

**SPEECH ACT REALIZED BY POLICE INVESTIGATOR
IN INTERROGATION OF DRUG CASES
AT POLRES LANGKAT**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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**FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

MEDAN

2019

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I
Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

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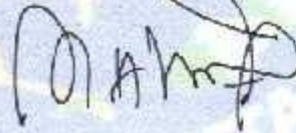
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SURAT KETERANGAN

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benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Kamis, tanggal 23, Bulan Mei, Tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 1 Agustus 2019

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ABSTRACT

Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia. 1502050077 “*Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat*”. Skripsi English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019.

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.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Assallamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

Firstly, in the name of Allah the most almighty, the most merciful, all of the praises to Allah SWT the most almighty who already gave her health and mercy so that she was able to finish this study. Secondly, blessing and peace upon to prophet Muhammad SAW who had brought people from the darkness to the brightness. Thirdly, her dearest parents **Trimo** and **Lies Maria** who had given the researcher more supports, material and their prayer during, before and after her academic year in completing her study at UMSU.

This study is entitled "*Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat*". In writing this study, there were many difficulties and problems faced by the researcher and without much guidance from the following people, it may be impossible for the researcher to finish the study. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her great thank to those who have given guidance, spirit, motivation and supports during completing this study, they are :

1. **Dr. Agussani, M.AP**, as the Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera UtaraMedan.

2. **Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd**, as the dean of FKIP UMSU, who has given her recommendation to carry out this study.
3. **Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum** and **Firman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum**, the Head and Secretary of English Department in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education university Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara for their encouragement in completing this research.
4. Her beloved Supervisor **Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum**, thank for all guidance, knowledge, suggestion, support, time, spirit, and pray.
5. Her beloved Reviewer **Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd**, thank for all guidance, knowledge, suggestion, support, time, spirit, and pray.
6. All lecturers in English Department, especially those English Program from whom the researcher got valuable knowledge during her academic years at FKIP UMSU.
7. The staff of library University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara that helped and gave her opportunity to do the research in finishing this study.
8. The staff of Drug Central (Satnarkoba) Polres for her kindness to give the researcher did the research at the police office.
9. Her beloved brother Dimas Anggara and her beloved sister Dian Anggraini. Thanks a lot of for the pray.
10. Her beloved friends, especially: Desy R Trinata, Trysia Dinda Nuri, Fitria Utami Lubis, and all her friends for their supports, advices, motivations and cares.

11. Her classmates in English Department of B Morning for the sweetest memories and cheerful.
12. Her special person **Pratu Herdianto** for always beside her to give supports, material, cares, and motivations.
13. All people who cannot be mentioned in this study, thankyou very much.
May Allah SWT Bless all. Aamiin.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will be useful for the readers and for herself, especially the students of English Education Program who want to do similar research. May Allah the Almighty bless all of us.

Medan, August 2019

The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

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 ommunication 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

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.

1.2 The Identification of the Problem

The problem of this research are identified as following:

1. Language used by police investigator in interrogation are not grammatically
2. Language approach used by police investigator more oriented to find out the true facts, not the language approach to language politeness
2. The types of speech acts are used by a police investigator in the interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat

1.3 Scope and Limitation

This study focusses on the using of the speech act in the interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. This study is limited on illocutionary act that consist of five types of speech acts based on Searle's theory, such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, declarations and the use of language by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat.

1.4 The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research are formulated as following:

1. What types of speech acts are used by police investigator in the interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat?
2. How does the police investigator use speech acts in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat?

1.5 The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study state below:

1. To identify the types of speech acts are used by police investigator in the interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat.
2. To investigate the use of speech acts realized by police investigator in the interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat.

1.6 The Significance of Study

a. Theoretically

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to contribute on the development of language study, especially on the types of speech acts realized by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. The finding of the study is expected to add up new knowledge of linguistics. In addition, the study can be reference for further studies. This research hopefully can enrich the proficiency in speech acts.

b. Practically

- 1) English teacher; it is as the source for teaching materials, especially about speech act.
- 2) English student; the result of this study is useful for English students to increase their ability in using speech act.
- 3) Other researchers; the result of this study is the reference to do the next research for the other research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting a research, it is important to present some theories related to this study to get the same perception between the writer and reader. This chapter presents theories of the studies in order to give some clearer concept being applied in this study dealing with pragmatics especially speech act. Thus the following theories are aimed toward a clear explanation of the research.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

People use language in order to communicate with other people around the world. The component of language is studied in a science called linguistics. Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that studied the ways in which context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding (Levinson : 1985-21). He also discussed as many definitions of pragmatics, such as (1) pragmatics is the study of language usage. (2)Pragmatics is the study of principles that will explain a series of certain sentences that are impossible to say. (3) Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair the sentences with the context in which they will be appropriate.

Pragmatics are divided into speech act theory, conversation implicature, conversation in interactions and other approaches to language in philosophy,

sociology, linguistics, and anthropology. Unlike semantics, which examines meaning that is conventional or coded in a given language, pragmatics studies how the transmission of meaning depends not only on structural grammar and lexicon of the speaker and listener, but also on the context of the utterance, any pre-existing knowledge about those involved, the inferred intent of the speaker, and other factors. In this respect, pragmatics explains how language users are able to overcome apparent ambiguity, since meaning relies on manner, place, time of an utterance.

George Yule (in Hestiyana Journal) defined pragmatic is the study of relationship between the form of linguistics and the use of the form. This study has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by speech than by separate meanings of words or phrases used in the speech itself. The benefits of language learning through pragmatics is that someone can speech about the meanings that people mean, their assumptions, their intent or purpose, and the types of actions such as requests, which they show when they are speaking. Cruse (in Hestiyana Journal) explains pragmatics can be taken to be concerned with aspect of information (in the widest sense) conveyed through language which are not encoded by generally accepted convention in the linguistic form used but which none the less arise naturally out of and depend on the meaning conventionally encoded in the linguistic form used, taken in conjunction with the context in the forms are used or usually namely emphasis added.

In Pragmatics, the study of speech acts is a new subfield of linguistic. It can be compared to semantic, which in one sense is the study of the literal

meaning of an utterance. Often, however people speak sentences that mean more than or even something apparently different from what they actually say and further more listener understand this additional or its literal meaning. Generally, pragmatics is defined as the study of language use in communication or in other words. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning from definition above we can know that pragmatics is the study of language which discusses the structure and the relationship of language to the context of the situation.

2.1.2 Speech Act

One of the studies in pragmatics is speech act. Speech act is something expressed by an individual that not only presents information, but performs an action as well. Speech act is as one of the acts that may be performed by a speaker in making an utterance, as stating, asking, requesting, advising, warning, or persuading, considered in terms of the content of the message, the intention of the speaker, and the effect on the hearer. Speech act is also a pragmatic element that involves the speaker and listener. In the application, speech act definition stated by linguists, namely: Austin, Searle, Chaer and Tarigan.

Chaer (in Hestiyana Journal) states that speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological and its sustainability is determined by the language's ability of speakers in dealing with certain situations. In speech acts more seen on meaning or meaning of action in his speech. Searle (on Seken, 2015: 55) explains that speaking a language is performing speech acts, acts such as making

statements, giving commands, asking questions or making promises. Moreover, he states that all linguistic communication involves linguistic (speech) acts. It means that the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication are speech acts and their understanding together with the acquaintance of context in which they are performed is often essential for decoding the whole utterance and its proper meaning in the sentence.

In order to deliver the messages or asking for information in speaking, the speaker must use appropriate speech acts to perform or else the purpose will not be reached and the worst, it will lead to misunderstanding or misinterpretation. The speakers and the listeners are usually helped by the circumstance around the environment of the utterances. One circumstance where conversation takes place is in police investigator as part of interrogation. These interrogations will be conducted when there are incidents in order to find out the facts. So, based on the description about it can be concluded that speech act is a theory that assess the meaning of language based on the speech relationship with the actions that taken by speakers to the speech partners in communicating. Or in another meaning, the speech is meaningful if it realized in the act of real communication.

According to Austin (on Seken, 2015: 52) principally based on the notion that utterances perform action. In Austin's words, the theory stresses that to say something is to do something. Austin begins by presenting cases of performatives, in which an utterance performs the actions it describes, and considers the difference between such utterances, which perform acts, and other utterances which appear not to. He categorize speech act based on performative verb, (1)

take action to do something (locutionary) ; (2) take action in saying something (illocutionary) ; (3) take action by saying something (perlocutionary). On the basis of illocutionary, Austin roughly classifies utterances into five class, namely: verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behavities, expositives. To understand the statement above, the following is a classification table of speech act according to Austin :

Table 2.1 Classification Speech Act of Austin's Theory

Speech Act	Definition	Examples
Locutionary	An act saying something	Announce, inform
Illocutionary	An act of doing somethings in saying somethings	Ask, tell, promise
Perlocutionary	An act by saying something	Legalize, pleasure, inspire

2.1.2.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is an action proposition in category of saying something (an act saying somethings). Therefore, the priority in locutionary is the content of speech that expressed by speakers. The form of act in locutionary is the utterances that contain statements or something. This act also the actual utterance and its apparent meaning, comparing any and all of its verbal, social, and rhetorical meaning. This speech act aims to express something, saying something with the word and the meaning of the all sentence correspond to syntactic aspect of any meaningful utterance.

Examples :

1. "It is hot here"
2. "I am hungry"
3. "It is dark here"
4. "Your shoes is very dirty"
5. "Marry is study English"

2.1.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the speech act contain the power to do certin actions in relation to saying something (an act of doing somethings in saying somethings) like actions as appointments, offers, or the questions revealed in speech. Illocutionary also the active result of the implied request or meaning presented by the locutionary act. This speech act contains intent and fuction speech, the most obvoius difference between locutionary and illocutionary is in the speech. Illocutionary function to saying and inform something. Furthermore, illocutionary can be used to do something.

Examples:

1. If the locutionary act in an interaction is the question "Is there a cup of copy?" the implied illocutionary request is "Can someone give a cup of coffe to me?"
2. "I am not go" this utterances happen when the speaker talk to her friend that she cancel the appoinment to go together. In this case the she speak not only give the information, but the speaker actually want to apologize to her friend that cancel the appointment.

2.1.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts is the actual effect or perlocutionary force of the locutionary and illocutionary acts, so the partner of the act takes action based on the content of the speech. This speech act like persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something, whether intended or not. In this speech act more concerned with results, because this action to be successful if the partner of the act is speak to do something that desire by speaker.

Examples:

1. "Yesterday, I was busy" this utterance delivered by someone who can not attend a meeting invitation to the person who invited him. This utterance contains illocutionary acts to apologize and acts of hope (effect) someone who invites to understand.
2. If someone says "Where is your homework?" it may because you look at your book quickly or you might respond "Oh my homework is miss home"

2.1.2.4 Classification of Speech Act

According to Searle (on Sken, 2015: 55) speech act is often meant to refer to the exact same thing as the term illocutionary act. Searle's work on speech acts is understood to further refine Austin's conception and then Searle

collaborate the theory. This following is classification table of illocutionary speech act based on Searle;

Table 2.2 Classification Speech Act of Searle's Theory

Speech Act	Definition	Examples
Representatives	Commit the speaker to something being the case or a state of affair. The different kinds are; suggesting, putting, forward, claim, demand, showing, swearing,boasting,concluding, informing.	“No one have beautiful hair than me” “The governor inaugurate the new building”
Directives	Try to make the hearer perform an action. The different kinds are; asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, begging,	“Could you close the door?” “Help me to finish this homework”
Commissives	Commit the speaker to doing something in the future. The different kinds are; promising,vowing,planning,betting,opposing.	“I am going to Londong tomorrow” “I will visit my parent tomorrow”
Expressives	Express how the speaker feels about the situation or expressing a certain psychological state. The different kinds are; thanking, apologising, welcoming, deploring, complaining, congrulating.	“I'm sorry that I must go to the city” “How beautiful you are”
Declarations	Change the state of the world in an immediate way in a short time. The different kinds are; approving, decide, canceling, fobiting, excommunicating.	“You are fired” “My mother doesn't go to abroad”

a. **Representatives Act**

Representatives act is utterance concerned with facts and commit the speaker to soething being the case. The function of this act to tell what the speaker know and believe. There are different kinds in this act such as suggesting, putting,

forward, claim, demand, showing, swearing, boasting, concluding, reporting, giving testimony, mentioning, speculating.

Examples:

1. "In this clas there are 40 students" this utterance spoken by teacher and it contains facts that in the class there are 40 students.
2. "How about if this year's vacation we go to Lombok" this utterance inform the the partner that the speaker proposes a place that the speaker knows and the place is a beautiful tourist spot.

b. Directives Act

Directives act is utterance that try the listener to perform some act or refrain from performing in act. The importnt thing in this act is the listener do what the speaker means by speech. There are different kinds in this act such as asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, begging, commanding.

Examples:

1. "Do you want this cake"
2. "Close the door!"
3. "Daddy's message, you mustget up early tomorrow"
4. "If you want get a good score, you must study hard"
5. "Get out!"

c. Commissive Act

Commissive act is utterance that commit the speaker to doing something in the future. The propositional content is always that the speaker does some future action. Commissive act is speech act that expects a response from the listener in the form of actions to be taken in the future. There are different kinds such as promising, vowing, planning, betting, opposing.

Examples:

1. "Mom, what do you want if I get my salary?"
2. "One day I will become a doctor"
3. "Will you marry me if your mother blesses us later?"
4. "What do you want to be if you grown?"
5. "If you can answer this question, I will give you money"

d. Expressives Act

Expressive act is speech act that express how the speaker feels about the situation. The important thing in this speech act is to express psychological situation in the certain situation. There are different kinds such as thanking, apologising, welcoming, deploring, complaining.

Examples:

1. "Congratulation of your new house"
2. "I am so sorry for the death of your dog"
3. "Thank you for your attention"
4. "I am sorry for my attitude"

5. "Thank you for this dinner"

e. Declarations Act

Declarations act is speech act that causes a relationship with something that is being mentioned. This act changes the state of world in an immediate way. Declarations act focuses on the language itself. There are different kinds such as approving, deciding, canceling, forbidding.

Examples:

1. "Starting tomorrow, please leave the company"
2. "You are fired!"
3. "You are guilty"
4. "My mother doesn't go to abroad"
5. "I don't think so!"

2.2 Description of Interrogation

2.2.1 Interrogation in Police

Interrogation is an attempt made by someone to ask someone for information regarding the person's testimony to another person about an activity involving the other person. Interrogation in police is interviewing as commonly employed by law enforcement officers, military personnel, and intelligence agencies with the goal of eliciting useful information. Interrogation may involve a diverse array of techniques, ranging from developing a rapport with the subject to outright torture. Interrogation is an important thing in the investigation process by

investigator. The investigation is a series of investigative actions regulated by law to search for and collect evidence of criminal offenders. The purpose of interrogation is to obtain information about crime. The investigators have certain techniques so that the suspects can confess their crime through an interrogation process

According to Waluyo (2004:44) definition of investigator is someone that do investigate to obtain information. Based on pasal 1 KUHP, the investigator is a police officer of the Republic of Indonesian or certain civil servant who has special authority. The various types of crimes that occur in Indonesian need the roles and duties of the authorities, such as the police to solve the crime cases especially drug cases in Indonesian. One of the most important mission of the police to find out the true facts from the suspect through interrogation process.

2.2.2 The Rule of Interrogation in Police

The obligation of the investigator to interrogate the suspect in KUHP determined several obligations for the investigator when conducting interrogation of suspect. According to KUHP, obligations of the investigator to call the suspect with legal summons to investigate the case: the obligation to notify suspects about what were suspected to them, the obligation to notify the rights suspects get help law, the obligation of investigator against suspects when carrying out the interrogation. Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Chief Number 8 of 2009 clearly states that investigator are prohibited from degrading being interrogate

and using physical or psychological violence in order to gain recognition and to find out the true facts. This regulation contains interrogation procedures in accordance with the principle of protecting human rights, which should be the responsibility of all members of the police.

Guidelines for conducting interrogation are regulated in the Procedure Code Criminal and Police Chief Regulations State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 Year 2009. Regulations stipulated in the Procedure Code Criminal Article 117 paragraph 1 state that interrogation must be carried out without pressure in any form and by whomever. Whereas Article 13 paragraph 1 Regulations Head of the Republican Police Indonesia Number 8 of 2009 concerning Implementation of Human Rights Principles and Standards Humans in the Implementation of Tasks Republic of Indonesia National Policing mention that in carrying out investigation and investigation activities, every police officer is prohibited from intimidating, threatening, physical, psychological torture or sexual to get information, information or acknowledgment.

2.2.3 The Implementation of Interrogation in Police

Implementation of interrogation techniques, investigators must pay attention to the human rights of suspects who are being interrogated. There are several attitudes that must be carried out by the investigator such as; avoid attitudes that give the impression that the investigator is trying to get recognition or find fault, the investigator must use language that is easy to understand, the

investigator does not need to walk around the suspect just sit quietly to show his ability in charge, the investigator must respect the person being interrogated, and the investigator must remain wise in the interrogation process.

An investigator must use certain techniques for can get information from the suspect. It is not impossible that the inside the process of examining suspects, investigator those in charge are less able to explore or understand behavior or personality from the suspect itself, so the investigator certainly will experience difficulties for get the necessary information. To find out information of the suspect is dependent on the ability and intelligence of the investigator inside applying communication techniques during interrogation. In a state of however the investigator must be able to resist emotion and endure patience. The investigator must speak a little firm, stay polite, friendly, warm, and friendly. This situation will make the suspect feel cared for as subjects who have rights and obligation. From this good situation, the suspect will give an answer or the truth and honest information.

2.3 Previous Relevant Studies

There are several relevant studies that are related to the analysis of speech act. Those relevant studies are have relation to give contribute explaining about speech act. Hestiana (2017) analyzed the types of speech acts and the most dominant types of speech acts in investigate domestic violence cases in Polresta Banjarmasin. She found that there are all of the types speech acts in that

research, namely representatives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declarations. She found representative is the most dominant type of speech act. In her research, she finally found that representatives mostly used when the investigator was going to inform, telling, and stating what the speaker believe. It means that the investigator makes all utterances in the interrogation based on what they assume are true and tell about the affair.

Ricky and his friends (2017) analyzed the types of speech act and the most dominant types of speech acts of their research is representatives act. In research that reseaching speech act in police investigate interviews or BAP process found representatives act most dominant in that research while declarative act was not found in that research. They used theory by Searle, namely representatives, directives, expressives, commisives, and declarations.

Mujahid (2018) analyzed the types of speech act based on Yeschke theory. Accoring to Yeschke theory, there are diect and indirect speect acts. She found direct act is the most dominant in that research. In her research, she analyzed based on BAP process in investigate interviews. It's means that representative as the dominant type in investigation process than another type of speech acts.

So, the researcher takes this subject studies about speech act in interrogation by police investigator at Polres Langkat . Those studies have some relevancies on the research of speech act by police investigator utterance in interrogation, between prevoius studies and this research have some relevancies such as the subject of the analysis is speech act but in the object is different. In this research, the researcher will be analyzing the types of speech act which used by

police investigator as the investigator in interrogation process by applying Searle's theory. Then find out the how the use of speech act by police investigator in interrogation process at Polres Langkat

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Language is a form of human speech. Language takes important parts of make the interaction to one another. One of function of language is for communication. It can be seen from the situation when someone needs a help, requests, asking, giving comments, and so on. Someone sometimes uses language in pragmatics form. In pragmatics, this is called speech act. Speech act means action perform via utterances. It means that people not only saying, but also forcing the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing an act it means that the hearer is doing speech act. Speech act also found in investigate process by police. Speech act in police investigator as one of communication techniques between police and the suspects. Speech act purpose in interrogation process to reveal the cases in society, especially in drug cases.

In analyzing speech act, the researcher choose the data from Polres langkat in drug central (Satnarkoba) and focusses in interrogation process. In this research, the analyzing of interrogation process by police investigator based on Searle's theory. The researcher interested to analyze interrogation process because in that process consist of the utterances which adopted from the police investigator and suspects in interrogation process. The varieties of languages become a reason why the police investigator speak in loud tone, forcing and

shouting the suspect to tell the truth. They speak in the ungrammatical language because the police investigators only focus on the suspect crime.

So, the researcher believes that in interrogation process conveys the speech act. The utterances in this analyze, it will be found different context. There will be a challenge to define what context of each sentence or expression used by police investigator and the suspects. This study is intend to describe the types of speech acts, and to analyze the use of speech act in the interrogation process by police investigator of drug cases at Polres Langkat.

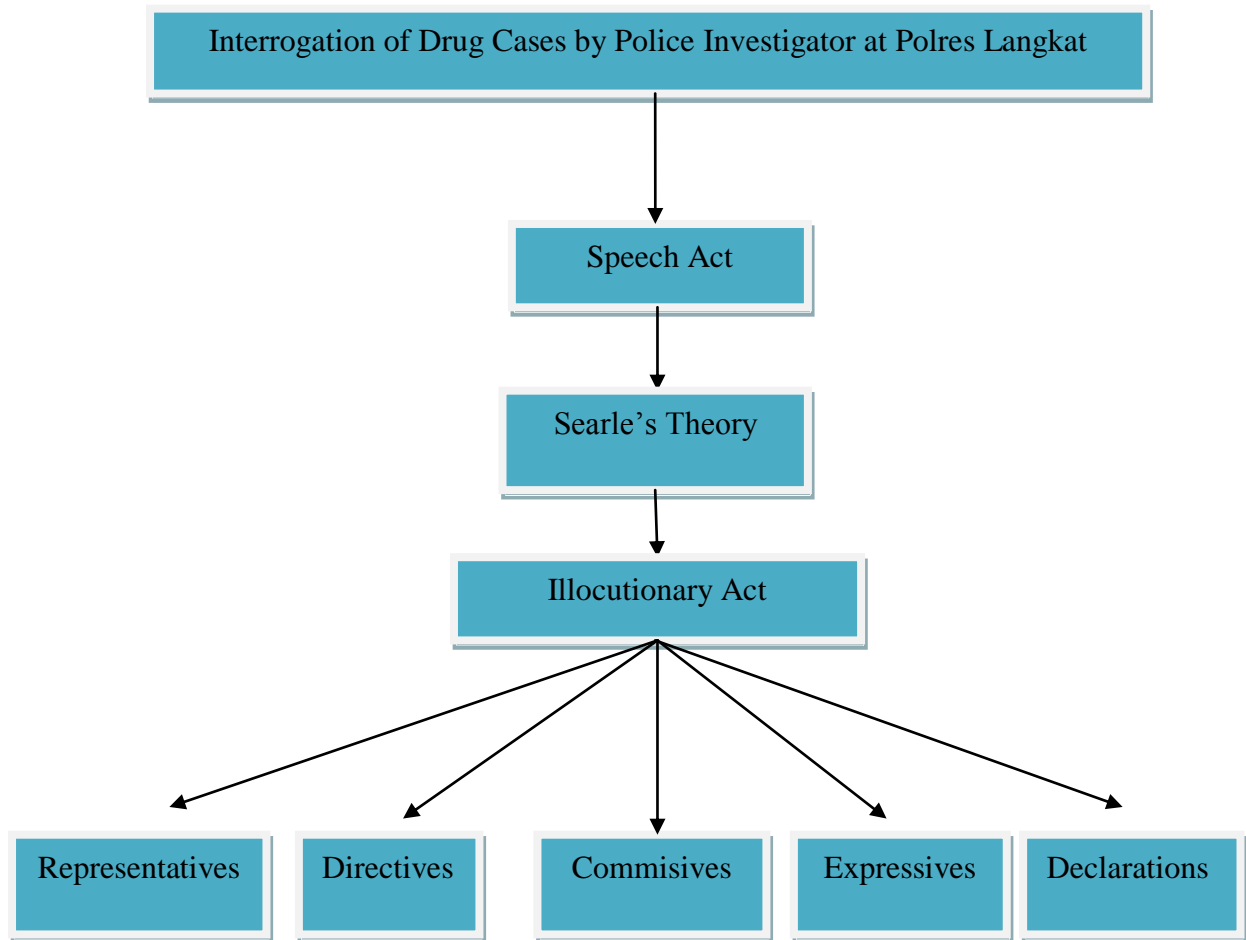


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research are conducted by descriptive qualitative research. The main of this research focused on expression and the utterances based on the context and situation in interrogation. In general, the language of the investigator is not grammatically so the researcher was analyzing the type of speech act and the used of speech act in the interrogation process. The study to identify and investigate the speech acts are used by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. This research produced new findings how the using of speech act by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. The results presented in form of description the findings and the reseacher make accurate explanation about the analysis that found in the research.

3.2 Source of Data

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.

3.3 Techniques of Collecting Data

The data are collected by doing documentary technique. Documentary technique such as recording and analyzing all of the references to collect required information.

In collecting the data, there are several steps to collecting the data as follows:

1. Confirmation with one of the police investigator at Polres Langkat to obtain the recording as the data.
2. Listening carefully the recording to write the script what the utterances of police investigator and the suspects, the researcher believe in the recording of interrogation convey the speech act.
3. Collecting the script about utterances that spoken by police investigator and the suspects to find out the speech acts.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

In analysis the data, the researcher used some steps based on theory of Milles and Huberman (1994). There were several steps used in analyzed the data; data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction in qualitative research is the process to editing, selecting, focusing, abstracting, and transforming data. In this research, editing the data from recording to the form of script. In the process editing, the researcher will selecting which one are important as the data. In the result of selecting data, the researcher will sorting the data by focussing on the classifications of speech act in interogation by police investigator.

2. Data Display

A set of results data reduction needs to be organized into a specific form (display data) that it looks more intact. So, the researcher will moving the data by using the table and checklist mark to analyze the data. The data will be transferred to the table so the researcher more easy to analyzing the speech act because the form of data based on each dlassification. The researcher will analyzing the types of speech acts on the table and checklist mark the speech acts based on Searle's theory.

3. Conclusion and Verification

According to display data in the form of table can make conclusion drawing and verifying more easy. The reseacher draw the data after describing and identifying data based on the category or the classification the speech acts. So, the researcher will finding the conclusion about the types of speech acts in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. Not only the types of speech acts but also the language used by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Collection

The data collection of this research was collected from the script 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 commissives 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.

Table 4.1 The types of speech act used by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases

No.	Script	Rep	Dir	Com	Exp	Dec
1.	I just know people from Aek Kanopan and he asked me to brought it	√				
2.	He said his name is Mamy	√				
3.	Rp. 3.000.000 for Idul Fitri right? You used drugs also?		√			
4.	It's impossible, are you GAM? You pretend to be good here but you GAM in there		√			
5.	I am not GAM. I am Javanese					√

6.	I never bring Sabu	√				
7.	I don't know but he provided drugs	√				
8.	As you know he get the drugs from where?		√			
9.	He just asked me to bring it	√				
10.	I received the salary when arrived there	√				
11.	KUPJ in Medan?		√			
12.	Yes, he met me then we went together	√				
13.	No, in this time he lie to me He send the number of his friend that will pick me up	√				
14.	I don't know sir	√				
15.	9 o'clock last night	√				
16.	Around 4 o'clock	√				
17.	I also bring my money sir	√				
18.	Who offered you to be courier of drugs?		√			
19.	They offered me	√				
20.	You said that you know Mamy when you take drugs in the first time so why they offered you?		√			
21.	This is 32 packets in a bag. You cover with your clutches?		√			
22.	In the same village but different in the road	√				
23.	I called him but didn't picked up	√				
24.	What times do you call him?		√			
25.	9 o'clock last night sir	√				
Total		16	8			1

4.2 Data Analysis

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.

The use of speech acts types exemplified in the following:

4.2.1 Representatives

Representatives are those types of speech acts that state commit the speaker to something being the case. This utterance concerned with the facts and the function of this act to tell what the speaker know and believe. Representatives can be uttered in a form of suggesting, putting, claim, showing, concluding, reporting, mentioning, demand, and swearing.

Table 4.2 The analysis of Representatives Acts

No.	Utterances	Meaning
1.	I just know people from Aek Kanopan and he asked me to brought it	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. He said to police investigator that he

		<p>only know people from Aek Kanopan as the people that offered him to be a courier of drugs. The suspect utterance mean that he only know people from Aek Kanopan because the first person that offered him to be a courier is the people from Aek Kanopan. He not only state that he only know him but he also explain to the police investigator that people rom Aek Kanopan asked him to brought drugs so in this cse the suspect also explain that he is not the main person in this case. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that he only know people from Aek Kanopan because he asked him to brough drugs. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.</p>
2.	He said his name is Mamy	<p>This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The police investigator asked who’s name people from Aek Kanopan. In this situation, the suspect confessed the name of people from Aek Kanopan is Mamy. The suspect can say like that because that person claimed that his name is Mamy. The suspect utterance mean that that his partner in crime’s name is Mamy. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that people said that the name is Mamy. The types of speech act that</p>

		includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
3.	I never bring Sabu	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. In this situation, the police asked is there Sabu that he bring. He confessed to police investigator that he never bring Sabu but he always bring Ganja. So, in this case this suspect is the new member so he only bring Ganja. From the data, this sentence is belong to "statement" because the suspect states that he only bring Ganja and never bring Sabu. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
4.	I don't know but he provide drugs	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The police investigator asked him how long his partner in crime plant drug. The suspect confessed that he only know his partner always provide drugs not plant drugs. In this situation, maybe the people only as the main seller of drugs, not as the planter of drugs. So, it mean that the suspect only know his partner as the seller of drug business. From the data, this sentence is belong to "statement" because the suspect states that his partner provide drugs. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that

		the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
5.	He just asked me to bring it	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. In this situation, the police asked him about where his partner get drugs. The suspect confessed that he don't know where his partner get drugs. His partner in crime only asked him to bring it without show to him where he always get the drugs. It means that his partner don't want another people know where he always get drugs . From the data, this sentence is belong to "statement" because the suspect states that he don't know where his partner get drugs, he only bring it to the customer. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
6.	I received the salary when arrived there	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. In this situation, the police asked where he receive the salary. The suspect explain that he received the salary when he succes to bring the drugs to customer not before he bring the drugs to customer. So he confessed he got the money after successfull bring the drugs to customer. From the data, this sentence is belong to "statement" because the suspect states that he get the salary when he succes bring the drugs to customer not before he bring the drugs. The types of speech act that includes

		statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
7.	Yes, he met me then we went together	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The suspect confessed that he met Reva before they go together to brough the drugs to Aek Kanopan. It mean that the suspect collaborated with Reva how the drugs can arrive in Aek Kanopan. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that Reva met him than they went together to Aek Kanopan. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
8.	No, in this time he lie to me He send the number of his friend that will pick me up	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The police investigator asked they deliver the drugs together. The suspect explain that they usually deliver the drugs together but in this time his partner lie to him about there will pick up him to deliver the drugs. But in fact, maybe his partner in crime already knew that the police pick up when they deliver the drugs so his partner lie to him so that only he caught by police. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that his partner lie to him. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or

		not.
9.	I don't know sir	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The suspect confessed that he don't understand how many killograms in one packet. He just know, the packet is drug and he must brough it and cover the packet to arrive in Aek Kanopan. From the data, this sentence is belong to "statement" because the sspect states that he don't know how many kollograms in one packet. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
10.	9 o'clock last night	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The police asked him what times does he leave from Aceh to deliverr the drugs. The suspect confessed that he leave Aceh at 9 o'clock last nigh to deliver the drug to customer. In this situation, the suspect states at the times that he go to deliver the drugs before he arrested by the police. From the data, this sentence is belong to "statement" because the suspect states that he leave Aceh at 9 o'clock last night t deliver the drugs. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
11.	Around 4 o'clock	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. Ithe suspect explain to police investigator that he arrested

		<p>there in evening before he succeeded brought the drug to Aek Kanopan. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that around 4 o’clock he arrested there. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.</p>
12.	I also bring my money sir	<p>This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The police asked him how much money he has left after he arrested by police. The suspect confessed that he also bring his money not only his fee. He bring his money to save himself if he has not got the salary yet. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that he also bring his money in his journey to deliver the drugs. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.</p>
13.	They offered me	<p>This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The suspect confessed that Mamy and Reva offered him to be partner of drug bussines. It mean that the suspect is not the first people in this cases, he only as a courier of drug. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that they offered him to be courier of drugs. The types of speech act that</p>

		includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
14.	In the same village but different in the road	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The suspect explain to the police investigator that he live in the same village but Reva is not his neighbour. They live in same village but different in the road, but their house is near. He just little know about Reva although they live in same village. But finnaly, they are partner in crime. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that he lives in the sme village with Reva but only different in the road. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
15.	I called him but didn’t picked up	This sentence from the suspect to police investigator. The suspect explain that after he arrested by police, he called Reva as his partner in crime but Reva didn’t picked up. It mean that Reva already know his partner of drug bussines arrested by police so Reva afraid if the police can know his existence, so he didn’t picked up the tellephon. From the data, this sentence is belong to “statement” because the suspect states that he called Reva but didn’t picked up him. The types of speech act that includes statement is

		representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.
16.	9 o'clock last night sir	This sentence from the suspect to the police investigator. The police asked him what times the suspect call his partner in crime before he arrested by police. The suspect confessed that he call his partner at 9 o'clock last night before he arrested by police. That's the last time he communication with his partner in crime. From the data, this sentence is belong to "statement" because the suspect states that he call his partner at 9 o'clock last night before he arrested by police. The types of speech act that includes statement is representatives. It means that the speaker state something of that he believe to be the case or not.

4.2.3 Directives

Directives are those types of speech acts that the speaker try to make the listener performan some act or refrain from performing act.. This act express what the speaker want by speech. Directives can be uttered in a form of ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, begging, commanding, and challenging.

Table 4.3 The analysis of Directives Acts

No.	Utterances	Meaning
1.	Rp. 3.000.000 for Idul Fitri right? You used drugs also?	This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The situation here, the speaker speaks

		<p>to the suspect about his payment as long as he become a courier of drugs. The speaker try to make the suspect confess that his pay enough for Idul Fitri without he must working hard. The speaker also pressing the suspect to claimed that he was using drugs. The suspect as a courier of drug so it impossible if he never use drug. So the police investigator try to make the suspect confessed then the plice investigator can develop the information to uncover the case. The type of speech act that includes commanding is directive. It means that the police investigator as the speaker intends to command the hearer and to do something.</p>
2.	<p>It's impossible, are you GAM? You pretend to be good here but you GAM in there.</p>	<p>This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The situation here, the speaker speaks to the suspect about impossible he didn't use drugs during he become a courier of drugs. The speakers also pressing the suspect to admit that he is GAM from Aceh. In general, the people in crime related with the group in crime like insurgent. GAM is the group of insurgent to the police investigator try to uncover the new fact about this case. The type of speech act that includes commanding is directive. It means that the police investigator as the speaker intends to command the hearer and to do something.</p>
3.	<p>As you know he get drugs from where?</p>	<p>This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The situation here, the speaker speaks to suspect about where his friend get drugs. The police try to get</p>

		<p>the new fact to develop information about central of the drug and the main people in this cases. The speaker also pressing the suspect to show where they usually get drugs. The type of speech act that includes commanding is directive. It means that the police investigator as the speaker intends to command the hearer and to do something.</p>
4.	KUPJ in Medan?	<p>This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The situation here, the speaker speaks to suspect about how he went to Aek Kanopan. The police also try to make the suspect show which KUPJ as the transportation to Aek Kanopan. The police investigator also try to get the real explanation from suspect how he can cover the drug until he arrive in Aek Kanopan. The type of speech act that includes commanding is directive. It means that the police investigator as the speaker intends to command the hearer and to do something.</p>
5.	Who offered you to be courier of drugs?	<p>This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The situation here, the speaker speaks to suspect about who the people that offered him to be a courier of drugs. The speaker also try to make the suspect to show the people that offered him. The police also try to get the new fact about who the background of this case. The police try to make the suspect to show the true information about his partner in crime. The type of speech act that includes commanding is directive. It means that the police</p>

		investigator as the speaker intends to command the hearer and to do something.
6.	You said that you know Mamy when you take drugs in the first time so why they offered you?	This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The situation here, the speaker speaks to suspect about who actually offered him. The confession of the suspect is unclear so the speaker try to make the suspect to admit. The police investigator also try to make the suspect explain how the true information until the suspect can be a courier, because the suspect didn't give the clear information. The type of speech act that includes commanding is directive. It means that the police investigator as the speaker intends to command the hearer and to do something.
7.	This is 32 packets in a bag. You cover with your clothes?	This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The situation here, the speaker speaks to suspect about how he carried the drugs. The speaker also try to make the suspect to show how he cover 32 packets of drugs when he put in the bag. The police investigator also try to make the suspect explain how he can cover the packets until he arrive in Aek Kanopan, because the packets that the suspect brought were 32 packets. It's very much. The type of speech act that includes commanding is directive. It means that the police investigator as the speaker intends to command the hearer and to do something.
8.	What times do you call him?	This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The situation here, the speaker speaks to suspect about when the last

		<p>time he communication with Reva. The speakers pressing the suspect to show what times he called Reva before the police arrested him. So the police investigator try to get the new information how their communication when the process of courier the drugs. The type of speech act that includes commanding is directive. It means that the police investigator as the speaker intends to command the hearer and to do something.</p>
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4.2.3 Declarations

Directives are those types of speech acts that change the state of the world in an immediate way. This act means the speaker utters a declaraians that the words bring about a new state of affair. Declarations can be uttered in a form of approving, deciding, canceling, fobiting, bidding and blessing.

Table 4.3 The analysis of Declarations Acts

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	I am not GAM. I am Javanese	<p>This sentence from the police investigator to the suspect. The word "I" indicates to himself. So, in this situation the suspect try to make the police investigator believe that he is not part of GAM, but he is Javanese. From the data, this sentence belong to "declaring" because the suspect states that he is not GAM, but he is Javanese. The types of speech acts that indicate declaring. It means that mentioned himself is not the part of GAM but he only</p>

	Javanese.
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4.3 RESEARCH FINDINGS

After analyzing the data, the findings of the research from speech act realized by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat, can be presented as follows:

- 4.3.1 There were 3 types of speech acts that found in this research, all of the types of speech acts uttered by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat. The total of speech act that found in interterogation of drug cases by police investigator were 25 speech act in recording of interrogation drug cases with the duration 16 minutes.
- 4.3.2 From the data, the dominant types of speech act that found in interrogation drug cases by police investigator at Polres Langkat was representatives act while expressives and commisives act were not found.
- 4.3.3 The result in this analysis show how the languge used by police investigator in interrogation of drug cases at Polres Langkat are not grammatically. The police investigator only focus the suspect crime so they do not use language in grammatically but they still able to uncover the cases. Speech

acts realized by police investigator in interrogation conducted for further information development to find out the true facts.

4.4 DISCUSSION

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.

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 of the true facts of the cases.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 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 interrogation by police investigator were representatives act, directives act, and declaration act. The dominant type of speech act was representatives act, however expressives and commisives acts was not found..

5.1.2 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.

5.2 Suggestion

With regard to conclusions, seggestions are stated as the following:

- 5.2.1 It is suggested to students of English Department to learn more about how speech acts used in text, book, or dialogue.
- 5.2.3 Other reseacher who wants to make as reference for the further research, this research can help the further researcher to know and understand how the types of seech acts used in communication.

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APPENDIX 1

Polisi : siapa namamu?

Tersangka : Yusnar

Polisi : dimana kampungmu di Aceh?

Tersangka : Lhoksukon

Polisi : Aceh mana itu?

Tersangka : Aceh Utara

Polisi : Udah berapa kali kau bawa ganja?

Tersangka : baru dua kali sama yang ini

Polisi : yang pertama kau kemana? Ke Aek Kanopan juga?

Tersangka : iya

Polisi : yang pertama bawa berapa banyak kau?

Tersangka : 22

Polisi : berapa gaji yaang ku dapat?

Tersangka : kalikan 400 ribu

Polisi : i bal 400 ribu berarti 22 bal 8,8 juta. Bersih itu?

Tersangka : bersih

Polisi : gak sama uang jalan itu?

Tersangka : kadang dikasi 500 ribu

Polisi : Aceh mana kau ambil barangnya?

Tersangka : Aceh utara

Polisi : nama kotanya apa?

Tersangka :Lhoksemawe

Polisi : siapa namanya yang disana?

Tersangka : aku kenal nya Cuma orang yang Aek Kanopan itu,aku Cuma disuru sama dia bawa aja bang

Polisi : kau kenal nya sama yang oran Aceh apa Aek Kanopan?

Tersangka : kenal

Polisi : keduanya kenal kau, jangan-jangan nanti kau petaninya? Yang di Aceh itu siapa namanya?

Tersangka : Reva

Polisi : yang di Aek Kanopan?

Tersangka : katanya Mamy

Polisi : katanya kau kenal, jadi kok katanya Mamy

Tersangka : kenal tapi dia ngaku namanya Mamy

Polisi : berapa lama kau kenal yang di Aek Kanopan?

Tersangka : pertama itu baru 3 bulan

Polisi : yang ngenalkan kau sama yang di Aek Kanopan siapa?

Tersangka : yang disana

Polisi : yang di Aceh yang kenalkan, yang kenal duluan sama Mamy itu siapa?

Tersangka : yang di Aceh itu

Polisi : Reva yang kenal?

Tersangka : kenal dia

Polisi : kau bawa naek apa tadi? Bus?

Tersangka : bus

Polisi : kau tarok dimana ganjanya? Pake apa?

Tersangka : tas

Polisi : jadi kalo jebolah kesana, berapa gajimu?

Tersangka : 3 juta

Polisi : 3 juta buat lebaran kau ya, beganja juga kau?

Tersangka : enggak

Polisi : mana lah mungkin, GAM kau ini kan? Disini kau baik-baik disana kau GAM

Tersangka : aku orang jawa bang, gak GAM aku bang

Polisi : gak ada bawa sabu kau?

Tersangka : enggak

Polisi : berapa lama kau kenal Reva?

Tersangka : gak lama, dia orang kampung ku bang

Polisi : udah lama dia tanam ganja?

Tersangka : gak tau tapi dia selalu sedia barang

Polisi : jadi setaumu dia dapat barang dari mana?

Tersangka : aku cuma disuru bawa aja

Polisi : jadi kau dari Aceh uda terima gaji apa gimana?

Tersangka :sampek ke sana

Polisi : sampek Aek Kanopan baru dikasi uangnya. Berapa hari kau ke Aek Kanopan?

Tersangka : jam 3 udah sampek. Dia nunggu di KUPJ

Polisi : KUPJ mana? Medan?

Tersangka : iyah dia jegat nanti sama-sama piginya

Polisi : ini sama-sama kelen?

Tersangka : gak adda, dibohongi. Tadi dikirimnya nomor kawannya disuru jemput

Polisi : berapa kg 1 bal itu? Begelek juga ka di Aceh ya

Tersangka : enggak

Polisi : apa kerjamu?

Tersangka : petani
Polisi : petani apa
Tersangka : pinang
Polisi : ngapainlah kau jual ganja
Tersangka : buat biaya sekolah anak
Polisi : siapa nama panjangmu?
Tersangka : Azhar Ajalil
Polisi : umurmu?
Tersangka : kelahiran 77
Polisi : kau berangkat dari Aceh jam berapa?
Tersangka : jam 9 tadi malam
Polisi : ketangkap disini jam berapa?
Tersangka : jam 4
Polisi : kau dikasi uang jalan berapa?
Tersangka : 700 ribu
Polisi : sisa berapa?
Tersangka : ada juga aku bawa uang sendiri
Polisi : jadi keluargamu di Aceh siapa aja?
Tersangka : anak sama istriku
Polisi : siapa yang nawarin kau?
Tersangka : 22 nya itu
Polisi : tapi kau kenal Mamy pas pertama ngantar
Tersangka : kan kesana
Polisi : apa katanya?
Tersangka : jalan aja

Polisi : berarti kalian berdua ke Aek Kanopan pertama-tama?

Tersangka : jumpa Reva dulu baru sama Mamy

Polisi : 1 tas semua 31 bal

Tersangka :2 tas

Polisi : kau tutup pake baju apa gitu aja?

Tersangka : tutup pake baju

Polisi : si Reva itu sekampungmu?

Tersangka : beda jalan tapi satu kampung

Polisi : memang udah lama dia maen?

Tersangka : gak tau

Polisi : ah kau takut kibus kan, jadi keluargamu yang kena. Ada nomor si Reva? Diangkat gak kau nelpon?

Tersangka : gak diangkat

Polisi : terakhir kau nelpon dia jam berapa?

Tersangka : jam 9 malam

APPENDIX 2

No.	Utterances	Rep	Dir	Com	Exp	Dec
1	What is your name?					
2	Yusnar					
3	Where is your hometown in Aceh?					
4	Lhoksukon					
5	Where is that?					
6	North Aceh					
7	How many times have you brought Ganja?					
8	Twice, with this one					
9	Where did you go first to Aek Kanopan also?					
10	Yes					
11	How many you bring in the first?					
12	22 packet					
13	How much salary you get in the first?					
14	Everything multiply of Rp.400.000					
15	Rp 400.000 to 1 packet so Ro 8.800.000 to 22 packets, is it net?					
16	Yes					
17	Not with a fee?					
18	Sometimes he given me Rp 500.000					
19	Where you took Ganja in Aceh?					
20	North Aceh					
21	What the name of the town?					
22	Lhokseumawe					
23	Who's name?					
24	I just know people from Aek Kanopan and he ask me to brought it	√				
25	You know people from Aek Kanopan or Aceh?					
26	I know					
27	You know them, are you sure					

	yu are not the farmer?					
28	Who's the name people in Aceh?					
29	Reva					
30	Who's the name people in Aek Kanopan?					
31	He said that name is Mamy	√				
32	You said you know but why does he said Mamy?					
33	He said that his name is Mamy					
34	How long have you know people in Aek Kanopan?					
35	3 months only					
36	Who introduces the people from Aek Kanopan to you?					
37	People in there					
38	People from aceh that introduces to you?who the first time know with Mamy?					
39	People from Aceh					
40	Reva					
41	Yes. He is					
42	How did you bring? By bus?					
43	Bus					
44	Where didi you put it?					
45	With bag					
46	So if you succeeded to there, how much your salary?					
47	Rp. 3.000.000					
48	Rp. 3.000.000 for Idul Fitri right You used Ganja also?		√			
49	No					
50	It's impossible, are you GAM? You pretend to be good here but you GAM in there		√			
51	I am not GAM. I am Javanese					√
52	Is there Sabu you bring?					
53	I never bring Sabu	√				
54	How long have you know with Reva?					
55	Not long					
56	How long he plant Ganja?					
57	I don't know but he provide Ganja	√				

58	As you know he get the Ganja from where?		√			
59	He just asked me to bring it	√				
60	You have received the salary from Aceh?					
61	I received the salary when arrived there	√				
62	How many days arrived in Medan?					
63	3 o'clock We was waiting for me in KUPJ					
64	KUPJ in Medan?		√			
65	Yes, he met mee then we went together	√				
66	You're together?					
67	No, in this time he lie to me He send the number of his frien that will pick me up	√				
68	How many kollograms in one packet?					
69	I don't know sir	√				
70	What is your job?					
71	Farmer					
72	What farmer?					
73	Areca nut sir					
74	Why you selling Ganja?					
75	For my child's school fee					
76	What's your full name?					
77	Azhar Azalil					
78	How old are you?					
79	58 years old					
80	When you bring it what times do you leave from Aceh?					
81	9 o'clock last night	√				
82	What times do you arrested in here?					
83	Around 4 o'clock	√				
84	How much the fee do you get?					
85	Rp 700.000					
86	How much is this left?					
87	I also bring my money sir	√				
88	Who is your family in Aceh?					
89	My wife and my children					
90	Who offered you to be courier		√			

	of Ganja?					
91	They offered me	√				
92	You said you know Mamy when you take the Ganja in the first time so why they offered you?		√			
93	Go there					
94	Who's go there?					
95	Mamy					
96	What he said?					
97	Just walk					
98	So you go to Aek Kanopan firstly?					
99	Firstly I met Reva then I met Mamy					
100	This is 32 packets in a bag. You cover with your clothes?		√			
101	Yes sir. I cover with my clothes					
102	Reva live with same village with you?					
103	In the same village but different in the road	√				
104	How long has he been?					
105	I don't know sir					
106	You afraid if you tell me then your family in danger right? Because before you bring Ganja, he already know about your family when you tell me about him then your family to be the victim. Do you have Revas number?					
107	I called him but didn't picked up	√				
108	What times do you call him?		√			
109	9 o'clock last night sir	√				



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Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia
NPM : 1502050077
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 156 SKS

IPK - 3,48

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat	 11/3/19 a.n. Dekan WDS
	The Effect of Talking Stick in Teaching Speaking Skill by Using Silent Visual Media	
	The Effect of EGRA (Experience, Generalitation, Reinforcement, Application) in Speaking Skill by Using Realia Media	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 11 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia

Keterangan:

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia
NPM : 1502050077
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of
Drug Cases at Polres Langkat

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum *ACC 29/09-2019 RF*

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 11 Maret 2019

Hormat Pemohon,

Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia

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- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan



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Lamp : ---
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Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia
N P M : 1502050077
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat.

Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 29 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 24 Sya'ban 1440 H

29 April 2019 M



Dekan
Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia
NPM : 1502050077
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
25 April 2019	Bimbingan Bab I dan Revisi	
30 April 2019	Bimbingan Bab I dan Bab II *	
15 Mei 2019	Bimbingan Bab III	
17 Mei 2019	Revisi Bab III	
18 Mei 2019	Reference, Grammar, Typing !! Ace	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Medan, Mei 2019
Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia
N.P.M : 1502050077
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 23 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 1 Agustus 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



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Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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Medan, 01 Dzulhijjah 1440 H
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Kepada Yth. Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia
N P M : 1502050077
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Dr. H. Elifianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

** Pertiinggal **



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Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
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SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: *Arif*./KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia
NPM : 1502050077
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 28 Muharram 1441 H
28 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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Judul Proposal : Speech Act Realized by Police Investigator in Interrogation of Drug Cases at Polres Langkat

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
14/09/2019	Bab IV dan V	
24/09/2019	Revisi Bab IV	
27/09/2019	Bab IV, V, grammar	
28/09/2019	Bab I, II, III, IV, dan V	
Acc 28/09-2019 Acc		

Medan, 28 September 2019

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Program Studi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia
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3. Senior High School at SMA Negeri 1 Stabat
4. Student of English Department of University
Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara Until Reaching the
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Hobbies : Swimming, travelling and watching the movie
Father's Name : Trimo
Mother's Name : Lies Maria
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Medan, August 2019

The Researcher


(Ragiel Ajeng Ulistia)