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Speech Acts Analysis on a Companion of Child Victim of Sexual Violence Crimes in an Investigative Interview

Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi
mvdhion@gmail.com
Nautical Sciences Study Program, Akademi Maritim Nusantara Cilacap, INDONESIA

Abstract

This research is a forensic linguistic study that concentrates on the analysis of speech acts spoken by a companion from one of the representative offices of a ministry in Cilacap during an investigative interview between an investigator and a child victim of a sexual violence crime. The purpose of this investigation is to examine the speech of a child victim and a companion during an investigative interview that occurred at a police station in Cilacap. This investigation is qualitative in nature and is structured as a case study. Speech data were collected during the investigative interview using listening and note-taking techniques. The data were subsequently analyzed in accordance with Weigand's (2010) dialogic speech act theory. Additionally, the function and authority of a companion in the investigative interview process are clarified by the Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen PPPA) No. 2 of 2022. The analysis results indicate that the code of ethics outlined in Permen PPPA No. 2 of 2022 is contravened by the companion's dominance of the explorative speech act and the presence of the directive speech act. This implies that the companion must be re-informed about the code of ethics outlined in the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation No. 2 of 2022. The findings of this research have the potential to assist the relevant ministries in enhancing the efficacy and authority of an assistant in the interview process related to the investigation of sexual violence crimes.

***Keywords**: Child Victim Companion; Speech Act; Investigative Interview; Sexual Violence Crime*

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Introduction

On an annual basis, the number of sexual violence crimes that have occurred in Indonesia has increased. There were a total of 17,305 documented instances of sexual violence in 2024, according to the Annual Report of the National Commission on Violence Against Women for the year 2024 (Komnas Perempuan, 2025). There were 962 documented occurrences of sexual violence, according to the report that was published by the National Commission on Violence Against Women in 2021 (see Wijayanti & Suarya,

2023). After 2021, there was a significant increase in the number of cases of sexual violence that were reported, according to the data. Furthermore, the figure does not provide any specific information regarding the victims or the sort of sexual violence that was committed. Nevertheless, the statistic demonstrates that the process of settling a case of sexual violence still calls for special attention and must be handled as soon as possible.

Indonesia possesses legal instruments for addressing situations of sexual violence, including the Criminal Code (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2023*) and Law Number 12 of 2022 (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2022*), Addressing Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence. Article 4 of the Sexual Violence Crime Law delineates that the Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence encompass non-physical sexual harassment, physical and sexual harassment, coerced contraception, coerced sterilization, forced marriage, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, and electronic-based sexual violence. Moreover, Article 5 of the Sexual Violence Crime Law delineates that the Criminal Act of Sexual Violence encompasses rape, indecent acts, sexual intercourse with minors, indecent acts against minors, and/or the sexual exploitation of minors, actions that contravene moral standards and the victim's consent, child pornography or pornography that explicitly depicts violence and sexual exploitation, coerced prostitution, human trafficking for sexual exploitation, sexual violence within domestic settings, money laundering originating from Sexual Violence crimes, and other offences explicitly categorized as Sexual Violence as stipulated in legal provisions.

Nevertheless, the resolution of sexual violence cases is not simply achievable. A significant challenge in addressing sexual violence cases arises from law enforcement officials who want proof from the victim that could implicate the accused (see Nurisman, 2022). Furthermore, the Academic Manuscript of the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence, prepared by the Civil Society Network and the National Commission on Violence Against Women in 2020, indicated that victims of sexual violence faced intimidation and negative stigma from law enforcement and their surroundings, which impeded or halted case resolution (see also Saefudin et al., 2023; Vidhiasi, 2024).

The resolution of sexual violence crimes has consistently posed challenges for law enforcement in Indonesia. This challenge arises from several factors, including investigators' lack of knowledge in handling child-related criminal cases, their inability to persuade victims to pursue the criminal case process, and the lack of established protocols governing effective investigative interviewing techniques (see Adhikara et al., 2022; Daniel et al., 2021).

Daniel et al. (2021) found that police investigators demonstrated a lack of knowledge and competence in handling child molestation cases. This led to the suspension of the case, preventing it from advancing to the court examination procedure. The investigation revealed a notable lack of engagement with children, as they either declined to testify or refrained from providing statements during the examination process.

The investigative methods employed by the police in Indonesia remain predominantly linked to the practice of "interrogation," which prioritizes identifying faults in the interrogated individual rather than obtaining information (Adhikara et al., 2022). Adhikara et al. (2022) clarified the issues associated with the problems faced during investigative interviews. Their research found that many police departments continue to utilize the accusatory interrogation style. Despite investigators' continued implementation of numerous "interrogation" techniques, the designation of an investigative interview is deemed suitable as it aligns with the objectives outlined in the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 6 of 2019 concerning criminal investigations (see also Coulthard & Johnson, 2010; POLRI, 2019).

The findings indicate that intimidation and negative stigma faced by victims of sexual violence are closely linked to the phenomenon of victim blaming (see Wijayanti & Suarya, 2023). Wijayanti & Suarya (2023) describe this

phenomenon as a situation where the victim is frequently blamed by their family and society for the disaster they experienced (see also Alfi & Halwati, 2019). Vidhiasi (2024) noted that the act of "blaming" or failing to support a victim of sexual violence is evident during the investigation process. The speech acts employed by investigators indicate this emergence. Evidence of the ineffectiveness and unprofessionalism exhibited by law enforcement officers during investigative interviews with victims supports the validity of the victim-blaming phenomenon (see Sumampouw et al., 2020; Wilson et al., 2022).

The presence of regulations that restrict or entirely forbid the participation of others in the investigative interview process facilitates the occurrence of victim-blaming. According to the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 6 of 2019 regarding criminal investigation, investigators and the examinee primarily investigate criminal cases. The regulation forbids anyone not directly connected to the matter being handled from being present during the investigation process. This regulation implies that the only people allowed to be present are the investigator and the person being investigated. However, according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 about the Child Criminal Justice System, if the individual being assessed is under 18, the examinee must be accompanied by a guardian. The companion is granted the authority and responsibility to accompany a child examinee in addressing a criminal case on her, following the Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2022 regarding Standards of Women's and Children's Protection Services (Kemen PPPA, 2022).

The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia is trying to protect and fulfil the rights of women and children from all forms of violence, discrimination, particular protection, and other issues. The presence of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation No. 2 of 2022 is used as an effort to accomplish this. However, it is a reality that having a companion increases the likelihood of a child victim of sexual violence being blamed. This is a fact that has been established on multiple occasions. It is possible to deduce this from the speech acts the companion performed.

This research is a forensic linguistic analysis concentrating on the utterance made by a companion from a ministry's representative office in Cilacap while assisting child victims of sexual violence during the investigative interview process. This study will investigate the potential for "blaming" or impartiality demonstrated by a companion through her utterance. Although there has been quite a lot of research conducted on investigative interviews both in Indonesia and in various other countries, efforts to uncover the "meaning" of a companion's speech in the investigative interview process for sexual violence crimes through speech act analysis have never been carried out. The findings of this study are anticipated to serve as a reference for implementing the code of ethics for companions as outlined in Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 2 of 2022.

An extensive analysis of speech acts was conducted using the taxonomies of Austin (1962), Searle (1979), and Yule (1996). Weigand (2010) proposed a taxonomy of speech acts that emphasizes dialogic speech activities. Weigand (2010) asserts that identifying the type of speech act involves the speaker's illocutionary act and the interlocutor's perlocutionary reaction. This differs from the taxonomy of monologic speech acts, which exclusively concentrates on illocutionary speech acts.

Research on speech acts has also been carried out by Tsoumou, (2020), who utilized Weigand, (2010) speech act theory in his investigation. Through his research, which involved analyzing comments made on Facebook pages, he discovered that exploratory speech acts were the speech acts that were encountered the most frequently. According to Tsoumou (2020), exploratory speech acts that originate in a political environment always have a framing or assumption built into them. This is something that happens regardless of the setting. The findings of this study, in which the companion

shared his personal assumptions with the child victim, are consistent with this conclusion.

Despite extensive research on speech acts, there is a notable absence of studies utilizing Weigand's speech act taxonomy in Indonesia, particularly in the context of investigative interviews with sexual violence cases. The dialogic speech act theory application is deemed very suitable for this study, as the analyzed data pertains to an investigative interview procedure centred on question-and-answer interactions. The idea of dialogic speech acts is highly appropriate for analyzing the nature and aim of each speech act expressed by the interlocutor during the investigative interview process.

Weigand (2010) asserted that a comprehensive interpretation of a speech necessitates an equal application of illocutionary and perlocutionary analysis. The primary objective of this comprehension presupposes that we commence at the level of engagement in minimum games (MGM), specifically from a sequence of two components: action and reaction. MGM operates on the notion of "possibility" inherent in every utterance or action. **Figure 1** illustrates the relationship between action and reaction by an arrow, symbolizing a connection of hope rather than necessity.

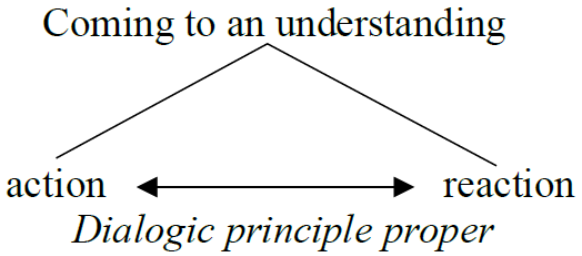


Figure 1. The Minimal Games (Weigand, 2010:142)

Weigand's (2010) taxonomy of dialogic speech acts is divided into four types: representative, explorative, directive, and declarative (see also Tsoumou, 2020; Vidhiasi, 2024).

Weigand (2010) posits that representative speech acts are predicated on the idea that the speaker's information or utterance is accurate. Nonetheless, the asserted truth is not an absolute verity but rather a proposition articulated by the speaker. This indicates that the statement is predicated on the distinction between "truth perceived as certain" and "truth regarded as conditional, possible, or aspirational." The anticipated reactive speech act is the interlocutor accepting the speaker's truth assertion. This acceptance is grounded not in faith or mere belief but in rational justifications and arguments. If subsequent question or opposition arises from the interlocutor, the assertion of truth must be mediated by presenting specific arguments or rationales.

Example 1:
A: Manchester United is the best football club in the world.
B: You are right. I agree. – You are wrong, I disagree. – No, you are mistaken.

Explorative speech acts constitute the second category in Weigand's classification of dialogical speech acts. Explorative speech acts serve to fulfill fundamental human requirements for specific information. Weigand (2010:147) asserts that "human beings are inherently curious, seeking ultimate explanations and desiring knowledge of the past, present, and future." The anticipated reactive speech stemming from explorative speech manifests as a reaction. The response in question encompasses all acts of information provision by the interlocutor, including the declaration of ignorance by a conversation partner.

Example 2:
A: What do you do during the holidays?
B: I exercise.

The third speech act identified in Weigand's (2010) classification of dialogic speech acts is the directive speech act. A directive speech act is intended to "alter the world," unlike a declarative speech act, which tries to "create the world." This speech act demonstrates the speaker's readiness for the interlocutor to execute or consent to the order issued by the speaker. The suitable response is the speech act of consent.

Example 3:
A: Close the door!
B: Okay.

Declarative speech acts constitute the final category in Weigand's (2010) classification of speech acts. A declarative is a category of speech act wherein the speaker asserts and actualizes a proposition, shaping reality through declarative utterances (Tsoumou, 2020). Reactive speech is not essential, but a confirmation comment may still occur in certain instances, such as "Thank you - You're welcome." Weigand (2010) asserts that the primary emphasis of a declarative speech act is on human endeavours to establish a social relationship. This endeavour is evident in the utilization of language at every opportunity. The illustration of the relationship between action and reaction speech acts for each type of speech act can be seen in Figure 2.

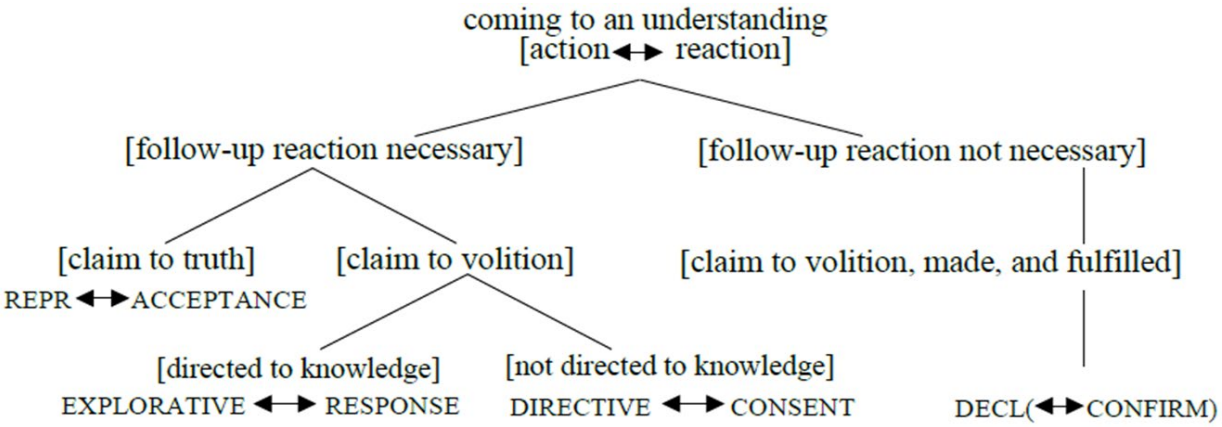


Figure 2. Weigand's Taxonomy of Speech Acts (2010:144)

Methodology

This forensic linguistic investigation study integrates legal and linguistic dimensions within its interdisciplinary framework. This research applies linguistic principles to the field of law. This study is not a legal analysis but an applied linguistic investigation within the legal domain. This study employs a qualitative research design, precisely a case study approach (see Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This research interprets and analyses the speech acts employed by companions during the interview process in investigations of sexual violence.

This study presents a case analysis of the investigative interview process executed by an assistant investigator from a police department in Cilacap, involving a child victim of a sexual violence crime, accompanied by a companion from a ministry office in Cilacap. Applying a case study research design in this investigation was considered suitable due to the research data being collected within a specific incident and timeframe. This indicates that while the findings of this study may apply to investigative interviews about sexual violence cases, additional research is necessary for applicability in other contexts.

This study utilizes qualitative data derived from the statements made by one investigator, one child victim, and a companion during the interviews conducted in sexual abuse case investigations. The utterance data

in the investigative interviews done by the investigator with the child victim in this study were obtained during the initial investigative interview procedure.

Prior to data collection, the researcher dispatched a formal request letter to the Head of a police office in Cilacap. Subsequent to securing authorization from the Head of the police office, the researcher convened with the Head of a specific work unit to coordinate on the technical facets of data collection, data application, and the submission of a consent form for participation as an informant in this study. The form additionally contains a request for authorization to distribute the investigative interview results while maintaining the confidentiality of individuals and locations as a priority. Following collaboration with the Head of the Unit, the researcher collected research data after consulting with the investigator and signing a consent form to participate as an informant in this study. The researcher sought consent from the victim's companion, who possesses legal jurisdiction over the victim.

During the investigative interview process, the existing verbal data were not documented electronically but were documented manually. The researcher record the information from interviews by making handwritten notes. This study's data consists of the researcher's field notes, which include utterances from the interview conducted with the child victim and her companion in a sexual violence case. The researcher obtained the field notes by conducting an observation as an observer (Creswell, 2019). As a complete observer, the researcher observes the investigative interview without participating in the interview to ensure the originality of the data. This type of observer is essential for analyzing the language utilized by the investigator and the child victim (and companion) during the interview process, as it captures natural speech events occurring within the investigative context. This type is also useful for the researcher to document the dialogue between the research subjects to document spontaneous speech from the investigator and companion to the child victim and the responses of the child victim and companion to the investigator (Creswell, 2019).

This strategy was employed because the investigator refused to consent to the recording. Upon completion of the interview process, the researcher subsequently verified with the investigator to confirm the accuracy of the documented data. Upon accuracy verification, the written data was subsequently retyped for use in this study.

To mitigate data bias, the researcher validated the acquired data with the investigator immediately following the completion of the research process. Upon confirming the data's accuracy, the researcher retyped it for enhanced readability. The researcher subsequently verified with the investigator to realign the written, typed, and verbal data.

Any names referenced in this research, whether the names or initials of the participants or the names of places associated with the victim, are not the participants' real names. This is done for academic ethics and to safeguard the identities of the people who participated in this study. In this research, the appearance of the companion's name in the data will be abbreviated to "Cp," the child victim will be abbreviated to "CV," and the investigator will be abbreviated to "Ir."

The gathered data was further analyzed utilizing Weigand's (2010) dialogic speech act theory to delineate the execution of speech acts and the significance embedded in the utterances made by the companion. In conducting data analysis, the author first determines the speech acts uttered by the investigator, child victim, and companion, as well as both action and reaction speech acts. After that, all speech acts that have been detected will be grouped and calculated from the largest to the smallest number of speech acts to see the dominance of the speech acts used. Linguistic evidence in the form of linguistic data that has been collected is then analyzed using Weigand's (2010) taxonomy of dialogic speech acts to see the meaning behind the speech uttered by companion and child victims.

Results and Discussion

According to the findings of this study, the companion made a total of ten initiative utterances, seven of which were classed as explorative speech acts, two of which were included in directing speech acts, and one of which was included in representative speech actions. This demonstrates that the companion questioned, ordered, and explained things to the youngster who was the victim of the crime. The seven explorative speech acts that the companion said focused on explorative speech acts with reactive speech acts in representative speech. If we pay attention to the responses that the child victim offered, we can see that these acts were mainly explorative speech acts. Consequently, this indicates that the companion's primary focus was on gathering knowledge about a variety of topics that were associated with the sexual assault that the child victim had experienced. It is possible to observe the explorative speech act that the companion in **Excerpt #1** carried out.

Excerpt #1

[1]Ir	:	*Nah abis CV selesai bersih-bersih terus keluar kamar mandi, terus kemana lagi?* (So, after CV finished cleaning up and exited the bathroom, where else did you go?)	Explorative - Representative
[2]CV	:	*Terus saya balik lagi ke kantor bu.* (Then I went back to the office, ma'am.)	Response – Explorative
[3]Ir	:	*Balik ke kantor ya.* (Go back to the office)	Comment
[4]Cp	:	***Terus ngapain lagi?*** **(So what else did you do?)**	Explorative - Representative
[5]CV	:	*Ga ngapa-ngapain bu.* (Nothing, ma'am.)	Response – Explorative
[6]Cp	:	***Ketemu sama pelaku ga?*** **(Did you meet the perpetrator?)**	Explorative - Representative
[7]CV	:	*Ketemu bu.* (I did, ma'am)	Response – Explorative
[8]Cp	:	***Bilang sesuatu ga?*** **(Did you say something?)**	Explorative - Representative
[9]CV	:	*Gak bu* (No, ma'am)	Response – Explorative

Excerpt #1 indicates that the interview process was initially carried out between the investigator (Ir) and the child victim (CV) (refer to lines 1 and 2). In line 4, an action was observed where the companion (Cp) inquired about the child victim without the investigator's consent. The companion posed an open question, enabling the child victim to offer a comprehensive response.

Upon initial examination, line 4 reveals that the inquiry posed by the companion is, in fact, an open question. Nevertheless, upon examining lines 6 and 8, the companion presents the child victim with alternative inquiries. While the inquiry first appears acceptable, there is a tendency for the companion to harbor personal assumptions regarding the child victim. According to Chaer (2011), the emphasis of an interrogative sentence is positioned at the outset of the sentence. This indicates that, upon examining lines 6 and 8, the partner presumes that the child victim "*bertemu dengan pelaku* (met the perpetrator)" and "*berkata sesuatu* (communicated something)" to the perpetrator. Furthermore, responding with "yes (met/said something)" or "*ga* (no)" indicates that the companion did not allow CV to elaborate on an incident that occurred at the office.

In the absence of such a personal assumption, the companion may rephrase the question to, "*Apakah pelaku menemui atau berkata sesuatu kepada kamu (CV)*? (Did the perpetrator engage with you (CV) in any manner?)". If the companion's emphasis on the original inquiry pertains to the activities executed by CV, this diverges from the rephrased question, which centres on the actions performed by the perpetrator.

If **Excerpt #1** shows that the companion acted as if she were an investigator, this differs

from the companion's actions shown in **Excerpt #2**.

Excerpt #2

[1]Ir	:	*Diturunin sampe mana?* (How far is it lowered?)	Explorative - Representative
[2]CV	:	*Sampe sebatas lutut.* (Up to the knees)	Response – Explorative
[3]Ir	:	*Jadi diturunin sampe lutut ya.* (So lowered to your knees.)	Comment
[4]Cp	:	***a. Kamu ceritain yang detail ya CV.*** **(Please tell me in detail, CV.)**	Directive – Order
		b. *Biar semuanya jelas.* **(Let everything be clear.)** ***(Cp berdiskusi dengan CV - Cp discuss with CV)***	Representative – Informative
[5]Cp	:	***a. Jadi gini bu Ir.*** **(So it is like this, Mrs. Ir)**	Representative – Assertive
		b. Setelah rok CV dinaikkan terus celana dalamnya CV diturunin sampai sebatas pergelangan kaki. **(After CV's skirt was raised, CV's underwear was lowered to her ankles.)**	Representative – Assertive
		c. Setelah itu, pelaku ini buka celananya, terus masukin kelaminnya ke kelamin CV. **(After that, the perpetrator took off his pants and inserted his penis into CV's vagina.)**	Representative – Assertive
[6]Ir	:	*Celana dalamnya sebatas lutut apa pergelangan kaki?* (Are the panties lowered up to knee or ankle?)	Explorative – Representative
[7]Cp	:	***a. Gimana CV, lutut apa pergelangan kaki?*** **(What about that CV, knee or ankle?)**	Explorative – Representative
		b. Pergelangan kaki kan? **(Ankle, right)**	Directive – Order
[8]CV	:	*a. Iya. (*yes*)*	Representative – Obedience
		*b. Eh bukan, lutut bu. (*Eh no, knees ma'am*)*	Representative – Informative
[9]Cp	:	***Bener lutut ya?*** **(Is it really the knee?)**	Explorative – Representative
[10]CV	:	*Iya bener bu* (Yes, that's right, ma'am.)	Response – Explorative

Excerpt #1 and **Excerpt #2** illustrate a consistent pattern, explicitly indicating an interruption in the interview process initiated by the companion during the interaction between the investigator and the child victim. **Excerpt #2**, particularly lines 1 to 3, illustrates the interaction between the investigator and the child victim during the question-and-answer process. Line 4 indicates that the companion adopts the investigator role, subsequently portraying the child victim.

The statement made by the companion in **Excerpt #2** indicates that the companion issued a command to the child victim. The inclusion of the term "*ya*" at the end of a statement indicates affirmation or command (see Stevens & Schmidgall-Tellings, 2010; Wahyuningtias et al., 2017). The statement in line 4(a), which instructs CV to recount the details of the sexual assault crime she endured, indicates the companion's presumption that CV has not previously provided a comprehensive account. Furthermore, the persistent statement in line 4(b) indicates an implicit assumption that CV has not conveyed the narrative clearly.

Examining the code of ethics outlined in Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 2 of 2022 (Kemen PPPA, 2022), the companion's acts may violate the ethical standards, particularly those of "*konflik kepentingan* (conflicts of interest)." Ethical violations become particularly evident when the companion behaves as though she was the

child victim, disclosing details on the sexual assault offence she endured. This is evident in **Excerpt #2**, particularly in line 5.

Line 5 clearly indicates that the companion is responding to the questions posed by the investigator, as referenced in line 1. The companion's actions appear to be inappropriate, as she suggests that the child victim may be experiencing pressure, which could hinder the child's ability to provide information effectively. During the interview process between the investigator and the child victim, the child can normally respond and provide information as requested by the investigator without feeling pressured.

The act of supplying information by the companion is deemed dangerous due to the possibility of inaccuracies in the information conveyed. This potential is evident in line 5(b). The companion employs a representative speaking act that conveys a statement deemed accurate by the speaker. In contrast to the victim's child's statement in line 2, "*sampe sebatas lutut* (up to the knees)," the companion's remark in line 5(b), "... *sampai sebatas pergelangan kaki* (up to the ankles)," may hide the facts of the incident.

The disparity in information presented by the companion and the child victim appears to be influenced by the companion's coercive actions. Line 7(b) demonstrates that the companion employs the particle "*kan* (right)" to emphasize her question or statement (see Chaer, 2011). This indicates that the companion is imposing her assumptions on the child victim, asserting that her information is accurate while deeming the child's account as incorrect. The effort to impose the companion's assumptions continues, as evidenced in line 9, where the companion poses questions intended to validate the responses provided by the child victim. The companion questions the veracity of the information given by the child victim.

The discrepancies in information between the child victim and the companion not only have the potential to obscure the facts of the events experienced by the child but also instill doubts in the child victim regarding her own memory. In **Excerpt #2**, particularly in line 8(a), it is evident that the child victim consented to the information provided by the companion by stating, "*Iya* (yes)." This indicates that the child victim consented to the statement regarding the lowering of her underwear to the ankles. Despite the child victim's agreement to the proposition presented by the companion, she maintained a belief in her own memory. This is demonstrated by enhancing the prior statement (refer to line 8(b)). The statement "*eh bukan, lutut bu* (eh no, my knees ma'am)" indicates that the child victim declined the suggestion made by the companion. These facts indicate that the act of "forcing information" performed by the companion poses significant risks.

The evidence indicates that the companion breached the code of ethics by engaging in a conflict of interest (*konflik kepentingan*). The companion's speech in line 9, which reflects doubt and an effort to impose personal assumptions, can be interpreted as a violation of another ethical code, specifically regarding the use of language (*penggunaan bahas*a). The code of ethics concerning the use of language stipulates that a companion should prioritize empathetic communication and avoid condescension. The speech of the companion in line 9 demonstrates a lack of empathy for the child victim, as evidenced by actions reflecting distrust and the imposition of assumptions onto the child victim.

The companion's speech does not clearly assign blame to the child victim for the incident she suffered. However, the companion's directed speech reflects an attitude of skepticism or distrust towards the child victim, indicating a tendency to "blame" the victim. This perspective aligns with the findings of a study by Rahmania et al. (2023), which indicates that law enforcement and the associates of sexual harassment victims often exacerbate the victim's situation by posing leading questions and requiring the victim to recount the details of the harassment multiple times.

As stated in Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 2 of 2022 (Kemen PPPA, 2022), one of the codes of ethics that a companion must adhere to is the need to

be cautious and prevent conflicts of interest that could potentially interfere with the professional supply of services. Although the code of ethics has governed it, it was discovered in this study that the companion was demonstrated to have violated the code of ethics by addressing "conflicts of interest" by acting as if she were both an investigator and a child victim during the process of conducting the investigative interview. This was found to be the case. Because of this, it can be deduced that there were instances in which the companion posed several questions to the child victim and even issued commands to her when she was being interviewed for the investigation.

The results of this study suggest that the investigator who was responsible for the interview process of investigating the crime of sexual violence experienced by CV as a minor victim was unable to control the intervention actions taken by the companion. Daniel et al. (2021) conducted research that indicated that police investigators exhibited ignorance and ineptitude in the investigation of child molestation cases. This resulted in the case being suspended or unable to proceed to the court examination procedure. Furthermore, the absence of an approach to children was apparent during the investigation, as children either refused to testify or withheld their statements during the examination process. In terms of persuading child victims that the cases they are experiencing can be resolved and that the perpetrators will receive the fairest possible punishment, investigators should be able to provide services, treatment, and protection to children with the abilities they possess.

In the research of Daniel et al. (2021), no linguistic data were found to have emerged. However, the evidence of the investigator's failure to persuade victims of child molestation indicates failures made by both the investigator and the companion, particularly regarding the effectiveness of their verbal communication strategies. The findings of this study concerning the impartiality of a companion through speech align with the research conducted by Daniel et al. (2021). The presence of directive speech patterns, exemplified by the particle "*kan*," suggests an impression of coercion. Consequently, the representative speech in the response from Ir to CV conveys Cp's disappointment with CV's answer. Moreover, CV's assumption of Ir's role as an investigator indicates a failure in the approaches employed by both Ir and Cp in obtaining deeper and more accurate information from CV. Cp's conduct may potentially be interpreted as an attempt to impose her personal views of the event of sexual violence on CV.

Additionally, the research conducted by Adhikara et al. (2022) demonstrated the facts associated with the issues that arose during the investigative interview. According to the findings of their investigation, it was demonstrated that the investigators had coerced two individuals into making false statements after they had previously subjected the two individuals to torture with tear gas treatment. In addition, the data demonstrate that many police departments continue to practice the accusatory interrogation model. This model is characterized by the utilization of confrontational tactics and psychological manipulation to get confessions from individuals who are suspected of being guilty.

Examining the data of this study reveals the significance of the companion's statements, such as "Did you encounter the perpetrator?" The phrase "your ankle, right?" exemplifies phrases that employ confrontational methods and psychological manipulation to seek acknowledgement and synchronize the child victim's perception with that of the companion.

The results of this study indicated that the companion disclosed her personal assumptions to the child victim. This finding aligns with the research conducted by Tsoumou (2020), who applied Weigand's (2010) speech act theory in his study. His research, which involved a detailed examination of comments made on Facebook pages, revealed that exploratory speech acts arising from a political context inherently contain a framing or assumption. This occurrence transpires irrespective of the context in which it takes place.

Furthermore, according to the findings of Pandean's (2018) study, a yes/no or confirmatory inquiry always includes a statement that the speaker believes to be true. The conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the exploratory speech acts voiced by the companion, particularly those that take the form of yes/no questions in this investigation, contain a proposition that the companion believes to be true.

Conclusion

This research focuses on efforts to uncover the intent of the actions of a companion to a child victim of sexual violence, as seen through her statement during the investigative interview process. The outcomes of this study indicate that the companion attempts to "blame" and exhibit impartiality towards the child victim. The speech acts expressed by the companion in this study demonstrates a breach of the ethical norm outlined in Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation 2 of 2022, particularly with "conflicts of interest" and "language usage".

The results of this study also show that the implementation of the taxonomy of dialogic speech acts successfully reveals the meaning and intention of a companion through the analysis of speech acts of action from a companion and speech acts of reaction from a child victim. This study also shows that the practice of "interrogation" is not only carried out by investigators but also by a companion of a child victim.

The findings of this study suggest that specialized attention and training are necessary for companions to comprehend and apply the code of ethics in analogous situations. This research remains confined to the investigative interview procedure in cases of sexual abuse where a child is the victim. To observe the emergence of variances in study outcomes, the following studies may employ the taxonomy of dialogic speech actions inside the investigative interview process for adult sexual violence cases involving both alleged perpetrators and alleged victims.

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