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EXAMINING THE ROLE OF FORENSIC LINGUISTICS IN UNCOVERING LANGUAGE CRIMES ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS DURING THE SUDANESE CIVIL WAR

Ahmed Khider Ahmed Othman^{1*}

¹ Department of Languages and Translation, University College of Haql, University of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, aothma@ut.edu.sa, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5793-1768>

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Corresponding Author: Ahmed Khider Ahmed Othman
(aothma@ut.edu.sa)

ABSTRACT

Social media has become a powerful instrument in modern wars, turning language itself into a tool for inciting and justifying violence. This study argues that in the Sudanese Civil War, platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter (X), and Instagram have facilitated the rapid spread of hate speech, threats, libel, and calls for violence. Despite limited research on forensic-linguistic dynamics in digital confrontations within African cultures, online hostility often escalates into offline conflict. Using document analysis and the reading-note technique, this qualitative investigation collected data from Sudanese social media during the crisis, focusing on hate speech, abuse, threats, and provocation. The study carefully categorized and interpreted situational colloquials and culturally specific terms related to language crimes, guided by a forensic linguistics framework. Evidence from the report shows that deriding tags, racial slurs, religious abuses, and menacing threats are common in Sudanese internet discourse. These hostile utterances not only demean targets but also reinforce social divides and appear to justify violence. The findings demonstrate that language acts as both a symbol of violence and a direct incitement to violent acts. By employing forensic linguistics, this study provides a framework for interpreting language crimes in war-related digital cultures. Linguistic evidence can support authorship authentication, clarify intentions, and establish juridical responsibility in Sudan. Recognizing that harmful online discourse often escapes traditional monitoring in volatile societies, the study emphasizes the need for context-sensitive forensic analysis. Overall, this research contributes to both theory and practice by integrating linguistic theory, juridical methods, and war studies.

KEYWORDS: Forensics linguistics, Language Crimes, Hate Speech, Incitement, social media, Sudanese Civil War, Digital Justice.

1. INTRODUCTION

Social media has necessarily changed the manner in which conflicts are narrated and understood with digital spaces at the forefront of disseminating propaganda, misinformation, and speech violations. During the Sudanese Civil War, the state and non-state actors have been basking on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), WhatsApp, as well as Instagram to spread hate speech, instigate violence, as well as advance distorted accounts. The online exchanges have instigated ethnic tension, activated armed groups' activism, as well as gobbled social cohesion, even within a context defined by internet penetration in spasms and recurrent blackouts triggered by the state. Aggressive speech on the platforms has moved away from the foundations that existed, such as ethnicity and affiliation to that of tribal basis and political affinities, thus over-emphasizing existing cleavages. The virtual battlefield that the current digital sphere is oftentimes depicted as, words are the powerful phobic arms that have made hate speech to right away induce violence as well as displacement. In 2025, Slom opined that within the sphere of forensic linguistics—nestling within the trijunction of language, law, as well as digital media—offering analytical frameworks of supreme importance to analyze such acts of violation of language. Therefore, with the use of forensic linguistics, instances of incitement can be recognized, the writer differentiated, threats scrutinized, as well as the structures of semantic control specific to social media discourses systematically investigated. Sarifuddin et al. (2021), Nurul et al. (2023), and Asfar (2022) stated that although there is a proliferation of literature on the modalities of hate speech in communication as well as the composition of toxic online utterances, research has barely featured such phenomena in the context of African conflict zones—and hardly at all within the case of Sudan. This work makes a point to fill this intellectual void by means of applying forensic linguistics and taking account of the particular conflict environment and the particular character of the Sudanese dialects, thereby inspiring a more subtle perception on a subtle way that triggering toxicity on the internet maximally contributes to the increase in violence in Sudan

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Proliferation of social media amidst the Sudanese Civil War has made the digital sphere an arena ready to be harvested for language crimes such as hate speech, incitement to violence, misinformation, and cyberthreats. Such linguistics has contributed to the escalation of conflict through heightened tensions

and ethnic polarizations and entrenchment of violent cycles. Nevertheless, recognition, assuring, and prosecuting linguistic violations is ineffective in Sudan, with available legal and monitoring frameworks deficient in possessing advance linguistic proficiency to discriminate locally contextual or coded hate speech, colloquially in Sudanese Arabic and local idiolects. Forensic linguistics, through its inter/trans-disciplinary tools to examine language within the legal and crime arenas, is an untapped but promising way to deal with these challenges. Nonetheless, little research and practice exists to treat the application of forensic linguistic techniques to the analysis of conflict settings' social media discourse. Without systematic studies and culturally sensitively equipped frameworks, crimes driven by languages on social media platforms continue to propagate violence with no accountability. This research hopes to fill the gap through an examination of how forensic linguistics can be effectively used to cleanse and make sense of language crimes perpetrated on Sudanese social media and thus contribute to the academic body and the search to enhance digital justice within conflict zones.

1.2. Research Aim

- To examine the potential of forensic linguistics to identify and study language crimes on the internet.
- To study instances or patterns from the Sudanese scene.

1.3. Research Questions

- What kind of language offenses can be seen on Sudanese social media during the civil war?
- What ways can forensic linguistics be used to apprehend and understand these crimes?
- What are the constraints and moral considerations of these studies?

1.4. Significance of Study

The importance of this research is that it has the potential to fill a key gap where linguistics intersects with digital communication and conflict resolution, especially in the poorly researched Sudanese Civil War context. With social media growing ever more as a medium for the promotion of hate speech, violence incitation, and misinformation spread, the need for the detection and interpretation of language crime is key to the preservation of social cohesion and accountability. This research serves to underscore the importance of forensic linguistics as a descriptive and analytical tool for the deciphering of

deleterious speech that is context-sensitive, cryptic, or communicated in local accents. By applying forensic linguistic methods to real-world digital communication, the study not only contributes to academic scholarship in sociolinguistics and forensic studies but also offers actionable insights for police, policymakers, as well as human rights bodies on efforts to prevent online violence and hate. Accordingly, moderation of online contents procedures, culture-conscious, and linguistically complex peace prevention plays a crucial role to play. Secondly, it facilitates discourses on digital justice among societies that experience conflict.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Forensic Linguistics

Forensic linguistics has gone on to be highly multidisciplinary field within the languages research. This brings together the assets of linguistic study to aid criminal research, filling the gap within jurisprudence as well as languages. As defined by Liu (2024), this continues to be a field between the fringes of linguistics, jurisprudence, psychology, as well as the social sciences that requires a specific recognition of the form in which language functions within juridical fields. Forensic linguistics becomes a crucial bridger between study languages as well as the law process, including areas such as police procedures, juridical explanation, legislating procedures, legal contentiousness, as well as procedures within the judiciaries—i.e., procedures signaling potential violations within the law or a formal settling procedure (Hussan, 2022). Practically, forensic linguistics is the interbreeding between linguistic sciences and legal sciences. Forensic linguistics includes the examination of language as a legal object, examination of the examination of the practice of linguistic research in courtroom procedures, as well as examination of speech evidence during criminal and civil courtroom procedures (Alduais et al., 2023). Through this, it also attracts critical linguistic evidence that can establish doubt, determine the authorship, or analyze the reliability in speech during legal procedures. Correa (2013) identifies various key areas within forensic linguistics, namely analysis of legal documents, the language used by the police and law enforcement officials, interviews involving children and frail witnesses, courtroom interactions, the application of linguistic evidence and expert testimony by trials, authorship and plagiarism identification, and forensic phonetics and speaker identification. All these areas together demonstrate the extent and applicability of forensic linguistics to the aid of legal

investigation and adjudication.

Perkins (2021) highlights the significance of forensic linguistics to the search for justice through the provision of linguistic signals that can disclose the truth. While the field does not personally yield justice, it provides invaluable linguistic information and professional analysis upon which and to which judicial judgments are made. Forensic linguistics is therefore an instrumental aid to the wider search for justice through the provision of analytical models that can demonstrate the functioning of language within legal accounts and testimony. Recent empirical studies also reveal the practices of implementation of forensic linguistics under different circumstances. For instance, Guillén-Nieto and Stein (2022) applied the techniques of forensic linguistics to analyze criminal information, i.e., victims' testimonies against sexual harassment. They dealt with the semantic interpretation of testimonies and their (lawful) value at applying them to specific provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP). The above studies emphasize the potential of forensic linguistics to identify the value of words under the law in problematic and complex crime cases.

Under the head of digital communication, specifically social media, violations based on language have increased at a quicker rate. Some investigators exploited forensic linguistics methods to interpret such new-age desecration of the word sanctity. Umiyati, (2020), Kazaure et al. (2024), and Bokolo et al. (2024) evaluated the illocutionary speech acts that are committed in such desecration. They found three Most frequent speech act types i.e. expressive, commissive, and assertive. And among them, primarily found were the expressive acts that are the ones that elaborate the speaker mental state such as attitudes or emotions. This puts the accent on the affective dimension of online word crimes as well as the significant role that the expert linguistic examination plays in illuminating the repercussions that they have. Sophistication development of crimes that are of the linguistic kind, also in social networks as well as cyber crimes, requires some form of intervention beyond such customary observations, through criminal cases as well as criminal investigations within a role actuated through forensic linguists.

2.2. Language Crimes

Crime, especially speech crime on social media, is no frugally featured with a collapse of self-restraint and social inhibition (Othman, 2025). This usually leads to the development and distribution of material that is contrary to both codes of legal conduct as well

as codes of social morals (Ali, 2020). Crime is committed by people at various levels as well as populations, such as school students (Wright & Wright, 2024). Speech crime in forensic linguistics can be defined as a series of activities that can be included in insult, defamation, obscenity, sacralization, as well as fraudulent marketing (Ibarburu, 2024).

Crime is crime that requires a transdisciplinary reaction that can assimilate linguistic examination, legal explanation, as well as knowledge of criminological cognizance, with special emphasis on classifying textual crime, their internalization within a specific environment, as well as the communicative interaction between belligerent parties. Serrano (2023) stresses that the identification of the crime of language depends on all-inclusive co-ordination between the analysis of the characteristics of the language and classical legal facts. Sagheer et al. (2024) also concur that their language crimes are massively defined by their language attitudes— affective, cognitively oriented, and behavioral orientations that define evaluative responses to acceptance and interpretation of language in the course of interpersonal communication.

Numerous studies have investigated some of the aspects of linguistic breaches. Fitria (2024) addressed the wordiness value of verbal behaviors with obscenity, referencing that such words are nondetermined in situational value or conceptual value but can bring about criminal consequence in the case of their negative reference being aimed at inducing interpersonal tension. Kempen (2023), in online harassment, addressed derogatory user comments made towards Indonesian politician Puan Maharani uploaded on Instagram. The study identified three operating abuse trends as follows: abuse with insult, harassment, and defamation. A limitation in remedy at law, however, was introduced by the situation that social violations usually push the aggrieved party to complain about a case officially as a way of initiating legal processes. Additionally, Ahmed (2023) explained how universal exposure to digital communication platforms is a cause of the spread of disinformation and misinformation, capable of incorporating defamation as well as damage to reputation. Generally, the convergence of the effects highlights the complex and multifaceted nature of digitally evolving crimes involving linguistics, making the case strong enough to necessitate higher-order, cross-disciplinary techniques in digital communication analysis under foreclosure linguistics.

2.3. Studies on Forensic Linguistics in Social Media

Most recently, there have also been studies that have looked at the feasibility of using forensic linguistics with speech on social media, with particular focus on hate speech, defamation, and provocation. Permata Sari et al. (2022), for example, conducted a forensic linguistic investigation of court proceedings based on hate speech across social media platforms, with particular focus on the analysis of reports on status and comments through linguistic analysis and documentation based on cases. Sarifuddin et al. (2021) also compared public figures' provocative speech acts via videos on YouTube, categorizing them according to literal indirect utterance and expressive illocutionary acts under violations according to the Indonesian Criminal Code. These studies reflect how speech act theory can parallel legal analysis through identification based on intention, implicature, and illocutionary force within speech on the web.

Another thread is to highlight forensic linguistic methods for identifying disinformation and fake news on the web. As an example, a multilingual analysis by Jorge et al. (2022) illustrated that fake news texts in both Portuguese and English show repetitive tendencies at the morphosyntactic, orthographic, and typographic levels that can be identified by systemic detection methods based on forensic linguistics. This thread shows the significance of computer-independent linguistic profiling over traditional computer-based fact-checking techniques, providing qualitative details about the linguistic approaches used with the goal of deceiving readers and influencing impressions over social media.

Broader reviews as well as scientometric research also refer to the growing inclination towards the use of forensic linguistics in internet applications. Alduais et al. (2023) reported the development of TikTok, YouTube, and Facebook programs of forensic linguistic form, specifying after hate speech as well as pragmatic framework. In turn, Fernando and Setiawan (2024) investigated defamation on social media, acknowledging that speech acts of derogation most insistently depend on the semantic lexical assistance as well as pragmatic illocution force, where specialists can define juridically actionable misdemeanors because of the purpose of the speaker as well as dissection analysis of the communicative environment.

Far more than research on languages has gone on to address even finer issues of online harm itself, such as identity aggression and misgendering.

Requena Sevilla (2024), for example, carried out a corpus study on the X (formerly Twitter) misgendering habits that determined that the vast majority of instances of discriminable speech slip past computer-vigor computer-driven sentiment tools and are caught by trained foreclosure annotation alone. Such results cumulatively have shown the ever-increasing complex setting that faces forensic linguists in digital environments that require new strategies that blend computer-vigor computer-drive tools with rich linguistic theory.

3. METHOD

This paper presents and unveils social media language crimes based on a forensic Linguistic analysis. The paper summaries the individual instances along with patterns within the Sudanese practice. The paper is irreplaceable to the studies of the use of language on online platforms to determine as well as condone the instances of social media language Sudanese offenses within the civil war in the courts of law. The paper also contributes to the wider studies towards facilitating good, respectable, as well as constructive language use within society. Advanced knowledge of forensic linguistics in this aspect is vital in the contextualization of the characteristics of the languages used on social media—a currently fashionable form of communication within the digital world. The selection of this paper relies on a score of reasons. First, forensic linguistics has effective analytical procedures in the study of demarcating the extent of the crimes in language that can be admitted as proof within the courts. Secondly, incidents pertaining to crimes of language are becoming frequent on social media applications. Thirdly, the most recurrent violations include those pertaining to derogatory speech on the body, defamation, hate speech, incitement, as well as threats.

The research uses a qualitative research design to investigate the application of forensic linguistics in the identification and examination of crimes committed based on language as expressed in social media posts from Sudanese individuals. The use of a qualitative approach is most efficient in the capture of both the contextual as well as structural aspects of such violations in the use of language. Further, the adoption of secondary data from social media facilitates the close examination of the processes through which digital communication is manufactured as well as interpreted in real-time. Additionally, qualitative research allows a still deeper capture of the semantic as well as pragmatic levels embedded in the violation of language.

Data collection for this study is done with the help of document analysis and the reading-note procedure, the most prominent data collection procedures. Reading-note process—whereby systematic exposure to the document, selection of data, annotation, and categorization are necessitated—allows the researchers to sift and arrange the shreds of language of concern to the research. Document-based data are categorized into four categories: derogatory and defamatory speech, hate speech, incitement, and threatening speech, with the analysis relying on their semantic properties within each category. Reading-note process entails the process of reading, identifying, categorizing, and interpreting utterances that comply with the specifications of a language crime. Data collection occurs on two levels: first, researchers scrutinize and follow communication via Facebook and WhatsApp; then, they annotate and code incidents that have the characteristics of a language crime.

In order to scrutinize data, this study adopts an interpretive analytical framework that is a sequential process in three stages: restatement, description, and interpretation. The restatement phase enables genuine and full understanding of the abstracted data. In the descriptive phase, restated language crimes are described based on outcomes created using the read-note-technique. In the interpretative phase, semantic and pragmatic interpretation entail the uncovering of meaning in categorized crimes. This process begins with preliminary reading and coding toward the thematic salience, followed by classification by type of offense, and concludes with interpretative synthesis. Finally, the conclusions are drawn in alignment with the objectives of the study to provide a holistic, systematic, and theory-driven analysis of language crime on social media using the principles of forensic linguistics

3. RESULTS

Table 1 determines twelve cases of language crimes for Sudanese social networks that are classified specifically as insults. They may be uttered in the following three forms of language: phrases, clauses, and discourse. Also, there is a need to consider each of the forms as a possible criminal offense that may need punitive measures. Four distinct groups of insulting speech are revealed by the analysis. The first type comprises insults that contravene religious regulations and values. The second type comprises insults that carry a coarse meaning, for example, the word “donkey”. The third type comprises ethnic insults that are uttered in sentence declarations. Finally, the fourth type

comprises expressions that liken persons or organizations to imaginary beings. All these

represent numerous cases of insult and defamation committed via the Internet.

Table 1: Abuses of Insult and Defamation Languages from the Sudanese Context.

No	Insults and Defamation	Code	Source
1	"عيب والله يحكمنا عسكري عميل وخائن" "It is unfortunate to be ruled by a military traitorous agent."	This insult is explained in a declarative sentence, it is a type of defamation language.	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: SM
2	"جميعهم إرهابيون، يجب التخلص منهم" "All of them originated amongst terrorists, we have to get rid of them for a beast-free "country."	This insult is stated in a declarative sentence, it is a type of defamation language.	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: FN
3	"عندما هاجم أحدهم قناة الجزيرة، اعتذر وزير الإعلام عن المراسل، وقال: "هو ليس سودانياً، هو من بلد آخر، لكن في الحقيقة هو سوداني الجنسية." "When someone criticized & attacked Aljazeera Chanel, the Minister of Information apologized to the reporter and shamefully justified that by saying "that person is not Sudanese, but actually he is a Sudanese citizen."	This insult is stated in a declarative sentence, it is a type of defamation language. It is an (ethnic insult).	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: SM
4	معرص يا قواد" "يا "You pimp! Panderer".	This insult is stated in words, it is a type of defamation language. It is an (ethnic insult).	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: ND
5	"صحفي أهبل وفقير ومرترق" A mercenary journalist lacking ethical principles.	It is a defamation language which is explained in a declarative sentence, and it is an ethnic insult.	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: PM
6	"دا كوز ارزقي" "KOAZ" is a derogative term for "Pro-Islamist" who are supporters of war (members of the former regime)".	This offense is in the form of declarative sentence, and it is a derogatory language of defamation. "KOAZ" is a derogative term for "Pro-Islamist" who are supporters of war (members of the former regime).	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: FN
7	"فلنقات البنديقية الياز تفر الماجورين الجوع ضربهم وبياكلوا الكدابس اي مواطن يمسه كديسو مايفرط فيه وبياكلوا بعضهم البعض في الايام المقيلة ودي نهاية كل فلنقاي عب للمجرم البرهان ويحارب بالنيابة عنه." "Jug filling guy, "flangqi" a derogative term for servile follower, it denotes starved mercenaries loyal to their criminal master Al- Burhan and fights on his behalf".	This abusive term is a declaratory sentence. Jug filling guy, "flangqi", a derogative term for servile follower, denotes starved mercenaries loyal to their criminal master Al- Burhan and fights on his behalf.	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: FN WhatsApp group: perpetrator: FN
8	"منأوي يستاهل وأي فلنقاي خت بدو في ايادي كيزان الجيش يستاهل الكيزان اذا اختلفو معه يقولو عليه عب مرترق - الفلنقاي كلب- الفلنقايات رمم." "Manawi or any other servile deserves it, as those who have acted jointly with the army Islamists, later when conflict aroused between them, the Islamists described them as mercenary slaves & dogs. They deserve the negative earned outcome".	It is a defamation language which is expressed in a declarative sentence that violates religious norms.	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: FN
9	"Oh, El Fasher city Slaves, prepare your shrouds as we are coming to burn you as we burned the people of Al- Geneina city".	It is a defamation language which is expressed in a declarative sentence that violates religious norms.	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: WN
10	"هؤلاء الناس قتله ولصوص مصو دم الشعب" "Those people are murderers, thieves and blood suckers".	This insult is stated in a sentence, it is a type of defamation language.	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: FN
11	"والله انت مافاهم حاجة يا حمار" "Like a mirror, you see everything, but understand nothing. "Idiots!" (donkey).	This insult is stated in a declarative sentence, it is a type of defamation language.	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: MS
12	"الله يلعن الكيزان ومن والايم" "May God curse the "Kizan" (MBs), and their supporters".	It is a defamation language which is expressed in a declarative sentence that violates religious norm	WhatsApp group: perpetrator: MA

Table 2 presents the analysis of hate speech on Sudanese social media, identifying thirteen instances of language crime. Such episodes of hate speech may target individuals or groups and indicate the prevalence of these crimes in digital communications. Linguistic forms of these events are largely sentences and discourses. In particular, the sentences that have been employed are interrogative and declarative sentences that have insulting and abusive contents commonly in relation to abusive

language. Furthermore, the freedom of speech nature of social media also regularly precipitates utterances that form language crimes and create detrimental impacts on individuals or groups of communities.

Table 3 analyzes threats posted on Instagram that fall under the language crime category requiring legal response. It is worthwhile to note and characterize threatening language that emerges on Sudanese social media in order to allow the legal process to treat such matters appropriately. In

general, three kinds of threats were determined on Instagram during analysis. The first kind is that of threatening with death. The second kind consists of threatening the security of family members. The third kind refers to threatening individual privacy. The linguistic forms that were deployed in these threatening messages entail several kinds of sentences such as imperative, prohibitive, declarative, and invitational sentences. The semantic meaning of these sentences refers to the three identified threats and it either intends to make someone dead, endanger the security of family members, or violate individual privacy.

The study on table 4 incitement speech on Sudanese social networks, specifically Instagram divulges the adoption of a single predominant linguistic form: sentences. The sentence types adopted in such incitements are invitational, interrogative, imperative, as well as declaratory structures, with the use of provocative discourse. The semantic material of these sentences as well as discourses bears both comparative as well as provocative components. The ultimate aim of such speech appears to be public opinion manipulation as well as the provocation of audience actions that facilitate certain agendas.

Table 2: Instances of Hate Speech Use of Language from the Sudanese Context.

No	Hate Speech Messages	Code	Source
1	"يجب قتلهم وتطردهم من السودان بدل غير سودانيين" "They must be killed and expelled from Sudan, they are not Sudanese".	Hate speech, which is delivered in a declarative sentence, is biased, disrespectful, and expressed in offensive language.	Facebook, perpetrator: MA
2	"انهم حيوانات لا يستحقون العيش في السودان". Greedy animals, they do not deserve to live in Sudan.	Hate speech, which is delivered in harsh and offensive language, compares people to animals which is degrading and insulting.	Facebook, perpetrator: MD
3	"هم فلنفايات" "They are servile follower".	Hate speech that is delivered in harsh and offensive language.	Facebook, perpetrator: PN
4	"هم عبيد دارفور وعبيد الجالية" "They are slaves of the Darfur area" and slaves of the "Jallaba" (wealthy, affluent men from the Northern Sudan.	Hate speech that is delivered in offensive language. It constitutes an ethnic insult.	Facebook, perpetrator: DS
5	هم سبب كل المشاكل في السودان "" "They are the cause and origin of all disaster and problems in Sudan."	Hate speech that is expressed in harsh and offensive language.	Facebook, perpetrator: MD
6	يجب أن ننتقم من القحاه." "We must punish and take revenge on the Qahata." (The Forces of Freedom and Change, whose enemies have distorted the term to "Qahta")	Hate speech that is expressed in a declarative sentence. It uses harsh and offensive language.	Facebook, perpetrator: PR
7	"نحن أسياد السودان وهم عبيد" "We are the masters of Sudan, and they are our slaves."	It is an ethnic insult and hate speech delivered in a declarative sentence.	Facebook, perpetrator: TR
8	لا يجب ان لا نثق بالكيزان لانهم سبب دمار السودان" "We must not trust the "Kizan", (MBs) for they are the cause of Sudan tragedy & destruction."	Offensive speech expressed as a statement that is biased, demeaning, and disrespectful.	Facebook, perpetrator: YS
9	"انهم مجرمون الال لعنة الله عليهم" "They are criminals, and may God's curse be upon them."	Insult and hate speech delivered in a declarative sentence that violates religious norms.	Facebook, perpetrator: MD Facebook, perpetrator: YB
10	"لا تتقوا بأحد من هذه المنطقة، فهم خونة." "Don't trust anyone from this region, they are ill traitors"	Hate speech expressed in a declarative sentence. It uses harsh and offensive language.	Facebook, perpetrator: FB
11	"لا بد من معاقبة كل من ينتمي إلى هذه الطائفة." "Everyone who belongs to this sect must be punished".	It is an ethnic insult and hate speech delivered in a declarative sentence.	Facebook, perpetrator: LN
12	هؤلاء الناس لا يستحقون العيش بيننا "These people do not deserve to live among us".	It is an ethnic insult and hate speech delivered in a declarative sentence.	Facebook, perpetrator: BP
13	"اقطع رعايهم لانهم حيوانات" "Chop their heads, they are animals"	Hate speech expressed in a declarative sentence. It uses harsh and offensive language.	Facebook, perpetrator: WB

Table 3: Instances of Threatening Speech in the Sudanese Content.

No	Text	Code	Source
1	"إذا لم تدفع المبلغ المطلوب خلال 24 ساعة، سنقوم بنشر صورك الخاصة" "If you don't receive the payment demanded within 24 hours, your private photos will be published"	It is a conational sentence. It is a threat, and it has pragmatic function.	Instagram, perpetrator: LB
2	"إذا لم تتوقف عن هذا الأمر، فسوف نؤذيك" "You will be harmed If don't quit."	It is a connotative sentence. It is a threat, and it has a pragmatic function.	Instagram, perpetrator: MD
3	"If you don't cooperate with us, we will release information about you that will ruin your life."	It is a conational sentence. It is a threat, and it has pragmatic function.	Instagram, perpetrator: ND
4	"لدينا صور فاضحة لك نهدد بنشرها على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي" "Your compromising photos will be leaked on social media."	A threat using declarative sentences, indicating a threat to personal privacy.	Instagram, perpetrator: WE
5	"لدينا معلومات عن أنشطتك غير المشروعة وسوف نتوجه ببلاغ رسمي" "We have information about your suspicious illegal activities which will be reported."	A threat using declarative sentences, indicating a threat to personal privacy.	Instagram, perpetrator: FJ Instagram, perpetrator: FJ
6	"إذا لم تدفع مبلغاً من المال، سنقوم بفضح معلوماتك الشخصية على الإنترنت" "If you don't pay the money, your personal information will disseminated online."	It is a conational sentence. It is a threat, and it has pragmatic function.	Instagram, perpetrator: MZ
7	"إذا لم تتوقف عن نشر هذه المنشورات، فسوف نقوم بإبلاغ الشرطة عنك" "If you don't stop" posting these posts, the case will be reported to the police."	It is a conational sentence. It is a threat and it has pragmatic function.	Instagram, perpetrator: OW
8	"بأسأضربك إذا رأيتك مرة أخرى." أو "سأقتلك" "If I see you again, I will beat you" Or, "I will kill you."	A threat using declarative sentences, indicating a threat to personal privacy.	Instagram, perpetrator: SW
9	"اعني لما أقوله والاسوف تندم على ذلك" "Mark my word, you are going to regret this."	A threat using declarative and imperative sentences, indicating a death threat.	Instagram, perpetrator: ME
11	"ان فعلت ذلك ساكسر عظمك ويكون المستشفى مصيرك" "I'm going to break your bones," "You'll be lying in a hospital bed," or "I'm going to make you pay for this."	A threat using declarative and imperative sentences, indicating a death threat.	Instagram, perpetrator: WN
12	"سوف أقتلك وايضا اسرتك" "I'm going to slaughter you and your family."	A threat using declarative and imperative sentences, indicating a death threat.	Instagram, perpetrator: BL
13	"إذا لم تعطينا المجوهرات والذهب سوف تقتل" "If you don't give us your car and jewelry you be killed."	A threat using declarative and imperative sentences, indicating a death threat.	Instagram, perpetrator: PS
14	"I know your house and where you live." "اعرف منزلك واين تسكن"	A threat using declarative and imperative sentences, indicating a death threat.	Instagram, perpetrator: SS

Table 4: Cases of Incitement Speech Language from the Sudanese Background.

No	Text	Code	Source
1	"يجب قتلهم وتطردهم من السودان دبل غير سودانيين" They must be killed and expelled from Sudan. They are not Sudanese.	Incitement using declarative sentences with vulgar language.	Instagram, perpetrator: MD
2	"يجب قتلهم وتضردهم من ارضنا" "We must kill them and expel them from our land!"		Instagram, perpetrator: MD
3	"هؤلاء القوم هم سبب كل بلاء" "These people are the cause of all our affliction".	Incitement using declarative sentences with vulgar language.	Instagram, perpetrator: MD
4	"Do not trust them, for they are traitors" "لا تلتق فيهم لانهم خونه"	Incitement using declarative sentences that are provocative .	Instagram, perpetrator: MD
5	"يجب أن نأخذ حقنا بأيدينا" "We must take our right with our own hands"	Incitement using declarative sentences that are provocative.	Instagram, perpetrator: MD
6	"انها حرب كرامة ضد الظلم" "It's a war for dignity against oppression"	Incitement using declarative sentences that are provocative.	Instagram, perpetrator: MD
7	"دمر ، اكسح ، بدون رحمة" "Destroy, cleanse, and eliminate mercilessly".	Incitement using declarative sentences that are provocative.	Instagram, perpetrator: MD
8	ويتمر هؤلاء على الجنجويد بعبارات مثل "كنتقدر" (kan taqdar) and translates to "if you could", or "were you able to".	Incitement using declarative sentences that are provocative.	Instagram, perpetrator: MD

3.1. Discussion

The findings of this study validate the realities that social networks in Sudan represent virgin soil on which various crimes of speech, particularly insults, hate speech, threats, and incitement. In Tables 1–4, the data point to a pattern of recurring hostile discourse against political adversaries, ethnicity groups, and individuals in defamatory and demeaning terminology. In line with previous research on the prevalence of abusive and demeaning communication in conflict areas (Kempen, 2023; Serrano, 2023), these crimes of language all have a pattern in common. But the Sudanese scene adds a twist: while expressive, online rhetoric in a Sudanese context is also performative, designing violent acts and sanctioning violence. This agrees with the findings of Nurul et al.'s (2023), where the report concludes that toxic internet speech is bled more than not over to the real world as a source of actual-world hatred.

Table 1 illustrates the prevalence of defamations and insults in declining Sudan's sociopolitical divisions. Most of the insults are incorporated in declarative statements and frequently presented in ethnic or religious terms, such as "Kizan" or "donkey." Such results chime with Fitria's (2024) examination of spoken insults, which emphasized how contextually rich discourse could escalate to become part of legal controversies. In Sudan, these insults also served symbolic deprivation of political actors of legitimacy and functioning as social markers to strengthen exclusionary identities. This chimes with Ibarburu's (2024) point that defamation in online settings always blends with wider political discourses so that forensic linguistic examination becomes especially important in teasing apart the presuppositions and harm in the construction of communication in the online setting.

Tables 2 findings reveal the manifestation of hate speech that is against whole communities by means of dehumanization, naming, and ethnic stereotype. Expressions such as "they are animals" or "they must be killed and expelled" reveal how hate speech is a figure of speech that delegitimizes groups and results to group violence. These are consistent with the study of Sarifuddin et al. (2021) that reported that hate speech in the digital environment was frequently communicated and asserted in violent acts with the purpose of arousing hostility. Here, the Sudanese case opens up the ways hate speech is embedded with historical ethnic prejudices, rendering the speech not only harmful but actually physically harmful. Here, studies substantiate Sevilla Requena's (2024) contention that online

discriminative speech thwarts expert forensic annotation to retain the affluent sociopolitical grounding.

Threats, as detailed in Table 3, are another salient characteristic of language-focused violations in the Sudanese cyber world. The threats may vary from economic blackmailing—like dinero offered with threats of exposure—to explicit threats of killing towards individuals alongside their families. Such outcomes are in alignment with a discourse analysis on digital weaponization of discourse as per Ahmed (2023), where threats both confer immediate psychological strength as they rob faith in the capriciousness of cyber communication. Forensic linguistic examination holds a central role in law enforcement settings since it yields tools to differentiate between metaphorical aggressivity and sincere illocutionary acts of threatening, which may represent prosecutable crimes.

Finally, Table 4 illustrates that incitement speech on Sudanese social media largely consists of declarative and imperative forms to stimulate collective action. Utterances such as "we should take our right with our hands" and "destroy, cleanse, and eliminating mercifully" clearly demonstrate the speech-act role of incendiary, boosting violence as well as social upheavals. This aligns with studies conducted by Jorge et al. (2022), noting the manipulative roles of incendiary discourse in the scope of the war on the internet. Further, the Sudan case demonstrates the dynamics by which incitement is ever perpetually submerged in hate speech as component parts of intricate discursive hate patterns. This observation testifies to the point of view of Fernando and Setiawan (2024), that pragmatic analysis of online discourse is no addition to the semantics analysis but the indispensable criticism to encompass the entire Digital communications incorporated criminality. The results indicate the specific necessity of beginning the highly evolved, culture-sensitive forensic linguistic systems' construction able to perform in the modalities particular for the digital war scene in Sudan.

4. CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that Sudanese social networks are now widespread disseminators of linguistic violence, where insults, hate speech, threats, and incitement take center stage. Analysis of real world online activities proves that such activities are anything but random occurrences but are related to underlying social as well as political tensions, such as ethnic conflicts as well as strife. Defamation and insults are commonly deployed to destroy the

standing of persons or groups, while hate speech dehumanizes groups en masse. Threats seed the terror and also the coercive seed, while incitement actually enables violence acts. Generally, such processes represent the crucial role of language in fuelling conflict, enhancing the spread of discrimination, and disintegrating society. Adoption of forensic linguistic analysis has proved useful in unravelling the pragmatic aim and impact of such communications, deepening analytical insight and also evidentiary corroboration in adjudicatory hearings. On this foundation, the piece advocates for frenzied spikes in all such measures that regulated and offset linguistic cybercrimes, especially in politically sensitive areas like Sudan. Forensic linguistics stands out as a key methodology for the detection of, categorization of, and comprehension of toxic language, making it useful for policymakers, law enforcers, and platform administrators equally. Meanwhile, the research indicates the need for culturally aware measures that take cognisance of Sudan's historical, political, and ethnic dynamics. Future work needs to generalize the scope to encompass information from several regions and social networks and explore the possibility of automated programmes to complement forensic experts in the identification of toxic language more

expeditiously. Combating these online linguistic crimes will need language expertise in the long run and industry-level cooperation to stem their detrimental effects and develop a safer virtual community.

4.1. Limitation of the Study

The research is further limited by the fact that it has relied on a comparatively limited dataset that may not fully represent the widespread and diversified expressions of language crimes on a number of Sudanese social media. The research primarily focused on openly accessible posts and comments but may have omitted the private group chats or the encrypted contacts where abusive speech is also prevalent. Further, the analysis has been limited to the linguistics and pragmatic features while ruling out the contributions of psychology, sociology, or political science that could have provided a further rounded description of the motives and impacts of such discussion. For these reasons, the results, while enlightening, cannot be assumed for all Sudanese online communication and thereby point to the need for further extensive multidisciplinary studies.

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