Application Statement Analysis Conversation of the Murder Case at the Makassar District Court (Forensic Linguistics)

Jahara[1], Munirah[2], Andi Sukri Syamsuri[3]

[1,2,3]*Muhammadiyah University of Makassar, South Sulawesi*

jaharajhara93@gmail.com[1], munirah@unismuh.ac.id[2], sukri.syamsuri@uin-alauddin.ac.id[3]

Abstract-This research is important because the type of language forensic research is still very minimal. The next reason is more on the interest and interest of researchers in understanding language forensics. Research aims; (1) conduct a forensic linguistic study through the application of statement analysis on the Conversation of the Murder Case Trial at the Makassar District Court; and (2) find out what are the contributions of applied forensic linguistics statement analysis on the Conversation of the Murder Case Trial at the Makassar District Court. This research is study descriptive Qualitative research with forensic linguistics approach applies statement analysis to the Conversation of the Murder Case Session at the Makassar District Court. The data of this research is the conversation of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court and the source of the data is the recorded conversation of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court. Data collection techniques are; recording technique, listening technique, and note-taking technique. Analysis qualitative data is inductive, namely an analysis based on the data obtained. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that; (1)analysis results in application statement analysis In the conversational language forensics of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court, seven patterns of statement analysis criteria were found, namely; (a) the use of terms of action phrases; (b) the use of special meaning phrases; (c) perception builder; (d) verb euphemisms; (e) use of pronouns; (f) excessive "I"; and (g) time span patterns; and (2) the results of the application analysis statement analysis In forensics the conversational language of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court can make an important contribution in the form of forensic results that can be a means of confirming factual information and can be used as a tool to legitimize criminal events. These two forms of contribution can be academic proposals for judges to enforce the law fairly and wisely.

Keywords: Statement Analysis, Session Conversation

I. INTRODUCTION

Language has basically been integrated with human life. Humans convey ideas, ideas, thoughts, hopes and desires through language (Duha et al., 2022). The language used by humans has very diverse elements.

The language used by humans can be used for cultural, educational, legal, religious purposes and many others. Chaer (2012) states that language is a system used in everyday life which consists of components that are arranged systematically according to a certain pattern (pp. 34–35). That is, language is vital and systematically arranged. Language can not be separated from being used before the law, one of which is in court. The position of language

before the law is central because all activities in court are conveyed through language.

Linguists use a linguistic science (linguistics) to handle a case. The linguistic science used is forensic linguistics. Forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies and examines linguistics in the realm of law. Saletovic and Kisicek in (Santoso, 2013) state that forensic linguistics is a branch of applied linguistics that examines interactions, language, crime, and law. That is, forensic linguistics combines linguistics with law. In addition, Olsson (Santoso, 2013) states that linguistic forensic linguistics is involved in a legal case or examination of a case, a personal dispute between several parties that has an impact on legal decision making.

Forensic linguistics is wrong a role of language that is now becoming in the world of law. The role of language in the legal world has become very vital. This can be seen from the number of linguists involved in handling a case. If usually an investigation of a case is placed on aspects in the legal world, now the aspect of linguistics has become one of the aspects that can assist in the investigation of a case.

Forensic linguistic analysis does not arrive at a guilty or not guilty decision in the trial process, but only comes to determining the status and role of each party's involvement in a case involving the use of language. The decision of the guilty or innocent parties is an absolute decision of the judge in the judicial process (Correa, 2013).

Armed with forensic linguistics, linguists can examine a case from the beginning of a police investigation, the process of preparing the Investigation Report (BAP), indictment, indictment, to the trial process. Sarma Panggabean, (2014), wrote in the journal The 11th International Workshop And Education Social Sciences and Educational Technology entitled Investigator Presence in investigative interviews (Forensic Linguistic Studies in Preparation of Examination Reports), they complained about the frequency of Arrest Documents that had been submitted to The Public Prosecutor (JPU) was rejected (term P19). Furthermore, the investigator explained that the rejection of the Minutes of Arrest was due to the breakdown of evidence and the chronology of events that were not revealed in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Munirah & Apriyanto, (2020) in his journal

A Forensic Linguistic Point of View of Implicational Conversations in a Police Interrogation: A Review. This study discusses the problem of the criteria used to decide someone can be recognized as a linguist witness, the ethics of linguistic witnesses, the criteria that can be used to measure the level of scientific evidence presented by linguistic witnesses, the way linguistic witnesses find linguistic evidence, and how linguist in describing conversational implicatures in police interrogation. This research is related to the role of forensic linguistics that will be presented in the interrogation process, legal language, and the position of forensic linguistics itself. Finally, it can be concluded that conversational implicatures are used by the police in the interrogation process when dealing with suspects,

Arifianti, (2018) Erceptive Linguistics Forensic Investigator Interrogative Patterns on Linguistic Expert Witnesses. The results of this study describe the discourse structure of the Minutes of Arrest of linguists with the following findings. (1) opening section, content section, and closing, which clarify the structure of the contents related to the identity of expert witnesses according to scientific expertise, statements of truthful reporting related to the legal realm, clarity based on information and evidence.

Linguistics related to forensics is a new field of science and is included in applied linguistics. The early development of forensic linguistics was marked by an awareness of the importance of language elements in an investigation in the police. Forensic linguistics applies linguistic theories in a linguistic event involved in the legal process, both in the form of legal products, interactions in the judicial process, and in interactions between individuals that result in certain legal impacts. There are three main areas that are the focus of forensic linguistics studies, namely: (1) language as a legal product; (2) language in the judicial process; and (3) language as evidence. The role of language in the legal world has become very vital.

The four studies above examine forensic linguistics with different objects. The research has a different object but has the same goal, namely his curiosity about the importance of language in the legal realm, and how the study can reduce the perpetrators of acts of lying in the law.

The scope of the discussion of forensic linguistics is quite broad and in-depth, because it involves all levels of linguistics. This research is included in the scope of syntax and semantics. Endang Sholihatin (2017: 17) Semantics is a branch of linguistics that is lexical or grammatical. Object semantics is the relationship between objects (objects) with linguistic symbols (words and phrases). The aspect that becomes quite important is linguistics in a legal context, for example linguistics as an expert witness in a trial. The evidence analyzed and presented by the witness becomes legal evidence in the trial, then it can be compared with the contents of the Minutes of Arrest presented by the court, as stated in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) article 184 paragraph (1) which states that one of the valid evidences in a criminal court is expert testimony, as well as article 75 paragraph 1 of law number 8 of 1981 KUHP which proves the process of making the Minutes of Arrest. Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 48 of 2009 (Khalid, 2014) states: "Judges and constitutional judges are obliged to explore, follow and understand the legal values and sense of justice that live in society".

Lemaire, (Lamintang, 2013: 2) give definition criminal law as follows:

*The criminal law consists of:*norms that contain requirements and prohibitions which (by the legislators) have been associated with a sanction in the form of punishment,*which is a suffering special. Thus, it can also be said that criminal law is a system* norms that determine which actions (things to do or not do something where there is a necessity to do something) and under what circumstances the punishment can be imposed, as well as what punishment can be imposed for these actions. the.

Armed with the definitions of experts on forensic linguistics, and some findings from previous researchers who analyzed a problem using forensic linguistics studies. Forensic linguistics is a new field of science in the field of applied linguistics. Forensic linguistics is a field of applied linguistics that deserves to be researched in the context of developing linguistic scholarship in the legal realm. Researchers are interested in analyzing a case in the legal realm, including interactions through conversations in the trial process, in contrast to previous researchers who analyzed the police investigation process. This research conducts language forensics by applying the theory of *statement analysis* with the object of the study of the conversation of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court. Mark McClish defines statement analysis as the process of analyzing speech both verbally and in writing to find out whether someone is lying (Guruh Taufan, 2018: 31). This research is important because the type of language forensic research is still very minimal. The next reason is more about the interest and interest of researchers in understanding language forensics, although it is realized that it has its own complexity using various approaches in it.

II. METHODS

Researchers used qualitative descriptive research methods. This approach is used because the data obtained are in the form of utterances produced in the trial. Statement Analysis is a field of science related to someone's speech about the truth of language, so statement analysis is appropriate if used in forensic linguistic studies which is worthy of research because this field combines research in the fields of linguistics and law. So that statement analysis deserves to be studied, because the researcher examines the lies of speaking in the trial.

Sugiyono (2011: 225) when viewed from the source of the data, the data collection can use primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors, and secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors. The source of the data in this study is a recording of the trial process at the Makassar District Court where there is one courtroom that is used. This means that at the time of data collection, there is one case that the researcher participates in each trial, namely the murder case. The researchers attended each open session. Secondary data in this studyfrom documents, journals that the author found in google scholar search engine with the keyword 'forensic linguistics', the rest use books that are in physical form. The author also uses the results of previous relevant studies as consideration.

Analysis qualitative data is inductive, namely an analysis based on data obtained through research data collection techniques. So after getting data from relevant sources, the researcher will summarize, sort out the things that are the main points in the research category so that they are in accordance with the research

objectives. The next stage is the researcher will present the data in the form of text narrative. Until the last step is drawing a temporary conclusion.

These temporary conclusions will be followed up through verification of the data that has been collected in the form of narrative text, which will then be concluded again until this research gets the relevant conclusions. The steps taken by researchers in analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Preparation phase. The recorded data was transcribed into text form and then the data was selected.
2. Data grouping stage. Classification of data is carried out according to the classification of 21 statement analysis criteria that are in accordance with the type of language deceit. Next will be a description of the explanation of the data.

The data in this study are presented using a descriptive method, which is solely based on existing facts or phenomena that empirically live on in the speakers, so that the resulting exposure is what it is. The data is presented informally, namely the formulation in ordinary words (presenting the results by formulating symbols, tables, vocabulary lists, and so on), as well as informally (by providing descriptions or explanations to clarify the results of the analysis).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. **Description of the Application of Statement Analysis to the Conversation of the Murder Case Session at the Makassar District Court**
   a. **Use of Terms of Action**

The conversation of the murder case at the Makassar District Court uses the phrase conditional action which indicates an action. The characteristic of using this action conditional phrase is in the form of a sentence pattern; I'm trying to…/,I intend to…/I'm trying to…/I'm going to…/ This sentence pattern can be seen in the following data:

Data 1
The action conditional phrase in data quote 1 shows the honesty of the witness. There are two important forms of action taken as a response, namely the witness enters the scene of the case and then immediately takes the action of "checking the breathing of the pulse (of the victim)." The next action taken by the witness was to order his members to prepare a car facility in the phrase "I order the members" to back off the official car. This action is intended to help the victim by providing an emergency response. The end of this action can be understood in the direction of providing medical assistance quickly.

Data 2
Data 2 shows that the action requirement phrase is the witness's informative statement regarding the judge's effort to understand the witness' position when the shooting occurred. was sleeping". The witness woke up "I woke up" after the defendant came knocking on the witness's door, the defendant asked the witness to come to his house and then the witness came along. There are two phrases that indicate the witness is honest, namely the action "I was immediately shocked" and "I immediately panicked "

Data 3
Data 3 shows witness statements about the communication process that was built before the incident occurred. This started with incoming telephone calls and SMS via mobile phones which matched the witness' statement "I haven't picked up". The witness explained that at first he did not know because the number was new, then the witness did not answer the phone. Then the witness felt unwell and called his husband to ask him to take him for treatment.

Data 4
Data 4 which is used as a conditional phrase for action, namely "I called Assalamu Alaikum" and added to the testimony of the witness, shows that the witness called back the number that contacted him which had been unanswered four times. Finally, there was communication between the two, which became a series of actions to the momentum of the incident.

Data 5
Data 5 shows that the witness used at least two terms of action phrases in the quote, namely I said "why did you come" and I said "go home" in the testimony of the witness above. The witness claimed to have said why the person concerned came. Then the witness asked the person concerned to go home or return because no one else was at home. Based on the

testimony of the witness, it shows that the witness is trying to make sure. It looks impressive, but it's an act that he doesn't necessarily do.

Data 6
Based on the data from 6 witness statements, it shows that the witness tried to fight back, which was reinforced by the phrase "I had to fight back."

Data 7
Data 7 in the statement of the phrase terms of action I am trying to divide myself to show that the witness tried to fight back with the intention of being an act of self-defense, but the word trying to show irregularities is the same as trying. The word tries to show a good action, but in this case the word seems to indicate that the victim is fighting the defendant but that may not be the case. So these words need to be considered when speaking. It's different if the victim says "I keep fighting"

b. Use Phrases of Special Meaning
The use of special meaning phrases in the conversation of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court refers to the use of words that have special meanings, for example using the phrase "never" or the use of "only" and phrases that are sometimes used to minimize something. On the other hand, phrases of special meaning can also be seen in the use of the word "hey" in conversation and other types of words that can indicate an indication of doubt. The results of the conversational analysis of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court show the use of this type of special meaning phrase as follows.

Data 8
Data 8 raises a special meaning phrase, namely the phrase "Kira-kira" is widely used as a safe expression to show uncertainty. The statement was uttered by witness 2 who still did not show honesty in his testimony because the witness used his mind when speaking and should have used memory. However, the special meaning phrase will be different again when witness 2 says "only 1 person" the word "only" is trying to minimize the number of people in that place, if that word appears then the statement deserves to come to mind is why he wants to minimize it. As with the testimony of witness 2 "He came knocking on the door, then I woke up. I opened

the door, then I was called to his house. At that time, he didn't explain he just asked for help. The word "just asking for help",

Data 9
Data 9 shows the victim's statement saying "I don't know exactly" and "I'm sorry I forgot exactly" showing irregularities as if apart from the problem related to the other victim. Even though there is a phrase statement with a special meaning "after a report from the hospital" means it is clear that the statement has a special meaning as if he wanted to hide that he knew when the other victim died.

Data 10
Data 10 shows the citation of data on the use of special meanings for the word "possible". This word is widely used as a safe expression and indicates uncertainty.

Data 11
The substance of the phrase special meaning shows the meaning of uncertainty which is not only expressed by almost all witnesses. The phrase "I don't know too well" can be understood by the witness who has limited knowledge about the incident. This minimizing pattern is a tendency to lie, but it seems more natural that every witness has memory limitations that require witness confirmation or other more convincing evidence.

Data 12
The witness' statement "I don't know" does not mean that he did not hear gunshots. Previously the witness claimed to be asleep. However, the witness knew that there were gunshots or the sound of firecrackers (activities in the vicinity).

c. Perception Builder
The pattern of perception building in the testimony of a case can be understood in the way the witness uses certain sentences as an effort to give an honest perception of what he witnessed with certain stylistic tendencies such as forcing or providing clarification. The form of this style is intended to confirm the testimony given by the witness so that the information given in the trial is reliable. This perception-building pattern can be seen in the following data excerpt.

Data 13
Data 13 shows the witness' testimony that

something happened with an element of coercion but the witness reiterated that nothing happened. The quote shows perception as an act of interpreting sensory information to provide an understanding and description of an incident. In interpreting, the witness uses sight, hearing, touch, smell, appreciation and feelings which will later produce a meaningful depiction of the world. Thus, the witness tries to construct his perception based on the incident he experienced on the night of the case where the witness was forced to have sex. It was clear that the witness described the coercion he experienced.

d. Verb Euphemism

Verb euphemisms show that there is a difference in weight in a verb, for example using a strong tone and a soft tone. The verb euphemism data in the conversation of the murder trial at the Makassar District Court can be seen in the following data excerpt.

Data 14

Based on the data expression, 14 words "weapons" and verbs are secured-confiscated. There is a refinement of witness testimony which shows the security of the weapon which is not said to be the tool used by the perpetrator to shoot the victim. The pattern of information given by smoothing the language can also be understood to show ethical language standards in front of the trial judges to form more positive connotations of meaning for the description of events.

e. Use of Pronouns

The conversation of the murder trial at the Makassar District Court also used pronouns. This usage pattern shows the use of certain words that function to replace words that refer to certain people with the aim of not mentioning people's names directly so that delivery is more effective. The term for the use of pronouns is generally called the use of pronouns. Data relating to the use of pronouns can be seen in the following conversation quotes.

Data 15

Data 15 shows that the witness used the pronoun "army" to provide information about the victim who was shot, who was actually named Hasanuddin. Furthermore, the witness used the pronoun "Police person" to provide information about the shooter named Herman.

f. Excessive "I"

The use of the word "I" inthe conversation of the murder trial at the Makassar District Court was overused. The use of this word usually shows each witness as a single pronoun as a witness to the shooting incident. Data related to the excess use of the word "I" can be seen in the following conversation quote.

Data 16

The data quote 16 shows the excessive use of the word I. This was done by the witness to show his position as a witness at the scene of the shooting. The word "I" shows the witness as a singular pronoun who arrived at the door of the house which he described as already opened with blood splattered. The witness was spontaneously shocked and panicked when he saw the incident. The excess use of the word "I" dominates the content of the trial conversation as attached. This shows that each of the witnesses affirmed themselves as the single first pronoun who witnessed the shooting incident and the single first pronoun who became the perpetrator of the shooting (the defendant).

g. Time Range Pattern

Data 17

Based on 17 data, the word "at 10 pm" has another meaning from a statement, the meaning of the expression states that the incident occurred twice at 10 (noon) and was explained again at night. Because the clock shows a noun and 10 pm is not used to indicate the time of night, but must use the word "at 22.00" to indicate the night.

Data 18

Based on 18 data, the word "at 10 pm" has another meaning from a statement, the meaning of the expression states that the incident occurred twice at 10 (noon) and was explained again at night. Because the clock shows a noun and 10 pm is not used to indicate the time of night, but must use the word "at 22.00" to indicate the night. This incident also raises the question, what happened before 22.00 WITA.

The Contribution of the Application of Statement Analysis to the Conversation of the Murder Case Session at the Makassar District Court

The results of the analysis of the application of statement analysis in the conversational language forensics of the murder case trial at the

Makassar District Court can contribute as; (a) Confirmation of Factual Information; (b) Identification of Witness Honesty; and (c) Material for Judge's consideration to decidecase. Some of these contributions can be understood as a theoretical or practical scheme that must be tested and further refined, as explained below.

a. Factual Information Confirmation Tool

The analysis of the application of statement analysis in the forensic language of conversation in the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court can contribute to the aspect of confirming factual statements. The judge used intense conversations with witnesses to dig up the facts of the incident through witness statements.

Data 19

Data 19 shows that judges build conversations with witnesses by using initial conversations about the witnesses' backgrounds. Based on the information provided by the Prosecutor in the conversation, it was revealed that the trial of the murder case at the Makassar District Court presentedthree witnesses namely; Mr. Uji Muhti, Mr. Muh. Alim Bahri, and Mr. Herman Daeng Ngalli. The background of the witnesses was evaluated one by one by the judge and then followed by taking the oath.

Data 20

Data 20 shows confirmation of the facts of the shooting incident. At the location of the crime scene, the witness said that he saw Herman as the perpetrator of the shooting. The witness witnessed the wife of the shooter lying on the ground, then the perpetrator revealed to the witness that the victim he shot in the room was a soldier.

Data 21

Data 21 shows that Witness 2, alias Pak Alim Bahri, also revealed the exact same information as validly confirming the existence of a shooting crime committed by the defendant, alias Pak Herman. The sequence of chronology is the same as factually confirmed which was also confirmed by the perpetrator as a defendant in the trial.

Data 22

Data 22 shows the honesty of the witness confirming the fact that the shooting took place based on the testimony of witnesses who were present at the trial. The judge has developed a conversation that facilitates the confirmation of a shooting crime that led to the victim's death. Judges have an important role in using language to examine all statements of witnesses in court. In the context of language forensics, witnesses are an important source because they have information as the first owner of the information.

b. Criminal Event Legitimacy Tool

The application of statement analysis in the forensic language of the conversational language of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court can contribute as a tool to legitimize criminal events. information in the form of conversational language containing witness statements that corroborate the facts and other evidence used in the trial.

Contributions to the legitimacy of criminal events can be seen in the clear aspect of evidence that the defendant's testimony in the trial conversation has been revealed by the defendant who stated that he admitted his actions and acknowledged the truth of all witness statements at trial.

The language spoken by language speakers has values and norms in their language. Not only speaking in official forums, but also in non-official forums or in everyday life, either in oral or written form. Language is not only sorting out the language according to its condition, but also considering social norms and values in every pronunciation.

A value refers to something that means good. Something good, of course, will give birth to a bad view. In language, something bad can happen, for example swearing, threats, bullying, speeches of persecution, hate speech and so on that give birth to many contradictions in the community. In everyday life, language interactions are intertwined and many languages are present and developing in society. In fact, something is not necessarily suitable for consumption by the general public.

Language thus does not only function communicatively but becomes a source of problems that are sometimes complicated so that it requires a special approach in understanding it. For example, a moral crime like this is a dangerous activity that can harm others. Language like this in the world of forensic linguistics tends to contain elements of criminality because it can indirectly cause harm to the addressee or the interlocutor.

Social crimes can be revealed through the disclosure of language. For example, in a murder case, language occupies one of the key factors in disclosing criminal facts that must be explored by investigators. The results of this investigation are then formally tested in the trial process in court. To understand the truth or honesty of the witnesses' language, forensic linguistics which is in charge of forensics the witness' conversational language in the trial can be functioned as an instrument of reading and testing. Currently, forensic lunguistics is starting to develop in the community, especially for linguistic academics. Historically, this field has been called forensic linguistics since 1980. Forensic linguistics is a multidisciplinary science derived from linguistics and law that has been developed in America and Europe since 1997. Since then,

Forensic linguistics focuses on legal language, interpretation, courtroom language, pure English, pragmatics/figurative, jury instructions, language in legal arrangements and processes, and consumer product warning language. It can also be said that forensic linguistics does not only focus on cases brought up in a trial but also on cases or issues that have not been brought to trial and have violated societal norms such as insults, lying, warnings, fraud.

Seeing the current state of the Indonesian language which has been marked by some people, forensic linguistics is deemed necessary to be used by some linguists. The consideration is that this science is a multi-disciplinary science, namely linguistics and law. Forensic linguistics is a new branch of linguistics. Forensic linguistics is a multidisciplinary science because its analysis can be assisted with other fields of science such as linguistics, law, psychology, social sciences and other fields of science that are able to solve a criminal problem. As mentioned by Olsson (Santoso, 2013) forensic linguistics is the relationship between language and enforcement, problems, legislation,

The evil that is formed through language is a crime that can be studied from a linguistic point of view. These language crimes can be in the form of insults, threats, fraud, false language (pragmatics). Even crimes such as theft, kidnapping and murder that involve language prior to the occurrence of the crime, can be considered as language crimes.

Forensic linguistics is usually used in analyzing crimes related to the use of language, both spoken and written. Forensic linguistics can focus its studies on the language of the legal process and the language of evidence, both oral and written. To see a case of forensic linguistics, text classification can be used to find out the linguistic form as evidence for investigating the function of the text.

Forensic linguistic applications have also entered Indonesia. There have been many studies and writings on the form of application or approach used through forensic linguistics. Seeing this, it can be concluded that forensic linguistics is a science that can reveal a language crime. Both language crimes are spoken or written.

This study uses forensic linguistics by applying the application of statement analysis in the spoken language forensics of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court. The case shocked the public in May 2020. A shooting was carried out by a member of the Makassar Polrestabes at the victim of the TNI Kodam 1425/Jeneponto soldier. The main motive revealed in the examination and in the recording of the trial conversation showed the suspicion of convincing the perpetrator's wife to be cheated on by the victim. This motive led to the shooting which eventually led to the death because the life of the shot victim was lost.

This research was conducted with the aim of conducting a forensic linguistic studythrough the application of statement analysis to the Conversations of the Murder Case Trial at the Makassar District Court. The next objective is to find out what are the contributions of forensic linguistics in the application of statement analysis to the Conversation of the Murder Case Session at the Makassar District Court.

The researcher applies twenty-one criteria in the statement analysis approach. The results of the analysis in the application of statement analysis in the conversational language forensics of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court found seven patterns of statement analysis criteria, namely; (1) the use of the phrase terms of action; (2) usagespecial meaning phrases; (3) perception builder; (4) verb euphemisms; (5) use of pronouns; (6) exaggeration of the word "I"; and (7) time span pattern.

The results of the analysis of the application of statement analysis in the forensic language of conversation in the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court can provide an important contribution in the form of forensic

results that can be a means of confirming factual information and can be used as a tool to legitimize criminal events. These two forms of contribution can be academic proposals for judges to enforce the law fairly and wisely.

IV. CONCLUSION

Papplication *statement analysis* In the conversational language forensics at the murder case trial at the Makassar State Court, seven patterns of statement analysis criteria were found, namely; (1) the use of the phrase terms of action; (2) usagespecial meaning phrases; (3) perception builder; (4) verb euphemisms; (5) use of pronouns; (6) redundant "I"; and (7) time span patterns.

Application*statement analysis*In forensics the conversational language of the murder case trial at the Makassar District Court can make an important contribution in the form of forensic results that can be a means of confirming factual information and can be used as a tool to legitimize criminal events. These two forms of contribution can be academic proposals for judges to enforce the law fairly and wisely.

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