

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

#### 3.1 Research Design

This research attempts to analyze the perlocutionary effects of pronouns changing in police investigations. This research was qualitative method. Creswell (2007) mentioned that qualitative data are in the form of words, sentences, and phrases that can be selected as textual evidence to be subjectively reported. Therefore, this research used descriptive qualitative the data of this research was taken from transcripts which consisted of words, sentences, and phrases. According to Malik and Hamied (2014), qualitative research is multi-method in focuses on collecting, organizing, and summarizing the information related to the problem under the investigation hence, which involves an interpretive naturalistic approach to the subject. Qualitative research features a text as the main focus of the research because it provides textual data to learn the behaviour and problem in society.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

The type of data in this research is secondary data. According to Heaton (2004), secondary data is a research strategy that uses preexisting quantitative data or pre-existing qualitative data to investigate new questions or verify previous studies. The data of this research were taken from transcripts of simulated in police interviewee cases of domestic violence that have been used in previous studies by Muniroh et al., (2022). Heaton (2004) also points out that secondary data analysis is an effective means of analyzing data when there is difficulty accessing a hard-to-reach sample and when dealing with susceptible issues, small populations, and rare phenomena.

As reported by Muniroh et al. (2022) to be more specific, data from this research is taken from a transcript of simulation investigation in domestic violence

cases. In making simulated investigations or mock investigations, the research team Muniroh et al. (2022) has previously consulted with investigating police partners to produce role-playing scenarios in general criminal cases so as to approach the natural conditions of investigation. From the results of this consultation, the research team Muniroh et al. (2022) succeeded in producing four scenarios, namely for the actor of victim witness *Teh Nopianti*, witnesses to the events of *Bu Neneng* and *Pa Dadan*, and suspect *Kang Asep*. The role of investigating police is played by two police investigators from the Directorate of Criminal and General Investigations.

### 3.3 Data Analysis Techniques

The data were from transcript domestic violence cases. In analyzing the data, the researcher followed a specific procedure outlined by Creswell (2018). Creswell divided the specifies into five steps in analyzing qualitative data as follows:

The first step was to organize *and prepare the data for analysis*. As data are an essential part of any research study, it depends on the required data. This research used transcript domestic violence cases as the data. Therefore, the data are already available from the previous researcher. Thus, after receiving the data, of course, the first thing to see is the completeness of the data and whether the data is in accordance with the initial instructions. Then, move the data file into the form of Microsoft Word to make it easier to analyze data with features in Microsoft Word.

The second step was *read or look at all the data*.

In this step, previously transferred data into the form of Microsoft Office are ready to read and take a look. The researcher read the entire data and analyzed the conversations conducted by the police with the interviewees.

After reading the data, the third step was *starting coding all of the data*. Coding here means categorizing the data into different groups in the form of written words or images. Taking notes for the essential parts helps to connect different parts of the data. This research divided the data into three sections based on the research question. In section one, the researcher analyzed the use of person reference by the police investigator during the interview. The researcher divided the table into two

columns; the first column is the categorization of person reference the theory of Indonesian person terms Djenar (2006, 2014, 2015); Djenar, Ewing, and Manns (2018, pp. 23-63); Englebreston (2007); Ewing (2005, 2015); Kridalaksana (1974); Manns (2011); Sneddon (2006); Sneddon et al. (2010); and Muniroh et al. (2022). Includes: Parental kinship terms: *(ba)pak* dan *(i)bu*, Kinship terms of *saudara: mas* and *mbak*, Impersonal pronouns *anda*, Pronouns *saudara*, Pronouns *kamu*, Title, Other pronouns, and Zero anaphora. Those person references will be distinguished with different color highlights, Parental kinship terms: *(ba)pak* dan *(i)bu* in yellow color, Kinship terms of *saudara: mas* and *mbak* in red color, Impersonal pronouns *anda* in brown color, Pronouns *saudara* in green color, Pronouns *kamu* in blue color, Title in orange color, Other pronouns in purple color and Zero anaphora in grey color, to highlights use of person reference by the police investigation. In section two, the analysis use table that consists of two columns that would show the analysis of speech acts using the theory Searle 1976 of five categories speech acts, representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative, and the column beside presents the textual evidence. In section three, the table consists of three columns showing the analysis of the perlocutionary effect in pronoun changing using the theory of Searle (1996). According to Searle (1996), perlocutionary acts are divided into three types: verbal perlocutionary acts, non-verbal perlocutionary acts, and verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary acts. The table is used to get easily selected data for each research question.

The fourth step was *generating a description and themes*. In this step, the researcher interconnects the analysis of pronoun changing and the perlocutionary effect, this process identified the correlation as a successful investigation with the theoretical framework that already mentioned in chapter 2.

In order to analyze the data and fulfill the research aim the research will be organize sequentially as research questions as follows:

1. What kinds of pronoun changes are used by police investigators in the investigation of domestic violence cases?

In order to answer the second research question of the study, the researcher used the classification lexically Indonesian person reference, refers to on the classification of second-person pointer expressions from various related literature references from Djenar

(2006, 2014, 2015); Djenar, Ewing, and Manns (2018, pp. 23-63); Englebreston (2007); Ewing (2005, 2015); Kridalaksana (1974); Manns (2011); Sneddon (2006); and Sneddon et al. (2010) has modaccording drawn from previous research from Muniroh et al. (2022), is grouped in terms of kinship, pronominal, title, alternatively, ranks, others pronoun, and zero anaphora to achieve the aim of this research.

**Table 1**

*Framework Analysis of Person Reference*

No.	Type of second person reference	The findings of second person reference from the data
1.	Parental kinship terms: <i>(ba)pak</i> dan <i>(i)bu</i>	
2.	Kinship terms of <i>saudara: mas</i> and <i>mbak</i>	
3.	Impersonal pronouns <i>anda</i>	
4.	Pronouns <i>saudara</i>	
5.	Pronouns <i>kamu</i>	
6.	Title	
7.	Other pronouns	
8.	Zero anaphora	

Further, for the second research question of the research:

The researcher analyzed the data using qualitative based on the theories of speech act Searle (1976), Indonesian person reference Ewing et al and perlocutionary act Searle (1996) to examine the findings. For instance, the first question of this research is:

1. What forms of speech acts are found during the investigation process of domestic violence cases?

The speech acts performed to answer, in this case, the theory of Austin 1962 was modified by Searl 1976. Searl classified illocutionary acts into five categories, representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative,

**Table 2**

*Framework Analysis Illocutionary Based on Searle 1976*

No.	Illocutionary	Function	Textual Evidence
1.	Representatives		
2.	Directives		
3.	Commissives		
4.	Expressives		
5.	Declarative		

The third and last question of the research:

1. What types of perlocutionary acts regarding to pronoun changing are found in the police investigations of domestic violence cases?

The researcher analyzed the data based on the theory of perlocutionary acts Searle (1996). According to Searle (1996), perlocutionary acts are divided into three types: verbal perlocutionary acts, non-verbal perlocutionary acts, and verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary acts for instance:

(1) verbal perlocutionary acts, that is, responses shown by the interlocutors orally. It can express acceptance or rejection of the speaker's intention, such as denying, prohibiting, saying thank you, apologizing, etc.

(2) Non-verbal perlocutionary acts, that are, responses shown by the interlocutor in the form of signs or movements such as nodding, shaking his head, laughing, smiling, etc.

(3) Verbal-nonverbal acts, that are, responses shown by the interlocutor in the form of verbal speech accompanied by movements (nonverbal), for instance, talking while laughing or an action requested by the interlocutor.

**Table 3**

*Framework analysis of perlocutionary acts based on Searle (1996)*

No.	Verbal perlocutionary acts	Function

Then, the last step was representing the description and themes.

After the four sequences above have been done, the researcher can present the findings about what is obtained from the data in chapter four.