

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication means by which ideas and information are spread from person to person. People communicate one another in order to represent their ideas. By using language they interact in order to convey their thought, express feelings, emotions, opinions and values, to learn, teach and improve their status. This kind of interaction in which the language used as media is called conversation. It is very important to build a meaningful conversation so that their ideas can be conveyed and represented correctly. Therefore, both speaker and listener should have the same interpretation so the listener would be able to get and interpret what the speaker exactly mean and give the right response.

Communication can be conceived as the transfer of information and response situation between speakers (Cruse, 2000:15). According to Levinson (1983) conversation may be taken to be that familiar predominant kind of talk in which two or more participants freely alternate in speaking, which generally occurs outside specific institutional settings like religious services, law courts, police patrol, etc.

In communication, sometimes the speaker may utter something which is different with what they intended to be understood which make the listener cannot response appropriately. In daily conversation, people do not always say what is true and what they have evidence for. The speaker might also make their

contribution not as informative as it is expected. The contribution which is uttered by them may also not always relevant to the context and the way they conveyed their idea or answers is sometimes unclear. In that case, they break the rule in cooperative principle. Yule (1996:36) stated that the ability to provide an expected amount of information by a speaker in a conversation is a concept of cooperative principle in which the participants make their contributions as informative as is required.

Cooperative principle is a rule that should be obeyed to make communication among speakers. The cooperative principle describes how people interact with one another (Yule, 1996:36). The principle is what forms the basis of interpretation of utterances. Cooperative principle which is mainly attributed to Grice (1975) presents the cooperative principle in the following terms: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged". Hence, Grice (1975) proposed four conversational implicature known as conversational maxims to explain the link between utterances and what was understood from them in order. The four maxims were maxim of quality, quantity relevance and manner.

Conversational maxims occur in the conversations in every situation of human life. The phenomenon of the conversational maxims also happens in police investigative interviews in *The Police* reality show Trans 7 which airs every Monday to Friday at 23.00 P.M - 24.00 A.M. The reality show as about the daily activities of the police patrol ranging from ticketing violators of the rules on the

road to large cases such as ambush drug dealers where the operation targets are involved provide many occasions in which talk is needed.

Interviews/interrogations yield the most information in investigation. Roberts (2012) states that the interview is one of the primary methods used by police to obtain information from the witnesses, victims and suspects of crime and plays a significant role in the majority of police investigations.

According to Karnavian (2008), there are two types of methods used by the police in investigations, namely the inductive and deductive methods. The inductive method is basically looking for data and facts that are specific and then develop them towards a more general way. In the field, this method begins with processing the scene of the crime (TKP). With the applicable techniques and procedures, investigators try to seek and find as much information, data and facts as possible at the crime scene (TKP). Meanwhile, the deductive method is a method developed by studying and taking inventory of groups of perpetrators who may be able and potential to commit these crimes, in other words, the deductive method is the investigation of the possible motives of the perpetrators. These two ways are often very effective in exposing criminal cases that occur.

Investigative interview is one of the communications in police interaction which involved operation target and police. In this investigative interview, the operation targets and police will have conversation. Police will interview the operation targets by asking them some questions so that the police obtain information about a criminal act done by the operation target. The operation target will share the information related to their cases and the police may give some sanction and also guidance or advice to the operation targets.

The topic discusses by the operation target and the police may be about the ticketing violators of the rules on the road to ambush drug dealers. In the conversation happen during this context, the operation targets may obey the maxims by giving informative answer to what interviewer asks and violate them by giving uncooperative and complicated answers during the conversations.

The examples of this phenomenon can be seen in the preliminary data which are taken from the conversation happened during the interviewing session in *The Police Reality Show Trans 7* in episode *Raimas Backbone Buru Pemalsu KTP Elektronik* on May, 20th 2019;

Police : *Namamu siapa?*
(What's your name?)
Operation Target : *Amoy*
(Amoy)
Police : *Umurmu berapa?*
(How old are you?)
Operation Target : *18 tahun*
(18 years old)
Police : *Kamu bertindak sebagai apa dalam pemalsuan E-KTP ini?*
(What are you acting as in the forgery of this Electronic-Identity Card?)
Operation Target : ***Beneran saya baru disini***
(Really, I'm new here)
(*Raimas Backbone Buru Pemalsu KTP Elektronik* (May, 20th 2019))

In the conversation above, when the police starts to interview by asking the operation target about her identity like name and age the operation target answers the questions clearly without any doubt. The statement “*Amoy*” and “*18 years old*” match with the concept of maxim of quality as explanation of Grice (1975). Therefore, this concludes as obedience in maxim of quality. However, when the police asks about what is she acting as in the forgery of the Electronic-Identity Card, the answer “*Beneran saya baru disini*” is the example of the

violation of maxim of relevance. According Grice (1983) maxim of relevance is categorized as violation if a speaker says something irrelevantly. The operation target supposes to answer the question by telling the police what is she acting as in the forgery of the Electronic-Identity Card, but she gives answer that she is really new there which is not relevant to the question. It is done to avoid sanction from the police.

The example of conversational maxim occurs in interviewing session can also be seen in the conversational with different case below;

Police	: <i>Bungkus apa ini?</i> (What's this wrap?)
Operation Target	: <i>Bungkus obat saya</i> (My medicine's wrap)
Police	: <i>Sakit apa?</i> (What pain?)
Operation Target	: <i>Osteo</i> (Osteo)
Police	: <i>Apa namanya? Tramadol namanya?</i> (What's the name? Is Tramadol the name?)
Operation Target	: <i>Bukan</i> (No)
Police	: <i>Hexymer?</i> (Hexymer?)
Operation Target	: <i>Bukan. Demi Allah saya gak pernah make gituan</i> (No. I swear by God I never using that) (<i>Tim Raimas Backbone Sang Penguasa Jalanan Jaktim</i> (November, 12 th 2019))

In the conversation above, which taken on episode *Tim Raimas Backbone Sang Penguasa Jalanan Jaktim* on November, 12th 2019, the operation target give the clear answer when the police asks about the wrap. The clear answer which are given by the operation target without any doubt which is not too little and not too much can be concluded as obedience in maxim of quantity based on the Theory proposed by Grice (1975). Meanwhile, in the next response given by the operation target for the police's next question, the operation target answer the question more

than just needed. It can be concluded as the violence in maxim of quantity. The violation of quantity maxim in this sentence is realized by swear word. It is done to convince the police.

Another example which shows the conversational maxim in investigative interview can be seen in the conversation below;

- Police : *Lo kalo mesan berapa?*
(If you order, how much do you order?)
- Operation Target : *Pesan apaan pak?*
(What order sir?)
- Police : *Kalo ngambil, ngambil berapa?*
(If you take, how much will you take?)
- Operation Target : *Ngambil apaan?*
(Take what?)
- Police : *Kooperatif aja bro, chatan nya sudah ada*
(Just cooperative, the chat is already existed)
(*Tim Raimas Backbone Ungkap Peredaran Tembakau Sinte (October, 04th 2019)*)

In the conversational above, which taken on October, 04th 2019 in the episode *Tim Raimas Backbone Ungkap Peredaran Tembakau Sinte*, the first and second responses given by the operation target in response to the police first and second questions are the examples of the violation of maxim of manner. The operation target answers the question by using repeated questions. It can be concluded as the violence in maxim of manner. The violation of manner maxim in this sentences is realized by repeated questions. It is done to hide the truth from the police.

The preliminary data above show that the violation and obedience of conversational maxim are occurred in police investigative interviews. In the investigation conducted by the police on *The Police* reality show Trans 7, the police used the inductive-deductive method of investigation. The police conducted an investigation that took place at the scene of the crime (TKP), then investigators

departed from the alleged motive behind the perpetrator. Then look for common threads who might be suspected of having something to do with the incident.

As the investigative interviews are important and really needed in many fields (i.e. courtroom, police station, etc), there are several previous studies which studied about the conversations in investigative interview. Previous study about forensic linguistics analysis on courtroom proceedings by Catoto (2017) aimed to identify the different types of questions, types of responses and violations involving multiple cases on courtroom proceedings. There were 30 Transcript Stenographer's Notes utilized where relative data and information were extracted. Courtroom proceedings used appropriate closed yes-no questions, appropriate closed specific questions, probing questions, open questions, and yes-no questions which were identified as appropriate types of courtroom questions. Conversely, unproductive or poor questions included multiple questions, opinion/statement questions, leading questions, misleading questions which are discouraged and objected to ask. Maxims of Manner, Quantity and Relevance were the types of responses observed by the witnesses. However, these maxims were also violated. This study only utilized the Transcribed Stenographers Notes (TSN). Thus, it was not able to identify the Maxim of Quality. It articulated that the responses must be truthful and relative to the context of the question.

Sari, Zuriyati and Yumna (2020) analysed Maxim of Quality and Quantity in the Police Officer's Speech Acts. The focus of this research is the principle of cooperation with the maxim of quality and quantity in the speech acts between the Integrated Police Service Center (SPKT) officers and the society. The object of this study was the SPKT Police officers in Depok with the society who reported

all their problems. This research applied an ethnographic approach. The results of this study obtained as many as 45 maxims of quality and 31 maxims of quantity, both spoken by the police and the society on January 22, 2019. If viewed from the perspective of the police, the police use SOPs which is certainly useful to provide quality explanations to the public. Maximum quantity is used more by Depok SPKT police to provide a brief and understandable explanation for people who are confused about the problems they are facing. The reasons of obeying the maxims of quality and quantity by the police is for self-image in the body of the police. The better the services provided by the police, especially SPKT, the better the self-image is police's in the eyes of the public.

Investigative interviews, as one of the communication which took place in police patrol can also be studied. Many of the previous research which studies about conversational maxims in investigative interviews tend to analyse the conversation in the courtroom and police station. Research which study in detail the conversational maxim and the reason of their occurrence in investigative interviews in police patrol are still rarely to be found. The operation target while in the process of investigation tend to be panic and confuse because they don't have any preparation before to face the interview which is suddenly and directly happen. It was different with the investigative interviews in courtroom and police station where as the suspects had already known that they will be interviewed and already prepared themselves, even they can have a lawyer to help them in the process of interviewing. Through this phenomenon, the researcher is interested towards conversational maxim of operation targets that occurs during the interviewing session in police patrol in *The Police* reality show Trans 7.

Therefore, this study investigates the conversational maxims of operation target in police investigative interview. It is expected to find out the occurrences of conversational maxims in police investigative interview, how the conversational maxims occurrences are realized and the reasons behind the obedience and violations of conversational maxims by the operation targets in police investigative interview.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation given in the background, the problems of the study were formulated in the following questions:

1. What types of conversational maxims are employed by Operation Targets in the police investigative interviews on *The Police* reality show Trans 7?
2. How are the conversational maxims of Operation Targets realized linguistically in the police investigative interviews on *The Police* reality show Trans 7?
3. Why are the conversational maxims realized in the police investigative interviews on *The Police* reality show Trans 7 in the way they are?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of study can be described as follows:

1. to describe the types of conversational maxims employed by Operation Targets in police investigative interviews on *The Police* reality show Trans 7
2. to elaborate how the conversational maxims of Operation Targets realized in police investigative interviews on *The Police* reality show Trans 7, and

3. to find out the reason for the obedience and violations of conversational maxims by the Operation Targets in police investigative interviews on *The Police* reality show Trans 7

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study attempted to investigate the obedience and violation of conversational maxims in police investigative interviews on *The Police* reality show Trans 7. The conversational maxims which are found in operation targets' utterances would be observed in this study. The study is limited to the occurrences of conversational maxims in *The Police* reality show by using the theory of conversational maxims.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings of this study are expected to give contribution to linguistic theories in the field of pragmatics especially in conversational maxims and the development of studies related to conversational maxims. In addition, the findings can be references for further studies related to interactional language.

Practically, it is hoped to be useful to be a reference for the university students majoring in linguistics who are interested in studying and conducting any further studies about conversational maxims. For speakers and listeners in daily conversation, the knowledge of conversational maxim will help them to create a better and more effective communication.