CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

At the end of the research, the reseacher presents some of the conclusions and suggestions.

1.1 Conclusions

This research is focused on the speech function and presupposition in Indonesia courtroom discourse. Based on the research findings, the conclusions are drawn in three points based on the research problems as below:

1. There are nine (9) types of speech function used by the judge in the courtroom investigation namely: (1) summon, (2) Encouragement, (3) Command, (4) Clarification and information, (5) Discoursal indicators, (6) Metadiscoursal comment, (7) Reformulation, (8) Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFIDs), and (9) Appeal to Felicity Condition. it is concluded that the judge is the only one participant who has a control to give questions for the defedants, witness, prosecutors, and layers in the trial of courtroom investigation. Regarding to the first problem of types of presupposition, there are six (6) types of presupposition used by the judge in the courtroom investigation are: (1) existential presupposition, (2) factive presupposition, (3) non-factive presupposition, (4) lexical presupposition, (5) structural presuppositin, and (6) counterfactual presupposition so the judge has his/her own strategy to ask the participants in courtroom investigation. It means that the judge who leads the trial needs communicative competence to lead the trial in ivestigation.

2. There are 4 ways using speech function used by the judge in the courtroom investigation such as (1) command, (2) offer, (3) statement, and (4) Question. It is drawn that the judge plays an imprtant role in thr trial courtroom investigation to get the information of the criminal case. language competency is needed for the judge in investigating the participants in courtroom. Then the reseacher finds the three ways

using presupposition used by the judge in the courtroom investigation namely: (1) presupposition for investigation, (2) presupposition for confirmation, and (3) presupposition for trapping so that the judge has his or her own strategy to ask the participants in the courtroom investigation.

3. The pattern of speech function used by the judges in the courtoom investigation is 5WH Questions. The patterns are in the form of WH-questions namely: (1) what, (2) where, (3) who, (4) why, (5) which. We can conclude that giving questions for the participants in the process on courtroom investigation is always best way for the judge to get the answer before deciding the final decision for the defendants. Meanwhile, the pattern of presupposition used by the judge in courtroom investigation is OCC (opening-content-closing). It is concluded that every trial of courtroom investigation started by opening-content and closing.

4. There are some reasons of the the speech function and presupposition realized in the ways they are in the courtroom investigation: (1) asking information (2) finding information, (3) Confirming the information, (4) agreement, (5) asking the comitment, (6) clarifying, and (7) repeating. It means that the courtroom investigation has only one purpose to find the information from the participants in the trial.

5.2 Implication

Based on the conclusions above, the are some implications of the results of the research as follow:

1. The finding of the types of speech function and presupposition in th trials at courtroom investigation can be implied as the resources in the law language. It can be used as data for forensic linguistics characteristics of legal language.

2. The pattern of speech function and presupposition in th trials at courtroom investigation in North Sumatra can be implied for the data sources in the law form.

The lawyers can use the typical form of the language used by the judge, defendants and lawyers in the trial at courtroom investigation.

3. The findings of the research be used for consideration theory to arrange research and development of forensic linguistics case

5.3 Suggestions

After drawing the conclusions, this research has some suggestions for further reseachers in line with the topic speech function and presupposition in Indonesia courtroom investigation as follow:

1. There are many theories of speech function and presupposition in courtroom investigation, this research is focused only the types of speech functions and presupposition in the courtroom investigation, the functions of speech function and presupposition in the courtroom investigation, the language patterns of presupposition and speech function in the courtroom investigation. So it needs more deeply of the research and theories in Indonesia courtroom investigation

2. This research is focused the judge's speech function and presupposition in Indonesia courtroom in North Sumatra with few studies and these can be explored by the next reseacher to do a research in the defendant, witness or other participant in the trial of the courtroom investigation.

3. This research is done through the analysis of the speech function and presuppostion at the courtroom investigation among of the participants in the courtroom for example the judge, defendants, and lawyers. It is suggested to invite the language expert of forensic linguistics to analyze the courtroom investigation.

4. This research explored the various criminal case in the trial of courtroom investigation because of the pandemic covid 19, so it is suggested for the next reseacher to do the research for one case such as corruption.

5. This research explored the functions of speech functions and presuppositions used by the judge in the courtroom investigation. Then it will be interested to find out the process and factors of the language courtroom investigation.