

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the research findings and discussion. The data are both presented and analyzed in this chapter to solve the problem of this research by using John R Searle's theory about representative speech act. This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is data display, in which the researcher presents the data of this research, which contains politeness strategies. The second sub-chapter is data analysis, in which the researcher discusses his findings to obtain the result of this research.

A. Data Display

The data of this research were obtained from the utterances uttered by the speaker in the Youtube videos uploaded on the *JCS-Criminal Psychology* channel. The data had been collected since 20 April 2020 at 20.00 o'clock. The data are limited to the utterances under the videos related to the topic of this research, to know how the speakers implied their representative speech act through their utterances and how they convey it.

The table below displays the data that has been collected by the researcher:

No.	Utterances	Uttered by	Representative Speech act Classification	Directly or Indirectly	Minute
1.	In the next moment, <i>Jodi will hear</i> detective Flores	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	08:20 - 08:24

	approaching the room.				
2.	<i>She will then abruptly place her head on the table to make it appear as if she's sleeping.</i>	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	08:24 – 08:26
3.	<i>She will now notice the detective has, instead, walked past the room, and then revert back to her regular sitting position.</i>	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	08:33 – 08:40
4.	<p>“She will now notice the detective has, instead, walked past the room, and then revert back to her regular sitting position.”</p> <p><i>“For whatever reason, Jodi wants to appear as if she's in a far calmer state than she actually is.”</i></p>	Narrator	Concluding	Directly	08:45 – 08:50

5.	She wants the detective to believe that she's relaxed enough to doze off, when <i>she is in fact extremely alert and anticipating his arrival.</i>	Narrator	Stating	Directly	08:50 – 08:57
6.	<i>She then hears the external door open,</i> at which point she takes a deep breath and then fully rests onto the table.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	09:07 – 09:14
7.	<i>She's been brought to a police station in handcuffs</i> and now just told her arrest is concerning the death of her ex-lover.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	10:13 – 10:19
8.	Jodi doesn't inquire further, just gently accepts to cooperate after being given a very vague, yet highly accusive, clarification of the situation.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	10:25 – 10:34

9.	<p>Jodi: I don't know if these are voice recorders... I noticed them.</p> <p>Jodi: They have video.. audio batteries.</p> <p>Detective: I don't think they're on...</p>	Jodi	Reporting	Indirectly	11:45 – 11:48
10.	<p>Hindsight allows us to recognize this is simply an attempt to appear innocent.</p>	Narrator	Stating	Directly	11:56 – 12:00
11.	<p>She seems to think that if she appears confident enough to recommend the use of an outdated voice recorder, that it will seem as though she has nothing to hide in the eyes of the detective.</p>	Narrator	Stating	Indirectly	12:00 – 12:09
12.	<p>“But It’s just bizarre.”</p>	Narrator	Concluding	Directly	12:09 – 12:16

	“If the detective wasn’t already certain of Jodi’s guild, <i>he would most certainly become suspicious at this moment.</i> ”				
13.	Jodi's mind would be racing here, yet she desperately wants her exterior self to appear calm.	Narrator	Stating	Directly	12:27 – 12:32
14.	She's so focused on having this nonchalant disposition,..	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	12:32 – 12:35
15.	... that she completely fails to realize her behavior doesn't match the situation whatsoever.	Narrator	Stating	Directly	12:35 – 12:40
16.	I have, I'm kind of like a deer in the headlights when it comes to PrePaid Legal.	Jodi	Stating	Indirectly	13:58 – 14:01
17.	<i>You'll come to notice that Jodi, will go off</i>	Narrator	Stating	Directly	14:06 – 14:12

	on these unrelated tangents anytime she has the slightest chance to do so.				
18.	<p><i>It's a recurring theme in interrogations for when the suspect is facing serious charges, and the common theory is that it's an attempt at gaining a momentary escape from what is likely the most terrifying moment of their life.</i></p>	Narrator	Stating	Directly	14:12 – 14:23
19.	The detective knows she'll happily trail off until the morning comes, so he cuts her off and locks her into the situation at hand.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	15:54 - 16:01
20.	I've talked to a lot of people and... everybody's pointing	Jodi	Reporting	Directly	16:01 - 16:08

	the finger at you, you know.				
21.	Everybody is saying: “I don't understand what happened to Travis, I don't know who killed him, but you need to look at Jodi”.	Jodi	Reporting	Indirectly	16:08 - 16:17
22.	And sometimes the simplest answers are the correct ones.	Jodi	Concluding	Directly	16:19 - 16:24
23.	<i>For the first 45 minutes</i> she will be terrified, yet still believe there's a chance she will be going home at the end of it.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	16:31 - 16:36
24.	The detective will hint at her suspicions and culpability in a gradual manner, yet not directly accuse her until a much later stage.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	16:36 - 16:44
25.	I would suggest that we pray before we	Jodi	Suggesting	Directly	20:00 - 20:04

	go on a trip, or before we eat, if we're alone.				
26.	Jodi is desperately trying to make it appear as though her and Travis were on good terms, <i>but this is just overkill.</i>	Narrator	Concluding	Directly	21:46 - 21:52
27.	Detective: He's what you call a player, He kind of pulls girls in... Jodi: <i>He doesn't intend to hurt anybody though.</i>	Jodi	Complaining	Directly	22:14 - 22:18
28.	It was 7:38, and it was dark, because it was January.	Jodi	Reporting	Directly	23:10 - 23:15
29.	The tow truck guy said: " <i>You know, there's a Denny's two blocks down here, and there's a Jack in the Box there</i> ".	Jodi	Reporting	Indirectly	23:15 - 23:19

30.	The travels of Jodi and the sweet Mexican, continues on for another two minutes.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	23:43 - 23:47
31.	The detective then brings Jodi's attention to what he already believes was the trigger motive for the murder.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	23:47 - 23:52
32.	You know what he wants, you know that it's not healthy, but yet, you continue to go back!	Detective	Stating	Indirectly	25:00 - 25:07
33.	<p>“But why do you continue to go back to him? You know what he wants, you know that it's not healthy, but yet, you continue to go back!”</p> <p><i>“And it brings us to this point, where we are now.”</i></p>	Detective	Concluding	Indirectly	25:07 - 25:10

34.	Preacher Jodi emerges for another two minutes, going into detail about scriptures and baptisms.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	25:24 - 25:29
35.	The detective then interjects and starts getting more confrontational with the facts about Jodi's behavior towards Travis.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	25:29 - 25:33
36.	And he would talk to people saying, " <i>You know, she just kind of showed up, and... I don't want to tell her to leave but... you know, I don't want her here...</i> ".	Jodi	Reporting	Indirectly	26:04 - 26:14
37.	he said: " <i>you can come over anytime, but I need to know first</i> ".	Jodi	Suggesting	Indirectly	26:22 - 26:25
38.	The detective then starts ramping up the pressure and brings	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	26:25 - 26:27

	Jodi's alibi and road trip into the discussion.				
39.	I was supposed to get on the 15 and go all the way up, and I somehow got off the 15.	Jodi	Reporting	Directly	26:42 - 26:51
40.	Detective Flores explains to Jodi multiple times over how the trip doesn't make any sense whatsoever, and whether it's feign naivety, or that she literally doesn't understand the concept of time and distance, she pretends to be confused by the allegation, rather than actually confront it.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	28:52 - 29:07
41.	This goes on for three minutes, before the detective	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	29:07 - 29:13

	confronts Jodi with the evidence of the photographs on Travis's camera.				
42.	<p>Jodi: I would never hurt Travis...</p> <p>Detective: <i>You did. You hurt him, that's why we're here. I can just arrest you and throw you in jail, but I want to know why.</i></p>	Detective	Complaining	Directly	31:39 - 31:59
43.	<p>Detective: Why did you do this to him?</p> <p>Jodi: <i>I wouldn't hurt Travis, he's done so much for me!</i></p>	Jodi	Complaining	Directly	32:01 - 32:04
44.	And the camera actually took a couple of photos by accident during the time he was being killed.	Detective	Reporting	Directly	32:17 - 32:21

45.	The detective then goes on to explain the DNA evidence collected at the crime scene, which includes Jodi's blood, Jodi's blood mixed with Travis's blood, Jodi's hair, and Jodi's bloody palm print.	Narrator	Reporting	Directly	32:49 - 32:53
46.	You either had blood on your hand and you touched the wall, or there was blood on the wall and you touched blood.	Detective	Reporting	Directly	33:00 - 33:09
47.	Detective: You need to tell me the truth. Jodi: <i>Listen, the truth is I did not hurt Travis.</i>	Jodi	Complaining	Directly	33:22 - 33:25
48.	If you want I can show you some pictures of him.	Jodi	Suggesting	Directly	33:25 - 33:28

49.	<p>“We can keep playing these games, over and over again.”</p> <p><i>“I’m not going to believe you.”</i></p>	Detective	Concluding	Directly	33:49 - 33:51
50.	<p>Detective: Your image is not important right now, saving the rest of your life is.</p> <p>Jodi: Listen, if I’m found guilty, I don’t have a life.</p> <p>Jodi: <i>I’m not guilty. I didn’t hurt Travis.</i></p>	Jodi	Complaining	Directly	34:07 - 34:11

B. Data Analysis

This sub-chapter contains the analysis of the data that has been displayed above. The analysis will be divided based on five types of representative speech act by John R. Searle and how the datum are conveyed, directly or indirectly.

1. Representative Speech act types:

1) Stating

- Datum 5

“She wants the detective to believe that she's relaxed enough to doze off, when *she is in fact extremely alert and anticipating his arrival.*”

The above utterance is an utterance uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance the narrator states the expression that is actually felt by Jodi, which Jodi tries to hide his caution towards detectives. The words "is in fact" here show that the narrator is trying to define something based on the expression that Jodi shows based on what he knows. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker tell what he thinks is right to the listener directly with the aim that the listener can find out what he is describing.

- Datum 8

“Jodi doesn't inquire further, just gently accepts to cooperate after being given a very vague, yet highly accusive, clarification of the situation.”

The above utterance is an utterance uttered by the narrator, in which the narrator speculates based on the actions and words of the murder suspect. The narrator speculates that Jodi has accepted to cooperate in the investigation based on Jodi's movements in the CCTV video. The words "just gently accepts" which indicate that the narrator is speculating on Jodi based on her movements. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The narrator tells what Jodi is doing that time directly to listeners without any other purpose.

- **Datum 10**

“Hindsight allows us to recognize this is simply an attempt to appear innocent.”

The above utterance is an utterance uttered by the narrator, in which the narrator speculates based on the actions and words of the murder suspect. The phrase "this is simply an attempt" indicates that the speaker is sure of what he is saying. Thus the above utterance is included in the representative speech act of stating. The speaker says something based on what he understands, which makes the utterance indicate the function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In this data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker here expresses something based on what is in the scene shown earlier, which means that the speaker here is directly describing the actual event.

- **Datum 11**

“She seems to think that if she appears confident enough to recommend the use of an outdated voice recorder, that it will seem as though she has nothing to hide in the eyes of the detective.”

In the above utterance, the speaker wants to make the hearer understand that "she" (refers to a murderer) thinks that by recommending the use of an outdated voice recorder, she can make the detective think she is not hiding something. The existence of the word "seems" indicates that the above statement is the speaker's speculation of the actions and utterances carried out by "she". What makes the above utterance belongs to the representative speech act of stating. The speculation uttered by the speaker indicates the utterance as a function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. The speaker assumes what "she" thinks based on the action taken by her, this assumption can be interpreted that the speaker wants to tell that "she" here wants to make a good impression on the detective by doing that. There are things that the speaker wants to convey indirectly that makes this utterance conveyed indirectly.

- **Datum 13**

“Jodi's mind would be racing here, yet she desperately wants her exterior self to appear calm.”

The above utterance is an utterance uttered by the narrator. In the above statement the narrator assumes that Jodi's mind will not be calm,

but Jodi still shows a calm expression to the detective. The word "would" here indicates that the speaker is making assumptions about something based on what he sees on the screen. The utterance above is a speech that is based on the speaker's mind, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer that if the detective thinks what he has assumed. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed directly.

- **Datum 15**

“... that she completely fails to realize her behavior doesn't match the situation whatsoever.”

The above utterance is an utterance uttered by the narrator. In the above statement the narrator assumes that what Jodi did was actually not in accordance with the situation she was in now. The word "completely" here indicates that the speaker is making assumptions about something based on what he thinks. The utterance above is a speech that is based on the speaker's mind, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he thinks. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed directly.

- **Datum 17**

“You’ll come to notice that Jodi, will go off on these unrelated tangents anytime she has the slightest chance to do so.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator after Jodi did something on the screen. The narrator assumes that Jodi will do or say something unrelated to the case when Jodi has the opportunity to do so. The underlined word indicates that the speaker assumes the listener will be aware of Jodi’s utterance. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **stating**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what he thinks, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer’s mind. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed directly.

- **Datum 16**

“I have, I’m kind of like a deer in the headlights when it comes to PrePaid Legal.”

The utterance in italics above is spoken by Jodi, she uttered a phrase related to her work at PrePaid Legal. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **stating**. The above statement shows that she said something based on what she believed, which makes the utterance indicate the function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above datum, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. The speaker expresses something with an analogy that makes the utterance have a different meaning.

- **Datum 18**

“It's a recurring theme in interrogations for when the suspect is facing serious charges, and the common theory is that it's an attempt at gaining a momentary escape from what is likely the most terrifying moment of their life.”

The utterance in italics above is uttered by the narrator. Based on the above utterance, the speaker tells something related to the interrogation in a certain situation. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **stating**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on the information he knows, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he knows. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed directly.

- **Datum 19**

“The detective knows she'll happily trail off until the morning comes, so he cuts her off and locks her into the situation at hand.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. The narrator assumes that the detective knows that Jodi will constantly divert the

conversation, the word "knows" indicating that the narrator assumes what the detective was doing at that time. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **stating**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what he thinks, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he knows. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed directly.

- **Datum 32**

“You know what he wants, you know that it's not healthy, but yet, you continue to go back!”

The utterance above is uttered by the detective. In the above utterance, The speaker assumes that the listener knows everything he is saying. The word "know" can indicate that what he said was his assumption of the listener. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **stating**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what the speaker knows, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **stating**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. The speaker here means that the listener is telling the truth to him. This expression is stated with with a specific purpose which makes the expression conveyed **indirectly**.

2) Reporting

- **Datum 1**

“In the next moment, Jodi will hear detective Flores approaching the room.”

The utterance in italics above is spoken by the narrator after the narrator sees Jodi's moves. The word "will" here shows that the speaker wants to tell the listener what Jodi will do next. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above reports something that will happen based on the CCTV recording in the video, which makes the utterance included in a representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward in informing listeners of something that will happen in the video without any other meaning.

- **Datum 2**

“She will then abruptly place her head on the table to make it appear as if she's sleeping.”

The utterance in italics above is spoken by the narrator. He describes something that Jodi is doing that appears on the screen, and he assumes that Jodi did it so that Jodi looks like he is sleeping. The word "will" here shows that the speaker wants to tell the listener what Jodi will do next. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the

representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above reports something that will happen based on the CCTV recording in the video, which makes the utterance included in a representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward in informing listeners of something that will happen to Jodi in the video without any other meaning.

- **Datum 3**

“She will now notice the detective has, instead, walked past the room, and then revert back to her regular sitting position.”

The utterance in italics above is spoken by the narrator. He is now describes what Jodi did after hearing someone walk into the room where Jodi was staying. The word "will now" here indicates that the narrator is telling what Jodi was thinking at that time. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward in informing listeners of something what was happening at that time to Jodi in the video without any other meaning.

- **Datum 6**

“She then hears the external door open, at which point she takes a deep breath and then fully rests onto the table.”

The utterance in italics above is an utterance uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the narrator describes what Jodi is doing at that time. The word "then" indicates that the narrator is describing an action that Jodi takes at that very moment. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The narrator tells what Jodi is doing directly to listeners without any other purpose.

- **Datum 7**

“She's been brought to a police station in handcuffs and now just told her arrest is concerning the death of her ex-lover.”

The utterance in italics above is uttered by the narrator. Here the narrator describes Jodi's condition when she was brought to the police station. The word "brought" can indicate that the incident where Jodi was carried in handcuffs was something that happened in the past or happened before Jodi was at the police station. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The narrator tells what Jodi is doing that time directly to listeners without any other purpose.

- **Datum 9**

Jodi: I don't know if these are voice

recorders... I noticed them.

Jodi: *They have video.. audio batteries.*

Detective: I don't think they're on...

The underlined words above were spoken by Jodi while she was looking around the room and she saw a recorder, and then she told the detective. Jodi suspects that her conversation with the detective is being recorded. The statement above indicates that Jodi disclosed the items in the interrogation room to the detective with the intention of not wanting their conversation to be known by others. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. Jodi informed the items in the room with other purposes that he did not mention directly.

- **Datum 14**

“She's so focused on having this nonchalant disposition,..”

The above utterance is an utterance uttered by the narrator. The narrator describes Jodi's expression as seen on the CCTV screen. The words "on having this" refer to the expression seen on Jodi, which indicates that the narrator is telling what Jodi is doing. The utterance above is a speech that is based on the current situation on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what is Jodi doing in the screen. This

expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed directly.

- **Datum 20**

“I’ve talked to a lot of people and... everybody's pointing the finger at you, you know.”

The utterance above is uttered by Jodi. In the above statement, Jodi tries to tell what people are doing when he is talking to people. The word "talked" indicates Jodi is talking about something that happened in the past. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what she was doing before, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what she was doing at that time. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed directly.

- **Datum 21**

“Everybody is saying: *“I don't understand what happened to Travis, I don't know who killed him, but you need to look at Jodi”*.”

The utterance above is uttered by Jodi. In the above statement Jodi tells what people say to her. The underlined utterances are utterances spoken by a third person. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what she heard from people, which makes the

utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. The speaker tells what other people say to her. This expression is stated what other people say based on what the speaker remembers which makes the expression conveyed **indirectly**.

- **Datum 23**

“For the first forty five minutes she will be terrified, yet still believe there's a chance she will be going home at the end of it.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the narrator describes how Jodi felt during the forty five minutes, and what Jodi hoped for when the interrogation ended. The underlined words indicate that the sentence is a forty five minute report of what Jodi did. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what the speaker sees on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what Jodi doing at that time. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 24**

“The detective will hint at her suspicions and culpability in a gradual manner, yet not directly accuse her until a much later stage.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the narrator describes what the detective was doing at that time. The words "The detective will" indicate that the speaker is describing something the detective has done based on what he has seen on the CCTV screen. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what the speaker sees on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what detective doing at that time. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 28**

“It was 7:38, and it was dark, because it was January.”

The utterance above is uttered by Jodi. In the above utterance, Jodi told the speaker something she remembered in her memory. The word "was" here indicates that her words were telling something in the past. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what the speaker remember at that time, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what she remember at that time. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 29**

“The tow truck guy said: *"You know, there's a Denny's two blocks down here, and there's a Jack in the Box there".*”

The utterance above is uttered by Jodi. In the above statement Jodi tells what someone say. The underlined utterances are utterances spoken by a third person. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what she heard from people, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. The speaker tells what other people say. This expression is stated what other people say based on what the speaker remembers which makes the expression conveyed **indirectly**.

- **Datum 30**

“The travels of Jodi and the sweet Mexican, continues on for another two minutes.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the speaker tells what is on the CCTV screen for 2 minutes. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what he sees on the

screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he sees at that time. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 31**

“The detective then brings Jodi's attention to what he already believes was the trigger motive for the murder.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the speaker tells the action the detective will take to connect the conversation to the motive for the murder. The word "then" here indicates that the speaker is telling the action taken by the detective. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what's on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he sees on the screen. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 34**

“Preacher Jodi emerges for another two minutes, going into detail about scriptures and baptisms.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the speaker tells the action taken by Jodi for two minutes. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what's happening in the CCTV screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he sees on the screen. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 35**

“The detective then interjects and starts getting more confrontational with the facts about Jodi's behavior towards Travis.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the speaker tells the detective's actions against Jodi. The word "then" here indicates that the speaker is telling the action taken by the detective. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what's on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he sees on the screen. This

expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 36**

“And he would talk to people saying, “You know, she just kind of showed up, and... I don't want to tell her to leave but... you know, I don't want her here...”.”

The utterance above is uttered by the detective. In the above statement the detective tells what people say about Jodi. The underlined utterances are utterances spoken by a third person. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what he heard from people, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. The speaker tells what other people say. This expression is stated what other people say based on what the speaker remembers which makes the expression conveyed **indirectly**.

- **Datum 38**

“The detective then starts ramping up the pressure and brings Jodi's alibi and road trip into the discussion.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the speaker tells the detective's actions against Jodi. The word "then" here indicates that the speaker is telling the action taken by the detective. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the

representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what's on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he sees on the screen. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 39**

“I was supposed to get on the 15 and go all the way up, and I somehow got off the 15.”

The utterance above is uttered by Jodi. In the above utterance, the speaker tell an action she did in the past. The word "was" signifies that the speaker tells something she did in the past. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what she remember, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what she remember. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 40**

“Detective Flores explains to Jodi multiple times over how the trip doesn't make any sense whatsoever, and whether it's feign naivety, or that she literally doesn't understand the concept of time and distance, she pretends to be confused by the allegation, rather than actually confront it.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. The utterance in italics above is uttered by the speaker a after he saw the CCTV video footage. The speaker tells what the detective and Jodi were doing in the videotape. The underlined phrase indicates that the whole statement is an incident that the detective did in the videotape. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on the facts he picked up on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker directly tells what is happening on the screen. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 41**

“This goes on for three minutes, before the detective confronts Jodi with the evidence of the photographs on Travis's camera.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the narrator tells the events that will occur after three minutes have passed. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech

that is based on what the speaker sees on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer about the upcoming action. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 44**

“And the camera actually took a couple of photos by accident during the time he was being killed.”

The utterance above is uttered by the detective. In the above utterance, the speaker tells an events to the listener. The word "was" here denotes events that have occurred in the past. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on the data he had found, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to tells the hearer about the truth. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 45**

“The detective then goes on to explain the DNA evidence collected at the crime scene, which includes Jodi's blood, Jodi's blood mixed with Travis's blood, Jodi's hair, and Jodi's bloody palm print.”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. In the above utterance, the speaker tells the detective's actions. The word "then" here indicates that the speaker is telling the action that was taken by the detective. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **reporting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what's happening on the screen, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he sees on the screen. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 46**

“You either had blood on your hand and you touched the wall, or there was blood on the wall and you touched blood.”

The utterance above is uttered by the detective. In the above utterance, the speaker told Jodi's physical condition at that time. The word "had" here indicates Jodie's state at that time. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of

reporting. The utterance above is a speech that is based on detective's words, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **reporting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he heard from the screen. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

3) Concluding

- **Datum 4**

“She will now notice the detective has, instead, walked past the room, and then revert back to her regular sitting position.”

“For whatever reason, Jodi wants to appear as if she's in a far calmer state than she actually is.”

The above utterances are an utterance uttered by the narrator. In the underlined utterance, the narrator speculates that Jodi's demeanor calmed down when the detective would come to Jodi's room, this reasoning based on Jodi's movements which previously indicated her unease. The word "than" in the underlined utterance can indicate that the utterance is a comparison as well as a conclusion to what he has said before. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **concluding**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker tell what he thinks to the listener directly without any other purpose.

- **Datum 12**

“But it’s just bizarre.”

“If the detective wasn’t already certain of Jodi’s guild, *he would most certainly become suspicious at this moment.*”

The utterance in italics above is uttered by the speaker after he has made a speculation or statement that he believes. The speech ended the speculation he had previously stated. The word "would" identifies that if the speaker's statement is true then the detective will surely think like the statement he uttered. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of concluding. The utterance above is a speech that is based on the utterances that the speaker has said before, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **concluding**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer that if the detective thinks what he has assumed, the detective will become suspicious. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed directly.

- **Datum 22**

“And sometimes the simplest answers are the correct ones.”

The utterance above is uttered by Jodi. This speech was uttered by the speaker after she made several previous statements. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what she stated earlier, which makes

the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **concluding**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what she thinks. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 26**

“Jodi is desperately trying to make it appear as though her and Travis were on good terms, *but this is just overkill.*”

The utterance above is uttered by the narrator. The utterance in italics above is uttered by the speaker after he has made a speculation or statement that he believes. The speaker described what Jodi said at that time, and he made a statement that Jodi's words at that time were a mistake for her. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **concluding**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what a person says and he draws a conclusion from those words, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **concluding**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to inform the hearer what he thinks about someone words. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 33**

“But why do you continue to go back to him? You know what he wants,

you know that it's not healthy, but yet, you continue to go back!”

“And it brings us to this point, where we are now.”

The utterance above is uttered by the detective. The utterance in italics above is uttered by the speaker after he has made a speculation or statement that he believes. The speaker states statements that he believes to be true, then he closes those statements with the underlined sentence. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **concluding**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what he uttered before and he draws a conclusion from those statement, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **concluding**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. The speaker indirectly tells that what he has said so far has been proven to be a lie. This expression is stated with other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **indirectly**.

- **Datum 49**

“We can keep playing these games, over and over again.”

“I'm not going to believe you.”

The utterances above is uttered by the detective. The underlined utterance is an utterance that is uttered after the speaker has said the statement, this utterance indicates that his trust in the listener will no longer exist. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what he decides, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **concluding**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is straightforward to tell the listener what he decides. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

4) Suggesting

- **Datum 25**

“I would suggest that we pray before we go on a trip, or before we eat, if we're alone.”

The utterance above is uttered by Jodi. In the above utterance, Jodi here said something based on what she said in the past, she suggested some activities to his ex-boyfriend at that time. The word "suggest" indicates that Jodi is giving advice to someone. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **suggesting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what the speaker thinks is better, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **suggesting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker suggests something to someone. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 37**

“He said: “*you can come over anytime*, but I need to know first”.”

The utterance above is uttered by Jodi. In the above statement Jodi tells what her ex-boyfriend says to her. The underlined utterances are

utterances spoken by a third person. The word "can" here indicates that the speaker wants to tell the listener that he is suggesting a time when the listener can visit him. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **suggesting**. The utterance above is an invitation and suggesting, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **suggesting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **indirectly**. The speaker tells what other people say. This expression is stated what other people say based on what the speaker remembers which makes the expression conveyed **indirectly**.

- **Datum 48**

“If you want I can show you some pictures of him.”

The utterance above is uttered by the detective. The speaker says something to strengthen his argument with a suggestion. The word "if" indicates that the utterance is a suggestion for the listener. The statements indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **suggesting**. The utterance above is a speech that is based on what he thinks is better, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **suggesting**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker suggests something to someone. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

5) **Complaining**

- **Datum 27**

Detective: He's what you call a player, He kind of pulls girls in...

Jodi: *He doesn't intend to hurt anybody though.*

The utterance in italics above is uttered by the speaker after she heard the statement uttered by the detective. Jodi disagreed with what the detective had said. The word "doesn't" indicates his disapproval of the detective's words. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **complaining**. The utterance above is a disapproval of a statement, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **complaining**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is directly refute the listener's statement. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 42**

Jodi: I would never hurt Travis...

Detective: *You did. You hurt him, that's why we're here. I can just arrest you and throw you in jail, but I want to know why.*

The utterance in italics above is uttered by the speaker after he heard the statement uttered by Jodi. Jodi said he didn't hurt anyone named Travis, but detectives disputed his claims and gave reasonable reasons for his rebuttal. The word "did" said by the detective is the opposite of the word "never" said by Jodi, so the word "did" can be said as the detective's disapproval of Jodi's statement. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **complaining**. The

utterance above is a disapproval of a statement, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **complaining**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is directly refute the listener's statement. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 43**

Detective: Why did you do this to him?

Jodi: *I wouldn't hurt Travis, he's done so much for me!*

The utterance in italics above is uttered by the speaker after she heard the statement uttered by the detective. The detectives asked Jodi about what Jodi had done, and then Jodi denied that she didn't. The word "wouldn't" signifies that Jodi does not agree with the allegations given by the detective. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **complaining**. The utterance above is a disapproval of a statement, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **complaining**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is directly refute the listener's statement. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 47**

Detective: You need to tell me the truth.

Jodi: *Listen, the truth is I did not hurt Travis.*

The utterance in italics above is uttered by the speaker after he heard the statement uttered by the detective. Jodi said he didn't hurt anyone named Travis, but detectives disputed his claims and gave reasonable reasons for his rebuttal. The word "did not" said by Jodi indicating that he refuted the statement made by the detective. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **complaining**. The underlined utterance above is a disapproval of a statement, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **complaining**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is directly refute the listener's statement. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

- **Datum 50**

Detective: Your image is not important right now, saving the rest of your life is.

Jodi: Listen, if I'm found guilty, I don't have a life.

Jodi: *I'm not guilty. I didn't hurt Travis.*

The utterance in italics above is uttered by Jodi after she heard the statement uttered by the detective. The words "I'm not" and "did not" said by Jodi indicating that he refuted the statement made by the detective. The statements above indicate that the utterance is part of the representative speech act of **complaining**. The underlined utterance above is a disapproval of a statement, which makes the utterance included in the function of the representative speech act of **complaining**.

In the above data, the utterance is conveyed **directly**. The speaker is directly refute the listener's statement. This expression is stated without any other meaning which makes the expression conveyed **directly**.

