

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The content of this chapter serves to explain the methodological aspects of the research. It elaborates on the research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Since this study seeks to acquire an in-depth comprehension of how using the pronoun in police investigation affects the information obtained, this research employs a qualitative design. To elaborate more, Hennink, Hutter, and Bailey (2010) explained that qualitative research is an approach that allows you to examine people's experiences in detail by using a specific set of research methods such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observation, content analysis, visual methods, and life histories or biographies. This study analysed the pattern of pronouns change as a strategy to elicit answers from witness in Indonesian police investigations.

In relation to this study, it is seen that qualitative design is suitable to be used here as it is useful in supporting the researcher to analyse and interpret the data related to the use of the pattern of pronoun change as a strategy in transcriptions of police investigations.

3.2 Data Collection

The type of data collection employed in this research methodology is secondary data analysis. Secondary data analysis is obtained from previously available documents, such as those collected by the government, institutions or agencies (Vartanian, 2011).

The data of this research are transcriptions of a simulated domestic violence case. Heydon (2019) states that it is possible to use police interview transcriptions

that appear in court trial recordings or police interview records that are in the public domain (these police interview notes are published in the media occasionally).

The data were taken from research by Muniroh et al. (2022) entitled “*Analisis petunjuk orang pada wawancara investigatif penyidik POLRI: Upaya pemetaan kontribusi multi disiplin dalam menciptakan nuansa humanis dalam wawancara peradilan*”. There are eight transcriptions of the simulated domestic violence case. Participants consisted of two police investigators from the Directorate of Investigation and General Crime of the West Java Regional Police with the qualifications of having served for more than ten years, two graduate students, and UPI education staff. Furthermore, all participants in the research data used pseudonyms. Data collection was carried out by recording both audio and visual.

In addition, there is also a post-simulation interview from previous research about the review of the interviewed witnesses regarding the choice of pronouns by investigators during investigations as supporting data.

3.4 Data Analysis

In this study, the data are examined using Halliday's (2014) SFL mood analysis on eight transcriptions of a domestic violence case analysed with one of the components of the mood system, namely the subject. The choice of subject in the Mood system of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) determines the mood of the entire clause. The Mood system is defined as "choices between different roles which a speaker can select for himself and for his hearer" (Berry, 1975, p.166). The Mood element comprises Subject and Finite sub-elements, and the order of Subject and Finite determines the type of mood within the clause, whether declarative, interrogative, or negative. The mood network is the grammatical system in the interpersonal metafunction, a choice between imperative and indicative. If indicative is chosen, there is a choice between declarative and interrogative. These choices are realized by manipulating the Mood element (Halliday and Mathiessen, 2004).

Sophia Al Khalifi, 2023

THE POLICE STRATEGY IN ELICITING ANSWER FROM WITNESSES: CASE IN SIMULATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATION

Therefore, the choice of subject plays a crucial role in determining the mood of a clause in SFL. The choice of subjects used in the transcripts by the investigator as a form of pronoun change was carefully identified to find out that the 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 according to the data presented in the post-simulation interview as supporting data.

The qualitative design of this study is applied to discuss the discoveries the study's transcriptions revealed. The design considerations are based on the study's purpose: to obtain in-depth information about the pronoun change strategies related to police investigations. The steps of analysis in this study went through several phases: identifying the subject used, qualitative analysis based on the theory, and analyse the effect of using pronouns changing strategies.

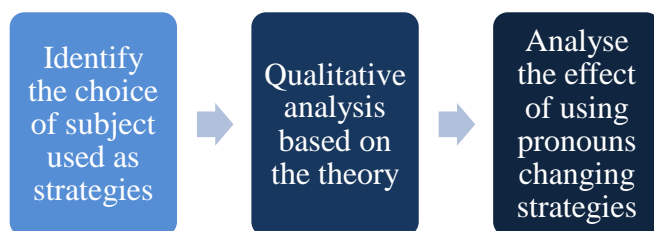


Figure 1: Steps of research project analysis

Step 1: Identify the choice of subject used as strategies. Pronouns refer to an object present in the shared perceptual environment or rendered salient in another way. Also, it is intended to be understood as being conferential with a referring expression occurring elsewhere in the sentence (Evans 1980). Furthermore, the researcher first identified the choice of subjects the investigator used when asking questions to the witness in order from the opening, mid-session, and closing of the interview. The purpose of this study was to determine what effect the choice of subjects had on the information contained in each witness's answer.

Sophia Al Khalifi, 2023

THE POLICE STRATEGY IN ELICITING ANSWER FROM WITNESSES: CASE IN SIMULATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATION

Step 2: Qualitative analysis based on the theory. Once a clear distinction has been made, the next step is to apply Halliday's (2014) mood system focused to the choice of subject to describe the linguistic elements. Then the researcher identified the pronoun change pattern according to the subject used in each interview section of the eight transcripts starting from the beginning, middle and end.

Step 3: Analyse the effect of using pronouns changing strategies. The researcher analysed the relationship between the choice of subjects and the answers obtained during the investigation, which showed the influence of pronouns in police investigations as a strategy.

The steps above aim to facilitate researchers in answering each research question in this study.

In the first part of the study, the researcher identified the choice subject contained in each transcription as a step to answer the first research question.

In the second part of the study, the researcher conducted qualitative analysis to apply the theory of mood analysis to the subjects in the transcription starting from the beginning, middle and end of the interview so that the researcher could find out the pattern of pronoun-changes as a step to answer the second research question.

In the third part of the study, the researcher began to analyse the effect of pronoun-changing as strategies to elicit answers from witnesses when the investigator uses specific pronouns as a step to answer the third research question.

An example of identifying the subject from the transcriptions could be seen below.

(1)

Beginning:

Penyidik A: *Oke, selamat pagi ibu.* (Okay, good morning mum.)

Sophia Al Khalifi, 2023

THE POLICE STRATEGY IN ELICITING ANSWER FROM WITNESSES: CASE IN SIMULATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATION

Ibu Neneng: Selamat pagi bapak. (Good morning sir.)

Penyidik A: Eeh Terima kasih **ibu** ya, ibu sudah datang memenuhi panggilan dari kita. (Eeh Thank you, ma'am, for coming to fulfil our summons.)

Ibu Neneng: Aduh pak. (Ouch sir.)

Penyidik A: Perkenalkan, Saya Aiptu Suharwoyo bu dari DITRESKRIMHUM POLDA Jabar, berkenan nanti kita minta keterangan dari ibu?(Let me introduce myself, I am Aiptu Suharwoyo ma'am from DITRESKRIMHUM POLDA Jabar, would you like us to ask for information from you?)

Ibu Neneng: Siap pak. (Yes, sir.)

Penyidik A: **Ibu** nama Ibu Neneng? Betul?(Your name is Mrs Neneng? Is that correct?)

Ibu Neneng: Iya betul bapak betul. (Yes, sir, that's right.)

Penyidik A: **Ibu Neneng** ibunda dari **ibu** (Mrs Neneng is mother of)

Ibu Neneng: Novi. (Novi.)

Middle:

Penyidik A: Oke lanjut **bu**, ya. Terus selama eeh peristiwa 16 juli itu 2022 itu, Asep sendiri apakah ada permintaan maaf ke **ibu** eh terkait dengan apa yang sudah dilakukan pada Novi?(Okay, continue mum, yes. During the events of July 16, 2022, did Asep himself apologise to you regarding what he had done to Novi?)

Ibu Neneng: Boro-boro pak, boro-boro boro-boro bener-bener cuma nanya kabar aja ke saya abis itu ga ada omongan apa-apa lagi si Asep teh. (Boro-boro sir, boro-boro boro-boro really just asked for news to me after that there was no more talk about Asep tea.)

Penyidik A: Ooh, sampai sekarang juga ga pernah dateng? (Ooh, until now he never came?)

Ibu Neneng: Ga ada. (No.)

Penyidik A: Ga pernah nanyain?(Never asked?)

Ibu Neneng: Ga ada bapak, ga ada. (No Sir, nothing.)

Penyidik A: Hasil dari Rumah Sakit Al-Islam apakah sudah diterima oleh **ibu** atau **Bu Novi**?(Has the result from Al-Islam Hospital been received by you or Mrs Novi?)

Sophia Al Khalifi, 2023

THE POLICE STRATEGY IN ELICITING ANSWER FROM WITNESSES: CASE IN SIMULATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATION

Ibu Neneng: Ya mungkin sama nopi udah ya pak, kalau sama saya mah ga ada, hasil visumnya gitu ya bapak? Atau hasil apa ya pak?(Yes, maybe it's already received by Mrs Novi, but I don't have it, is it the post mortem results? Or what results, sir?)

Closing:

Penyidik A: Apakah selama **saudara** atau **ibu** dimintai keterangan oleh pemeriksa dimintai keterangan oleh saya, apakah ibu dipaksa, ditekan atau diarahkan oleh saya sebagai pemeriksa? (During the time you or your mother were questioned by the examiner, were you coerced, pressurised or directed by me as the examiner?)

Ibu Neneng: Tidak, tidak bapak semua murni dari apa yang saya alami gitu ya apa yang saya dengar dari saya (No, no sir, everything was purely from what I experienced, what I heard from me.)

Penyidik A: Lanjut **ibu** siap mempertanggungjawabkan semua keterangannya, ya **bu**, ya?(Next, you are ready to take responsibility for all your testimony, yes ma'am, yes?)

Ibu Neneng: Siap bapak, siap siap sayamah demi anak weh apa. (I'm ready sir for the sake of the child)

Penyidik A: Iya. Baik **bu** setelah berita acara ini dibuat nanti kemudian yang diperiksa, **ibu** membaca dan memeriksa kembali berita acara, nanti saya print sudah dibaca kalau **ibu** menyatakan benar semuanya keterangan tinggal tanda tangan dan menyatakan setuju. Jadi **ibu** setuju bukti keterangan **ibu** setuju itu nanti membubuhkan tanda tangan. Ya **bu**, ya. (Yes. Well, ma'am, after this official report is made, then the examined, the mother reads and re-examines the official report, later I print it after reading it, if the mother states that everything is correct, just sign and state that you agree. So you agree to the evidence of your statement and then put your signature. Yes ma'am, yes.)

Ibu Neneng: Baik bapak, hatur nuhun pisan sudah mau didiengerin juga. (Yes sir, thank you for listening too.)

In the sample data above, it can be seen that the use of the subjects 'Ibu', 'Bu', 'Bapak', and 'Pak' were used by the investigator when greeting and asking the opening question of the interview. Furthermore, it can be seen that there is a subject change from the sample above from 'Ibu' to 'Bu Neneng' then 'Bu' where the subject changes from second pronouns followed by nicknames to only calls in the Sophia Al Khalifi, 2023
THE POLICE STRATEGY IN ELICITING ANSWER FROM WITNESSES: CASE IN SIMULATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATION

form of second person pronouns when starting from greeting, asking for news, to asking for the initial identity of the witness. So, the second person pronoun is attached to the nickname as an opening question from the investigator in the interview.

In this study, the researcher found that when simulating an interview with witnesses, investigator A used of pronoun changing in the interview with witnesses. It can be seen in example (1) there is a pronoun-changing contained in the transcript of investigator A with Mrs Neneng:

1) Pronoun-change pattern: *Formal* \wedge *Semi-formal* \wedge *Very Formal*

Table 1

Subject nomination categories from Investigator A to Mrs. Neneng

Semi-Formal	Formal	Very Formal
Bu	Ibu Ibu Neneng	Saudara

When investigator A first met one of witnesses, investigator A used a formal greeting ‘Ibu’ as an opening of interview. However, in the middle of interview, investigator A used semi-formal greeting ‘*Bu*’ combined with formal greeting ‘*Ibu*’ to enquire about the chronology of events and then returned to the very formal greeting ‘*Saudara*’ in the closing of interview to ask questions as stated in the BAP but followed by ‘Ibu’ so as not to be too tense and stiff as seen in the question, “*Apakah selama saudara atau ibu dimintai keterangan oleh pemeriksa dimintai keterangan oleh saya, apakah ibu dipaksa, ditekan atau diarahkan oleh saya sebagai pemeriksa?*” The change in the use of this greeting can be categorized as a discursive

strategy of circumstantial change which can be used to look at the different impressions or responses from the conversation participants.

Sophia Al Khalifi, 2023

THE POLICE STRATEGY IN ELICITING ANSWER FROM WITNESSES: CASE IN SIMULATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATION

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