give a good opinion on a particular matter. As the statement states: "Every person is free to have any opinion, opinions, beliefs or religion, but at the same time he is also obliged to respect (not insult) the opinions, opinions, (Pencemaran & Baik, 2024) beliefs or religion held by other people. The freedom that every person has does not mean that he is entitled and free to attack other people's honor with insults and slander."

One of the cases that frequently occurs today is defamation. Defamation can be done directly or indirectly. The defamation that the author is currently researching is related to defamation through social media applications, where proof in the trial requires expert witnesses who are competent in their field/expertise.

(Tindak et al., 2021) Based on the previous explanation, the author formulates the problem, including: The Role of Digital Forensics in Proving Cases of Criminal Defamation

Based on Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh and Criminal Liability for Defamation Through Social Media Applications?

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses normative legal research methods. Normative legal research is researching law from an internal perspective with the object of research being legal norms. In other words, legal research places law as a building system of norms. The norm system in question is about principles, norms, rules of laws and regulations, court decisions, agreements and doctrines (teachings). According to Soerjono Soekanto, the normative juridical approach is legal research carried out by examining library materials or secondary data as a basis for research by conducting searches of regulations and literature related to the problem being studied. This research uses a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. A statutory approach is used to obtain an overview of Digital Forensic Legal Studies in Proving Cases of Criminal Defamation (Decision Study Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Case Position: The Role of Digital Forensics in Proving Criminal Defamation Cases Based on Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh

Defamation is an act that violates the law. Defamation is a criminal act regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP). In the Criminal Code the offense of defamation is explicitly regulated starting from Article 310 to Article 321. In relation to this, the main question that needs to be asked is what is the meaning of defamation? In short, it can be stated that what is meant by

defamation is attacking someone's honor or good name. This definition is a general definition (genus offense) of the offense of defamation. Meanwhile, the specific characteristics or forms (offense species) of good defamation include; pollution/blasphemy (Article 310 paragraph 1); written defamation/blasphemy (Article 310 paragraph 2); slander (Article 311); light insult (Article 315); defamation complaints (Article 317); false allegations (Article 318); and blasphemy against the deceased (Article 320).

(Khairunnisa et al., 2025) Defamation is also regulated in the latest ITE Law (UU), namely Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, specifically Article 27A which states: "Every person intentionally attacks the honor or good name of another person by accusing him of something, with the intention of making this matter publicly known in the form of Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents carried out through an Electronic System, if the defamation is carried out using technological applications, namely social media. However, in the Law ITE itself does not provide a clear definition of defamation, so the definition and elements of defamation are taken from the formulation of the relevant articles in the Criminal Code (SHELEMO, 2023).

As for good name, it is a sense of self-esteem or dignity that is based on a good view or assessment from the community of a person in social life relationships. In other words, good name is the honor given by society to a person in relation to his position in society.

The position of this case started with the Defendant ALI TUAHAN alias PAK ALI alias LIKEN, on Thursday, June 25 2020 at around 10.00 WIT, or at least sometime in June 2020 or at least sometime in 2020 at the Defendant's house on Jalan Sultan Hasanuddin, RT 004, Letwaru Village, Masohin City District Central Maluku Regency deliberately and without right disseminated information aimed at creating feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA). The defendant committed the following actions in the following ways: - the defendant was to log in to Google and Google Mail, (Hukum & Islam, 2017) previously the defendant created an email with the name likenletwaru@gmail.com, then to carry out activities on the social media Facebook, the defendant then created a personal Facebook account with the name LIKENT LETWARU which the defendant created in February 2019 with the password letwaru69, then on February 9 2020 the defendant frequently used the social media Facebook, created a group account with the name GERBANG MALTENG, where the defendant acted as administrator in the group account, while the moderators were Fahry Asyahtry and brother Taslim Kalidupa and the number of members who joined the GARBANG MALTENG group was approximately 1,500 people. That the defendant carried out daily activities on Facebook pages or social media usually using the defendant's cellphone or laptop, where the defendant's laptop had the brand specifications Acer aspire ES 14 Intel Celeron processor N3050 black; - That is for processing activities using a laptop. Previously the defendant paired or connected the defendant's laptop device to internet facilities (Wifi) with his existing user ID named HARMARIJAZS, because the defendant's house used a Wifi network, the defendant's laptop was automatically connected to the internet network and because the defendant often used the Facebook application, the Facebook application was automatically already in the user's history so that when the defendant clicked on the Facebook application icon, it was immediately entered into the application;- Whereas on Thursday, June 25 2020 at around 10.00 WIT, located in the defendant's house on Jalan Sultan Hasanuddin RT 004, Letwaru Village, Masohi City District, Central Maluku Regency, after the defendant turned on and operated the defendant's black Acer laptop, then the defendant logged into the defendant's Facebook account and then logged into the GARBANG MALTENG group account after that the defendant wrote an article which included: Ethical Requirements for the MALTENG ELECTIONS. To prevent fake candidates & conspiracies

from perpetuating decline & poverty in Central Maluku, there must be ethical requirements: 1) Regional heads who fail to overcome Covid 19 are not re-elected by the community. This is an ethical requirement emphasized by the Minister of Home Affairs which must be realized by the voting public. Tuasikal Abua as Regent of Central Maluku has failed to overcome Covid 19. Because his wife, who will be prepared as his successor, "must not be chosen". 2) Candidates who are not Central Maluku residents must have been domiciled in the Central Maluku Region for at least 20 consecutive years, so that candidates who have only been in Central Maluku for 9-10 years must be rejected and are prohibited from being elected. - Then the defendant posted the article on the GARBANG MALTENG group account, so that the article could be seen and read by group members, including Oktovianus Noya, S.IP, so that after the article on the group account was read by Oktovianus Noya, S.IP, he then took a screenshot and saved the screenshot on his cellphone, then Oktovianus Noya, S.IP met with the Regent of Central Maluku Tuasikal Abua, SH and conveyed the information and showed the defendant's post, so that Tuasikal Abua, SH then contacted his wife Amien Ruati Tuasikal, SH, M.Kn, and said that someone would meet his wife to explain a post about his wife on the social media Facebook. Some time later Oktovianus Noya, S.IP then met Amien Ruati Tuasikal, SH, M.Kn at the residence of the Regent of Central Maluku and then showed the Defendant's post which had been screenshotted to Amien Ruati Tuasikal, SH, M.Kn, so after reading the defendant's post, Amin Ruati Tuasikal, SH. M.Kn, felt that the defendant's post could give rise to feelings of hatred or hostility towards him, so he reported or made a complaint to the Central Maluku Police for legal proceedings regarding the defendant's actions;

(Beno et al., 2022)After going through the trial examination mechanism at the Masohi District Court, Central Maluku Regency, the criminal complaint filed by the Public Prosecutor is basically as follows:

#### **Claims**

1. Declaring that the Defendant ALI TUAHAN alias PAK ALI alias LIKEN was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the crime of "deliberately and without the right to spread information aimed at causing feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA)" as regulated and punishable by crime in Article 45A paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 28 paragraph (2) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 as amended by Law Number 19 of 2008 2016 Concerning Information and Electronic Transactions;
2. Sentenced the Defendant ALI TUAHAN alias PAK ALI alias LIKEN to imprisonment for 2 (two) months minus the period of detention already served with an order that the Defendant remain detained;
3. Evidence:
  - a. 1 (one) unit of black Acer Aspire ES 14 Intel Celeron processor N3050 laptop along with Acer brand charger;
  - b. 1 (one) Facebook account with URL <https://www.facebook.com/likent.letwaru/> along with user name: likentletwaru@gmail.com with password: BarangBukti;

Returned to the defendant;

4. Burden the Defendant to pay court costs of Rp. 2,000.00 (two thousand rupiah);

Whereas in response to the Public Prosecutor's demands, the Panel of Judges at the Masohi District Court, Central Maluku Regency handed down a decision as stated in the Masohi District Court Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh whose ruling reads:

#### **Judge**

1. Declaring that the Defendant Ali Tuahan Alias Pak Ali Alias Liken was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the crime of "Spreading information that

- could give rise to feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA);
2. Sentenced the Defendant Ali Tuahan Alias Pak Ali Alias Liken to prison for 2 (Two) Months;
  3. Determining that the period of detention that has been served by the Defendant shall be deducted entirely from the sentence imposed;
  4. Determining that the Defendant remains detained;
  5. Determine evidence in the form of:
    - a. 1 (one) unit of black Acer Aspire ES 14 Intel Celeron processor N3050 laptop along with Acer brand charger;
    - b. 1 (one) Facebook account with URL <https://www.facebook.com/likent.letwaru/> along with username: likentletwaru@gmail.com with password: BarangBukti;

Returned to the Defendant;

6. Charge the Defendant to pay court costs of IDR 2,000.00 (Two Thousand Rupiah).

In proving the trial of a defamation case, in this case expert witnesses were presented on behalf of the following:

1. Falantino Eryk Latupapua, S.Pd., M.A., basically explained that the Expert explains that defamation from linguistic content is related to language actions that first of all do not consider other people's rights, meaning that when we write something we do not respect people's rights to be considered as subjects in an event, because we consider people are not subjects, we feel entitled to write anything or say anything according to our wishes, ignoring ethics, ethics and morals, for example; - That the Expert explains that there are 2 (two) constituents that can be used to state whether a sentence contains negative content or not, namely the first is that the name of the subject is stated clearly and explicitly because this is a type of writing in the context of social media, while the second is that it must contain words that culturally, norms or ethically have a bad connotation in general opinion; - The expert explained that in language science methodology we do not dive in until we find the goal or intention, so why do people write something? There is no methodology used to investigate this, our area is what is written. So when it comes to figures of speech or language style it does have its uses, as long as the writing does not mention the subject then it is difficult to say that the intention is what we think; - That the Expert explains that one of the purposes of language style is to disguise meaning, so we hide our intentions in the language style, even though it needs to be understood as someone who reads or sees the writing relating to a particular event but because it does not mention the subject of the event, we cannot say that it is a form of defamation; - Whereas the Expert explains that in the context of "ruler in Central Maluku" it is no longer a style of language but has been referred to as a constituent, so a word used to express or explain the function of a particular subject, if the Expert speaks of "ruler of Central Maluku" it means that it semantically refers to the most powerful person in Central Maluku, if in that context we can look for related meanings which are usually called fields of meaning; - The Expert explains that social media uses the internet network so that we are called citizens of the global village, meaning that we present ourselves as citizens of a village with worldwide coverage, for this reason, when we provide certain data the whole world can read it, if we provide information then it can spread, on social media information can circulate and sometimes it is difficult to limit it, so the term "viral" appears; - That the Expert explains that the sentence clearly states the name of the subject addressed, then there is a series of sentences that can be connected to the meaning of the actions carried out by the subject. For example, the sentence "failed to overcome Covid", this sentence is an affirmative



sentence which must be explained and supported by additional facts which must be included by the author, for example the word "failed", who stated that the person failed, is the person who said this competent to declare the person failed and so on, so that if there are no additional facts there is a chance of giving rise to misleading information and ultimately harming the subject mentioned in the article and leading to defamation, because the subject receives a consequence in the form of a related negative general view or public opinion. with this statement, the information cannot necessarily be verified; - The expert explains that the content refers to the requirements for people who want to nominate to become regional head. The expert does not directly know about the requirements to become a regional head because it is not an expert's expertise but rather an expert in reading several articles on the internet (cyberspace) and there are no special requirements like that, so when there is writing about how someone is being denied the right to nominate in an election as intended in the article, it can indirectly harm that person. Indeed, it does not explicitly mention the subject, but in linguistics it is known as "context" which is a speech/writing that is wrapped in something that is behind the speech/writing, so when the first writing appears and is then followed by a second writing, the context is related so that when in the second writing we do not mention the subject, pragmatically we can understand directly that the writing is related to the first writing because the ideas in the writing are related to each other to form a single meaning; - That the Expert explains that the benchmark for us when writing something in cyberspace is the norm, so we have to know what is allowed and what is not allowed, apart from that we also have to know the culture so that we can create appropriateness in our writing; - That the expert explained that the expert investigated the word "haram" in the large Indonesian dictionary which means it is not permissible or permissible according to religious teachings. Even though the word "haram" is not written in a religious context, it will bring people's understanding of religion so when we write the word "haram" then from the knowledge of the world I will assume that it is religiously prohibited; Regarding the Expert's opinion, the Defendant did not object;

2. Expert Dr. Ronny, S.Kom., M.Kom., M.H, According to the Expert's opinion, based on the screenshot of the post, the GARBANG MALTENG Facebook group page contains sentences that lead to a provocation not to vote for Tuasikal Abua or his wife in the regional elections which will take place in Central Maluku district, where the post is intended to cause hatred or enmity between groups ahead of the regional elections in Central Maluku, groups from groups supporting Tuasikal Abua may arouse anger towards those who provoke or groups that do not support Tuasikal Abua, which can give rise to mutual suspicion and mutual hostility. Therefore, a post from a Facebook account called LIKENT LETWARU has made an article on the GARBANG MALTENG group page as in the screenshot above, which is included in the prohibited act, namely "any person who deliberately disseminates information aimed at causing feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA)" as intended in the formulation of Article 45A Paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 28 Paragraph (2) of Republic of Indonesia Law number 11 of 2008 as amended by Republic of Indonesia Law number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. - That the reported post could cause feelings of hatred if read by other people.
3. Expert Dr. Jhon Dirk Pasalbessy, S.H., M.Hum., basically explained that the post that met the requirements to be qualified as a criminal act was the post on June 25 2020, where the content of the post as posted on the LIKENT LETWARU Facebook account was an attack on the dignity, honor and self-respect of the Regent of Central Maluku in

connection with his assumption and accusation of failing to overcome the Covid-19 Pandemic. This issue was then used as an excuse to attack the person and family of the Regent of Central Maluku, especially his wife, known as AMIEN RU'ATI TUASIKAL, who will be prepared to be nominated in the election for Regent of Central Maluku for the next period. Interestingly, the content of the accusation is actually racist as intended in Law Number 40 of 2008 concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination. Whereas it is recognized that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, since independence in 1945 until now, has various ethnicities, religions and cultures within the framework of Unity in Diversity, and therefore every citizen of the Republic of Indonesia whose citizenship is recognized has the right to live and inhabit a place anywhere within the territory of the country. Therefore, if you understand the contents of the post from the reported party, ALI TUAHAN, as he posted on June 25 2020 via social media Facebook from the LIKENT LETWARU account, it is clear that this is an accusation that is contrary to Article 45A Paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 28 Paragraph (2) of Republic of Indonesia Law number 11 of 2008 as amended by Republic of Indonesia Law number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. It is said that it can be classified as a criminal offense because if you look at the formulation of Article 45A paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, it is stated, among other things, "Any person who intentionally and without right disseminates information aimed at causing feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA) as intended in Article 28 paragraph (2) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)". Meanwhile, what is meant by Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law is "Every person intentionally and without right disseminates information aimed at causing feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA)". Thus, if you understand the content of the accusation, it is clear that the content of ALI TUAHAN's post as on LIKENT LETWARU's personal Facebook account is in the nature of "spreading fake news" which is deliberately carried out to create feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and between groups (SARA). This statement was acknowledged by ALI TUAHAN himself as explained in the explanation of point 5 a) above as in the content of the post dated 25 June 2020, namely "The Reported Party ALI TUAHAN admitted that in relation to the writing of the ethical requirements for the Pilkada regarding Regional Heads who failed to overcome Covid 19 so that they would not be elected in the next Pilkada, it was based on an official statement from the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the second condition written in the post was not included in Mendari's statement regarding the Pilkada, but these conditions "This is a condition that the reported party proposed according to his own opinion with the intention that in the future the person nominated to become Regent of Central Maluku is a native of Central Maluku and a person outside of Central Maluku who has been domiciled for more than 20 years..." from this statement it is clear that the reported party ALI TUAHAN has formed his own opinion and tried to influence other people, which was conveyed via the social media Facebook which of course is read by everyone, both his Facebook friends and other people who can read the contents of the post. If you pay attention to the elements of criminal acts as referred to in Article 45A paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, it is clear that the contents of posts submitted via social media Facebook with the personal account LIKENT LETWARU are against the law

and were carried out intentionally because as a result of the posts there will be opinions in the community and judgments against the person and family of the Regent of Central Maluku.

That the role of Digital Forensics is very important. Digital Forensics helps to uncover a case in court, and determine whether the defendant has the right to be tried or not according to his actions. Based on Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh In defamation cases, digital forensic experts help to provide information related to defamation using Facebook social media application technology. The digital forensic expert basically explained that what the defendant did was a criminal act in violation of Article 45A paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law. The formulation of Article 45A paragraph (2) of the ITE Law states, among other things, "Any person who deliberately and without right disseminates information aimed at causing feelings of hatred or enmity towards certain individuals and/or groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA) as intended in Article 28 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah). As a result of the defendant ALI TUAHAN's post on Facebook, he is considered to have formed his own opinion and attempted to influence other people. Therefore, the post conveyed via social media Facebook with LIKENT LETWARU's personal account is against the law and was done intentionally because as a result of the post it created an opinion for the public and a judgment on the person and family of the Regent of Central Maluku.

## **2. Criminal Liability for Defamation Through Social Media Applications Based on Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh.**

Based on Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh, in accordance with the judge's decision which stated that the Defendant Ali Tuahan Alias Pak Ali Alias Liken was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the criminal act of "Spreading information that could give rise to feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA), as in the Public Prosecutor's indictment by convicting the Defendant Ali Tuahan Alias Pak Ali Alias Liken by Therefore, with a prison sentence of 2 (Two) Months and stipulating that the period of detention that has been served by the Defendant be deducted entirely from the sentence imposed and impose a burden on the Defendant to pay court costs of IDR 2,000.00 (Two Thousand Rupiah).

According to the author, the sentence of imprisonment for 2 (two) months actually does not reflect a sense of justice. Where the criminal act of defamation is an act that is very detrimental to other people.

## **CONCLUSION**

1. That the role of Digital Forensics is very important. Digital Forensics helps to uncover a case in court, and determine whether the defendant has the right to be tried or not according to his actions. Based on Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh In defamation cases, digital forensic experts help to provide information related to defamation using Facebook social media application technology. The digital forensic expert basically explained that what the defendant did was a criminal act in violation of Article 45A paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law. The formulation of Article 45A paragraph (2) of the ITE Law states, among other things, "Any person who deliberately and without right disseminates information aimed at causing feelings of hatred or enmity towards certain



individuals and/or groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA) as intended in Article 28 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah). As a result of the defendant ALI TUAHAN's post on Facebook, he is considered to have formed his own opinion and attempted to influence other people. Therefore, the post conveyed via social media Facebook with LIKENT LETWARU's personal account is against the law and was done intentionally because as a result of the post it created an opinion for the public and a judgment on the person and family of the Regent of Central Maluku.

2. Criminal Liability for Defamation Through Social Media Applications Based on Decision Number 8/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Msh with imprisonment for 2 (Two) Months and Charging the Defendant to pay court costs of IDR 2,000.00 (Two Thousand Rupiah).

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