

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The primary aim of this research has been to investigate the role of police institutional discourse in the construction of a police-suspect interrogation, in terms of the conversational strategies to negotiate power relations between participants and the successful fulfillment of institutional requirements. In order to achieve the aim, several phases of analysis were undertaken and the findings were presented in Chapter 4.

Having the data been analyzed, the conclusions can be stated as the following:

1. There are five types of conversational strategies in police interrogation. They are ambiguity, blocking the target's words, hit and run, ignoring the target when he says no, and scripting strategies.
2. How the police used the conversational strategies can be seen through the utterances they produced during the interrogation. The context of ambiguity happened because some certain words were used differently based on the speaker's background knowledge, and the other one was because of the limited understanding of the lexical choice. Creating ambiguity varies among them. Creating ambiguity in context and violating maxims: manner, relevance, and quality are used to elicit more information. The use of these strategies helped the police negotiate their purpose to get the suspects' feeling of incrimination. The conversational

strategy used by the police ignoring the target when he says “ no” was also different. Of the four police, only two used that strategy because their suspects were cooperative.

3. The reasons why the police used the conversational strategies the way they are are categorized. They are learning and developing interrogation skills, the technique of interrogation, verbal aggression, and experience.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the above conclusions, there are some suggestions listed:

1. It is suggested that the conversational strategies which cover ambiguity, blocking the target’s words, hit and run, ignoring the target when he says no, and scripting strategies be used in interrogating suspects to elicit relevant information. The analysis of the research showed that the conversational strategies were not only usable in the writer’s original country but also in Indonesia. This could be seen in the process of analyzing data through the participants frameworks and the use of CA s a way of describing discourse in terms of the roles occupied by the speakers. These were the bases for focusing the detailed analysis on certain structural features.
2. With regard to the expected answer of this research, it represents a distinctive exploration of the types of conversational strategies between police officers and drug suspects. The findings provide an understanding of how language uses shape the progression of the investigative interrogation and offer guidelines about resolving dilemma of the clash of keeping the talk on.

3. A discourse based training program could be devised to help police officers effectively interrogate drug suspects. A training program could encourage the police to examine conversational strategies and recognize the implications of those five strategies for eliciting information.
4. There is significant potential for further research in this field. There were a number of potential contributory factors, not mentioned in this study, which could be observed in future analysis.

