

Speech Act Realized By Police Investigator In Interrogation Of Drug Cases At Polres Langkat

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Abstract

This research deals with speech act which is mainly aimed to investigate the used of speech act by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. This research was applied by descriptive qualitative. The results presented in form of description the findings and the reseacher make accurate explanation about the analysis that found in the research. The researcher found 25 speech acts and 3 types of speech act by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat with the duration 16 minutes. The dominant types of speech acts that found in interrogation drug cases by police investigator at Polres Langkat was representatives act, however expressives and commisives act was not found.

Keywords: *Speech Act, Interrogation, Police investigator.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most fundamental aspects of human behavior and a defined instrument of expression and communication. In communication, speech act as actions performed via utterances to convey something. Speech act is one of pragmatic fields. It shows a human activity in a language and pragmatics studies the way people act through their speech. According to Chaer (2010) speech act is the utterance from someone who psychological and seen by the meaning of action in a speech. A series of speech acts will form a speech event. Then, speech acts and speech events become two phenomenon that occur in one process, namely the communication process. Speech act is the action performed by language to modify the state of the object on which the action performed. An action expresses through language that accompanied by the movements the member of the body to support the speaker's purpose in communication.

Interrogation as the way to communication between police investigator and the suspect. Interrogation is called out by law enforcement officers, military personel, and intelligence agencies with the aim of obtaining useful information. The use of speech act in interrogation will help the speaker and the listener in order to comprehend each other's utterances beyond words. Utterances in speaking from speech acts perspective are more than just an arrangement of words, there are acts in them. Therefore it is indeed important to know speech 2 acts, especially in interrogation to find out facts through understanding intentions inside the utterances produced during the interrogation.

The use of language in interrogation is different from the use of language in grammatically. Mostly, in interrogation process the police investigator speaking in loud tone, forcing and shouting the suspect to tell the truth. They speak in language that does not in grammatical because the police investigators only focus on the suspect crime. Even though they do not use language in grammatically, the police investigators still able to uncover a case. They do it so that suspect recognizes the crime even though they are not necessarily make a mistake. Diversity of characters from each individual make the police investigator use the variation of the language and must use various kinds of communication techniques during interrogation process. Speech act in police investigator as one of communication techniques between police investigator and the suspects.

Futhermore, speech act by police investigator in interrogation is the important study in language development. The researcher hopes this research provides benefits especially in the use of polite language in communication and the police investigator still able to uncover the cases without ribadly in interrogation of the suspect. Police investigator certainly have their own way of interrogating the suspect, so the researcher interested in conducting research entitled is Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Intterogation of Drug Cases At Polres Langkat.

2. METHOD

As the source of the data, the researcher confirmed with a police investigator to help the researcher obtain the recording of interrogation. Data of this research taken from scripctbased on recording of interrogation drug cases at Polres Langkat especially in drug central (Satnarkoba) at Polres Langkat. The script consisted of some drug cases, two until four drug cases with the duration ten minutes until thirty minutes.

3. FINDINGS

The data collection of this research was collected from the scripct based on recording of interrogation drug cases at Polres Langkat. The data was taken from the speech act of police investigator and the suspect in interrogation of drug cases with the duration 16 minutes. The researcher found 25 speech acts and 3 types speech acts used by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. Representatives act, directives act, and declaration act were found in this research, however expressive act and commisives act were not found in this research. The data can be seen in appendix 2. In the following state,

the types of speech act used by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat.

Based on Searle theory, there are 5 classifications of illocutionary such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. After analyzed the types of speech acts, the researcher analyzed how the used of speech acts realized by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. It can be seen from the table 4.1 the types of speech act that found in interrogation of drug cases by police investigator at Polres Langkat. In this research, the researcher found 3 types of speech acts by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases such as representatives, directives, and declarations.

This research deals with the speech act by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. This research focussed on the speech act by the police investigator to the suspect of drug cases. The language used by police investigator in interrogation the suspect are not grammatically. They only focussed to uncover the cases and find out the true fact. The diversity of characters from each individual make the police investigator use the variation of the language and must use various kinds of communication techniques during interrogation process. The purpose of interrogation was to get the new information of the cases. The speech act by police investigator conducted for further information development to find out the true facts that can uncover the cases. Generally, police investigator speaks rudely and forcing the suspect to tell the truth, it's depends on how the suspect. If the suspect can tell the true information so the police investigator will uncover the cases quickly but if the suspect keep trying to lie so the police investigator will trying to pressing and forcing the suspect to show the true information although in various ways like act rude and hitting. 43 The data was taken from the police investigator in interrogation the suspect with the duration of the recording is 16 minutes. The recording change to be script and the researcher found 25 speech acts that uttered by police investigator and the suspect in interrogation process. From the utterances, the researcher found that the utterances were categorized on 3 types of speech acts and the most dominant speech act was representatives act. From the research also found the language used by police investigator are not grammatically, but they conducted for further information development to find out the true facts of the cases.

4. CONCLUSION

There were 25 speech act used by police investigator in interogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat and the researcher found 3 types of speech acts and all of types of speech acts are uttered by police investigator. The speech act that found in interogtion by police investigator were representatives act, directives act, and declaration act. The dominant type of speech act was representatives act, however expressives and commissives acts was not found.

The language used by police investigator are not grammatically, they more oriented to find out the true facts to uncover the cases, not the language approach to language politeness. The used of speech act by police investigator conducted for further information development to find out the true facts. The police investigator only focus the suspect crime so they do not use language in grammatically but they still able to uncover the cases.

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