

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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

#### 5.1 Conclusions

This study aims to analyze the perlocutionary effects of employing person reference changes by police investigators during the investigation process and assess whether the choice of person reference impacts a witness's perception and the characteristics of their responses. For this research, we draw upon the framework of Indonesian person terms as outlined by Djenar (2006, 2014, 2015) and Muniroh et al. (2022), along with the concept of perlocutionary acts developed by Searle (1996). Data collection for this study involves the use of secondary data, which has been previously utilized in research by Muniroh et al. (2022). The study's findings indicate that police investigators employ a variety of pronouns associated with different person-pointing expressions during their investigations. Among the references used, investigators implement changing strategies that span from semi-formal to formal and very formal. The strategic alteration of person terms usage influences the nature of the elicited responses, as observed through the lens of the perlocutionary effect.

The use of the person '*Ba(pak)*' or '*I(bu)*' by police investigators during the investigation is considered positive because it provides comfort and a sense of respect and still feels formal. Other people's pointers, such as '*Kamu*', are considered to build distance, while 'Brother' is considered to be a realization of the value of equality of all citizens in the eyes of the law. The use of person references in accordance with witness preferences is considered to be able to break the ice and, with a comfortable atmosphere, is examined and encouraged to provide the information needed by investigators.

The strategies of using person references changing in police investigation was seen in this study. This can be seen from the analysis of perlocutionary acts.

There is a tendency for the responds giving by the suspect or witness whereas the police investigators use a variations of person references. For instance, suspect tend to be more cooperative and informative in responding to question; when the police investigators use parental kinship '*Ba(pak)*' or '*I(bu)*'. In contrast, suspect answer that are less cooperative and informative in responding to question; when the police investigators use pronoun '*Kamu*' as a reference during the investigation. The selection of person references in the investigation can influence the answer, comfort witness or suspect during the investigation and encourage to provide informative answer.

## 5.2 Suggestions

After finishing the search paper, the researcher would like to give suggestions for further studies related to the use of pronoun changing in the police investigation process, especially when the focus of the research is the use of person reference. Future research can be directed to look more deeply at the suitability of investigative practice, especially regarding the selection of person reference with standard rules for the police. Conducting a similar topic with a different focus is suggested. Further researchers may investigate the same topic but with a different focus and data set. Rather than analyze the perlocutionary effect of pronoun changing in the police investigation, other researchers could analyze a different case focusing on person reference in different topics of conversation to different witnesses to get the desired response.