

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology of the research. This section presents the research design, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research was conducted under a qualitative design. This research uses qualitative design since it is in line with the aim this research. This research aimed to identify the agents on the transcription of simulated police interview of domestic violence case and to find the forms of the power relation manifested in agents on the transcription of simulated police interview of domestic violence case. As Kumar (1999) explained that the main focus in qualitative research is to understand, explain, explore, discover and clarify situations, feelings, perceptions, attitudes, values, beliefs and experiences of a group of people.

#### 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 agents (Vartanian, 2011). This research uses eight police interview transcriptions taken from simulated police interview of domestic violence case research by Muniroh et al. (2022) entitled "*Analisis petunjuk orang pada wawancara infestigatif penyidik POLRI: Upaya pemetaan kontribusi multi disiplin dalam menciptakan nuansa humanis dalam wawancara peradilan*". The data was taken from eight transcriptions consist 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 10 years, the graduate students, and UPI education staff. Data collection was carried out by recording both audio and visual.

#### 3.3 Data Analysis

The data are in the form of questions. They are identified by Halliday and Matthiesen's (2004) ergativity. It is done to find the agents. Thus, there were several

stages taken to analyze the data in a study of power relation manifested in agents in Indonesian police investigation.

1. First, the researcher read the police investigation transcript to better comprehend the interaction between investigators and interviewees. Then, the investigator's question that contain agent were identified and analyzed using ergativity.
2. Next, the agents in transcript of the police interviews on the domestic violence is classified into three according to Richardson, Mueller, and Pihlaja (2021): agent in active voice, agent in passive voice, and agent in nominalization.

No.	Interviewees	Agent Type								Total Frequency Interviewees
		Active		Passive				Nominalization		
				Agent		Agent- less				
f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			
1	Witnesses	21	31.3%	7	63.6%	4	28.6%	3	20 %	<b>35</b>
2	Victims	18	26.9%	4	36.4%	5	35.7%	6	40 %	<b>33</b>
3	Suspects	28	41.8%	-	-	5	35.7%	6	40 %	<b>39</b>
				<b>11</b>		<b>14</b>				
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>67</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>15</b>			<b>107</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>62.6 %</b>		<b>23.4 %</b>		<b>14 %</b>			<b>100%</b>	

3. Next, those types of agents are classified into form of power relation.

No.	Agents	Types of power
1.	Agents in Active	Positive power: power with
2.	Agents in Passive	Negative power: power over
3.	Agents in Nominalization	Negative power: power over

4. Next, the researcher drawn the conclusion from the results to finish the research.