

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section introduces the overall view of this research; including the background of the research, the research questions, the aims and objectives, the scope of the research, the significance of the research, clarification of terms that are frequently used in the paper, and the organization of the paper itself.

1.1 Background Research

The investigation by police investigators is a very important aspect that leads to the fact of criminal acts committed, the people involved in the case, and the search for evidence to establish the position of the suspect or witness (Bull, 2014). However, in the process of interviewing, suspects usually build an alibi with distorted facts to escape committing, lying with the evidence at hand, and being uncooperative during the inspection. Hence, an investigation is a way to communicate between the police investigator and the suspect (CTI Training Tools 1, 2017). The investigator's responsibility to extract information from the suspect must be optimal to gain much information that can be used as evidence. Accordingly, In the investigation process, the police investigator frequently uses strategies to glean the expected information from the suspect or witness. Investigators have a set of strategies that help witnesses concentrate on remembering past events and encourage witnesses to narrate events in the form of narratives (long descriptions) freely (Fisher & Geiselman, 1992). The diversity of characters from each individual makes the police investigator use various languages and must use various communication techniques during the investigation

In line with that, police investigators approach the suspect or witness through greetings strategies. Police investigators often use certain person references to obtain the required answer from suspects (Kufakunesu et al., 2012). Person reference is an important linguistic source, including for positioning his selves or others in the conversation situation and informing themselves of their role or others

in the social hierarchy (Ewing, 2015; Ewing & Djenar, 2019), by investigating how investigators make reference to a person so as to accomplish that something else in addition to referring (Schegloff 2007). Person reference terms are a crucial linguistic resource and are often the site of social action and stance-taking in conversational interaction (Ewing,2015). Person reference, in this case, is carried out to obtain information in large quantitative and reliable, and accurate quality from certain parties such as witnesses, victims, or suspects; therefore, the investigator must build a good relationship and consider the examined as a human being and respect others (Shepherd & Griffiths in Muniroh et al., 2022 has not published yet).

The success of using pronoun changing strategies in the investigation process can be seen from the answers given by suspects or witnesses; this relates to speech act elements, namely perlocutionary act. The perlocutionary force appears to be the most crucial action to deconstruct the suspect or witness's hidden intention in the police investigation. In addition, perlocutionary acts effects produced intentionally, arguing that only intentionally produced effects constitute the reason for a given speech act such as joking, manipulating, honesty, interrupting, etc. (Bach and Harnish in Acheoah & John, 2017).

This research requires action in making a speech. The strategy applied effectively contributes to the interaction between the two parties by understanding the purpose of the speech. In the investigation, interviews help in finding out the facts underlying intent, and different forms can be used alone, combined, or reinforced to obtain important hidden information.

Some researchers have explored the use of person references in investigative interviews, as evidenced by Childs and Walsh (2017), Kufakunesu et al. (2012), Muniroh et al. (2022), and Ostermann (2003). Several studies have delved into the analysis of speech acts in the investigative context, including research conducted by Setiawati (2020) and Ajeng (2019), which focused on illocutionary analysis during the investigative process. Moreover, Barus et al. (2017) researched two interrogation stages and found the speech acts used in the first to be representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative, while

no directive ones are found during the second interrogation. This previous information shows that investigators use speech act and pronoun changing, which has the ability to reveal facts during investigations.

However, to date, no study has examined the interplay of speech acts and person reference changes in police investigations. Therefore, the purpose of this study is twofold: first, to analyze the perlocutionary effects resulting from person reference changes in Indonesian police investigations, and second, to explore whether the use of reference-changing strategies can indeed impact perlocutionary outcomes.

This research focused on the perlocutionary effect through the use of pronoun changing by police investigators in the investigation process. This research uses qualitative methods, which are the data taken from transcripts of a stimulated police interview in a domestic violence case. The researcher hopes this research provides benefits, especially the successful application of communication strategy and deconstructing of the suspect or witness's hidden intention in the police investigation. Police investigators certainly have their way of interrogating the suspect, so the researcher is interested in conducting research entitled *Perlocutionary Act Effects in Pronoun Changing in Indonesian Police Investigation*.

1.2 Research Questions

The research focused on the perlocutionary act's effect on pronoun changing use in case of domestic violence cases through the question below:

- i. What kinds of pronoun changing are used by police investigators in data transcript of domestic violence cases?
- ii. What types of illocutionary acts are found in the data transcript of domestic violence cases?
- iii. What functions of perlocutionary acts in responding to the pronoun changing are found in data transcript of domestic violence cases?

1.3 Aims of The Research

Through this research, the researcher aims to examine the perlocutionary act effect in the uses of pronoun changing by a police investigation that can affect the investigation process. This research analyze how police investigators are able to gain much information through the perlocutionary effect during the investigation by using the strategies of pronoun changing. The researcher used the data script of simulated domestic violence to achieve the aforementioned. In order to analyze the data, the research ware use the theory of speech act and perlocutionary from Searle (1976) and Searle (1996).

1.4 Scope of The Research

The scope of this research is the investigation process of domestic violence cases. This research focuses on the effect of the speech act (perlocutionary act) in pronoun changing in Indonesian police investigation domestic violence cases. This research is limited to speech acts on Searle (1976), person reference in Indonesia on Djenaar et al. and perlocutionary acts on Searle (1996). It focuses on analyzing the transcripts during investigation domestic violence cases.

1.5 Significance of The Research

1) Theoretically

The findings of this research are expected to contribute to the development of person reference in the police investigation process to reveal the hidden intentions of suspects or witnesses. In addition, this research also examines the effects of perlocutionary acts on the use of pronoun changing by police investigations that will react to clear and accurate answers.

2) Partically

This research is expected to have benefits to use as a reference by English Language students who have an interest in pragmatics, which hopefully could be a guideline for anyone contributing especially forensic linguistics fields.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

This research will analyze the perlocutionary effect of pronoun changing in the police investigation process. As such, there are several key terms that need to be addressed to avoid misunderstanding.

1.6.1 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act refers to what is done by uttering the words, it is the effect on the hearer, the hearer's reaction.

1.6.2. Pronoun Changing

Pronoun changing is a term used to refer to people or position people in conversation and inform their role (Ewing & Djenar, 2019).

1.6.3. Police Investigation

The police investigation is a series of investigative actions regulated by law to search for and collect evidence of criminal offenders.

1.7 Organization of The Paper

This research is organized into five sections with the following structure:

Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter introduces the overall view of this research; including the background of the research, the research questions, the aims and objectives, the scope of the research, and the significance of the research, clarification of terms that are frequently used in the paper, and the organization of the paper itself.

Chapter II: Theoretical Framework

This chapter discussed the theoretical framework of the research, which is the use of perlocutionary act by police investigators in the investigation of domestic violence cases. It provides a theory and related literature that supports the analysis of the study. Firstly, this section includes the speech act theories of Austin (1962) and Searle (1996). Secondly, it describes a person reference. Thirdly, police investigate interviewing. Lastly, previous study research was conducted by other researchers in the same area.

Chapter III: Research Methodology

This third chapter contains research methodology. This chapters covers the method, the data collection, the analysis steps, and the analysis example.

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussions

This chapter presents the findings of the research, followed by the discussions based on the analysis conducted in the research to reveal the perlocutionary effect on pronoun changing in the police investigation. In addition, this chapter focuses on answering the research question and presenting the findings and discussions, including the kinds of speech acts, person references, and types of perlocutionary acts.

Chapter V: Conclusion.

This chapter provides the conclusion of this study, as well as discusses its shortcomings. Suggestion for further similar studies is also presented.