



## **STYLISTIC USAGE IN PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION REPORT IN MURDER CASE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to find out what stylistic devices that are occurred in Preliminary Investigation Report of murder cases, and describe the use of the stylistic devices in the analysis of confession and truth of a suspect that has been confirmed as cases committed in a criminal conspiracy. This research is a descriptive qualitative assisted with quantitative data. This research took place in the Makassar state Prosecutor's Office and held during April until July 2014. The data sources of this research are the Preliminary Investigation Report of three murder cases. The findings show that (1) the types of schemes that are most frequently used are parenthesis and periphrasis. The tropes which are most frequently used are euphemism, and hyperbole. (2) The stylistic devices can be used to indicate and analyze confession and the truth. The suspect in murder case mostly used hyperbole when they confessed the crime and showed their true remorse. They used euphemism to mention the condition of their victims' families. The truth can be revealed by seeing the consistency of their words and their arrangement of words.

**Key words:** *schemes, tropes, stylistic devices.*

### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menemukan jenis-jenis gaya bahasa yang digunakan di dalam Berita Acara Pemeriksaan Kasus Pembunuhan dan (2) mendeskripsikan penggunaan jenis-jenis gaya bahasa di dalam analisis pengakuan dan kebenaran oleh tersangka yang telah terkonfirmasi melakukan konspirasi kejahatan. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan data kuantitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kantor Kejaksaan Negeri Makassar. Waktu penelitian ini adalah selama bulan April hingga bulan Juli 2014. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah tiga buah Berita Acara Pemeriksaan dari tiga kasus pembunuhan. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa (1) jenis-jenis *scheme* yang paling banyak digunakan di dalam ketiga Berita Acara Pemeriksaan adalah *parentesis* dan *perifrasis*. Jenis *trope* yang paling banyak digunakan adalah *eufimisme* dan *hiperbola*. (2) Jenis-jenis gaya bahasa dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mengindikasikan dan menganalisis pengakuan tersangka dan kebenaran. Para tersangka di dalam kasus pembunuhan berencana kebanyakan menggunakan *hiperbola* ketika mereka mengakui kejahatannya. Untuk menunjukkan penyesalannya, mereka menggunakan *eufimisme*. *Eufimisme* juga mereka gunakan untuk menyebutkan keadaan korban dan menghormati keluarga korbannya. Kebenaran bisa diungkapkan dengan melihat konsistensi dari kata-kata dan penyusunan kata-kata para tersangka.

**Kata kunci:** *scheme, trope, gaya bahasa.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The basic concept of modern linguistics that saying that language is the centre of the world was proposed by Ferdinand de Saussure. He structurally distinguished linguistics in the notion of *langue* and *parole*. *Langue* is a language system, and *parole* is the sentence or utterance (de Saussure in Lyons, 1981:2). According to him, a word is not only a composition of vocals and consonants which functions as a communication device, but it is also a composition of a social interaction of the speaker and listener which functions as an essential device to communicate one's thoughts and ideas to get immersed in the society and culture he lives in. As a conclusion, linguistics is the scientific study of human language which is seen through both inside and outside itself.

The study of human language which is seen from inside itself is known as pure linguistics. It has four subfields which are phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonetics and phonology study about the general theories about speech sounds and how they are used in language (Roach, 1998:3). Morphology studies about the smallest unit of a linguistic composition which has meaning. Syntax studies about how a sentence is formed. Semantics studies about how words are constructed into a sentence and so it became logic.

Sentences occur in verbal communication. Speaking is a kind of interaction activity which humans do as social creatures to maintain their social relationship and to show their existence in their society. In accordance with that notion, Fairclough in Jorgensen and Phillips (1992:72) states that conversation activity is one of the social interaction activities beside smiling, reading poetry, reading news, and so forth.

Conversation activities can be developed in three ways; giving questions, giving orders, and giving a statement. Those can be used together in a single conversation or used individually separately for instance in an arrangement of questions, question - answer, declaration - approval, declaration - rejection, imperative - approval, or imperative - rejection (Goffman, 1983: 1-17). The use of interrogative sentence functions to requesting information, asking permission, asking confirmation, asking clarification, changing conversation subject, proving a truth, and developing a conversation. Interrogative sentence cannot be separated from its linguistic devices. These linguistic devices such as sentence structure, lexical choice, and rhetoric form that is created in it. They all distinguish the function of an interrogative sentence and other kinds of sentences which have been described above.

One of the usages of linguistics in other science is the usage in law field, often named as forensic linguistics, legal linguistics, or language and the law. There are three areas of the usage of linguistics in legal context; namely understanding language of the written law, understanding language use in forensic and judicial processes and the provision of linguistic phenomenon. There is quite a wide range of the study of language in law context. Both written and spoken language can be analysed. This includes analysing the linguistics of certain legal documents, private wills, and court judgements (Olson, 2008:163).

Language analysis can also be done in a specific legal proceeding such as analysing evidence presentation, judge's direction, police cautions, police testimonies in court, summing up to a jury, interview and questioning techniques, ransom demands, emergency call, suicide letter, and many other forensic text types analysis. By analysing language may have a specific contribution in analysing legal proceedings. Analysing language use can be done by specific linguistic methods, such as in identifying plagiarism cases can be done by analysing its

stylistic form of the text, in voice identification can be done by analysing the phonetic form, and using discourse analysis in analysing author identification or the questioning process in murder case courts.

Research in the field of linguistics in relation to law is still very limited in Indonesia. Researchers from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia and Universitas Padjadara, Bandung, conducted some researches in this field. (*Collected Journals from International Congress of Indonesian Linguistic Society*, 2014). The first research was conducted by R. Dian D. Muniroh (2014) on the strategy of investigator questions and its implications to revealing the truth in fraud and money laundering case. The second research was by Andika D. Bachari (2014) who studied topic shifting in investigation process as a strategy of achieving institutional goal in police department in case on theft. The third was Ripan Hermawan (2014) who did a research on information accuracy level in the Preliminary Investigation Reports (Berita Acara Pemeriksaan – BAP) of police officers in Indonesia in care theft case. Finally, Ruswan Dallyono, Farida Hidayati, and Supian conducted a research on the use of hedges and booster as stylistic devices in political speeches delivered by Hatta Radjasa, Jero wacik, and Armida Alisjahbana in the announcement of fuel prices' hike on June 21, 2013.

Based on the explanation above, the writer decides to study on the stylistic devices occurred in the utterances in Preliminary Investigation Reports (Berita Acara Pemeriksaan – BAP) murder case courts. This study will examine stylistic usage such as lexical selection and stylistic devices which occurred in the Preliminary Investigation Reports and which can be used in analysing confession. Research in this field is still very rare in Indonesia, by examining the stylistic devices the true information can be gathered. It can be some help for judges making an appropriate verdict or sentence.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Style**

The word style derives from a Latin word *stilus*, which means a pointed instrument or a writing utensil used by The Romans for writing on wax tablets. The skill in using the tool will affect writing result on the wax tablets. Later, the definition is then focused on the skill of writing beautifully known as calligraphy. As the time goes, the meaning of the word style extends to the skill in using words beautifully. Stylistics covers all linguistic stages; word choice, phrase, clause, sentence, a whole package of discourse.

Enkvist says that there are three different concepts of style. The first is style seen from the author's point of view. The second is style seen as the characteristic of a text which can be found by examining the text. The third is style seen from the reader's point of view (1973:179);. Along with those concepts of style, Enkvist also suggests six definition of style where style as a shell surrounding a pre-existing core of thought or expression, style as the choice between alternative expressions, style as a set of individual characteristics ,style as deviations from a norm, style as the deviation is considered as the use of different language than ordinary language usage, style as a collective characteristic, style as those relations among linguistic entities that are stable in terms of wider spans of text than the sentence.

### **Stylistics**

Back in the late twentieth century, modern stylistics has its root Russian formalism. Roman Jakobson, the writer of an influential article of Stylistics called 'Closing Statement: Linguistics and Poetics' (in Sebeok, 1960:350), is an important linguist who connects together

various strands in the development of stylistics. He and other Russian formalists proposed the importance of analysing the language used in a text in relation to psychological effects of that linguistic structure. They then developed a very influential aspect of textual study in modern stylistics called foregrounding theory. This theory suggested that some parts of a text had more effect on readers than other parts of the text in terms of interpretation because these parts were specially patterned, thus making them psychologically salient for readers.

Geoffrey N. Leech suggested that Stylistics is linguistic approach to literature. It studies the relation between language and literary work. Leech developed a concept of 'foregrounding'. In Leech's account, foregrounding, specifically in poetry, is based on the deviation from linguistic norm. The deviation in this notion is that the pattern which is different from the common system of linguistic. This then later creates what people call an artistic communication. (Leech, 1960: 56-57)

Peter Verdonk (2002: viii-xiii) says that Stylistics is the study of style in language. Style in both literary and non-literary works can be analysed. Verdonk says that a familiarity in every specific style is a matter of socialization. Style shows the writer's perspectives, culture, and belief. In wider range, according to Verdonk, it shows the nature of society where a text is produced.

### **Stylistic Approach by Geoffrey N. Leech**

Leech connected linguistic description with critical interpretation. He revealed that the literature contains additional dimensions of meaning which also operates in other discourse. For this reason, linguistic description can not be applied at all different from the other types of text. Leech suggested three symptoms of literary expression that bring the dimensions of the different meanings that are not covered by the linguistic description with categories normally. These three symptom is the expression of cohesion, foregrounding and cohesion of foregrounding .

Cohesion is intertextual relationship between grammatical elements with lexical elements that intertwine in a text so that it becomes a complete discourse unit; thus, both convey the meaning of the text as a whole. For example, in the poem "This Bread I Break" lexical cohesion contained in the repetition of words "oat" and "break" as well as the relationship between the grains of lexical together form the characteristics of such semantics: "bread-oats-crops", and "day-night- summer-sun". He stated that cohesion is not unique only in poetry but there are also in all other text material for this cohesion combines separated linguistic units into a series of meaningful discourse (1987:42).

In contrast to the cohesion, foregrounding is a typical symptom that is only found in literature. Foregrounding is an intentional deviation from the norms of language or of conventions applicable; against the normal use of language. For example, Thomas uses expressions such as 'the oat was merry'. At those words the oats (non-living material) is characterized as a human life. This expression deviates from normal expressions like 'the man was merry', and 'the farmer was merry'. Then also found deviations from the normal election at the Thomas poems. The word 'break' is usually associated with breakable objects like 'cup', 'plate', and the 'clock'. But in the poem, the word 'break' is mated to the noun 'sun' so that a deviation occurs. Leech found that foregrounding happens when the semantic characteristics of an element of the language used is not associated with semantic characteristics given to the text by the contextual environment where these elements appear.

Leech also noted another manifesto of foregrounding symptoms. This occurs when the writer prefers to use a uniform form that would lead to diversity instead of using a lot of

choice. For example, which form an equivalent sentence between the two prepositional phrases (1987:57-58).

Cohesion of foregrounding is deviations in the text associated with other forms to form intertextual patterns. For example, the expression 'break the sun' deviates from normal language but became normal in the context of the poem as a whole. Intertextual patterns are also formed with irregular expressions such as 'the oat was merry' and 'sensual root'.

### **Types of Stylistic Devices**

Stylistic devices, also known as rhetorical devices, are the use of any of a variety of techniques to give an auxiliary meaning, idea, or feeling to the literal or written. Any study of language and style which ignores the figurative use of language is to a large extent impoverished. We use figures of speech sometimes when we speak or write to make our ideas clearer, vivid and even to add aesthetic value to what we say or write.

Traditionally, Leech (1987:74) introduced two main classes of stylistic devices, as names for rhetorical figures, they are schemes and tropes. The contrast between expression and content has been made because of its connection with a traditional distinction between two classes of rhetorical figures, schemes and tropes. Unfortunately, the line between these two categories, as with many other rhetorical classifications, has always been vaguely and inconsistently drawn. Schemes have been described as abnormal arrangements to the strong and harmonious presentation of ideas. Tropes have been identified as devices involving alteration of the normal meaning of an expression.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The writer decides to use combined methods approach; descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods to examine and get a deeper understanding of the use of stylistics devices occurred in the data. It is better to learn how each of the stylistic devices are used in terms of quantity as it is widely believed that those frequently mentioned details have really an essential meanings and effects. The writer will collect three of Preliminary Investigation Reports (*Berita Acara Pemeriksaan* – BAP) of murder case from prosecutor. Then, the writer will also have several interviews and conversation sections with related person such as police officers, suspects, witnesses, victim's family, prosecutors, judges, and possible related society around the crime scene. After identifying all the stylistic devices which occurred in the data, the writer will analyze them using Leech's Stylistic theories. The writer will describe the reason of each of the devices used by the accused and witnesses and the effects of the stylistic devices in their sentences.

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Preliminary Investigation Report is a document notes or writings that are authentic, made in particular by the investigator or co-investigator on the strength of the oath of office, dated and signed by the investigator or co-investigator or assistant, and suspects, witnesses, and expert witnesses. It contains description of criminal acts that meet the elements of the crime of which presupposed by mentioning time, place, and circumstances at the time of the act of crime is committed, the identity of the examiner and examined, the information is checked, record the deed and objects as well as everything necessary for the sake of settling disputes criminal. The most prominent aspects in this report are suspect interrogation report, and witnesses' testimonies. Prosecutors and the judges rely on this report to find out the actual

statement of a case and to decide the truth of a matter. Suspect interrogation report and witnesses' testimonies are in the form of a series of questions and answers between interrogator and suspect and witnesses. The language uses in this report is meticulously arranged as straight-forward as possible to avoid multiple interpretations.

The writer took three Preliminary Investigation Reports as research materials. Two of them are cases of premeditated murder, while the third one is a case of homicide or misguided murder. This research has found out that the uses of schemes are indeed more often than the use of tropes. In the first Preliminary Investigation Report, the schemes are used twenty seven times in six different types, while the tropes are used fourteen times in three different types. In the second Preliminary Investigation Report, the schemes are used thirteen times in three different types, while the tropes are used fifteen times in five different types. In the third Preliminary Investigation Report, the scheme is used twelve times in one type only, while the tropes are used sixteen times in two different types. The total used of schemes is fifty two times, while the total used of tropes is forty five times.

In the first Preliminary Investigation Report there are six types of scheme appear. They are anastrophe, asyndeton, ellipsis, epanalepsis, parenthesis, and periphrasis. Anastrophe appears only once in Witness 1 testimony. The use of anastrophe aims to emphasise the displaced word or phrase so that the interrogator or hearer is psychologically controlled to see the importance of it. As seen in the data "*Meninggal anak saya atas nama Korban pada hari Kamis tanggal 8 Nopember 2012 sekitar kurang lebih jam 11.50 Wita di Jalan Rumah Sakit Islam Faisal Makassar karena sebelum meninggal dia sempat dirawat pada Rumah Sakit Islam Faisal Makassar pada saat itu.*" The first clause contains anastrophe in which the speaker emphasised the importance of the word "meninggal" which happens to the victim, her son. Asyndeton appears three times in two different data. Asyndeton aims to demonstrate the use of a series of event that occurred so quickly in one time. As seen in the data "...*Saya juga ditendang, disuruh keluar karena istri saya keluar lebih dahulu...*". This research has also found out that asyndeton is also used to mention series of Indonesian adjectives that are synonymous produce a deep as well as strong emotional effect. As seen in the data "...*Saya merasa jengkel, marah.*" Ellipsis appears only once in this report. The use of ellipsis aims to make a conversation flows faster and smoother. This research has also found out that if ellipsis is used in a certain way, it can neatly tone down a sentence that may sound unpleasant. As seen in the data "*Saya mulai hamil bulan Mei 2012 karena saya pertama kali melakukan hubungan badan dengan Korban bulan Maret 2012. Pada saat saya hamil, saya memberitahukan Korban, saya mengatakan di bulan Juli 2012. Saya bilang, 'tinggalki itu, bagaimanami ini?' Korban bilang ke saya, 'kalau bisa kasih keluarmi dulu, minum obat....'*" This sentence is an ellipsis because it leaves out the object "janinnya" to complete the sentence. It is mainly supposed to tone down the way they solve their problem to seem more humane, instead use a complete sentence and be beyond inhuman and unacceptable. Epanalepsis appears twice in two different data. The use of epanalepsis aims to emphasise the importance of the first word uttered in a sentence by repeating it at the end of the sentence so that it is being remembered longer. In addition, it also aims to connect a series of event from the previous sentence to the following sentence. Parenthesis appears six times in two different data. The use of parenthesis is to provide a more detailed explanation for the word or phrase that occurred previously. In this first report, parenthesis is used quite often because it is very useful to avoid misinterpretation. The last type of the scheme that appears in the first report is periphrasis. It appears in two different data. The first data is used thirteen times, and the second one is used once. In the first data, the speaker used periphrasis to explain the method of his act of crime. Instead of using a single word such as using the word "stabbed", he explained it very detail in a few words. The second data, the speaker used periphrasis when

mentioning the time of the crime, as seen in the sentence “...sekitar kurang lebih jam 11.50 Wita.” A person who is telling a truth usually takes a longer time to recall the details of an event, while recalling the details, someone tends to use more words.

In the second Preliminary Investigation Report, there are three types of the schemes appear. They are asyndeton, parenthesis, and periphrasis. Asyndeton appears in two different types of data. The first data is “*dibujuk, ditekan, dipaksa*” used three times. The second data is “*melihat, menunjuk*” used seven times. Asyndeton is used to show the speed of a series of event that occur in one time. The second type of the scheme is parenthesis which appears in one data and used only once. The use of parenthesis is to give a more detailed explanation in order to avoid misinterpretation. The last type of the scheme is periphrasis which appears twice in the data. The use of periphrasis is to provide more detailed information of a thing rather than using only a single word.

In the third Preliminary Investigation Report, the data found is far more less. It is because the case is a homicide or a misguided murder committed by an underage person along with two other fellow men. There was no premeditation in the case so it is a simpler case. The scheme that appears once in one type of data is periphrasis. It is used repeatedly up to twelve times. The data which contains periphrasis is “*senjata tajam sejenis sangkur bergagang aluminium berwarna kuning*”. The use of periphrasis is to explain a single word in a few longer words. It is supposed to provide detailed analytic information to avoid misinterpretation.

Tropes appears in the first Preliminary Investigation Report are of three types. The first one is euphemism which appear only in one kind of data but is used seven times. The data is the phrase “*meninggal dunia*” to refer to the word “*tewas*” which is actually more precise to the event instead. Euphemism used by the suspect and the witnesses here is to show the feeling of remorse or grief. The second types of trope is metaphore which appears in one kind of data and is used twice. The data is the phrase “*jalan baik*” which refers to the word “*solusi*”. The use of this metaphor is to make the demand of solution be more appropriate and acceptable so the hearer, in this case refers to the victim and family, would notice and accept de demand. The next type of trope is hyperbole which is found in two different kinds of data. The first data is the phrase “*membabi buta*” which is used once, the second data is “*bersimbah darah*” which is used three times. The use of hyperbole in this data is to emphasise the image of events took place.

In the second Preliminary Investigation Report the tropes are more vary. There are five types of trope appear in this report, namely euphemism, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, and a rhetoric question. Euphemism appears as many as five different kinds of data. The first data is the phrase “*kata-kata yang tidak menyenangkan*” to refer to the word “*hinaan*” as in the report it is reported that the victim did insult the suspect’s family for never paying back the money that the victim and family lend them in the past. This euphemism was used by the suspect in his interrogation report in regard to respect his own family. The second data of euphemism is in the phrase “*berselisih paham*” to refer to the word “*bertengkar*”. The third data is the word “*meninggal*” along with another euphemism that is synonymous with the word “*meninggal*” that is “*tidak bernyawa*” to refer to the more precise word to the context that is “*tewas*” are used by witnesses in their testimonies in regard to respect the victim’s family. The other euphemism data is the word “*diamankan*” to refer to the word “*ditangkap*” used by the victim’s husband in his testimony. The second type of trope is hyperbole which appears in two different kinds of data. Both of the hyperboles are used by the suspect in his pleading letter. The suspect used “*sangat-sangat bersalah*” and “*sangat-sangat menyesal*” to show his feeling of remorse. The third type of trope is methaphor which appears in one data. The data is the phrase “*tulang punggung*”. This metaphor makes a statement represents

the important role as well as the value of the suspect in his family. The fourth type of trope is metonymy which appears in one data, *"The Mask of Sanity"*. It is found in the suspect's appeal letter. It has the effect of beauty and it makes the appeal letter sounds beautiful, it could bring sympathy and also manipulate the hearer. The last type of trope in this report is the rhetoric questions. There are two kinds of rhetoric questions found in the suspect's appeal letter. They function to manipulate the judges' thoughts and direction, and can also bring sympathy to the suspect.

In the third Preliminary Investigation Report, there are two types of trope. The first one is euphemism which is found in three different kinds of data. The phrase *"meninggal dunia"* is used to refer to the word *"tewas"* which more precise to the actual event. The next data is the phrase *"berselisih paham"* to refer to the word *"bertengkar"*. The last data is the word *"menganiaya"* to refer to the actual event *"menikam"* and *"menebas"* which sound gruesome. These all kinds of euphemism are used to make an event sound more refined. The second type of trope appears is hyperbole. It is found in one kind of data that is *"bersimbah darah"*. This phrase literally means to be soaked in the blood. It is used to make the event seem to be gruesome.

In the all three Preliminary Investigation Reports, the schemes which are most frequently used are parenthesis and periphrasis, while the less used are anastrophe, asyndeton, ellipsis, and epanalepsis. Parenthesis and periphrasis are used so often to comply with the requirement of a well-written Preliminary Investigation Report that is supposed to minimize misinterpretation. The use of parenthesis is intended to provide a more detailed explanation so that misinterpretation can be avoided. Periphrasis is a roundabout way of speaking which uses more words that it is actually needed. It aims to avoid misinterpretation.

This research has found out that when someone tells the truth about an event, he will recall the whole image of the event by putting it piece by piece in his mind which will make him unconsciously use more words while his mind is recalling the whole part of the event. When someone tells a lie, he will need to remember the lie. Therefore, he will use shorter sets of words. In this research, an anastrophe appears when the speaker wants to emphasises the things that befell the victim on an event. An asyndeton is used to describe the speed of a series of events which happen very quickly at a time. In this research, the writer has found out that if asyndeton is used with a set of Indonesian adjective words that are synonymous it will show a deep emotion. This research has shown that besides making the flow of a conversation goes simpler and faster, an ellipsis can also be used to tone down an attempt in a statement. If the complete form of a statement sounds more inhumane or unacceptable, the ellipsis is used to eliminate a clause in the statement to make it sound refined. An epanalepsis serves to make the listener to notice the importance of the first word in a statement by repeating it again at the end of the statement. In addition, epanalepsis also functions to connect a series of event which will be mentioned afterwards.

The types of tropes that are most often used in all three Preliminary Investigation Reports are euphemism and hyperbole, while the less use tropes are metaphor, metonymy, and rhetoric question. Euphemism is commonly used by witnesses to refine a statement in respect of the victims and their families. Hyperbole is also commonly used by witnesses to describe a gruesome act that happen to the victims on murder cases. A metaphor which is found in this research makes a statement represents the importance role of the suspect in his family. Metonymy which appears in this research has the effect of beauty and it makes a statement sounds more refined. It could also bring sympathy and could manipulate the hearer. The last type of tropes is rhetoric question which is used to manipulate the judges' thoughts and direction and can also bring sympathy for the suspect.



## CONCLUSION

The schemes which most frequently used are parenthesis and periphrasis, while the less used are anastrophe, asyndeton, ellipsis, and epanalepsis. The tropes which most frequently used are euphemism, and hyperbole, while the less used are metaphor, metonymy, and rhetoric question. In the first Preliminary Investigation Report, the schemes are used twenty-seven times in six different types, while the tropes are used fourteen times in three different types. In the second Preliminary Investigation Report, the schemes are used thirteen times in three different types, while the tropes are used fifteen times in five different types. In the third Preliminary Investigation Report, the scheme is used twelve times in one type only, while the tropes are used sixteen times in two different times.

The stylistic devices can be used to indicate and analyze confession and the truth. The suspects in the premeditated murder case mostly used hyperbole to show their remorse. They used euphemisms to mention the condition of their victims in respect of the victims' families. In the third case, the suspect rarely showed any emotion. It was indicated by his short responses he did not use hyperbole or euphemism in his responses. In their documents, there were some truth and lies.

The truth can be revealed by seeing the consistency of their words and the arrangement of words, while the lies were revealed by the lack of consistency and supporting statements from witnesses. When someone tells the truth about an event, he tends to take a longer time to recall the event by putting it piece by piece or frame by frame in his mind, while doing this he will unconsciously use more words to describe every single detail that pops up on their mind as the process of recalling the event goes on. That is where the periphrasis occurs. When someone tells a lie, he will need to use a shorter set of words because he will forget his lie when it is being asked again the next time and when it happens their lie will be revealed.

In the third Preliminary Investigation Report, one of the witnesses told a lying statement as he changed his statement in the additional witness testimony. The feeling of remorse that suspects feel can be indicated by the use of euphemisms when they mention their victims' situation. The feeling of anger can be seen by the use of hyperbole which is mostly used by witnesses. Hyperbole is also used mostly by witnesses to describe a frightful event that befell the victims on the crime.

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