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A STUDY ON THE USE OF SPEECH ACTS AND THE LEVELS OF TRUSTWORTHINESS IN INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWS: A CASE STUDY IN SITUBONDO POLICE OFFICE

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Abstract: This article studies the relationship between the types of speech acts and the level of trustworthiness provided by the interviewees in the process of investigative interviews in Situbondo police office. The types of speech acts were analyzed based on Searle's illocutionary acts, i.e. assertives, commissives, directives, expressives, and declarations. While the level of trustworthiness was analyzed using three levels of trustworthiness, i.e. high, moderate, and low. This is a qualitative research. The data in the form of interviewees' speech and assessment of the level of trustworthiness were collected using sampling technique method, content analysis, and interview. The results of this study indicate that the five types of speech acts can be found in the interviewee's statements in investigation process at Situbondo resort police station. The type of assertive speech acts that serves to convey information was the most frequently used by the interviewees in answering investigator questions. This is because the questions of the investigator aims to gather information about a crime. In addition, this study also found that expressive speech acts tended to produce speech with low level of trustworthiness, while assertives tended to produce speech with moderate levels of trustworthiness.

Keywords: *speech acts, level of trustworthiness, investigative interview*

INTRODUCTION

In law enforcement, policemen usually do an investigation to find some informations as consideration in court. One of the investigation techniques is interview. The objective of interviews by police is to elicit accurate, reliable, and actionable information (CTI, 2017: 2). It is applied not only to the suspect of the crime, but also to the witnesses. The challenge is the interviewees sometimes do depiction other than saying truthfulness in the investigative

interview. Therefore, the investigator need to observe the three channels of communication: verbal (word choice and arrangement), paralinguistic (speech other than spoken word), nonverbal (posture, movement, gestures) (Haney & Roller, 2012: 7). Considering this complicated problem, some researchers have engaged in this issue.

Related researches have been carried out by several researchers. Handayani (2014) in her research, examined the types of questions, responses and presuppositions that emerged in investigative interview processes. The research findings show that in the case of fraud and embezzlement, most of the questions are open and a small number of questions are closed. Meanwhile, in the case of dump truck theft, most of the questions are open and a small number of questions are closed. Another research that is also still related to this study has been conducted by Aziz (2014). His research on forensic linguistics focuses on the quality of the question formulas put forward by police investigators and their relation to the potential for full and correct disclosure of information provided, the construction of discourse developed by police investigators to disclose information specifically in relation to the strategy of changing the topic of conversation during the investigation, and the level of compliance or regularity of police investigators in compiling BAP as a report containing complete information.

Furthermore, Levitan et al (2018) analyzed a set of linguistic features in both truthful and deceptive responses to interview questions. They also studied the perception of deception, identifying characteristics of statements that were perceived as truthful or deceptive by interviewers. The analysis showed significant differences between truthful and deceptive question responses, as well as variations in deception patterns across gender and native language.

This article studies the use of speech acts and the level of trustworthiness in investigative interviews conducted specifically in Situbondo Police Office. Speech acts and level of trustworthiness are two important subjects in an investigative interview. Speech acts elaborates the actual meaning of the statement uttered by interviewees, and level of trustworthiness measures the quality of the statement in the investigator point of view. In addition, the relation between kinds of speech acts and the level of trustworthiness is important to strengthen the understanding of investigators to anticipate deception.

Speech acts is a concept first proposed by John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Austin was the first person to express the idea that language can be used to take action through a distinction between a constative utterance and a performative utterance. Constative tests describe or report the events or circumstances of the world. Thus, the constative utterances can be said to be true or false. Grammatically, according to Austin,

performative speech in English is characterized by the use of the first person subject and the present verb. In addition, performative speech also has several requirements so that it can be considered valid. These conditions are usually called 'Felicity conditions' (Parker, 1986: 13-15; Wijana, 1996: 24-27; Grundy, 2000: 53; Holtgraves, 2002: 11; Nadar, 2009: 12-14)

Austin's understanding was followed up by J.R. Searle in his book entitled *Speech Acts*. Moving on from Austin's thinking about performative speech, Searle (1969) developed the hypothesis that each speech means action. Illocutionary action is a central part in the study of speech acts. There are five types of illocutionary acts as revealed by Searle (1985), *assertive*, the form of speech that binds the speaker of the truth to what is said; *commissive*, speech forms that express certain promises or offers; *directive*, the form of speech performed by the speaker with the intention that the opponent is saying what the speaker wants to do; *expressive*, the form of speech that functions to express or show the psychological attitude of the speaker to a particular situation; and *declaration*, a form of speech that shows how the content of speech is related to reality.

Beside speech acts, trustworthiness is also matters in getting information in investigative interviews. Level of trustworthiness of the information given by interviewees could be measured by using three level of trustworthiness: high, moderate, and low (Firdaus et al, 2017: 20). High level means the information is trustworthy, align with other interviewees' statements (suspect confession and witness testimony) and the exhibits. Moderate level means the information is less trustworthy, some parts of the utterance are not relevant to other interviewees' statements (suspect confession and witness testimony) and the exhibits. Low level refers to the untrustworthy information, which the utterance is different from other interviewees' statements (suspect confession and witness testimony) and the exhibits.

METHOD

The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people observed (Bogdan & Taylor, 1992: 21-22). A qualitative approach was used to get a detailed description of speech, writing, and/or behavior that can be observed in a particular context setting that is examined from a holistic, comprehensive, and holistic perspective. This study described the illocutionary speech used by the interviewee during the investigation of criminal cases at Situbondo Regional Police Station. The data used were in the form of words about the information uttered by the interviewee in answering questions from the investigator.

Qualitative research is a type of research that does not include numbers and calculations. In this study the data was the result of direct observation at the Situbondo Regional Police Station. The numbers that appear in this study were only used as supporting tools to obtain data.

This research was called embedded research. Sutopo (2002: 140) states that in embedded research, researchers have determined the variables that were the main focus before entering the field of study. In this study, researchers had determined research variables before entering the field of study, namely the use of speech acts by interviewees in investigation process at the Situbondo Regional Police Station and their relationship with the level of trustworthiness of their speech.

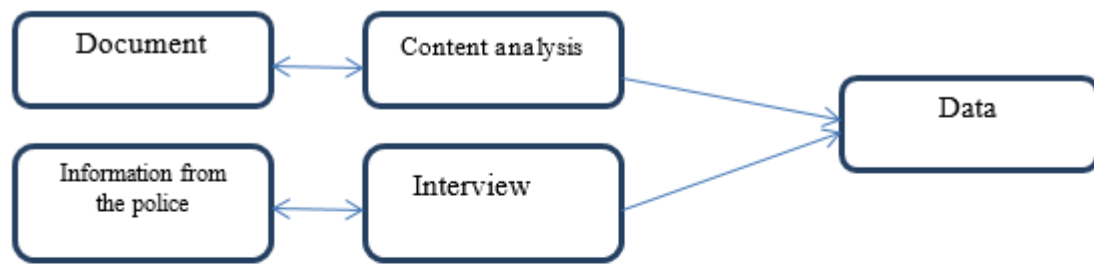
The data used in this study were statements of the interviewees in answering questions in investigation process at Situbondo Regional Police held in May to August 2018. The second data used was the investigator's statements about the level of trustworthiness of the interviewees.

From the description of the data, it could be seen that the data sources used were the interviewees of the investigation process at the Situbondo Regional Police Station for the first data, as well as the investigators of the investigation process for the second data. In addition, several related parties from the police were also involved in drawing conclusions of this study.

Data collection techniques used in this study were sampling technique, content analysis, and interview. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling (criterion-based sampling). Etikan, et al (2016: 3) state that the idea behind purposive sampling is to concentrate on people with particular characteristics who will be able to assist with the relevant research. In this study, the data was focused on investigators and interviewees in the investigation process at Situbondo Regional Police Station. Content analysis was done by reading and recording techniques. Sutopo (2002: 69-70) says that in content analysis researchers are not merely recording important contents expressed in documents or archives, but also about the meaning implied. In this study, the researcher recorded the speech delivered by the interviewees, then read it repeatedly to find the type of speech act in accordance with the implicit meaning. In addition, investigators also read speech transcripts to find the level of speech trustworthiness. Furthermore, interviews with investigators in the investigation process were carried out to discuss the level of trustworthiness of the interviewees' statements.

In increasing data validity, researchers were not only focus on studies on certain data sources, but multiperspectives. This was done to get comprehensive results. To improve the accuracy of the results, source triangulation and method triangulation were applied. According

to Bungin (2007: 252), the triangulation process was carried out continuously throughout the process of collecting data to align the data with the informants' statements.



Picture 1. Source triangulation

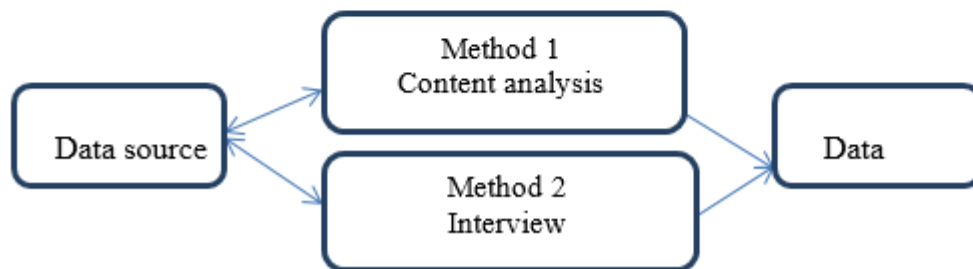


Figure 1. Method Triangulation

In terms of data analysis techniques, this study used content analysis with contrastive and ethnographic analysis approaches. The analysis was carried out by contrasting the information conveyed by the interviewees with the information given by the investigator. After that, the analysis was continued by looking at the interrelationships between the parts in the data or the elements involved in it.

As for Spradley (1980), the analysis technique includes four steps, namely domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and cultural theme analysis. Domain analysis was used to analyze images of research objects in general or at the surface level, but relatively intact about the object of the research (Bungin, 2007: 204). Data selection was done at this stage. The data in this study were illocutionary speech acts used by the interviewees in giving information in the Situbondo Regional Police investigation room.

Taxonomy analysis is an analysis focused on one particular domain or subdomain. This analysis aims to reduce large data into groups based on the natural category of reality of the object of research (Santosa, 2012: 60). At this stage, the data obtained were then classified into the types of illocutionary speech acts used. The researcher also provided the code in the data.

Santosa (2012: 63) explains that componential analysis basically links between components or aspects (in this case is category) that has been done on taxonomic analysis. Componential analysis was used to analyze the elements that had relationships that contrast with each others in the domains that had been determined to be analyzed in more detail. In this study, this stage included the relationship between types of illocutionary speech acts to the level of speech trustworthiness.

Bungin (2007: 213) says that the analysis of cultural themes can be done to find relationships that exist in the domains analyzed so as to form a holistic unity, patterned in a complex pattern that could finally reveal to the surface about the themes or factors that most dominate the domain and the less dominating. In this study, the analysis of cultural themes was obtained after repeated analysis of the domain, so that final conclusions were obtained regarding the level of reliability reported.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In its implementation, this study found that the most frequently used speech acts by interviewees in the investigation process conducted at the Situbondo Regional Police Station were assertive, which meant expressing something about the truth. Retrieval of data in this study includes general criminal cases which consist of cases of losing camera, beatings, car theft, TV theft, embezzlement, and stabbing. Then, the data that has been obtained was classified based on the type of Searle's Illocutionary acts (1985) which consists of assertives, commissives, directives, expressives, and declarations. In addition to the types of speech acts, it was also discussed the level of trustworthiness of the interviewee from the the investigator point of view.

Assertives

Assertive speech acts are forms of speech that bind the speaker to the truth of what is said (eg, states, suggests, reports, preaches, shows, mentions) (Searle, 1985).

Data 1 (#7.109)

Investigator (V) : M, *sebelum natta' oreng, minta doa restu?*

Interviewee (T) : *Benni minta restu natta'a oreng. Kule moliya ka D, Pak.*

In the data, the answer of the interviewee is an example of assertive speech act. The conversation took place during the investigation into the case of a stabbing at the Situbondo Regional Police Station. T is a witness to the crime. In his utterance, the interviewee gave a report to the investigator that M who is the biological child of the interviewee and had the status

of a suspect did not ask for the blessing of the interviewee to hack people. The suspect (M) only said goodbye to go back to his wife's house (D).

In the opinion of the investigator, this data has a high level of trustworthiness. This is because the investigator has received the same information from other parties regarding the answer to the question. The investigator also did not feel that the information of the interviewee contained lies. Therefore, this assertive speech acts belongs to the category of having a high level of trustworthiness.

Data 2 (#7.117)

V : *Empiyan bede e bengko pas kejadian?*

T : *Bede e bengko.*

The conversation took place during the investigation into a stabbing case in Situbondo. In this case, the investigator asked the interviewee, who in this case is the sister of the suspect, about the position of the interviewee at the time of the incident. The interviewee answered the investigator's question briefly that at the time of the incident he was at his house. This data was included in the category of assertives because the interviewee gave a statement about his existence with the statement "*Bede e bengko* (at home)". Based on information obtained from the police, the data had a high level of trustworthiness.

Data 3 (#4.67)

V : Semuanya kondisinya baru?

T : Baru.

The conversation was a piece of the investigation into the case of embezzlement of the property of an electronic store in Situbondo. In this case, the investigator asked the interviewee, who in this case was a suspect, whether the condition of the goods was just the former. The interviewee answered the investigator's question briefly that the item was a new item. This data was included in the category of assertives because the interviewee gave a statement that the condition of the intended item was new. Based on information obtained from the police, the data had a moderate level of trustworthiness.

Data 4 (#6.106)

V : Setelah bercerita, M pergi kemana?

T : Pergi, gak tau kemana.

In this case, the investigator asked the interviewee where M (suspect) left after he told him what had happened. The interviewee answered the investigator's question briefly that he did not know where M had gone after telling him about what had happened. This data was included in the category of assertives because interviewee provided information that he did not

know where M went. Based on information obtained from the police, the data had moderate level of trustworthiness.

Data 5 (#2.26)

V : Kenapa dia melakukan itu?

T : Gak tahu, Pak. Dia tiba-tiba datang. Tanya apa ada A. Orang-orang jawab ada. Pas A keluar, dia langsung mukul.

In this case, the investigator asked the interviewee about the reason for someone's persecution of A. The interviewee answered investigator's question long enough that he did not know about the reason, and gave a little information about what had happened. This data fell into the category of assertive speech because the interviewee stated his ignorance by explaining what he saw. Based on information obtained from the police, the data had low level of trustworthiness.

Data 6 (#4.74)

V : Harga berapa, 3 juta?

T : Ndak. 1,7 juta.

The bold data above was an example of assertive speech acts. The conversation took place during the investigation of TV theft cases. In the process of the investigation, investigators asked about the price of the stolen TV that had been sold by interviewee to some people. Investigators asked whether the investigator sold the stolen TV for three million rupiah. The interviewee denied this and replied that he sold for one million seven hundred thousand rupiah. The description of the interviewee was an assertive speech act because it informed that the price of the TV was 1.7 million and not 3 million. In this data, he was examined as a suspect in a TV theft case. According to information from investigators, this assertive speech had low level of trustworthiness. That is, the investigator does not trust the information provided by the interviewee.

Data 7 (#3.44)

V : Ya itu namanya penggelapan. Sudah berkali-kali kok.

T : Ya, Pak.

The interviewee's speech is an assertive speech acts that binds the speaker to state the truth of what was said. In the conversation above, the investigator asked the examiner who was a suspect in the case of embezzling a rental car. The interviewee stated his agreement with the statement delivered by the investigator by saying "*Ya, Pak!* (Yes, Sir!)". Based on information from the police, this data had high level of trustworthiness.

Data 8 (#1.7)

V : Gak ada rekaman CCTV?

T : Gak ada, Pak. Rusak, katanya.

The interviewee's sentence was an assertive speech acts that binds the speaker to state the truth of what was said. In the conversation above, the investigator asked the interviewee who was the reporter on the case of losing camera. The interviewee stated that there were no CCTV footage in the store where the camera was lost because the store's CCTV was damaged at the time of the incident. Based on information from the police, this data had moderate level of trustworthiness.

Data 9 (#5.96)

V : Buat apa? Main judi? Cewek? Senang-senang?

T : Enggak

The interviewee's speech was an assertive speech that binds the speaker to state the truth of what was said. In the conversation above, the investigator asked the interviewee who was a suspect in the case of embezzling a rental car. The interviewee stated his disapproval with the question submitted by the investigator with the phrase "*Enggak* (No)". With this sentence, he stated that none of the choices given by the police matched what he did. Based on information from the police, this data had low level of trustworthiness.

Data 10 (#3.57)

V : Yang kamu suruh nyewa itu sudah berkali-kali juga?

T : Gak tahu, Pak.

In the conversation above, the investigator asked the interviewee (suspect) in the case of embezzlement of the car whether the tenant from the dark car had rented many times. The interviewee stated that he did not know about it. This speech was categorized into assertive speech acts because the speaker provided information about their ignorance. Based on information from the police, this data had low level of trustworthiness. The investigator felt that the interviewee pretended to know nothing about the information asked by the investigator.

Directives

This speech act was a form of speech that is carried out by the speaker with the intention that the opponent is talking about doing what is desired by the speaker (for example: ordering, ordering, begging, asking, demanding, inviting) (Searle, 1985). With the intention that opponents say do what is desired by speakers (for example: ordering, ordering, begging, asking, demanding, inviting) (Searle, 1985).

Data 11 (#7.123)

V : *Celurit nika andikna sera?*

T : *Tak oning, tanya ka M.*

The data above shows directive speech where the utterance of the interviewee binds the opponent, namely the investigator to do something as desired by the interviewee. During the investigation process, the status of the interviewee was a witness to a case of stabbing. The investigator asked the interviewee about ownership of sickles which were evidence of the case of the stabbing. The interviewee did not only answer that he did not know who was the owner of the sickle, but also asked investigator to ask M as the perpetrator of the robbery. By saying “*tanya ka M* (ask M)”, a check was binding on the investigator to do something, which was asking. Therefore, the underlined speech is categorized into the type of directive speech acts.

Furthermore, in the view of investigator, the speech was less convincing. Investigator need more evidence to find out the truth of the speech, that is, the interviewee does not know who owns the sickle. Therefore, this directive speech act had moderate level of trustworthiness.

Data 12 (#7.124)

V : *Celurit nika benni gebey ngarek?*

T : *Beh, tak oning dimma olle, andikna sera genika?*

The interviewee checklist above was an example of a directive speech act. The speech was revealed by being tortured in the case of persecution during the investigation process. Directive speech acts occurs when the speaker wants the opponent to say to do something as desired by the speaker. During the conversation, the investigator asked the interviewee about the evidence in the form of sickles used by the suspect, whether used for cutting grass. The interviewee replied that he did not know where the sickle came from, and even the interviewee asked the investigator about the ownership of the sickle. The utterance of interviewee “*andikna sera genika?* (Whose sickle is that?)” belonged to directive speech acts because the speech required the investigator to answer the question of the interviewee. In the process of this investigation, the status of interviewee was a witness to the persecution case.

According to police investigator, the statement had low level of trustworthiness. This meant the investigator did not believe the truth of the speech of interviewee. The investigator felt this because the interviewee’s statement was different from the statement given by another interviewee. Therefore, this speech categorized into directive speech acts with low level of trustworthiness.

Data 13 (#7.125)

V : *M ngucak, celurit nika ekalak deri bengkona empiyan. Empiyan tak oning gih?*

T : *Enten tak oning. Tanya'agi ka M.*

The underlined speech above was directive speech acts. Directives was a speech that binds or wants the opponent to fulfill/do what the speaker wants. In the above statement, the investigator said that M, who was a suspect in the persecution case, stated that the sickle used to hack the victim was obtained from the house of interviewee. Therefore, the investigator asked whether he know that or not. The interviewee replied he did not know the case. Then the interviewee asked the investigator to ask M. The speech identified as directive speech acts because the speaker (interviewee) intended to ask the hearer (the investigator) to ask about the sickle to the suspect. In this data, the speaker was a witness of stabbing case.

Judging from the level of trustworthiness of speech, the investigator categorized the speech into speech acts with moderate level of trustworthiness. That is, investigator doubt the truth of the interviewee's statement. The investigator doubted whether the interviewee really wanted the investigator to ask the suspect or just an attempt to convince the investigator that the previous questioned statement was true. Therefore, this directive speech act fell into the category of having moderate level of trustworthiness.

Data 14 (#2.33)

V : *Sampai sekarang orangnya masih di Pesisir?*

T : *Iya, Pak. Saya sudah laporan ke Polsek, sudah dua minggu. Tapi sampai sekarang belum ada apa-apa. Ini gimana, Pak? kok tidak ada tindak lanjut? Kan orangnya kabur lama-lama.*

Interviewee's utterance which was underlined were directive utterances where the speaker wants the opponent to do what the speaker wants. The conversation took place during the investigation into the beating case. Investigator asked the interviewee whether the perpetrator of the beating were still in the coastal area. The interviewee replied that the perpetrator was still on the coast and he had reported the case to the nearest police station two weeks earlier but there had not been any progress. The interviewee then asked the investigator why there was no follow-up from the report because it was feared the perpetrator would run away. The statement "*Ini gimana, Pak? kok tidak ada tindak lanjut? Kan orangnya kabur lama-lama.*" (What is this, sir, how come there is no follow-up? The man will run away)" was included in the directive statement because the interviewee did not only want to ask questions, but he also wanted the investigator to immediately process or arrest the perpetrator. In this case, he was examined as a victim of beating case.

While according to the investigator's view, the speech act contained high level of trustworthiness. This meant the investigator believed the truth that the interviewee was afraid of the suspect running away. Therefore, this directive speech act fell into the category of speech acts with high level of trustworthiness.

Commissives

Commissive speech acts are forms of speech used to express certain promises or offers (eg swearing, threatening, promising, offering something).

Data 15 (#3.51)

V : Bisa diambil?

T : Bisa kalau ditebus.

In the speech above, the interviewee's answer was categorized as commissive speech acts. Commissives is a speech that binds the speaker to do something as spoken. In the conversation, saying "*Bisa diambil?* (Can it be taken?)" The investigator asked the interviewee whether the last car pawned by the interviewee could be taken back. The interviewee replied that the car could be taken back on condition that it gave a ransom by saying "*Bisa kalau ditebus* (Yes, if redeemed)". This speech was commissive speech acts because the speaker offered the opponent that he would do something, namely take the car by redeeming it. In this case, the interviewee is a criminal of car theft.

Furthermore, the investigator claimed to believe the statement of interviewee. According to the investigator, the stolen car could be taken if the interviewee redeemed the car. Therefore, this commissive speech act fell into the category of speech acts with high level of trustworthiness.

Expressives

Expressives, the speech form that functions stated or showed the psychological attitude of the speaker to certain conditions (for example: praising, criticizing, congratulating, thanking, apologizing, offering condolences).

Data 16 (#1.11)

V : Kenapa?

T : Ya saya juga salah, Pak, tak pikir-pikir.

The data above was an example of expressive speech acts spoken in one of the criminal investigations in Situbondo Regional Police, namely the case of losing a camera in a place of storage of a store. The interviewee was the victim of the loss of camera case and she

was the one who made the reporting crime. In the conversation, she wanted to revoke her lawsuit on the case. The investigator asked the interviewee why she wanted to withdraw the lawsuit by saying “*Kenapa? (Why?)*”. Then the interviewee answered by giving the reason for revoking the claim by saying “*Ya saya juga salah, Pak, tak pikir-pikir. (Yes, I am also wrong, sir, I don't think about it.)*” The interviewee’s statement showed that she felt guilty for removing the store’s storage card. The speaker expressed what they felt (guilty) for the incident. The interviewee reasoned that the store was not entirely wrong because she was the one who had removed the safekeeping card. The expression of guilt fell into the category of expressive speech acts.

Furthermore, according to the investigator’s analysis, the data belonged to the category of low level of trustworthiness. This was because the investigator doubted the truth of the speech. The investigator felt that the interviewee did not say the truth. Investigator read other possible reasons from the context of speech. Therefore, this speech was included in the speech act of expression with low level of trustworthiness.

Data 17 (#1.13)

V : Ganti rugi?

T : Iya, Pak, tapi separuh. Karena sama-sama salah, Pak.

Still in the same context, the above speech was the next utterances the data previously described. The data was also classified into expressive speech acts because it showed the feeling of speaker, namely guilt feeling. In this utterance, the interviewee was a victim and also a criminal reporter stated that he was also responsible for the loss of her own camera, which was due to his negligence. This was revealed by saying “*Karena sama-sama salah, Pak. (Because you’re both wrong, Sir)*”. Therefore, the data was classified into expressive speech acts.

Furthermore, this data had low level of trustworthiness based on investigator readings. Investigator did not believe on the interviewee because according to the investigator, the reasons revealed was not strong enough. The investigator felt that the interviewee had other reasons that caused him to withdraw her lawsuit. Therefore, the speech fell into the category of expressive speech acts with low level of trustworthiness.

Data 18 (#3.41)

V : Berapa kali?

T : Enam kali, Pak. Tapi semuanya terpaksa, Pak.

The above statement was an expressive speech act with low level of trustworthiness. The speech occurred during the investigation into a car embezzlement case. An investigator

was a police officer who was in charge of the investigation process and was a criminal offender. In the speech, the investigator asked how often the interviewee committed a crime of embezzling a car. Then the interviewee answered it with the number of times the car had been embezzled, followed by expressions of feeling, which was forced to do so. This was revealed by saying “*Tapi semuanya terpaksa, Pak.* (But everything is forced, Sir)”. By saying the utterance, the interviewee tried to show his feelings that the interviewee committed the crime half-heartedly because he did not find other options to solve the problem. Because the speech expressed the feeling of the interviewee, which was feeling forced, then the speech was classified into the form of expressive speech acts.

The speech was included in the classification of speech acts with low level of trustworthiness because the investigator felt that the answers were incorrect. The investigator did not believe that the interviewee committed a crime because he was forced. This was because the interviewee had done it many times. Therefore, this expressive speech act fell into the category of speech acts with low level of trustworthiness.

Data 19 (#3.53)

V : Terus gimana?

T : Ya itu, Pak.

The conversation above was a conversation that occurred during the investigation into a car embezzlement case. The investigator was a police officer at Situbondo Regional Police, while the interviewee was the perpetrator of the crime of embezzling the car. The data was classified into the form of expressive speech acts with low level of trustworthiness for several reasons.

Expressive speech acts were speeches that show the psychological feelings of speakers. The data above showed the feeling of the interviewee when saying “*Ya itu, Pak.* (Yes, sir)”. By saying this, the interviewee showed that the interviewee was confused and did not know what to do. Therefore, the speech act includes expressive speech acts.

The speech act was speech act with low level of trustworthiness because the investigator did not believe in the answers of the interviewee. The investigator felt that the interviewee was not really confused with what he had to do. Therefore, investigator included this speech into the category of speech acts with low level of trustworthiness.

Declarations

This speech act is a form of speech that connects the content of speech with reality (eg deciding, prohibiting, canceling, firing, naming, lifting, ostracizing, punishing).

Data 20 (#1.10)

V : Trus kelanjutannya gimana?

T : Mau ditarik, Pak, laporannya.

The speech is a declarative speech. During the conversation, the investigator asked about how the reports of the investigator was investigated over the case of the loss of camera belonging to the interviewee in a shopping center. The interviewee replied that she would withdraw her report or claim against the store. The statement caused the status of the store where the incident occurred which had previously been reported as being free. Therefore, the utterances of the abused above were included in declarative speech. The speaker status in this case was reporter of a crime.

Then, the investigator saw that the speech could not be trusted. The investigator felt that the interviewee had other reasons that caused the interviewee to intend to withdraw her report. Therefore, this declarative speech act belonged to the category of speech acts with low level of trustworthiness.

To find the output of this study, the results of the analysis of each data grouped by type of speech act found. Then the type of speech act reviewed was related to the level of trustworthiness of the speech of the interviewee. In general, the results of this study can be seen from the following complementary table.

Table 1. Research Findings

Kind of speech acts	Level of Trustworthiness			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
Assertives	52	47	28	127
Commissives	1			1
Directives	1	2	1	4
Expressives			4	4
Declaration			1	1
TOTAL	54	49	34	137

In this study found 137 data that could be classified into five types of speech acts. Assertive speech acts were a type of speech act that was frequently used by the interviewee in the investigation process at Situbondo Regional Police, which was as much as 93%. As a type

of speech act which, theoretically, is tied to reality, this speech act indicates that many utterances in this category have high level of trustworthiness. From 127 data found, there are 52 data (41%) that have high level of trustworthiness. 47 data (37%) included in the moderate category, and 28 data (22%) were in the low category.

Expressive speech acts in this study did not produce speech that had high degree of trustworthiness. All data in the speech act category that expressed the speaker's feelings contained low level of trustworthiness. On the other hand, there was one data from four data directive speech acts that had high level of trustworthiness. In addition, in the category of speech acts that bind the interlocutor to do what is desired by the speaker, two data were found that had moderate level of trustworthiness and one included in the speech category which had low level of trustworthiness.

Commissive speech acts are the least used speech acts. Of the 137 data found, there was only one data that fell into the category of speech acts that require the speaker to carry out all the things in his speech. The only data included in this category had high level of trustworthiness. Similar to commissive speech acts, declarative speech acts were also included in the category of speech acts that were rarely found in the words of the interviewee in the investigation process at Situbondo Regional Police Station. There was only one data in this category. However, in contrast to assertive speech acts, speech acts that are intended by the speaker to create this new situation had low level of trustworthiness.

Overall, the five types of speech acts initiated by Situbondo Regional Police Station, and each type had its own tendency. Research conducted by Thahara et al. (2018) states that the use of maxim has an impact on the level of trustworthiness of the interviewee. This is an association with illocutionary speech acts and the level of trustworthiness of the interviewee.

CONSLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

From the results of this study it can be concluded that five kinds of speech acts based on Searle's theory (1985) could be found in the utterances used by the interviewee in the process of investigating several criminal acts at Situbondo Regional Police Station. Assertive speech acts were speech acts that were frequently used by the interviewee in investigation process. Commissive speech acts are the least used speech acts.

The study also found that the relationship between language patterns was closely related to the level of trustworthiness of the interviewee during the investigation process. Expressive speech acts tend to produce untrustworthy speech (low level of trustworthiness);

and assertive speech acts, as the most frequent speech acts, have a tendency to produce less reliable speech (moderate level of trustworthiness).

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