CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the overall view of this study; from the background that leads to the interest in the topic presented in the research, research questions that aim to be answered by the analysis, the significance of the findings, the research methods, clarification of terms that are frequently used in the paper, and the organisation of the paper itself.

1.1 Background of the study

Police investigations are a central and significant aspect of the criminal justice process. The information collected must be accurate and relevant to the investigation (Walsh & Oxburgh, 2008). The use of pronouns in police investigations can be an expression of the alignment of law enforcement toward suspects. For example, when police investigators appoint witnesses with personal pronouns or kinship terms indicating that the investigator is showing a sense of solidarity or humanisation towards witnesses (Kufakunesu et al., 2012) or conversely when prosecutors usually use negative words or monstrous connotations when conveying their arguments to death row convicts, it shows a form of expression that embodies linguistic violence or dehumanisation (Chaemsaithong, 2019).

In the context of Indonesian justice discourse, especially in the police setting, analysis of the use of pronouns is essential to reveal the understanding of police investigators on social and interpersonal relations for the achievement of goals institutions, as shown in previous studies (e.g., Kufakunesu et al., 2012; Mavunga et al., 2017; Ostermann, 2003). Concerning pronoun strategies, police investigations can provide a guide that to obtain information in large quantities and qualitatively accurate of the examinee, investigators should establish good relations with suspects and treat suspects as the same human beings as investigators who both have personal rights and needs to be respected (Shepherd & Griffiths, 2021).

According to Enfield (2007) and Thomason and Everett (2001), Indonesian has an open system of pronouns, which allows for substituting non-pronominal elements like kinship words and names for personal pronouns. As a result, speakers have several alternatives for referencing specific people. At this point, the question arises as to which version of pronouns should be used more sensibly in the context of police investigations to produce precisely the data obtained. From the data obtained in the reports, instead of using denoting people with kinship terms, police investigators use personal pronouns such as '*Saudara*' and '*Anda*'.

Furthermore, the role of personal pronouns has been studied in a previous study that focused on Indonesian first and second-person pronoun sets to show how those pronouns are used to index social typification based on regional differentiation (Djenar 2014). While recent studies on Indonesian conversation have underlined the significance of first and second-person pronouns in indexing attitudes and region-based identity (Manns 2011) and the differences in speakers' preferences as motivated by age (Sneddon 2006) and discourse situation (Sneddon 2006, Englebretson 2007), there has been hardly any interest in investigating how the pronouns are contextualised in police investigations.

One of the previous studies that discussed the analysis of pronouns in formal communication and the context of judicial discourse in Indonesia was conducted by Muniroh (2019), in which she analysed instructions or questions in an investigative interview from English to Indonesian. From the results of previous research, it was revealed that there was a tendency for research participants to choose pronouns with kinship terms such as "*Bapak*"," *Ibu*", "*Mba*", and "*Mas*", as an expression of respect by investigators for adult witnesses. This kinship term is considered the accepted equivalent of "you" in English. The results of this previous study were obtained from a poll using the Delphi consensus method involving a group of police investigators, linguists, and translators.

Previously, similar research has been conducted by some researchers, such as in the research (Ariani & Sajedi, 2014) that focused on a framework and brief overview of the key elements of forensic linguistics covering the discipline, the history and development of it, and the use of linguistic evidence in legal proceedings. This research showed that some typical types of linguistic evidence are author identification, forensic stylistics, discourse analysis, forensic phonetics, forensic transcription and variation (intra-author and inter-author).

Meanwhile, this study wants to develop an analysis of the use of pronouns in police investigations as a strategy, where using pronoun-changing strategies can make it easier for investigators to collect the information obtained. To achieve the research goals, researchers use qualitative methods by analysing previous research reports and analysing the transcription of domestic violence cases analysed with one of the components of the mood system, namely the subject. The researcher hopes to contribute to the establishment of investigative interviews on Polri.

Therefore, this study aims to contribute to the field of analysis of pronouns in formal communication and in the context of judicial discourse in Indonesia, which is rarely done (Muniroh 2019), as well as to close the gap between this study and the previous research, this study applied Halliday's (2014) SFL mood analysis on the transcription of domestic violence case analysed with one of the components of the mood system, namely the subject. This study is focused on subjects used in the transcripts by the investigator as a form of pronoun change that were carefully identified to find out that the pronouns used caused different responses and atmospheres to the witness according to the data. Moreover, pronoun-changing strategies could be identified and further analysed, contributing to the development of better police investigations.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of this research, the problems that are addressed in this research are as follows:

1) What strategies are used by the investigator to elicit answer?

2) What are the pronoun change patterns?

3) How do pronoun change patterns affect answers in police investigations?

1.3. Aims and Objectives

The study aims to contribute to analysing pronouns in formal communication and the context of judicial discourse in Indonesia. This study determines the impact of using the pattern of pronoun changes on investigative interviewing as a strategy carried out by the police. The researcher wants to know whether changing the pronoun used by the police when asking a suspect can affect factual information or not. Furthermore, the choice of subjects used in the transcripts by the investigator was carefully identified to find out that pronouns used to open the interview, in the middle of the interview, and at the end of the interview had a pattern that ranged from semi-formal, formal, and very formal which caused different responses and atmospheres to the witness.

With a focus on forensic linguistic studies, the research objectives in this study are to determine the use of pronouns in police investigation strategies and to analyse the effect of using pronoun-changing strategy by the police to obtain information from witnesses and suspects.

1.4. Scope of the Study

This study focuses on analysing the effect of using pronoun change as a strategy in Indonesian police investigations of domestic violence cases to elicit answers from witnesses. The transcription of the violence case role play is used as an analytical medium to determine the choice of pronoun used by investigators in investigations.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The present study is conducted in regards to shining light in both theoretical and practical advantages in the world of English forensic linguistics. The result of this

study contributes to enrichment of todays' English forensic linguistics concerning the issue of pronouns changing as a strategy in police investigation and therefore, provides theoretical advantages. For this reason, the findings could broaden the horizon of future research on studying similar topics.

As for the practical advantages, the result of this study is expected to support linguistics' students and researchers in implementing appropriate ways of analyzing the pronoun-changing used in transcriptions text based on SFL theory as well as identifying the subject. Furthermore, it is also offers insight into how pronouns changing strategies play a role in formal communication and judicial discourse in Indonesia especially in police investigation and therefore, provides theoretical advantages.

1.6 Clarification of Key Terms

A number of key terms are utilized in this study. Thus, it is fundamental for the terms to be defined and clarified in order to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. Below are the definitions of key terms used in this study:

a) **SFL Mood Analysis** refers to how speakers convey attitudes, desires, or commands through language. It provides an active approach to analyze language. The study focuses on Mood analysis on the transcription of domestic violence case analysed with one of the components of the mood system, namely the subject to understand and describe pronoun-change strategies in simulated transcriptions of police investigations.

b) **Police Investigation** is the process used by the police to ask questions to suspects or witnesses in order to gather information or uncover the truth regarding a criminal incident. In relation to this study, the results of police investigations in the form of transcriptions became research data to be analysed with SFL.

c) **Pronoun-Changing Strategies** refers to the strategy of using pronouns to replace nouns or names of people, places, or things where these pronoun-changes can be a strategy in police investigations to get information from the

answers given when the police use pronoun changes to suspects or witnesses in investigations.

1.7 Organisation of the Paper

In terms of the organization of this undergraduate thesis, as many as five chapters are included here. Those are listed as follows:

- **Chapter I Introduction:** This chapter is centered on providing elaboration of background information of why this study is conducted, the research questions, the aims, the scope, as well as the significance of this study. In addition, clarification of key terms and the organization of the paper are also presented in this chapter.

- **Chapter II Literature Review:** This chapter provides elaboration of the theories used in this study which include theory of person reference, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), and investigative interviewing. Furthermore, related previous studies concerning person reference in justice system are also presented in this chapter.

- **Chapter III Methodology:** This chapter expands the methodology employed in this research. It comprises several subchapters, namely research design, data collection, and data analysis.

- **Chapter IV Data Analysis and Findings:** This chapter discusses the findings and data analysis of eight transcriptions from simulated violence domestic case. It includes three subchapters that are focused on subject used in the investigation process, the pronoun-change patterns, and the effect of pronoun change patterns to the answer in police investigations.

- **Chapter V Conclusion:** This chapter sums up findings of this study as well as concludes the pronoun-changing strategies that are recommended to be implemented while investigating in police investigations. Moreover, limitation of this study and recommendation for further research re also presented here.