



Speech Function Analysis of Chris Watts Interrogation between FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police

¹Salsabila Silmi Damayanti and ²Sunardi

¹English Department, Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

¹salsabilasilmi7@gmail.com

²English Department, Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

²sunardi@dsn.dinus.ac.id

KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
interrogation; systemic functional linguistic; clauses; speech function; mood	This research is entitled <i>Speech Function Analysis of Chris Watts's Interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police</i> . The video was taken from Netflix and YouTube. This interrogation contains various speech functions and mood types. Descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze Chris Watts's interrogation with the FBI, CBI, and Frederick, CO Police. Meanwhile, there were three forms of data, those are video or audio, transcript, and classifying the utterances. The researcher found 9 categories of speech function in the interrogation, those are statements, questions, offer, command, acknowledgment, contradiction, answer, disclaimer, and refusal. Moreover, this thesis also found 10 kinds of mood types such as declarative, modulated declarative, tagged declarative, interrogative, polar interrogative, wh-interrogative, imperative, exclamative, elliptical clause, and minor clause. The researcher also analyzed the Interpersonal Roles in Chris Watts's interrogation with FBI, CBI, and, Frederick Co, Police. In the interrogation, Chris creates are the highest speech function of "statement" it is because Chris is a convict who should state in detail. Whereas Graham Coder, the FBI representative, produced the highest "question" because he is the investigator. Tammy Lee, the CBI representative, produces the highest speech function of "question" because Tammy has the same roles as Graham Coder. Dave's highest speech function is "statement" because he acts like he closes to Shannan's family. This thesis also describes the implication of speech function in Chris Watts interrogation with FBI, CBI, Frederick Co, and Police in crime-solving because while interrogating a suspect, the investigators can examine the utterances which are delivered by the suspect whether they are true or false.

KATA KUNCI	ABSTRAK
interogasi; linguistik fungsional sistemik; klausa; fungsi ujaran; mood	<i>Penelitian ini berjudul Speech Function Analysis Of Chris Watts's Interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police. Video interogasi tersebut diambil dari netflix dan youtube. interogasi ini berisi bermacam-macam jenis fungsi ujaran dan mood. metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisa interogasi terhadap chris watts yang dilakukan oleh fbi, cbi, dan kepolisian wilayah frederick. sementara itu, terdapat tiga bentuk data yaitu video atau audio, transkrip, dan pengelompokan ujaran. peneliti menemukan 9 kategori dari fungsi ujaran pada interogasi tersebut yaitu pernyataan, pertanyaan, penawaran, perintah, pengakuan, kontradiksi, jawaban, penafian, dan penolakan. selain itu, tesis ini juga menemukan 10 jenis mood seperti deklaratif, deklaratif termodulasi, deklaratif bertanda, interogatif, interogatif polar, interogatif wh-, imperatif, seruan, klausa elipsis, dan klausa minor. peneliti juga menganalisa peran interpersonal dalam interogasi chris watts yang dilakukan oleh fbi, cbi, dan kepolisian wilayah frederick. pada interogasi tersebut, chris banyak menggunakan fungsi ujaran "pernyataan" karena chris merupakan narapidana yang harus menyampaikan pernyataan secara rinci. sebaliknya, graham coder, perwakilan dari fbi, lebih banyak menggunakan fungsi ujaran "pertanyaan" karena ia merupakan seorang penyelidik. tammy lee, perwakilan dari cbi, banyak menggunakan fungsi ujaran "pertanyaan" seperti halnya graham coder yang memiliki</i>

profesi yang sama. fungsi ujaran yang banyak digunakan oleh dave ialah "statement" sebab ia bertindak seolah dekat dengan keluarga shannan. tesis ini juga menjabarkan terkait implikasi dari fungsi ujaran dalam interogasi terhadap chris watts yang dilakukan oleh fbi, cbi, dan kepolisian wilayah frederick dalam memecahkan kasus kejahatan sebab ketika menginterogasi seorang tersangka, penyelidik dapat mengusut ujaran yang dilontarkan oleh tersangka apakah hal tersebut benar atau salah.

INTRODUCTION

Language is communication it consists of sounds or symbols used by every people in this world. In contrast, someone can interpret communication as the process of conveying the message from one to another. Halliday (2014: 3) stated "when two people or more speak and write they produce 'text', it is when people understand and explains it to the other. It can be concluded that communication is exchanging towards information, opinions, and ideas. According to Wardhaugh (1996:1), "When two people or more communicate with each other, they use a system of communication, called code. It means something we intend, and it is known as a language". It could be inferred that language is one of the essential things for worldwide to communicate with each other. Language has a relation to society itself. According to Wardhaugh (1977: 7), "Language is a means of both oral and written communication. Without language, people in the community cannot cooperate in their activity". In other words, the primary function of language is to communicate or interact with each other to share or exchange information, opinions, and ideas.

Nowadays, people use various communication media to convey a piece of information or message. There are five types of communication media such as Television, Radio, Outdoor Media, Print industry, and Internet media. Since Vinton Cerf and Robert Kahn (1973: 72) found the internet, everything became more accessible. Now the internet became the largest mass media by internet technologies. According to data Statistica.com in April 2020, almost 4,57 billion people were active as internet users, including 59 percent of the global population. While surfing on the internet, people also need an application as our interface between the user and the media. In this modern era, many applications have their purposes. There are two forms of media on the internet. It is social media and media service providers. Social media is a platform to post a photo, video, or text of her or himself.

Meanwhile, according to Dan Rayburn (2007: 15) media service provider or known as streaming services is a media that provide movie, TV series, documentary, news, variety show and other. The development of a media service provider in this world is more significant than we expected. It encourages some companies to create some documentary programs to compete with other streaming services. Viewers very love a documentary series of the streaming service program. Documentary series is a streaming service program series made especially for a documentary channel of historical and political cases. It is a series where a person or groups sit together to discuss some issues showed in that series. There are many genres of documentary series; the famous one is a true-crime documentary. Almost all streaming services have a true-crime documentary series as a primary program. Netflix is one of the favorite streaming services sites that provide true-crime documentary. Netflix is also a leader in the true-crime genre through these documentary series and documentaries. From the psychological website comment, people desire to watch the true-crime genre to gain their senses of satisfaction in their lives. The true-crime documentary series aims to provide information then figure out why some people kill. The other purpose is for preventing or surviving such a crime. The series could educate the viewers about the crime that ever happened in the past.

The popular one is the American Murder: The Family Next Door; it well-known as the most terrifying criminals based on Netflix website, this series aired since September 30th, 2020. The movie documentary is brilliantly structured. It is also a gripping and horrifying moment for the viewers. On American Murder: The Family Next

Door, Netflix is even framing people that related to the Chris case, such as his neighborhood, mistress, friends, and his family. This movie consists the interrogation between the convict Chris Watts and the three interrogators from FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police.

The other source of documentary series of the streaming service program is YouTube. This platform allows users to watch video posted by the other users or known as uploader. In YouTube there are many videos in all genre too. According to *businessofapps.com* on January 2012 approximately there are 800 million people who access YouTube. In this platform there are many videos and audio of an interrogation too. One of many video is Chris Watts interrogation video and audio. The video uploaded on March 8th, 2019.

To add information about why this research took the interrogation of Chris Watts from the American Murder: The Family Next Door and the audio interrogation from YouTube, this is better to know a little bit about the video. According to *rollingstone.com*, Chris Watts is a terrifying killer in the 2017. The movie presents the interrogation of Chris's mistress Nicki Kessinger, the neighborhood, the archival footage, and the important one is the interrogation between Chris Watts and the three interrogators from FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police.

In Chris Watts interrogation with the FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police the spoken language used to communicate was applied in real life. An interrogation is an example of dialogue between two persons or more used to express what's in their mind through communicating with language. It is meaningful because it could describe the speaker's roles, meaning, and attitudes in an interrogation. In the conversation, an interviewer or a speaker tends to deliver the message, like something which is going on. The construction of language contains words, clauses, and sentences. The largest grammatical unit is a clause (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 82).

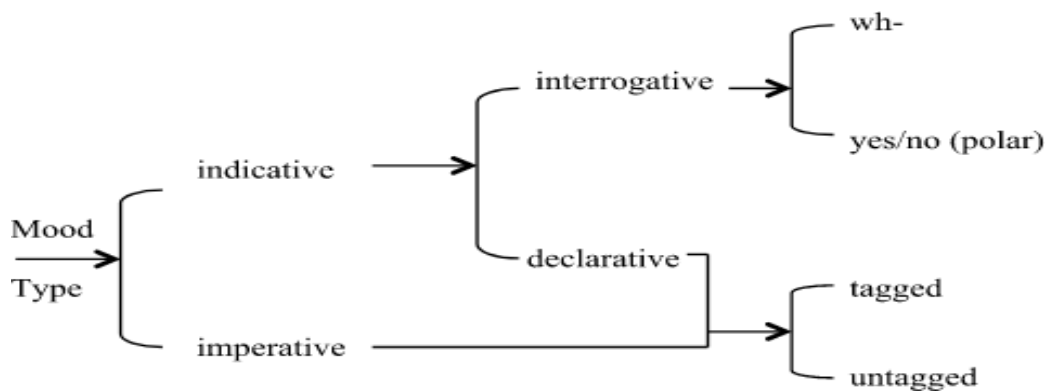


Figure 1 Mood Types based on Gerot and Wignell

The message delivered from the conversation made some clauses and clause complex used to represent the process, saying, happening, being, and the various circumstances and participants. The interaction or relationship between the speaker and the hearer or the attitude towards each other is classified as interpersonal meta-function (Halliday, 2014: 30), whereas mood is the major of the clause's interpersonal system. This dialogue provides resources for giving pieces of information or goods and services. The mood can be a choice between imperative, declarative, or interrogative. It is also known as the clause's interpersonal function that consists of a subject and finite pattern. The role of the speaker during the conversation or interview could realize by the mood of the clause. In the speech role, the speaker needs to pay attention or answer the hearer. Essential types of speech roles, categorized as the specific one is giving and demanding. Giving implies a receiving, whereas demanding implies giving a response, accepting an offer, carrying out a command, acknowledging a statement, and answering a question (Halliday, 2014: 135).

Table 1 Speech function and responses (Halliday, 2014:136)

Initiating Speech Function	Responding Speech Function	
		Supporting
Offer	Acceptance	Rejection
Command	Compliance	Refusal
Statement	Acknowledgement	Contradiction
Question	Answer	Disclaimer
Sources: Halliday (1994:69); Eggins and Slade (1997:183)		

Regarding the facts above, the researcher is interested in analyzing Chris Watts's interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police on using speech function and mood types because this interrogation has captivated the researcher's point of view for a heartbreaking and terrifying story that happened recently. The other reason is that this interview has many variations about speech function and mood types by the interrogation of Chris Watts with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police. In this research, the study's object is all clauses used by the four participants, Chris, Graham, Tammy, and Dave.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher' used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze Chris Watts's interrogation with the FBI, CBI, and Frederick, CO Police. Qualitative data focus on natural events, so we could handle what real life is. The reason is the data that we got are from specific cases; it has focused on the phenomenon embedded within the context. One of the advantages of qualitative data is that the data substantially impacts the reader because of its truth. Van Manen (1977) stated that qualitative data also emphasizes people's lived experience; the experience consists of events, processes, and the structure of their lives. Meanwhile, the qualitative data contains perceptions, assumptions, prejudgments, and presuppositions. Using a descriptive qualitative method, the researcher began to analyze the data by identifying the mood types and speech function, finding interpersonal roles in an interrogation of Chris Watts with FBI, CBI, and Frederick, CO Police, and explaining the implication of speech function analysis in Chris Watts interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police.

This study's source is the FBI's interrogation videos, CBI, Frederick, CO Police towards Chris Watts. The data is the transcript of Chris Watts's interrogation with the FBI, CBI, and Frederick, CO Police on YouTube. The data of this research spoken and linked to secondary data. The reason is that the data received from the interview video documentation on Netflix then turned in to be uploaded on YouTube a transcript conversation of Chris Watts with the FBI, CBI, Frederick CO Police. The conversation involves mood and speech function data.

The researcher' techniques in collecting the data are watching the American Murder: The Family Next Door on Netflix and hearing the audio from YouTube, choosing Chris Watts interrogation with the FBI, CBI, Frederick, CO Police, downloading the script from the internet, and matching the interrogation transcript with the video from Chris Watts interrogation with the FBI, CBI, Frederick Co, Police on YouTube.

Data analysis is a procedure for transforming the actual data to discover useful information from the research. There are several steps in analyzing the data, those are reading the entire conversation from the script, segmenting the data into clauses, identifying the types of speech function expressed by Halliday (2014) as the theoretical framework when analyzing this data, then identifying clauses into types of mood stated by Eggins (2004), after that the researcher analyzing the interpersonal roles in Chris Watts interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police, and the last explaining the implication of speech function analysis in Chris Watts interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police in crime solving.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The speech function and mood types technique used to analyze Chris Watts interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co Police. The finding can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 The Summary of Speech Function used in Chris Watts's interrogation with the FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police.

Speech Functions	Speakers				Total
	Chris	Grahm	Tammy	Dave	
Statement	1709	109	90	85	1993
Question	56	169	155	26	406
Offer	2	-	-	-	2
Command	11	1	-	-	12
Acknowledgment	23	87	35	13	158
Contradiction	13	7	26	3	49
Answer	194	9	3	6	212
Disclaimer	58	1	1	-	60
Refusal	3	-	-	-	3
Total of Speech Function	2069	383	310	133	2895

Table 3 The Summary of Mood Types used in Chris Watts's interrogation with the FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police.

Mood Types	Speaker				Total
	Chris	Grahm	Tammy	Dave	
Declarative	1866	166	137	91	2260
Modulated Declarative	12	-	3	-	15
Tagged Declarative	-	3	1	-	4
Interrogative	39	52	34	5	130
Polar Interrogative	4	70	67	16	157
Wh-Interrogative	13	33	49	2	97
Imperative	11	1	-	-	12
Exclamative	1	-	-	-	1
Elliptical Clause	51	13	3	-	67
Minor Clause	43	38	17	10	108
Total of Mood Types	2041	376	311	124	2852

Discussion

1. Statement

Statement as a speech function has purpose from the speaker gives information to the hearer, and the speaker virtually invites the hearer to receive that information. The example can be seen below:

Table 4 Excerpt 1 statement

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
------	---------	---------	-----------------	------------

131	Chris	(i) Someone was stirring a pot.	Statement	Declarative
132	Grahm	(i) That’s exactly what it was like	Acknowledgment	Declarative

Table 4 shows that speech function statement used by the speakers Chris is giving information to the three investigators. The utterance "Someone was stirring a pot." in turn 131 means that Chris gives information to the three investigators. He confesses that everything in his life is not turning out good. Whereas Grahm agreed with Chris's statement by saying, "That's exactly what it was like." Grahm knows that Chris was lying, so he keeps asking Chris about what he did until Chris confess then Grahm acknowledges his action.

2. Question

Question is a speech function category that has a purpose from the speaker demands some information from the hearer, and the hearer is hence invited to give that information. The question has two responding speech functions; the first one is the answer and the second one is the disclaimer. The answer is a positive response from the hearer towards the speaker's information. Hence, the disclaimer is a negative response from the hearer towards the speaker's information to confront the question itself. The example can be shown below:

Table 5 Excerpt 2 question

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
519	Grahm	(i) What happened?	Question	Wh- Interrogative
520	Chris	(i) So, nothing really happened that night	Disclaimer	Declarative

Table 5 shows that speech function question which is used by Grahm is demanding information from Chris. The utterance "What happened?" in turn 1/b means that Grahm asks about what just happened last night. In other hands Grahm invited Chris to give some response. In contrast, Chris gives confronting response to Grahm’s question. It is because there is nothing really happened at the night.

3. Answer

Answer is one of the speech functions response for the question. The answer is considering as a supportive response of speech function for the question. Answer occurs when The speaker demands some information from the hearer, and the hearer responds with supporting speech. The example can be seen below:

Table 6 Excerpt 3 answer

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
302	Dave	(i) And then what happened after that?	Question	Wh- Interrogative
303	Chris	(i) Cece was first	Answer	Declarative

The example above reveals that speech function answer produced by Chris is giving information to Tammy. The utterance "And then what happened after that?." in turn 302 means that Tammy gives question to Chris about what happened to his two daughters, Bella and Celeste. In turn 303, Chris answer the question from Tammy. He says that he killed Celeste known as Cece first, before he killed Bella.

4. Command

Command is one of the initiating speech function. The speaker demands the hearer to do goods and services, and the hearer is hence invited to prepare the goods or give that services. This type always using the imperative sentence. The example can be seen below:

Table 7 Excerpt 4 command

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
10	Chris	(i) Don't hurt the baby	Command	Imperative

The example above reveals that the speech function command is produced by Chris is demanding Shannan's service to obey him. The utterance "Don't hurt the baby!" in turn 10 means that Chris. It describes that Chris invites Shannan to do something or provide that service. There is no one who gives response to Chris's command.

5. Offer

Offer occurs when the speaker gives some goods and services to the hearer, and the speaker virtually invites the hearer to receive the goods and services. The example can be shown below:

Table 8 Excerpt 5 offer

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
430	Chris	(i) Would you like to plead guilty?	Offer	Polar Interrogative

Table 8 shows that speech function offer is stated by Chris is demanding service from the three interrogators. The utterance "Would you like to plead guilty?" in turn 430 means that Chris offer to plead guilty. However, there is no one who give response to Chris's offer.

6. Refusal

Refusal used when the speaker requests goods and services from the hearer, but the hearer refuse the goods or services. In this interrogation two refusal found, and its proposed by Chris. The example of Chris refusal can be seen below:

Table 9 Excerpt 6 refusal

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
60	Chris	(i) I don't even talk to this woman anymore.	Refusal	Declarative

Table 9 shows that speech function refusal is stated by Chris as confronting response of command. The utterance "I don't even talk to this woman anymore" in turn 60 describes that Chris refuses the command from Shannan to stay away from his friend.

7. Acknowledgment

Acknowledgment used when the speaker gives some information to the hearer, and the hearer reacts with supporting speech. Acknowledgment response to a speech function of a statement. The example can be shown below:

Table 10 Excerpt 7 acknowledgement

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
594	Chris	(i) While i was in San Diego	Statement	Declarative
595	Grahm	(i) Oh, I got you.	Acknowledgment	Declarative

Table 10 reveals that speech function response acknowledgment is stated by Graham which is used to reply Chris’s statement. The utterance “Oh, I got you.” In turn 595 means that Graham understand and agree with Chris’s statement. He agrees to the information stated by acknowledging Chris’s statement.

8. Contradiction

Contradiction uses when the speaker gives some information to the hearer, but the hearer disagrees with the speaker’s information. Contradiction deals with the speech function of statement. The example can be seen below:

Table 11 Excerpt 8 contradiction

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
577	Chris	(ii) You can never delete a text messages	Statement	Declarative
578	Tammy	(i) We’re pretty good at getting deleted	deleted	text messages.

Table 11 reveals that Tammy gives Chris responding information by using confronting response to his statement. The utterance “We’re pretty good at getting deleted text messages” in turn 578 means that the three investigators can get back the message that was deleted.

9. Disclaimer

Disclaimer used when The speaker demands some information from the hearer, but the hearer denial the speaker’s information. Disclaimer is known as the confronting response of question. The example can be shown below:

Table 12 Excerpt 9 disclaimer

Turn	Speaker	Clauses	Speech Function	Mood Types
134	Graham	(ii) Did she come to you?	Question	Polar Interrogative
135	Chris	(i) No.	Disclaimer	Elliptical Clause

Table 12 shows that Chris gives Graham some responding information by using the confronting response disclaimer to his question. In utterance “No” in turn 135 means that Chris disclaims Graham’s question that Shannan was not came to him when he got dressed.

Mood type analysis in Chris Watts’s interrogation with FBI, CBI, and, Frederick Co, Police.

The Mood is realized by the subject's clause and finite (Gerrot and Wignell (1994:38). The two components always move to depend on the mood itself. The mood types figure stated by Eggins (2004). Table 2 above describe that the four participants use various mood-types in the interrogation. They produced 2852 numbers of Mood-types. The four participants, Chris, Graham, Tammy, and Dave produce the mood-types such as declarative 2260 moves, modulated declarative 15 moves, tagged declarative 4 moves, interrogative 130 moves, polar interrogative 157 moves, wh-interrogative 95 moves, imperative 13 moves, exclamative 3 moves, elliptical clause 67 moves, and minor clause 108 moves. The example of the mood type can be seen below:

1. Declarative

The declarative clause has a structure the subject occurs before the finite element of the clause.

Excerpt 1

Turn 432 Chris: (ii) *but*, it was way too early.

But	It	Was	too early
Adjunct:Conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Complement
Residue	Mood		Residue

In the example above the subject has been bold. Whereas, the finite element is shown in italics. Excerpt 1 produces by Chris in turn 432 reveals that the subject of the clause always occurs before the finite.

2. Modulated Declarative

Modulated declarative is one of the declarative mood types. The characteristic of this mood is there is modal words such as would, will, should, etc. The example of modulated declarative can be seen below:

Excerpt 2

Turn 64 Chris: (i) She wouldn't snap at me
(ii) but you could tell,

She	wouldn't	Snap	at me
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue

Table 13 Excerpt 2 modulated declarative (i)

But	You	Could	Tell
Adjunct:Conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Predicator
Re-		Mood	-sidue

3. Tagged Declarative

The pattern of tagged declarative is the subject and finite segment. Nevertheless, in contrast to simple declarative, the tagged declarative has a 'mood tag'. It can be shown in the examples below:

Excerpt 3

Turn 102 Grahm: (i) He's the best. Isn't he?

He	Is	the best	isn't	he?
Subject	Finite	Complement	Finite	Subject
	Mood	Residue		Mood Tag

In excerpt 8 tagged declarative produce by Grahm in turn 102. It can be seen that the subject "he" preceded the finite element "is", so it categorized as declarative. However, unlike the simple declarative, this clause produces mood tag so it called Tagged declarative. It can be seen "isn't he?" is the tagged declarative.

4. Polar Interrogative

The polar interrogative knew as a yes or no question. The structural pattern of finite occurs before the subject. The example of the polar interrogative can be seen below:

Excerpt 4

Turn 584 Chris: Is there somebody else?

Is	There	somebody else?
Finite	Subject	Complement
Mood		Residue

Excerpt 4 reveals that Chris produce polar interrogative. The reason is because the finite "is" preceded the subject "there". In here Chris replying the question that stated by his family before. Then Graham's response Chris's question with another question. It is because Graham doubting Chris confession.

5. Wh-Interrogative

When the Finite preceded by the subject and followed by Wh-complement, it called Wh-Interrogative. The example of the wh-interrogative can be seen below:

Excerpt 5

Turn 151 Tammy: What did she say about that?

What	Did	she	Say	about that?
Wh-complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood		-sidue	

Excerpt 5 reveals that Tammy produces Wh-Interrogative by saying "What did she say about that?". The word "what" indicates as Wh-complement. Tammy used Wh-interrogative to achieve commands for Chris. It is because the role of Tammy is an interrogator here, and Chris as a convict. So, he indirectly command Chris to answer her question about Shannan's opinion if they are moving out.

6. Imperative

Imperative is a mood element that may not consist subject or finite, it could be subject only, finite only or it could have no mood element. The specific things imperative always consist of a Predicator. But in this interrogation, the imperative consist of Finite and Predicator. The imperative is often used to make commands. The example of the imperative can be seen below:

Excerpt 6

Chris: Don't fall into that trap!

Don't	Fall	into that trap!
Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

Excerpt 6 reveals that Chris produces an imperative clause. The word "Don't" in the table above categorized as finite. After that, it followed by the predicator "fall" and complement "into that trap!". It is a command from Chris's friend that he should be careful so that Chris will not fall into Nichol's trap.

7. Exclamative

The exclamative clause often produces an emphatic or surprised intonation. The exclamative clause consists of; first, the *wh*-element, second, the subject, and then Finite, Predicator, and other constituents. Exclamatives specifically use to express a judgment, evaluation of events, or opinion.

Excerpt 7

Turn 519 *Grahm* : How genuine he was!

How genuine	he	Was!
Wh-complement	Subject	Finite
Mood		

Turn 519 stated by *Grahm*, he said “How genuine he was!”. The *how* word categorized as *Wh*-word, then it joins with complement and known as *Wh*- complement. Exclamative always followed by subject, finite, and predicator. Whereas, in this excerpt the subject is “*he*”, and the finite is the word “*was*”. The predicator is not found in this clause because “*was*” is the verb to be, so predicator is not needed here.

8. Elliptical Clause

Elliptical Clause happens when the pattern elements have been realized. Full clauses are produced when the speakers are trying to react to a thing. Nevertheless, if the hearer reacts first to talk initiations, they generally produce elliptically, a clause used to interpret a related full initiating clause. The example can be seen below:

Excerpt 8

Turn 432 *Chris* : They were surprised that it would just be over.

Turn 433 *Tammy* : Yeah, we were all in shock,

Yeah	We	were	all in shock
	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood			Residue

Turn 432 *Chris* stated “They were surprised that it would just be over”, he stated to *Tammy*. While in turn 433, *Tammy* response *Chris*’s statement elliptically. *Tammy* said that the three of them, her, *Grahm*, and *Dave* also shock with the penalty.

9. Minor Clause

Minor Clause is the mood element, which purposes to carry the argument, when residue can be unused or left out. Nevertheless, sometimes responding to an argument can be short because it typically involves some abbreviation or acronym categorized as Minor Clauses. The example can be shown below:

Excerpt 9

Turn 248 *Chris* : “They woke back up.”

Turn 249 *Grahm* : “Okay.”

Okay
Minor Clause

The Analysis of Interpersonal Roles in Chris Watts’s interrogation with FBI, CBI, and, Frederick Co, Police.

The interpersonal roles consist of the four participants in the interrogation. The highest speech function role is “statement” produce by Chris Watts with over 1706 moves out of 2006 movements. The reason is that Chris Watts is the one who murdered his pregnant wife, Shannan, and his two daughters, Celeste and Bella, so he always stated in detail while the three representative agents interviewed him. Whereas Grahm Coder, the FBI representative, produced the highest “question” with 169 moves out of 406 movements. He is the investigator, so he tends to ask Chris about the details of his murder. Nevertheless, Grahm Coder also produced “acknowledgment” with 87 moves because he analyzes what he got from Chris’s explanation.

The highest speech function produced by Tammy Lee, the CBI representative is “question” with 155 moves, because Tammy has the same roles as Grahm Coder, asking Chris about the details of his murder until she finds out the reason why Chris killed his pregnant wife, Shannan, and his two daughters, Celeste and Bella. However, Tammy also produced 92 moves of statement because she wants to invite Chris to receive the information that she got. The last investigator is Dave Baumhover, the Frederick Co, Police detective. It is a police office that Nickole called to help her to find Shannan and her two daughters. The highest speech function produced by Dave is “statement” with 85 moves, because he gave the information to Chris about how is Shannan’s family feels after they knew that Chris killed their daughter and two grandchildren, so he can comfortable then tell everything to them.

The Implication of Speech Function in Chris Watts’s interrogation with FBI, CBI, and, Frederick Co, Police for Crime Solving.

In interrogation, language is demanded to reveal or carry the minds and hearts of the speaker. Language is likewise used to communicate with other people. In communication, expressly in an interrogation, people use language interpersonally to interact with other people, but it also can intimidate them.

According to Constable (2014), language is necessitated to enforce the law. The goals of the performance hook on the language. In interrogation, police officers can question, state a contradiction, and write a conclusion to the suspect. Investigations of police interrogation frequently use to understand the speech function related to confession. The interrogators and the suspect applied language to find out the information either is true neither false.

In order to find out the information, police officers try to interrogate the suspect. So, the police officers can trace what happened and find out why the suspect does that. The interrogation result can lead someone from being a suspect, change into the defendant, and sentence as a convict. The other reason is finding out if there is any evidence left or someone involved in that crime, and also finding out through the implied message of the interrogation.

It can be presumed that the implication of Speech Function in Chris Watts’s interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police is used for Crime Solving. The move can be used in analyzing such a crime. So, the investigators can examine the utterance delivered by the suspect. In this case, Chris Watts is used to be a suspect, but it changed into a convict after several interrogations. The interrogation consists of speech function categories such as statement, question, command, offer acknowledgment, contradiction, answer, disclaimer, compliance, refusal, rejection, and acceptance. Hopefully, the investigators can find out the reason for the utterances accouched by the suspect.

CONCLUSION

There are four conclusions in this research. The first one there are several speech functions were found during the analysis. The researcher found nine kinds of speech functions and responses produced by Chris, Graham, Tammy, and Dave in this interrogation. They produced 2895 numbers of speech functions. It can be seen that Chris, Graham, Tammy, and Dave produced 1993 moves for statements, 406 moves for questions, two moves for the offer, 12 moves for command, 158 moves for acknowledgment, 49 moves for contradiction, 212 moves for the answer, 60 moves for disclaimer, three moves for refusal, and 0 moves for rejection, acceptance, and compliance.

The second conclusions are various mood types were found during the analysis. The researcher found nine categories of mood types proposed by Gerrot and Wignell (1994:38). These nine categories of mood types produced by Chris Watts as a convict, Graham Coder as a representative from FBI, Tammy Lee as a representative from CBI, and Dave Baumhover as a representative from Frederick Co, Police. They produced 2852 numbers of mood types. It can be seen that Chris, Graham, Tammy produced 2260 moves for declarative. 15 moves for modulated declarative, 4 moves for tagged declarative, 130 moves for interrogative, 157 moves for polar interrogative, 97 moves for Wh-interrogative, 12 moves for imperative, 1 move for exclamative, 67 moves for elliptical clause, and 108 moves for minor clause.

The third conclusions are the interpersonal roles in Chris Watts's interrogation with FBI, CBI, and Frederick Co, Police, created by four participants. There are Chris, Graham, Tammy, and Dave. The interpersonal roles consist of the four participants in the interrogation. The interpersonal roles that Chris creates are the highest speech function of "statement" with over 1706 moves out of 2006 movement because Chris is a convict who should state in detail while the three representative agents interviewed him. Whereas Graham Coder, the FBI representative, produced the highest "question" with 169 moves out of 406 movements. He is the investigator, so he tends to ask Chris about the details of his murder. Tammy Lee, the CBI representative, produces the highest speech function of "question" with 155 moves because Tammy has the same roles as Graham Coder. Dave's highest speech function is "statement" with 85 moves because he acts like he closes to Shannan's family so that Chris can be more open to them.

While the last is the implication of speech function in Chris Watts interrogation with FBI, CBI, Frederick Co, and Police in crime-solving is its use. The speech function can be used in interrogating a suspect. It is because the investigators can examine the utterance delivered by the suspect. The interrogation consists of speech function categories such as statement, question, command, offer acknowledgment, contradiction, answer, disclaimer, compliance, refusal, rejection, and acceptance. Hopefully, the investigators can find out the reason for the utterances accouched by the suspect.

REFERENCES

- Chris Watts Confession Transcript, <https://crimelights.com/category/chris-watts-confession-transcript/>
- Egins, Suzanne. (1994). *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. London: Convent Garden.
- Egins, Suzanne and Slade. (1997). *Analyzing Casual Conversation*. London: Cassel.
- Fadilla, Andi Nur. (2017). *Thesis: Speech Function and Mood Analysis of An Interview Between Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan on Sarah Sechan Talk Show*. Semarang: Univeristas Dian Nuswantoro.
- Gerot, Linda and Peter Wignel. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar, an Introduction Workbook*. Sydney: Gerd Stabler.

Halliday, M.A.K. 1975. *Learning How to Mean*. London: Edward Arnold.

Halliday, M.A.K, Hasan, R. 1985. *Language, Context, and Text*. Oxford: Oxford

Nicole, Kristina. "Chris Watts Confession Transcript." crimelights.com. Crime Lights, 18 February. 2019. Web. 8 March. 2019.

University Press. Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. 2nd edn. London: Edward Arnold.

Martanto, Catur Wahono. 2014. *Thesis: The Speech Function Analysis in Utterances Used by Alex Hitches and Sara Mendes in Hitch Movie*. Semarang: Universitas Dian Nuswantoro.

Sunardi. 2012. *Role Relation Negotiation Between Native Speaker and Indonesian EFL-Learner in An English Casual Conversation*. UNS Journal of Language Studies. UNS journal of Language Studies, 69- 86.

Wardaugh, Donald. 1997. *Introduction to Linguistics*. New York: Mc Graw- Hill Inc.