

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The last section of this paper describes a summary and a conclusion of the findings and discussion. This section also provides some suggestions for further studies in order to develop and enhance further studies.

5.1 Conclusion

In this study, the data revealed that investigators tended to use formal greetings at the beginning of the interview to ask for news and the identity of witnesses and suspects, then investigators changed the selection of greetings to semi-formal in the middle of the interview to ask about the chronology of events, after that at the end of the interview investigators used greetings in the very formal category to ask questions following the police BAP.

This study described the use of pronoun-changing strategies in Indonesian police investigation. The results show that the use of pronouns-changes in questions asked by investigators during interviews can influence the answers given by witnesses and suspects. Although there are other factors that can influence a witness's answer like age, gender, and other factor but changing pronouns can significantly impact the completeness and accuracy of information obtained.

Moreover, the research data revealed that there were investigators who prioritised formality over comfort with the examinee, and directly chose pronouns based on the investigator's personal assessment of suspects, assuming that it would be acceptable to suspects. The investigator switches from semiformal to formal when the investigator asks about the content of the examination and reveals his role as an investigator. The interaction became more fluid when the investigator changed from *'Bu Nopi'* to *'Ibu'*.

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

The data are examined using Halliday's (2014) SFL mood analysis on eight transcriptions of domestic violence case analysed with one of the components of the mood system, namely the subject. Subjects used in the transcripts by the investigator as a form of pronoun change were 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 pronouns choice in the police investigation setting is important because it can show the investigator's attitude and treatment of the suspect. The research findings show that police investigators have a wide repertoire of pronouns used for witnesses. In their selection, some investigators follow the good practice of investigative interviewing, namely, asking the witness about the greeting that the witness wants. Some investigators made the selection based on individual judgment by considering age, ethnicity, collegiality, legal demands, convenience, and formality. From the witness's perspective, the use of the personal designator 'Bapak' or 'Ibu' was considered positive because it was perceived to provide comfort, a sense of being respected and still feel formal in accordance with the examination setting. Other personal identifiers such as 'Anda' were considered to build distance.

In contrast, 'Saudara' was considered to be a realisation of the value of equality of all citizens in the eyes of the law. The use of pronouns following witness preferences is considered to break the ice. With a comfortable atmosphere, the examinee is encouraged to provide the information the investigator requires.

5.2 Recommendation

This research is strategically valuable to investigative interviewing in Indonesia from a linguistic perspective, especially focusing on pronoun-changing strategies. Further research can be directed to examine the suitability of investigative

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practices, especially regarding the selection of pronoun use with training materials and standard rules in the police. Further investigation with an experimental approach in the field can be another alternative. With the rich linguistic data obtained from simulated interviews, the conversation analysis framework can be used in future research to look at the influence of topic, and interlocutor on the selection of person reference expressions.