

THE EFFECTS OF MAXIM VIOLATIONS ON THE LEVEL OF DEFENDANTS' TRUSTWORTHINESS IN GIVING INFORMATION DURING THE MAKING OF INVESTIGATION REPORTS: A CASE STUDY IN SITUBONDO RESORT POLICE OFFICE

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Abstract

This study aims at analyzing the level of defendants' trustworthiness in giving information during the making of investigation reports in Situbondo Resort Police Station. This is an interdisciplinary linguistic research that utilizes linguistic and pragmatic disciplines. The theory used to analyze the data in this study is the theory of speech acts initiated by Searle. The level of trustworthiness of the defendants is based on the information given by the police officers, which is then associated with the result of the researchers' speech act analysis. This is a qualitative descriptive research, and it produces deep descriptions of the words, writings, and behaviors that can be observed from a specific individual, group, society, or organization in a particular context that is holistically studied. The taxonomic analysis from Spreadly is used to classify the data based on the maximal violations found. The componential analysis is used to reveal the interrelationship between variables. This research results in the idea that there is a close relationship between the level of a defendant's trustworthiness and the way the person answers the questions raised by the police.

Keywords: maxim, investigation, criminal, Situbondo, police resort

INTRODUCTION

Along with the increasing number of crimes, the duty of the police is also increasing. One of the duties is to conduct an investigation. In order to investigate, special capabilities are certainly required. The capabilities should include the ability to communicate, the ability to create questions that can reveal the motives of crimes committed, and the ability to uncover the secrets held by the suspects.

Regarding the disclosure of crime motives, an investigation process is required. The investigative process is not a simple matter because the defendants sometimes do not want to tell the truth. Therefore, the researchers are interested in investigating the investigation processes of some criminal cases that occur in Situbondo. The investigation processes are done at Situbondo Resort Police.

The investigation process is always related to the question and answer process undertaken by an investigator and a defendant. In this study, the process of investigation is examined using pragmatics, the science that discusses language in its use.

Related studies have previously been done by some researchers. Aminudin (2014) conducted a research on forensic linguistics which focuses on the quality of question formulas submitted by the investigators and their relation to the full and true disclosure of information provided, discourse constructions developed by investigators to disclose information especially in connection with the strategy of the topic of conversation at the time of investigation, as well as the level of obedience in preparing the BAP as a report containing the information. Another research which is related to this research has been done by Hadiyani (2014). In her research, Hadiyani examines the types of questions, responses and presuppositions that appear in the investigative intervention processes. The research findings show that in the case of fraud and embezzlement, most of the questions are open-ended and only a few are closed.

This research is different from the previous researches because this research focuses on the investigation process. This research focuses on the cooperative principles of conversations conducted by police investigators and defendants. Therefore, the research discusses what happens in the investigation processes done by the investigators and the defendants; the system of conversational maxims that occur

in the conversations between the police investigators and defendants; and the pattern of cooperations done by the defendants.

This study aims to reveal the cooperative principles (maxims) that occur during the conversations between the investigators and defendants. The principles are classified based on the theory proposed by Grice. Grice in Thomas (1996: 63) suggests four cooperative principles: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. Furthermore, this study also aims to reveal the possibility of cooperation that occurs from the investigation process between the investigators and defendants.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Cooperative Principles

Leech (1993: 2) says that the inclusion of pragmatics is the last stage in the waves of linguistic expansion, from a narrow discipline that takes care of the physical data of language to a broad discipline that includes forms, meanings, and contexts. This development of language studies comes from the highly concentrated language philosophers of pragmatic studies, including Austin (1962), Searle (1969), and Grice (1975).

On the basis of comparisons with structural analysis, it can be argued that those treated in pragmatic analysis are two things, namely (1) a lingual unit (or, sentence) that can be used to express a number of functions in communication, and (2) a particular communicative function that can be expressed with a number of linguistics units. (Kaswanti Purwo, 1990: 14)

To achieve an understanding in a conversation, Grice (1975) formulates a principle of cooperation (Cooperative Principles) which consists of four maxims of conversation, namely maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxims of relation, and maxim of manner.

a. Maxim of Quantity

- Be as informative as possible
- Do not give more details than necessary

b. Maxim of Quality

- Do not say anything wrong
- Do not say something that is not proven

c. Maxim of Relation

- Speak relevantly

d. Maksim of Manner

- Avoid obscurity
- Avoid coercion
- Speak briefly
- Speak regularly

Crime and Case Sample in Situbondo

Criminality constitutes all kinds of action, including the actions that are economically and psychologically harmful in violation of the law prevailing in the state of Indonesia, as well as social and religious norms. Sutherland argues that the behavior that is evil (Criminal behavior) is the conduct that violates the law / criminal law.

Situbondo is one of the districts in East Java province. A small number of its people still commit crimes. In a news portal, Situbondo Police (23/03/2016) (www.polressitubondo.com) stated that at the end of March, there revealed 33 cases of crime in Situbondo, consisting of 28 cases of motorcycle theft (curanmor), theft with violence (curas), theft by weight (curat), fraud with money doubling system., and gambling cases. Tribunnews.com mentioned that in February there are 14 criminal cases successfully revealed by the Unit Reskrim Polres Situbondo, consisting of cases of theft, robbery, fraud, and gambling.

METHOD

This is a descriptive qualitative research. This describes the principle of cooperation used by the defendants at during the investigation processes in Situbondo Resort Police Office. Bogdan and Taylor (1992: 21-22) explains that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of those observed.

A qualitative approach is expected to produce in-depth descriptions of the words, writings, and / or behaviors that can be observed from a particular individual, group, society, or organization in a given context that is viewed from a holistic and comprehensive perspective.

This study belongs to the qualitative research because the data collected are tangible words in sentences or drawings that have more meaning than just numbers (Sutopo, 2002). The data in this study are the words of the statement uttered by the defendants. Besides, it is said that qualitative research is a type of study that does not involve numbers and calculations. In this study the data are the result of direct observations in Situbondo Resort Police Office. The numbers that appear on research are not the measure or parameter, but rather a tool supporting to obtain data.

Data

In this study, the data used are words uttered by the defendants in Situbondo Resort Police Office. The first data source used by researchers is the defendants at the Situbondo Resort Police Office. The second source of data is information from the investigator.

This research involves defendants investigated in June 2017 until September 2017. In addition, investigators and other stakeholders are also involved to draw the conclusion.

Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique used in this study is the technique of sampling (sampling), the analysis of documents, and questionnaire.

Snippet technique (sampling)

With this technique, the selection of informants is done based on the criteria. This sampling technique is also used by the researchers in determining the necessary data sources.

Document Analysis (Content Analysis)

This technique of analysis is done by analyzing the maxims. Mechanical analysis of documents (content analysis) is a way to find a variety of ways that are relevant to the needs and goals of the research (Yin Sutopo, 2006: 81). Sutopo (2002: 69-70) says that in content analysis research is not just about and important note written in the contents of documents or records, but also about the meaning implied.

Questionnaire

Questionnaires are used to collect data in order to obtain information that could be considered in the analysis. Information was obtained by giving questionnaires to informants. The questionnaires contain questions and answers that have been restricted. In the questionnaires, informants can give their opinions.

Data Analysis Technique

This study uses content analysis with contrastive analysis and ethnographic approaches. The Analysis was performed by contrasting the information submitted by the defendants with the information given by the investigators. After that, the analysis is continued by looking at the relationship between the parts in the data or elements involved in it.

Contrastive analysis

The applicability of contrastive analysis is very useful for use in the study of language, especially when researchers want to find a relationship, similarity, and differences. Lyons (in James, 1980) describes "The language of a particular society is an integral part of its culture, and ... the lexical distinction drawn by each language will tend range to reflect the culturally important features of objects, institutions, and activities in the society in the which the language operates".

Mechanical analysis by Spradley (19, 80) includes a four-step analysis: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, analysis of the cultural theme.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Maxim of quantity

Maxim of quantity requires each participant to give contribution as much as needed by the interlocutor. Here is an example of maxim of quantity violation found in the investigation process at Situbondo Resort Police.

P: ada no hp, Pak?

T: gak punya hp. Ngalah ke istri curiganya dari hp. Ya udah.

In this case, we can see that T violates the maxim of quantity because he gives information that is not needed "ngalah curiganya dari hp. Ya udah." The context of the conversation on the data is that the investigator asks a question about the phone number. The Answer required by investigator is actually "Yes" or "no." However, in the conversation, the speaker, who in this case acts as a criminal, delivers an answer that is not needed. The actual message to be conveyed is "no." The explanation, as we can see above, is basically unnecessary.

Maxim of quality

This maxim requires each participant to say the truth. Here is a violation of the maxim of quality encountered in the process of investigation in Situbondo Resort Police Office.

P: permasalahannya dengan bapak apa, apakah ada masalah keuangan?

T: bukan

P: permasalahan dia tidak tinggal serumah lagi?

T: bukan. Bener hanya itu permasalahannya, karena curiga itu.

Kalo masalah keuangan terus terang saja, saya memang PNS, tapi Golongan rendah. Kalo sebelum nikah saya ngasih gaji tiap bulan

On this issue P provides information that is not informative when asked about his quarrel with his wife. In the conversation, the investigator asks about the reason why P committed acts of violence to Q. The answer the investigator hopes for is actually a reason. In this case, T gives an answer that has nothing to do with the question asked by the investigator.

Maxim of relevance

Maxim of relevance requires that each participant contribute relevantly to the subject matter of the conversation. The following is the example of violation of maxim of relevance found in the investigation process at Situbondo Resort Police.

P: sejak kapan bapak tidak member nafkah?

T: gini itu pak

Terus terang kalo masalah nafkah saya ndak ngasih. Cuma saya mengunjungi ibu

In this case, P answers the question with an irrelevant answer. P commits a maximal offense relationship. The description given by T has nothing to do with the question asked by the investigator. The investigator's question in this case relates to the time. However, in his answer, T does not give any time-related information.

Maxim of Manner

This maxim requires that each participant speak directly without exaggeration. People who speak without considering this point are said to violate the maxim of manner. The following is a form of maxim of manner violation found in the investigation process at Situbondo Resort Police.

P: setelah nikah siri, benar istri ikut ke rumah bapak?

T: di sini (situbondo)

In this case, T gives unclear information. It gives an answer 'here'. The answer raises the vagueness of the wife's existence.

The results of this study as a whole can be seen in the following componential table.

No.	Max Type	Level of trust			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1	Obeying				
	Quantity	76	13	5	94
	Quality	11	3	5	19
	Relevance	5	2	0	7
	Manner	1	3	0	4
Total		93	21	10	124
2	Violating				
	Quantity	14	23	2	39
	Quality	1	6	7	14
	Relevance	6	6	9	21
	Manner	6	14	2	22
Total		27	49	20	96

From the componential table above, it can be seen that the utterances with low reliability are generated mostly by the violation of the maxim of relevance and quality. From the results above, it can be seen that maxim violations affect the level of defendants' trustworthiness in providing information during the investigation process at the Situbondo Resort Police. Of 96 data or violations of the maxims, there are only 27 (28%) data that are highly reliable. 69 data fall into the category of expressions with moderate (51%) and high (21%) level of trustworthiness. In the investigation process, the maxim of quantity is the maxim that is often violated, and violations of these maxims result in 35.9% of data with a high degree of trustworthiness, 59% with moderate degree of trustworthiness, and 5.1% with low degree of trustworthiness. Compliance with the principle of cooperation results in a high degree of trustworthiness (75%). Of the 124 data, there are 93 data that have a high degree of trustworthiness. Violations of the principle of cooperation affects the level of trustworthiness.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the analysis to the data obtained, it can be concluded that during the process of investigation there are many maxim violations. Maxim violations which occur, especially the maxim of relevance and quality, can generate utterances with moderate or even low degrees of reliability. however, not all maxim violations result in utterances with low degree of trustworthiness. Adherence to the principles of cooperation in the investigation gives the impression that the speech delivered by the defendants can be trusted.

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