



Discourse in Linda's Voice Recording on the News of the Tragedy of Vina Cirebon's Murder and Death

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the forms of discourse in Linda's voice recordings related to the news of the Vina Cirebon murder and death tragedy, the factors influencing the use of discourse, the forms of forensic language employed, and their relevance to Indonesian language learning. The research was conducted in 2025 using Linda's voice recordings obtained from YouTube as the research object. The population consisted of all utterances contained in the recordings, while the sample included utterances containing elements of forensic discourse. The researcher served as the primary research instrument, supported by data transcripts. Data were analyzed using forensic discourse analysis based on Coulthard and Johnson's framework, focusing on word choice, utterance structure, linguistic patterns, and the speaker's social and emotional context. The findings reveal that the discourse in Linda's voice recordings consists of narrative discourse, denial, self-defense, and emotional expressions. The use of discourse is influenced by emotional conditions, speech situations, personal experiences, and the speaker's social context. The identified forms of forensic language include word repetition, vowel prolongation, pauses, paralinguistic elements, and disfluencies that reflect the speaker's emotional state. Furthermore, the findings demonstrate their relevance to Indonesian language learning, particularly in listening, reading and viewing, and speaking activities through the use of audiovisual texts as contextual and authentic learning materials.

Keywords: discourse, voice recording, news, tragedy, murder and death

Diskursus dalam Rekaman Suara Linda pada Berita Tragedi Pembunuhan dan Kematian Vina Cirebon

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk diskursus dalam rekaman suara Linda pada berita tragedi pembunuhan dan kematian Vina Cirebon, faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi penggunaan diskursus, bentuk bahasa forensik yang digunakan, serta relevansinya terhadap pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tahun 2025 dengan objek penelitian berupa rekaman suara Linda yang diperoleh melalui media sosial YouTube. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh tuturan yang terdapat dalam rekaman suara Linda, sedangkan sampel penelitian berupa tuturan yang mengandung unsur diskursus forensik. Instrumen penelitian adalah peneliti sendiri dengan bantuan transkrip data. Analisis data menggunakan pendekatan analisis diskursus forensik menurut Coulthard dan Johnson yang difokuskan pada pilihan kata, struktur ujaran, pola kebahasaan, serta konteks sosial dan emosional penutur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diskursus dalam rekaman suara Linda terdiri atas diskursus naratif, penyangkalan, pembelaan diri, dan ekspresi emosional. Penggunaan diskursus dipengaruhi oleh kondisi emosional, situasi tutur, pengalaman pribadi, dan konteks sosial penutur. Bentuk bahasa forensik yang ditemukan meliputi pengulangan kata, pemanjangan vokal, jeda, unsur pralinguistik, dan disfluensi yang mencerminkan tekanan emosional penutur. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa temuan tersebut relevan dengan pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia, khususnya pada elemen menyimak, membaca dan memirsa, serta berbicara melalui pemanfaatan teks audiovisual sebagai bahan ajar yang kontekstual dan berbasis komunikasi nyata.

Kata kunci: diskursus, rekaman suara, berita, tragedi, pembunuhan dan kematian

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that plays a vital role in human life. Through language, people can convey information, ideas, feelings, and experiences to others. With the current development of communication technology, language is used not only in person but also through digital media such as YouTube, Instagram, TikTok, and various other social media platforms. The presence of digital media has made various forms of oral communication easily disseminated and widely consumed by the public. One form of oral communication that has attracted widespread public attention is audio recordings related to specific events, particularly criminal cases and public news reports. This phenomenon demonstrates that language cannot be separated from the social context that underlies it.

The murder and death of Vina Cirebon is one such incident that has garnered significant attention from the Indonesian public. This case has again become a hot topic of discussion after Linda's audio recording circulated on various social media and digital platforms. The audio recording contains various forms of speech that demonstrate emotions, denials, self-defense, and specific narratives related to the tragedy of Vina Cirebon's murder and death. The public has responded diversely to Linda's speech, as they are perceived to be related to the facts in the news coverage of the case. Therefore, Linda's voice recording is not only viewed as a form of ordinary communication, but also as a form of discourse that has specific meaning in the social context and public reporting.

Discourse is the most complete and integral unit of language in communication. Tarigan (2009:24) states that discourse is the most complete unit of language, standing above the sentence and possessing continuity of meaning. This opinion is reinforced by Stubbs (1983:1), who explains that discourse analysis is the study of language used in a specific social context. Thus, an utterance is not only understood in terms of its linguist-

tic structure but must also be viewed in light of the situation, purpose, and underlying social relationships. In Linda's voice recording, the form of discourse can be observed through word choice, speech patterns, intonation, pauses, and emotional expressions that emerge during the communication process.

The study of discourse in voice recordings is also related to forensic linguistics. Coulthard and Johnson (2007:5) explain that forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in legal and investigative contexts. Forensic linguistics is used to understand the form of speech, the speaker's identity, communication patterns, and the meaning contained in an utterance. In the context of Linda's voice recording, forensic linguistic analysis can be used to identify emerging language forms, such as word repetition, vowel prolongation, pauses, disfluencies, and other pre-linguistic elements related to the speaker's emotional state. Therefore, research into the discourse in Linda's voice recording is important to understand language use in the context of criminal reporting.

The research questions are as follows. First, what is the form of discourse in Linda's voice recording during the news of Vina's murder and death in Cirebon? Second, what factors influence the use of discourse in Linda's voice recording? Third, what forms of forensic language are present in Linda's voice recording? Fourth, how are the research findings relevant to Indonesian language learning?

The purpose of this research is to describe the form of discourse in Linda's voice recording during the news of Vina's murder and death in Cirebon, the factors influencing the use of discourse, the forms of forensic language used, and their relevance to Indonesian language learning. These research objectives align with the previously stated research questions.

This research is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically,



this research can enrich the study of discourse analysis and forensic linguistics, particularly regarding the use of language in audio recordings in digital media. Practically, this research is expected to serve as a reference for students, researchers, and the public in understanding the use of language related to criminal cases and public reporting. Furthermore, the results of this research can be utilized in Indonesian language learning, particularly in listening and language analysis in real-life contexts. Several relevant studies related to forensic linguistics and audio recordings have been conducted previously. Hasnah (2018) study, entitled "Analysis of Audio Recordings of Digital Evidence Using Forensic Audio Methods," is similar to this study because both use audio recordings as a source of research data in a forensic context. The difference is that that study focused more on technical audio analysis, such as pitch, formant, and spectrogram, while this study focuses on the form of discourse and language use in spoken speech. Saputro (2019) study in *Diksi: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajaran* (Diction: *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajaran*) entitled "Forensic Linguistic Case Study: Hoax of Allegedly Gatot Nurmantyo's Audio Recording" also shares similarities because it uses audio recordings as the object of forensic linguistic study. However, that study focused more on identifying the authenticity of audio recordings, while this study examines the form of discourse, factors influencing discourse, and the form of forensic language used by speakers. Another study conducted by Fitria (2021) on language analysis in digital media showed that spoken speech on social media is influenced by the speaker's social and emotional conditions. Based on previous research, this research has a novelty in the object of study, namely Linda's voice recording in the news of the tragedy of the murder and death of Vina Cirebon which was analyzed using a discourse approach and forensic linguistics.

METHOD

This research employed a qualitative descriptive method with a forensic discourse analysis approach. This descriptive qualitative method was used because the research aimed to describe the forms of discourse, factors influencing discourse use, forms of forensic language, and their relevance to Indonesian language learning in Linda's voice recordings in the news about the murder and death of Vina Cirebon. According to Moleong (2017), qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects holistically through descriptions in the form of words and language. A forensic discourse analysis approach was used to examine language use in social contexts and in criminal case reporting.

The research procedure was carried out in several stages. The first stage was to determine the research object, namely Linda's voice recordings distributed on social media platforms like YouTube and related to the news about the murder and death of Vina Cirebon. The second stage was to collect data in the form of utterances in Linda's voice recordings. The third stage was to transcribe the data from spoken to written form to facilitate identification and analysis. The fourth stage was to classify the data based on the forms of discourse, factors influencing discourse use, and the forms of forensic language found in the speech. The final stage was to analyze and draw conclusions based on the research results.

The research design used was descriptive. Descriptive research is used to systematically describe the linguistic facts contained in Linda's voice recordings without manipulating the research subjects. This study focused on the use of spoken language in the context of criminal news reporting through a forensic linguistics approach and discourse analysis.

Data collection was conducted in 2025. The research site was online via YouTube, which contained Linda's voice recordings related to the news about the murder and death of Vina Cirebon. The

research data consisted of spoken utterances contained in Linda's voice recordings. The study population was all utterances in Linda's voice recordings, while the research sample consisted of utterances containing elements of forensic discourse, such as narratives, denials, self-defense, and emotional expressions.

The data collection tool in this study was the researcher herself as the primary instrument, assisted by supporting tools in the form of data transcripts and data classification tables. Data collection techniques used were listening, reading, and note-taking. The listening technique involved repeatedly listening to Linda's voice recordings to obtain data relevant to the research focus. Reading was applied to the transcribed data, while note-taking was used to note parts of the speech containing elements of forensic discourse and language.

The data analysis technique used forensic discourse analysis according to Coulthard and Johnson (2007). The analysis was conducted through several stages: data transcription, data identification, data classification, data interpretation, and drawing conclusions. The transcription stage was carried out by converting oral data into written form. The identification stage was carried out by determining utterances containing forensic discourse forms and language elements. The classification stage was carried out by grouping data based on discourse forms, factors influencing discourse use, and forensic language forms. The interpretation stage was carried out by interpreting the meaning of the utterances based on the speaker's social and emotional context. Next, conclusions were drawn based on the results of the data analysis obtained.

RESULTS

1. Forms of Forensic Discourse in Linda's Voice Recording in the News of the Vina Cirebon Murder and Death Tragedy

1.1 Discourse of Denial

Discourse of Denial involves several data, namely:

- 1) Data-1: "Not dragged, not dragged by a motorcycle."
- 2) Data-2: "That's not it, ma'am."
- 3) Data-3: "No, that's not it."

1.2 The Narrative Discourse of Events

The narrative discourse of events involves several data as mentioned below.

- 1) Data-4: "Last time, little one was walking from Sumbar Park."
- 2) Data 5: "Then someone hit Eki from behind."
- 3) Data 6: "His motorcycle fell."

1.3 Self-Defense Discourse

Self-Defense Discourse involves several data as presented below.

- 1) Data-7: "Linda is also Vina's friend, ma'am."
- 2) Data-8: "Vina doesn't know her, she and Eki just hang out together."
- 3) Data-9: "One of Eki's friends is Eggy."

1.4 Emotional Discourse

The Emotional Discourse also contains four data points, as listed below.

- 1) Data-10: "Vina wants to marry Eki, Miss."
- 2) Data-11: "Vina wants to get serious with Eki, Miss."
- 3) Data-12: "Is Mom looking for money for Vina? Someone killed Vina."
- 4) Data-13: "Vina wants to meet Mom."

2. Factors Influencing the Use of Forensic Discourse in Linda's Voice Recording in the News Report on the Murder and Death of Vina Cirebon

2.1 Emotional Factors of the Speaker

The Speaker's Emotional Factor contains three data points. The data in question is presented below.

- 1) Data 14: "Vina's hand was hit and it broke." (crying uncontrollably)
- 2) Data 15: "It was bumped up toyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy."
- 3) Data 16: "Then Vina spat, she had a grudge against Vinaaaa."

2.2 The Speech Situation Factor

The Speech Situation Factor also involves three pieces of data, as listed below.

- 1) Data 17: "Lastly, the little one was walking, from Sumbaar Park."
- 2) Data 18: "Then someone hit Eki from behind."
- 3) Data 19: "The motorcycle fell."

2.3 The Speaker's Experience Factor

Speaker's experience factor also involves three pieces of data, as listed below.

- 1) Data 20: "I don't know Vina, I just hang out with Eki."
- 2) Data 21: "Eki's friend's name is Eggyyyy."
- 3) Data 22: "Linda is also Vina's friend, ma'am."

2.4 The Social Relationship Factors

Social relationship factors also involves three pieces of data, as listed below.

- 1) Data 23: "Eki's friend is one of them, Eki's friend's name is Eggyyyyyyy."
- 2) Data 24: "Yes, Eki often brings Vina along."
- 3) Data 25: "Linda is also Vina's friend, sis."

3. Forensic Language Forms Used in Linda's Voice Recording in the News Report on the Murder and Death of Vina Cirebon

3.1 Repetition of Words and Phrases

Repetition of words and phrases involves three pieces of data, as listed below.

- 1) Data 26: "Not dragged, not dragged by a motorcycle."
- 2) Data 27: "Eki's friend is one of them, Eki's friend's name is Eggyyyyyyy."
- 3) Data 28: "Kill them all, miss, kill them all."

3.2 Lengthening of Vowel Sounds

Lengthening of Vowel Sounds involves three pieces of data, as listed below.

- 1) Data 29: "It was bumped iiiiiiiiiin."
- 2) Data 30: "Then Vina spat, she had a grudge against VinaaaaAAaaA."
- 3) Data 31: "Finally, Dede walked a long way, from Sumbaaar Park."

3.3 Prelinguistic Elements

Prelinguistic Elements involves three pieces of data, as listed below.

- 1) Data 32: "Vina's hand was hit and it broke." (crying uncontrollably)
- 2) Data 33: "Vina has revenge, sis... huhuhu."
- 3) Data 34: "Mama is looking for money for Vina, isn't she? Vina was killed by someone."

3.4 Speech Fluency Disorder

Speech fluency disorder involves three pieces of data, as listed below.

- 1) Data 35: "Eki's friend is one of them... Eki's friend's name is Eggyyyyyyy."
- 2) Data 36: "Then Vina spat... she seems to have a grudge against VinaaaaaaaaaA."
- 3) Data 37: "Lastly, little one went for a walk... from Sumbaar Park."

4. Relevance of Research Findings to Indonesian Language Learning in Educational Units

The relevance of the research results to Indonesian language learning in educational units is described below.

a. Relevance to Listening Elements

Research findings indicate that the speech in Linda's voice recording contains various forms of discourse, such as narrative, denial, self-defense, and emotional expressions, which can be used as learning materials for listening in Indonesian.

b. Relevance to Reading and Listening Elements

Research findings indicate that students can identify the structure of information delivery, word repetition, sound elongation, and emotional elements in spoken speech.

c. Relevance to Speaking Skills

Research findings indicate that the use of language in Linda's voice recording can be used to train students in understanding how to express opinions, emotions, and information according to the communication context.

d. Relevance to Text-Based and Multimodal Learning

Learning Indonesian language focuses not only on mastering language rules, but also on the ability to understand the use of language in social contexts. Chaer (2010: 63) states that language use is influenced by the speaker's situation and condition, while Tarigan (2009: 5) emphasizes the importance of developing comprehensive language skills. Therefore, Indonesian language learning needs to be directed at understanding real-life language use, including spoken language.

The results of this research on the discourse in Linda's audio recordings are relevant to Indonesian language learning in the Independent Curriculum, particularly the listening, reading, and viewing elements in Phases D, E, and F. Linda's speech contains narrative discourse, denial, self-

defense, and emotional expression, which can be used to train students to understand the explicit and implicit meanings of audiovisual texts.

Furthermore, the findings regarding word repetition, sound elongation, and emotional elements can help students analyze the way information is conveyed and the social context in oral communication. At the high school level, this research is also relevant for training students' ability to express ideas, opinions, and emotions logically and critically.

Thus, this research can be used as an alternative audiovisual text-based teaching material to improve students' critical thinking skills and language literacy.

DISCUSSION

Forms of Forensic Discourse in Linda's Voice Recording of the Vina Cirebon Murder and Death Tragedy

The research results show that several forms of forensic discourse were found in Linda's voice recording, namely denial, narrative of events, self-defense, and emotional discourse. These four forms of discourse emerged as part of the speaker's way of conveying information about the events they experienced. This aligns with Gee's (2014) opinion, which states that discourse not only functions to convey information but also to construct the speaker's identity, social relations, and perspective on an event. Therefore, the forms of denial, narrative, self-defense, and emotional expression in Linda's speech can be understood as communication strategies for constructing specific meanings. These findings demonstrate that oral speech in the context of legal events not only serves to convey information but also represents the speaker's psychological state and social position. From a forensic linguistic perspective, denial discourse emerged as a form of clarification regarding certain information. The use of utterances such as "not dragged" indicates the speaker's attempt to refute or correct a narrative



deemed inconsistent with the events as they are known. According to Coulthard & Johnson (2010), denial in speech often arises in communication contexts involving social pressure or legal situations because the speaker attempts to defend a particular version of information. According to Fairclough (1995), language functions not only as a communication tool but also as a means to construct, maintain, and influence perspectives on social reality. In the context of this research, Linda's forms of denial and self-defense demonstrate the speaker's efforts to construct a version of events she believes while simultaneously influencing the listener's understanding of the information conveyed. Thus, the speech not only conveys facts but also constructs a specific meaning.

Furthermore, the narrative discourse of the event shows that the speaker conveys information chronologically and sequentially. The speaker explains the sequence of events, from the initial conditions to the violence. This aligns with Labov's (1972) opinion, which states that oral narratives are generally constructed through a sequence of events conveyed according to the speaker's experience. In this research, the speaker tended to convey information spontaneously, so the structure of the speech was not always complete.

The discourse of self-defense was also evident in speech that positioned the speaker as part of the victim's social environment. The speaker not only explains relationships between individuals but also asserts their position within those relationships. This suggests that language is used as a means to construct self-image in communication. This opinion aligns with Shuy (2006), who stated that speakers in forensic contexts often employ specific language strategies to maintain their social position.

Meanwhile, emotional discourse emerges through the use of utterances related to family relationships, future hopes, and loss. The speaker not only conveys facts but also constructs

emotional meaning through the choice of information conveyed. From a discourse analysis perspective, the use of information such as wedding plans and family relationships enhances the emotional impact of the narrative.

The strength of this study is its use of authentic data in the form of audio recordings, which demonstrate natural language use in real-life situations. The use of oral data allows for a more in-depth analysis of the discourse forms and communication conditions of speakers. However, this study also has limitations because the data used is limited to a single audio recording, so the variety of discourse forms found cannot represent all forms of communication in similar contexts.

Factors Influencing the Use of Forensic Discourse in Linda's Audio Recording in the News Report on the Vina Cirebon Murder and Death Tragedy

The results show that the emergence of discourse in Linda's speech is influenced by several factors, namely the speaker's emotional state, the speech situation, the speaker's experience, and social relationships. These factors influence how the speaker selects information, structures the speech, and conveys experiences related to the events being recounted.

The speaker's emotional state is evident through crying, prolongation of sounds, and changes in vocal stress that appear in the speech. Emotional states lead speakers to convey information concisely and directly, focusing on the most important parts. According to Chaer (2010), a speaker's psychological state can influence language structure and speech delivery. In this study, emotions not only influenced the content of the information but also the rhythm and form of the speech.

In addition to emotional factors, the speech situation also influenced the form of discourse that emerged. The speaker explained the event step by step, according to the sequence of events remembered. This suggests that stressful situations cause the speaker to focus more on the essence of the event rather than constructing complete

sentences. This opinion aligns with Tarigan (2009), who stated that oral communication is strongly influenced by the context in which the utterance is produced.

The speaker's experience factor is evident in the speaker's ability to explain the social relationships between individuals involved in the event. The speaker not only conveyed the event but also provided information about the identities and close relationships between the characters. This suggests that personal experience influences the depth of the information conveyed.

Meanwhile, social relationships influenced how the speaker positioned himself in his speech. The speaker emphasized his role as part of the victim's social environment, thus interpreting the information conveyed as coming from direct experience. In discourse analysis, social relationships are crucial because they can influence the speaker's perspective in explaining an event. Fairclough (1992) explains that language use is always influenced by social relationships and the speaker's position in society. In this study, Linda's assertion regarding her closeness to Vina shows that social relations also influence the way speakers select information and build credibility in front of listeners.

The strength of this research lies in its analysis, which focuses not only on language form but also considers the social context and communication conditions of the speakers. This makes the results more in-depth than studies that only examine language structure. However, this study still has limitations because the analysis of factors influencing speech is based solely on verbal data and vocal elements without involving direct observation of the speakers.

Forensic Language Forms Used in Linda's Voice Recordings in the News Report on the Vina Cirebon Murder and Death Tragedy

The results show that the forensic language forms appearing in Linda's voice recordings include repetition of words and phrases, prolonged

vowel sounds, pre-linguistic elements, and disruptions in fluency. These four language forms demonstrate that oral communication in emotional situations has distinctive linguistic characteristics. Repetition of words and phrases is used by speakers to emphasize certain information. Repetitions such as "bukan diseret" (not dragged) and "matiin semua" (turn off all) indicate that the speaker is trying to reinforce a message deemed important. According to Shuy (2006), repetition in oral communication can function as an emphasis strategy and help speakers maintain clarity when speaking spontaneously.

Furthermore, the prolongation of vowel sounds indicates emotional stress in speech. Elongated words are heard more prominently than other parts of the sentence. From a prosodic perspective, prolongation of sounds can indicate changes in rhythm and stress in oral communication. This demonstrates that prosodic elements play a crucial role in understanding the meaning of speech.

Pre-linguistic elements such as crying and sobbing are also crucial in speaker communication. Their presence ensures that speech is understood not only through the words but also through the way the sounds are produced. In forensic linguistics, pre-linguistic elements can be indicators of a speaker's emotional state while speaking. Olsson (2019) explains that prosodic elements such as repetition, prolongation of sounds, pauses, and disfluencies are important characteristics in forensic linguistic analysis because they can provide clues to the speaker's emotional state and psychological stress while speaking. These findings align with the language characteristics present in Linda's voice recording. Disruptions in speech fluency are evident through pauses and choppy sentence structure. The speaker conveys information gradually, following the flow of her thoughts. This shows that oral communication does not always take place in a structured manner, especially when the speaker is in a certain emotional state.



This research has the advantage of being able to examine linguistic aspects in detail, not only from the perspective of word and sentence structure, but also from the perspective of prosody and prelinguistic elements. However, limitations are evident in the limited scope of the data, resulting in a limited variety of forensic language forms.

Relevance of Research Findings to Indonesian Language Learning in Educational Units

The results of this research are relevant to Indonesian language learning, particularly within the Independent Curriculum, covering the elements of listening, reading, viewing, and speaking. The research findings indicate that spoken language can be used as learning material to train students' ability to understand language use in social contexts. From a listening learning perspective, students can be trained to identify important information, understand narrative structure, and interpret explicit and implicit meanings in spoken language. This aligns with the learning outcomes of Indonesian Language Phase D, which emphasizes the ability to understand information from audiovisual and aural texts.

Furthermore, learning based on authentic data, such as audio recordings, can help students understand the relationship between language, emotion, and communication context. According to Tarigan (2009), Razak (2000), language learning using real-life situations can improve students' critical thinking skills because they not only understand the content of the information but also how it is conveyed.

The results of this study are also relevant for developing students' speaking skills at the high school level. Students can learn how language is used to convey opinions, assertions, and emotional expressions in specific situations. Thus, Indonesian language learning focuses not only on linguistic theory but also on real-life language use.

The advantage of this study in an educational context is the use of authentic data, which can serve as an alternative to audiovisual text-based teaching materials. However, its limitation lies in the context of the data relating to criminal cases, so its use in learning needs to be tailored to the age level and learning objectives of the students. Olsson (2019) explains that prosodic elements such as repetition, prolongation of sounds, pauses, and disfluencies are important characteristics in forensic linguistic analysis because they can provide clues to the emotional state and psychological stress of the speaker while speaking. These findings align with the language characteristics present in Linda's voice recording.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion of Linda's voice recording in the news about the murder and death of Vina Cirebon, it can be concluded that Linda's speech contained several forms of forensic discourse: denial, narrative of events, self-defense, and emotional discourse. These four forms of discourse demonstrate that language is not only used to convey information but also to express psychological states, social relationships, and how the speaker positions themselves within an event.

Furthermore, the use of discourse in Linda's speech was influenced by several factors, including the speaker's emotional state, the speech situation, the speaker's experience, and social relationships. These factors influenced how the speaker selected information, structured her speech, and conveyed her experiences related to the events being recounted. Emotional states and stressful communication situations led to spontaneous, gradual, and not always structured speech.

This research also identified several forms of forensic language in Linda's speech, including repetition of words and phrases, prolonged vowel sounds, prelinguistic elements, and impaired fluency. These linguistic forms demonstrate that

oral communication in emotional situations has specific characteristics that can provide information about the communication conditions and how speakers convey experiences.

The results of this study are relevant to Indonesian language learning in the Independent Curriculum, particularly in the elements of listening, reading, viewing, and speaking. The research findings can be used as audiovisual text-based teaching materials to train students' abilities to understand, analyze, and evaluate language use in real contexts. Thus, this research contributes not only to forensic linguistics studies but also to the development of contextual Indonesian language learning based on real-life communication.

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