Police Speak and Narrative Storytelling in Knives Out Movie Script (A Forensic Linguistic Perspective)

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Abstract- This research investigates about tragic murder case from Knives Out movie of Harlan Thrombey case, Harlan Thrombey was found dead horribly in his room by Fran. Fran was a servant in the Thrombey Family, and the investigator immediately investigated the case where emphasized the outline of law, crime, language and criminal cases in the field of forensic linguistics. This research aimed to describe Policespeak and Narrative Storytelling in Knives Out Movie Script (A Forensic Linguistic Perspective). The method used by the researcher was descriptive qualitative. The data source was taken from the movie script. The data were collected then analyzed by interpreting and describing the data. The result showed that Harlan Thrombey found died cause he was suicide, Harlan took the knife to kill himself however Harlan knew about which one will be killed him by criminal, someone changed his morphine into overdoses and that was Ransom, his nephew.

Keywords: Investigative Language, Narrative Storytelling, Policespeak.

I. INTRODUCTION

A language is a structured system of communication. Language, in a broader sense, is the method of communication that involves the use of particularly human language. A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication (Wardhaugh, 1986). Based on the definitions of a language above, the keyword by the language means of communication. Communication is how the people get interaction to other people or it is about how the people get the information and the goal from conversation individual to individual or cluster to cluster, which is the people want to know what the main point of the language that be utterance by each people to make it true in the one of the conversation. In this study, the researcher tries to analyze language and this is about how the investigators investigate a case for interviewing to witnesses and the witnesses will be revealed or respond the question of the investigator, in the context of forensic linguistics in a movie script. This research will also analyze of policespeak and the response of the witnesses in the context of the understanding that crime is an action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the states and it is punishable by the law.

Criminal law is the body of law that relates to crime. It proscribes conduct perceived as threatening, harmful, or otherwise endangering to the property, health, safety, and moral welfare of people inclusive of one's self. Most criminal law is established by statute, which is to say that the laws are enacted by a legislature. Criminal law includes the punishment and rehabilitation of people who violate such laws. In the other explanation to the criminal law itself, researcher will focus to define the context of Criminal law is the body of law, which means how the law applies it to every criminal case, where with the language of law and criminal law, criminal cases can easily be resolved because the task of the law is to reveal the truth and claim the truth and crimes committed against criminals or suspects.

Bentham (2016), the goal of law is to achieve benefits. This means that the law will and can guarantee the happiness of many people, this theory is also known as the utility theory. Law is a certain structure that gives shape to human goals that moves people to act. Criminal law varies according to jurisdiction, and differs from civil law, where emphasis is more on dispute resolution and victim compensation, rather than on punishment or rehabilitation. In the research, criminal language talks about the language of Investigation where the aim of the solving in criminal case is by investigating the action, where investigation language is an effective method of linking the theoretical understanding to language sources or data.

Fox (1993) police dialogue (police communication) or policespeak is exploring to variety of legal language or language of the law where the formulatic terms that are readly identifiable and are commonly recognized the characteristic of policespeak. It looks at those kinds of police creation that facilitate particular of the actions that are less openly characteristic of policespeak, but the polices are still highly motivated by the demands of their use context. Not only the explanation of policespeak, but also the researcher will give he explanation of narrative storytelling where narrative storytelling is relating to policespeak, in policespeak how the police investigate something use their own language but in narrative and storytelling the police will see how utterance of witnesses. In the other perspective of the researcher, the researcher will combine to the explanation of the researcher, there is, Policespeak is a form of investigation from the police, where policesepak is the way the police investigator team conducts investigations into existing criminal cases. Policespeak itself is in the form of investigator interviews with witnesses who see or present at the time the criminal case took place, and with investigators conducting interviews with witnesses then the police also took 5 steps in policespeak in conducting interviews.

Narrative is turn getting the remedies of the otherwise asymmentrical balance of a largely question and answer focused interview. The invitation is accepted. One of the institutional talk asymmetries arises from the interaction pattern of question and answer where there may be little perceived opportunity fir the lay person to take the initiative about where the professional can therefore gain a measure of control over the introduction subject and object. After explaining narrative storytelling, the researcher will give a brief explanation of movie script because in title of the research movie script is being a primary data of researcher's research. for beginning to explore the meaning of something, it had to compare the other point of view, there is narrative and storytelling are an approach that emphasizes the form of expression of the witnesses, so after the police ask the witnesses or during the interview, the witnesses will also provide their comments or responses to questions from the investigators. Where

narrative is a form of statement or witness response that is in accordance with the facts or events that occurred, and storytelling is a form of lying from the witness and wanting to cover up the problem or divert the conversation.

Movie script is the process of writing the stories in the screenplay medium where writing down the movement, actions, expression and dialogue of the characters in screenplay, in the screenplay format. Screenplay format is used to express the story visual. The formatting tells the reader where the characters are, or even where you're taking an audience of a major component of learning to write for a visual medium. See the graphic below to take a good idea. Notice also, how the characters' names are indented clearly identifying who is speaking when. However the perspective of the this research is linguistic forensic, the researcher will give the explanation of forensic linguistic where linguistic forensic is a branch of linguistics which talk about the criminal sense, with the language of the crime and trial of the law.

Forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language concerned with the language, crime and law in the object. John Olsson (2008), state that forensic linguistics has a fairly broad object, all texts or objects that have language is potentially to be forensic linguistics, if the text relates to criminal acts in there, then that is forensic linguistics.Forensic linguistics, legal linguistics, or language and the law, is the application of linguistic knowledge, methods and insights to the forensic context of law, language, crime investigation, trial, and judicial procedure.

John Olsson in Forensic Linguistics sorts forensic linguistics into two types, that is forensic text types and forensic phonetics, Based on the data obtained, on this occasion, the analysis of forensic linguistics that will be used by the researcher is Forensic text types. In the forensic linguistics theory, the researcher used policespeak and narrative storytelling to find the prove of investigation and the truth of the problem in criminal cases or other cases, where narrative and storytelling is broadly, the indication of the nature of evidence for a given statement that is whether evidence exists for the statement and if so, what kind.

In the characteristic of Knives Out has a stacked cast, with private investigator Benoit Blanc, and Lieutenant Elliot who partnering with him as level headed police detective. Harlan Thrombey who dies of an apparent suicide following his 85th birthday party, Harlan has two surviving children, Walt and Linda, who are married to Donna and Richard respectively. There's also Joni, the widow of Harlan's late son Neil. Finally there are has grandchildren, Hugh Ransom, Drysdale, Jacob Thrombey, and Meg Thrombey.

Blanc learns that Harlan's relationships with his family are strained. On the day of his death, Harlan has threatened to expose his son in law Richard for cheating on his wife, Harlan's daughter Linda, cut off his daughter in law Joni's allowance for stealing from him. Fired his son Walt from his publishing company, and had an altercation with his grandson Ransom. Unbeknownst to Blanc, after the party Harlan's nurse Marta Cabrera mixed up his medications and apparently administered an overdose of morphine. She can't not find the antidote leaving Harlanwith minutes to live. Knowing Marta's mother is an undocumented immigrant, Harlan prevented Marta from calling for help and instead give her instructions to create a false alibi to save her family from scrutiny. Harlan then slit his own throat. Harlan's elderly mother see Marta carrying out Harlan's instructions, but mistake her for Ransom.

This research is conducted to investigative the language constrainsts in Harlan Thrombey died. It is also to see Blanc efforts in helping the Thrombey's family to disclose the case of the murder of Harlan Thrombey in solving the problems. The research of this study is descriptive qualitative. This study use a data of Knives Out movie there is a dialogues for each conversation from the movie as instruments. The result of the conversation dialogues collection show that the biggest problems faced by Thrombey's family is Blanc where he's a detective to disclose the problems and he will help it to some police with him as investigators. From the interview for each people in Thrombey's family, it is found some evidence to help the detective to disclose it and also to find the proofing in the biggest Thrombey's house.

There is a study related to language investigation such as the research on language investigation which is not about crime but it is about the learning process by the second grade of Junior High School students at Ishafuddin, Banda Aceh. This also discusses how a teachers try to see the students who are involved in problems in the learning process, for example in the process of language acquisition and so on. In this study, the writer uses the documentation and interview as instrument. In the focus of research problems in the the investigative language of the second grade students of Ishafuddin Junior High School such as organization and also lazy to learn. In the interview 2 teachers helped students with all

aspects of writing well, give an English task, bringing the dictionary, asking them to study outside the classroom, and correcting paper with students.

There is also a study related to investigation in criminal case such as the research investigation as in a case of premeditated murder together as contained in decision number 08 / Pid.B / 2013 / PN.GS a defendant named Yusman Telaumbanua or we can called Joni or Ucok or Jonius Halawa is 19 years old. The defendant and the other three victims will escorted to witness Rusula's house according to the agreement but apparently they were not stopped at the house of witness Rusula but was taken to a forest by the known perpetrator of Jeni was Ama Raeni Hia's garden. That on location the three victims were killed by witness Rusula Hia, the perpetrator of Jeni, the perpetrator of Ama Pasti Hia, and the perpetrator Ama Fandi was stabbed and stabbed using a weapon sharp. That after the victims lay down, after that three bodies of the victims were put on throw it into the abyss by means of the defendant along with Amosi Hia, Ama Pasti Hia, and Ama Fandi Hia threw the bodies of the victims into the abyss. That the judge in the decision number 08/ Pid.B/ 2013/ PN.GS stated that the defendant was legally and convincingly proven to have committed it together the crime of premediated murder because of that the judge sentenced Yusman to death Telaumbanua. So, based on the description above the author is interested in studying and analyzing premeditated murder committed together in scientific paper in the form of a thesis with the title: Juridical Analysis The Criminal Action of Planned Killing Together.

On this occasion, the research on Knives Out Movie using policespeak and narrative storytelling from Forensic Linguistic Approach claimed is a new research. This research is a new research because this research has not been thorough and the researcher intends to examine this research because to answer what problems have not been answered in the research and the researcher is more focused on this new research because this research is appropriate and very suitable to be studied because of the theory and object related and no one has researched about the theory and the object, so researcher aims to make new discoveries that have never been studied by other researchers. This Knives Out movie is very suitable when juxtaposed with the Language Investigation criminal in Forensic Linguistic theory where in this movie tells of a detective who finds out the truth behind someones's death or behind a hidden problems.

The reason why the researcher chooses the movie is because this movie is really relevant to be analyzed using policespeak and narrative storytelling and also this theory is very much related to the cases that happened in the movie so an investigation is carried out in the form of an interview. This is because the story in the movie of Knives Out tells of a criminal case that happened to the Thrombey family where Harlan Thrombey is found dead after his 85th birthday ceremony. Harlan Thrombey is found by Fran (his housekeeper) in his room full of blood and the knife is founding his hands and the police investigates the case by suspecting that it is an act of suicide. So the researcher wants to examine the movie using investigative language and analyze it using the policespeak and narrative storytelling theory where the movie and the theory are related and it is very interesting to analyze.

In this movie of Knives Out tells the story of a person who died after completing his 85th birthday celebration, but his death is not yet known what cause it is and it was because his death was very mysterious so it is necessary to carry out an investigation of his death in order to get the truth and the evidence about the death problem of Harlan Thrombey. In the investigation of Thrombey's death, there was a person named Blanc who identified all the people who lived in Thrombey's house and also those who were present and join it on the night of Thrombey's 85th birthday celebrations. Blanc is assisted by two police officers who participate in investigating and identifying and solving the problem of Thrombey's death. In this study, the researcher uses the theory of policespeak and narrative storytelling to dissect or analyze in the Knives Out movie. In accordance with the explanation of policespeak and narrative storytelling such as an epistemic modality that connotes the speaker's assessment of the evidence for his or her statement where, evidential is a meaning of nature and statement of that is whether evidence exists for the statement and what kind of evidence exists. In this theory is closely related to the Knives Out movie because the writer analyzes it by dissecting all the characters where in the Knives Out movie the polices and the detective interview all the characters who reveal false arguments and also which characters express honestly and true argumentation. So, in the theory and object are very continuous because the theory used about exposing false facts and statements, while the object is the Knives Out movie which tells a detective and police trying to uncover and expose false facts and statements from all the characters in the movie.

The reason why the title of the research on Knives Out movie using investigative language from Forensic Linguistics Perspective because the research in using investigative language in the forensic linguistic perspective has not been studied and then there is a research on language investigation but not in a criminal context or law context but the language of investigation carried out in the context of children's learning in schools, so the research in the context of criminal investigation language has never been investigated whereas in other contexts or outside of the criminal has already been studied. So, because no one has yet researched the language of investigation in the criminal field, the writer aim for investigative language research in the concept of crime is to research further and find out it about dissect the language of investigation in the field of law, crime and cases involving the police, judges, lawyers, detectives and others. So, investigative language in criminal surrounding context has not been investigated, its only a research of learning and educational process concept. Language of deception in investigative language has never been studied?

II. METHODS

Qualitative method was a method used to examine objects that could not be measured by numbers or other exact measures. Qualitative understanding could also be interpreted as descriptive research and tends to use an analytical approach using an inductive approach (Merriam, 1998). Qualitative research was a type of research that seeks answers to questions that were also carried out systematically and involved gathering evidence. Based on the description, this method could help the researcher explain the research question how was the Police speak and Narrative Storytelling described in "Knives Out Movie Script" viewed in terms of forensic linguistics qualitatively. This method was used to find out the answer to the research question which was to describe the Police speak and Narrative Storytelling in the movie of 'Knives Out' because qualitative research tends to use deep analysis, it was also useful to provide a general description of the background of the study and as a material for discussing the results of the study. According to Moleong (2006), the source of data may come from the data of primary and the data of secondary. The data of primary there are novel, book, movie, movie script, interview, field notes, photos, videotapes, private documents, memo, etc, and the data of secondary there was an audiovisual. Based on the explanation, the data of primary of the researcher used was "Knives Out 2019" movie script by "Rian Johnson". This movie had at least 130 minutes in the original version.

Knives Out movie is a 2019 American mystery film written and directed by Rian Johnson and produced by Johnson and Ram Bergman and the data of secondary was an audiovisual in "Knives Out 2019" movie by "Rian Johnson". It followed a master detective investigating the death of the patriarch of a wealthy, dysfunctional family. This movie had several main themes, such as detective, murder, and crime.

III. RESULT

Generally, evidentiality is divided into evidentiality in policespeak and narrative or resistence to storytelling. While evidentiality in policespeak is divided into 5 types, there are control over topic and interactional focus, establish motive, establish knowledge, rapport building, and control of topic navigation. That is the conversation will be more than message, liar will give more questions in conversation. Liars will be investigated and involves negative emotions, liars do not use exclusive sentences, and the liar will turn around with the sentence, liars will immediately make the storytelling not inviatation to narrative statement without being asked so that the story looks credible.

Data 1
Okay, you and your husband Richard work for a real Estate Firmin Boston?
It's my company
Sorry. Right
I built my business from the ground up
Just like your dad. You two were very close?
We had our own secret way of communicating. You had to find a game to play with him and if you did that, and played by his rules.

Mr Elliot began inquiring about the relationship between Linda and her father, Harlan Thrombey. Elliot convinced Linda to explain it honestly and a statement that was true to the truth. In the data above, Elliot, as a police detective, began interviewing Linda as the first witness who attended the celebration of her father's birthday before his death. Linda explained that her father is doing well, Linda is trying to follow in her father's footsteps who are trying to be independent and build her company by working hard on her own. Then Elliot asked Linda's closeness to her father, but Linda responded that Linda and Thrombey always interacted secretly and had a secret way, where between their communication no one knew it, when speaking to each other she was always firm and clear, then when we got that meaning we would be toyed with by the rules, Linda explained this about her closeness to her father.

In the data, Elliot's utterances were closely related to the first witness, namely Linda, the eldest son of Harlan Thrombey. Elliot asked about Linda's relationship with her father, whether Linda and her father had a close relationship or not and Elliot also adjusted the records he had to adjust Linda's statement whether his statement is really in sync with the records that Elliot had as proof. In the data above, the conversation between Linda and Elliot who asked about the relationship between Linda and her father, in this data, the researcher saw in Linda's conversation that Linda seemed to hesitate in explaining her closeness to her father, Linda also explained that she was too complicated, Linda made a statement that seemed like who was Linda explained to Elliot that Linda had always made interactions and communications with her father so private and confidential that people won't be able to guess it, so Linda made it into a complicated discussion and it's very clear that Linda is told the stories, told about exaggeration and complexity.

In Linda's conversation on the data above, the researcher linked it to evidentiality in policespeak where on (control over topic and interactional focus) Elliot tried to concentrate more on specific information from Linda and also gathered information from his conversation with Linda, the eldest son of Harlan Thrombey. Second, namely (establish motive) Elliot clearly asked Linda about her closeness to her father, then Elliot tried to build a motive or determine the case by looking at the notes she had, whether the statement made by Linda was correct. Third (establish knowledge) after Elliot built the case, finally Elliot developed the information after listening to Linda's testimony on information about her father and became the something was very important for the development of Elliot's knowledge of the case. The fourth was (rapport building) where Elliot effectively used his conversation with Linda as evidence that he would collect after interrogating Linda and developing his conversation with Linda to become the concreted evidence that he had collected in his conversation with Linda. And the last one was (control of topic navigation) where after collecting evidence in his conversation with Linda, Elliot then gave responses to Linda's answers and gave Linda the questions and responds to Linda's answers again.

The difference between direct and indirect witnesses was that the police detectives investigated from Linda's language that Linda spoke with great pressure and as if something was being covered up later from Linda's conversation which was so complicated and difficult to understood. So the difference was that direct witnesses had language that was easy to understood and spoke honestly, while indirect witnesses had language that was complicated and difficult to understood.

Data 2
What, Richard said what? Jesus. No, we didn't get "into it"
I'm just trying to get an accurate impression, Harlan took you a side at the party, when you returned you were chasterned, what did Harlan say to you?

Richard said that on that night Harlan, the night of his birthday party, he had talked to Walt and they talked to each other but Richard could not listen very well. So in that situation, the police investigated the matter and immediately asked Walt about it, who that night had a chance to chat with his father. Blanc, who was a team of police detectives, immediately interrogated Walt with questions and used his investigative language in his interview with Walt. Blanc immediately asked a question after explaining that Richard had said he had spoken to his father that night. Furthermore Blanc asked whether what Harlan actually told Walt, was what Blanc would investigate by looking at how Walt said and through his investigation.

In this data, Blanc's speech to Walt asked whether Harlan had spoken to Walt that night related to other witnesses, especially Richard's report, which said that on that night Richard saw that Harlan had spoken to Walt and the conversation was unknown. what they're about. So it is very closely related to what Walt would answer and explain about the Blanc question, then what explanation would Walt gave to the investigating team to make a proof of truth from Richard's report that Walt and Harlan had told a story. Based on the data above, Walt imagined the incident at the time, that night when he spoke to his father, Walt admitted that he had spoken to his father which turned out to be the topic of their discussion was about Harlan's book publishing, Harlan wanted Walt to be free, he didn't want Walt's life full of dependence and Harlan wanted Walt to stop publishing Harlan's books, but Walt didn't feel like it, but Harlan had made a unanimous decision, Harlan wanted Walt's freedom and everything could be controlled by Walt when he could become a person of independent. But at that time Walt did not tell the truth to Blanc, Walt told another thing and made a story that did not match the facts, Walt made up a story and made up the story to be something that was true to the truth but the truth was that he had lied and a

statement. not in accordance with the truth that happened.

In this data, the researcher interpreted based on policespeak, the researcher linked it based on the data starting from (control over topic and interactional focus) that the investigator focused on the source of the information he got, namely Blanc, who got information from Richard who said that Walt had the conversation that night and said something to his father. So the investigators interrogated Walt and asked about the discussions carried out by his father and him that night, then Blanc gathered information obtained from Richard as witness and saw Walt who had spoken to his father that night through Walt's statement. The second is (establish motive) that Blanc gave a motive to the case, the case where Walt spoke to his father that night, and builds the motive to be executed and verified through the interview with Walt. The third is (establish knowledge) where after giving motives and building a motive for the conversation case between Walt and Harlan then Blanc continued his investigation by interviewing Walt based on the information he got, then gave the motive then Blanc would develop the motive, developed the information and studied it more deeply, actually what Walt had discussed with Harlan that night. Then the next one was (rapport building) that Blanc determined the existing evidence from the expressions that Walt had uttered in their interview. Blanc opened up the evidence through his interrogation to Walt, what exactly was Harlan talking about to Walt that night after interviewing Walt and investigating the evidence obtained from the remarked released by Walt during the interview, where the police investigated the language of the witnesses. Then the last one was (control of topic navigation), where the police after interrogating Walt, Blanc also responded to Walt's answers especially for Blanc's questions, during the interview the police gave questions and responded to Walt's answers.

In the data above, the researcher found a difference, such as when the investigator distinguished that the statement that actually came out of the witness's mouth was the truth and was in accordance with the facts and when the investigator saw how their language and speech made up false statements and denied the truth by compiling sentences and utterances abouta word that could trick the people.

Data 3
We talked, we had a business discussion, about e-books, Jesus. It was nothing. You want to talk

about an argument, hell Ransom had an argument with him.
Ransom, Richard and Linda's son?
Look we love Ransom, he is a good kid, we love him.
....but
But he's always been the black sheep of the family, and I'm not, I,I keep stuff I like this in the family, but with Ransom he's never had a job. But dad for some unknown reason has always supported him, they've got this love hate bond. They fight. But that night, God. They had a blow out.
About what?
We couldn't make it out, but it was huge. And it was strange they went in another room to do it, they usually love stoking up drama in front of the whole family.

Walt said that that evening he only talked about their business, about how their book and the rest did not exist. Walt also said that Ransom quarreled with Harlan that night, their atmosphere was not good and stable when there was an argument between the two of them in Harlan's room, Walt also said that the Thrombey family really loved Ransom, he was a good child. Then based on the above data the situation does not feel peaceful because of the fight between Ransom and Harlan, Harlan does not like Ransom, who is a child who did not want to be independent and his life was always a waste of money and only thought about himself but did not think about others, let alone of family. The two of them also always made the situation in the house like Netflix where there were lots of dramas made by Ransom and Harlan when they had argued and surely they were fighting and were not as close as grandfather and grandchildren, where Ransom's attitude and nature were selfish and stubborn.

Based on the data above, the utterances uttered by Blanc and Walt were related to witnesses where Blanc asked what the real problem was from Walt and Harlan, so they had to talk together very seriously.However, the utterance uttered by Walt was a lie because Walt explained that all they were talking about the existing business, then their books which ended in Walt's explanation, namely Walt said that Ransom had arguments against to Harlan Thrombey at the time and made it all upso weird.

In the data above, the aspects that exist in Walt's utterances were false speech, speech that did not match the truth. Where Walt lied to Blanc about talking to Harlan, it wasn't really about business but it was about how Harlan made the decision that Walt didn't have to publish Harlan's books anymore, and Harlan wanted Walt to focus on

standing on his own and be more independent, so he could do everything, The things that Walt wanted. However, in Walt's statement to Blanc, which was very much different and did not match the facts and truths, Walt told something that was not true, Walt made a false story to trick Blanc as a detective, but with the language of Blanc's investigation, Blanc did not. He could be deceived by an excuse, or by any false story that obscured the truth. So Walt made up a story that was untrue in his explanation in the interview between Blanc and Walt and also made a statement that did not match the facts to cover the truth.

Researchers also saw from the point of view of policespeak, where the first policespeak was (control over topic and interactional focus) that Blanc tried to gather sources of information obtained from Walt about his conversations with his father and also Ransom who fought by arguing against each other, and then Blanc concentrated on looking at the source of the information. The second one was (establish motive) that Blanc determined the motive from the sources he got and also built this motive from Walt's statement about Harlan and also the discussion of the Ransom and Harlan debate, so that the motive determined by Blanc and the other police officers was built. The third one was (establish knowledge) that Blanc began to develop the information he got after determining the motive and investigating the problem, finally Blanc developed deeper knowledge of the case from the information Blanc got and collected. The fourth was (rapport building) that the police could effectively proved the problem and determined the evidence in their conversation with Walt by interrogating these things to Walt and asking more specifically about this to determine the evidence obtained from his speech. Effectively, so that police language investigations can be carried out more easily. And the last one was (control of topic navigation) where after conducting the police interrogation or Blanc was giving more questions to Walt and responding to all of Walt's answers and making conclusions from all the results of the interviews conducted against Walt, and the words- utterances issued by Walt for investigation and further identification.

Based on the data above, the researcher found a significant difference, such as where the utterance was taken seriously and in accordance with the existing truths and facts, meaning that the witnesses or people would not hide all the existing truths and the opposite would happen if the person was able to making stories and telling all the lies, it was certain that the person

or witness was hiding something of the truth. So when there were so many lies, the investigation team would be more interested in investigating the language that was issued after the statements of the witnesses.

Policespeak and Narrative Storytelling based on: The Language of the Law, Collecting Evidence, Deception and Fraud from Linguistic Perspective. The point was that Policespeak and Narrative Storytelling had relevance between the three supporting theories above where what was contained in the findings was the disclosure of criminal cases that occurred in the Thrombey family, where Harlan Thrombey died horribly in his room and Harlan was seen holding a knife, it was suspected that Harlan committed suicide, therefore this was very relevant to the language of the law, collecting evidence and deception and fraud.

1. The Language of the Law
According to Tiersma (2008) it notes that legal language was entirely oral in Anglo-Saxon times, with written text, when it eventually came to be used, serving at first only as a record of what had already been orally performed: what mattered was what the participants said, not what a scribe wrote. Instead of operative or dispositive legal documents in the modern sense, the written documents were merely evidence of the oral ceremony. The language of the law was a note from the language of the police that was in the Anglo-Saxon period where the legal text involved a modern documentary that would be carried out as an investigations in solving problems or cases involving the law. The relation between policespeak and narrative and storytelling in legal language was where all the conversations were generated when detectives Blanc and Elliot conducted the interviews with each of the witnesses presented on that night of Harlan's 85th birthday celebration. At that time the witnesses who were all members of the Thrombey family participated in celebrating Harlan Thrombey's birthday. Blanc and Elliot identified the murder problem by conducting interviews with direct and indirect witnesses. The witnesses, such as all Thrombey's family who participated in celebrating Harlan Thrombey's 85 year old birthday, in relation to policespeak, such as Blanc conducted the interviews with witnesses by investigating the language and utterance used by the witnesses, Blanc investigated using evidentiality in policespeak where policespeak was closely related to legal language because the police language that Blanc used in investigating the

case also involved the legal language because every time interviewed the witnesses, Blanc and Elliot immediately investigated and identified the problem through the utterance they said during the interview involving legal language in identifying the case.

2. Collecting Evidence

Zimmerman (1992), defines formalized formal The first epigraph emphasizes the value of conversation in emergency response situations, which may be the first step in the processing of evidence in criminal cases. Collecting evidence was the value of the conversations make by witnesses and investigators, where from the conversations they had, that was where the investigator judges it based on the situation and the answers to the questions posed, the suspect was guilty and which one neither, the police would collect data and determined the suspect who was guilty on when the interview was over.

Policespeak and narrative and storytelling had a relation in collective evidence was where in collecting of evidence Blanc conducted from interrogations, and asked several questions that would be answered by witnesses, then Blanc would record and took a note of important things in each of the utterances they expressed. Blanc was more focused and full of perception in every interview because Blanc must thoroughly investigated every phrase uttered by each witness, so by more focused on listening and took a note of important things and also recording their conversations, Blanc would find it easier to investigate cases. Then by using Policespeak, Blanc was easy to collect of evidence and truth so that it could be investigated carefully to make a conclusion and proved the case using the language of investigation by involving policespeak and narrative and storytelling in the investigation of the case to gather evidence. So, that policespeak and narrative and storytelling very closely related to collective evidence, through policespeak, Blanc could conduct interviews by asking questions while collecting the truth and through the narrative and storytelling, Blanc could more easily see lying witnesses and honest witnesses so that it was even easier to collect evidence of the case.

3. Deception and Fraud from Linguistic Perspective

Deception means about the action of lying or deceit where "deceive" was defined as causing to trust what was false, what was lying, lead astray as to matter of fact, leading mistake, the truth, forcing on, deceiving, lie to someone, getting on "Fraud" was defined as criminal deception by using false statements to profit an unfair benefit or damaging the rights or attracives of others.

Based on the findings of the research, the relation between policespeak and narrative and storytelling with deception and fraud from linguistic perspective, such as conversations and interactions between Blanc and witnesses, in interviews Blanc would interrogate witnesses with several questions and in interviews of them, Blanc would involve policespeak in it was in order to further investigate the case determined and made a conclusion by showing the truth, so Blanc investigated the witnesses by seeing which witnesses told them the truth with complete honesty without being disclaimer or without lies being spoken from the mouths of the witnesses at the time of the interview, then Blanc also identified in each of their languages, whether they made language that was easy to understand, which did not make complicated and swirling arguments as if something was hidden and Blanc also investigated it with the honesty and lies of the witnesses. So policespeak and narrative and storytelling were closely related to deception and fraud from this linguistic perspective because how investigators investigated the case by looking at the conversation between witnesses and investigators by seeing the honesty of the problem and also witnesses who lie about the arguments they provided about that problem.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research focused to analyze the utterances of the conversation and interogation among the detective and the witnesses who didn't saw how Harlan Thrombey killed himself with the knive, the theory is about part of forensic linguistics that is Evidentiality (Olsson, 2004) especially Evidentiality in Policespeak (Fox, 1993) and then the application of Narrative and Storytelling theory (Agenda, 1992) in the testimony data of the witnesses from the interogation by detective of policeman. Based on the findings, in a testimony data given by witnesses, there was not necessarily adirect evidence or indirect evidence that appeared in their testimony for police detectives conducted investigations in policespeak and narrative and storytelling. Not only as well as the policespeak and narrative and storytelling could also come from interrogations that did not ask for testimony, but also asked about certain things that literally related to what was the topic of the testimony talking about, or simply, questions that related to the case but not to the point. Narrative and storytelling in the testimony could

be seen from how they reacted to the investigators questions, how each of their answers was carried out at the time of the interview, and also how they expressed the testimony whether it was in accordance with the events that had happened or on the contrary they denied or disclosured the incident hid it. Evidentiality in policespeak that the researcher used actually really appeared in several testimonies from direct witnesses and indirect witnesses and the researcher found the real facts in interviews and interactions each others using evidentiality in policespeak.

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