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Detecting Deception Through Mental Verbs in the Interview with Suspect Jessica Kumala Wongso in the Cyanide Coffee Case (A Forensic Linguistic Study)

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the use of mental verbs and the forms of deception found in the utterances of Jessica Kumala Wongso in the cyanide coffee case through a forensic linguistics approach. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method with a pragmatic approach. The data consisted of Jessica Kumala Wongso's verbal utterances obtained from television interviews, documentaries, and digital media related to the cyanide coffee case. The data were collected through observation, transcription, reading, and note-taking techniques. The analysis was conducted by identifying, classifying, and interpreting mental verbs as well as forms of deception based on Paul Ekman's theory of deception. The findings revealed four types of mental verbs used in the utterances, namely affective, perceptive, cognitive, and desiderative mental verbs. Among these types, affective and cognitive mental verbs were the most dominant. The use of affective mental verbs reflected emotional emphasis and attempts to build a particular psychological image, while cognitive mental verbs indicated uncertainty, hesitation, and the reduction of responsibility toward the information conveyed. In addition, the study identified five forms of deception, namely direct lie, concealment, evasion, strategic deception, and false belief. The most dominant forms of deception were concealment and evasion, which were realized through indirect statements, uncertainty expressions, and avoidance strategies. The findings indicate that

mental verbs can function as linguistic indicators in detecting deception within legal communication. This study contributes to the development of forensic linguistics, particularly in analyzing language as an indicator of deception in interviews and legal investigations.

1. Introduction

The development of information and communication technology in the digital era is currently growing rapidly. This advancement provides people with easier access to obtaining, sharing, and receiving information through various media, such as television, online platforms, and social media. The presence of digital media has made the flow of information faster and wider, allowing various events to be known by the public in a short time. However, behind this convenience, various problems related to the misuse of information have emerged, one of which is deception in the public sphere. Deception may take the form of fact manipulation, the spread of false information, or statements that do not match reality in order to influence public opinion. This phenomenon has become a serious issue because it can create social unrest and reduce public trust in circulating information.

The increasing spread of deception in digital spaces makes it more difficult for society to distinguish between factual and manipulated information. Many legal cases and social conflicts are influenced by the circulation of inaccurate information. Therefore, an approach capable of identifying indications of dishonesty systematically and scientifically is needed. One approach that can be used is lie detection through language analysis. Language does not only function as a communication tool, but it can also reflect a person's psychological condition, emotions, and thought patterns. The way individuals convey information often reveals hesitation, avoidance, or inconsistencies that may indicate deception.

Lie detection is the process of identifying whether someone is telling the truth or hiding certain facts. This process can be carried out through various indicators, such as nonverbal expressions, tone of voice, and language use in speech or writing. According to Aldert Vrij, lie detection is a systematic effort to determine whether someone is telling the truth through verbal and nonverbal approaches. In communication, verbal aspects are important because people who lie tend to show language patterns that differ from those who tell the truth. These patterns can be observed through word choice, sentence structure, and expressions indicating uncertainty.

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The linguistic approach to lie detection is closely related to the study of Forensic Linguistics. Forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics that applies language analysis for legal and investigative purposes. According to Roger W. Shuy and Malcolm Coulthard, forensic linguistics is used to analyze various forms of language in legal contexts, such as document examination, threat analysis, criminal identification, and suspect statement analysis. Over time, forensic linguistics has developed beyond written evidence analysis and is now also used to examine speech patterns that may contain indications of deception or information manipulation.

One linguistic aspect that can be used in lie detection is mental verbs. Mental verbs are verbs that describe affective, perceptual, cognitive, and desiderative processes, such as "think," "feel," "guess," "suspect," and "realize." Mental verbs represent internal activities that cannot be directly observed because they are related to processes occurring in a person's mind. In everyday communication, mental verbs are used to express opinions, feelings, beliefs, and doubts about something. Excessive use of mental verbs often indicates that the speaker is attempting to distance themselves from facts or avoid making firm statements.

According to Bella M. DePaulo and Robert Rosenthal, individuals who lie tend to use more indirect language and frequently employ mental verbs to create an impression of uncertainty. In addition, liars often avoid first-person pronouns in order to distance themselves from the lies they convey. The inclusion of irrelevant details is also commonly found as an attempt to make their stories appear more convincing. Therefore, analyzing the use of mental verbs can help reveal indications of dishonesty within a statement.

One legal case that attracted significant public attention in Indonesia was the cyanide coffee case involving Jessica Kumala Wongso regarding the death of Wayan Mirna Salihin. This case became widely discussed because it involved various forensic evidence and court proceedings that received extensive media coverage and public attention. During the legal process, several interviews with Jessica Kumala Wongso revealed interesting language patterns for analysis. The statements delivered in these interviews contained linguistic patterns that could be examined using a forensic linguistic approach, particularly through the use of mental verbs.

In the cyanide coffee case, physical evidence such as laboratory results, CCTV recordings, and alleged motives became essential elements in the legal process. However, language analysis can also serve as a supporting tool to evaluate the consistency of the suspect's statements. Individuals who lie tend to speak defensively, use expressions that indicate uncertainty, and avoid direct and firm statements. Therefore, the use of mental verbs in Jessica Kumala Wongso's interviews becomes important to analyze because it may provide insight into language patterns that potentially indicate deception or attempts to avoid responsibility.

This study aims to analyze the use of mental verbs in the interviews of Jessica Kumala Wongso regarding the cyanide coffee case. The analysis is conducted to identify linguistic patterns that indicate deception based on forensic linguistic theories. Through this study, it is expected that a deeper understanding of the relationship between language use and lie detection in legal contexts can be achieved. In addition, this research is expected to contribute to the development of forensic linguistic studies, particularly in the application of language analysis as a supporting tool in legal and criminal investigations.

2. Method

This study employs a pragmatic approach within the framework of Forensic Linguistics. The pragmatic approach was chosen because the research focuses on interpreting utterances based on language use, speaker intention, and implicatures that emerge in conversation. In this study, the analysis is directed at the use of mental verbs in the utterances of Jessica Kumala Wongso to identify indications of deception or verbal manipulation. This approach allows the analysis of the relationship between linguistic forms and the speaker's actual intentions, enabling hidden linguistic patterns to be revealed through the context of the utterances.

The method used in this research is a descriptive method with a qualitative descriptive research design. Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe and analyze data in depth based on linguistic phenomena found in the research object. The focus of this study is the use of mental verbs appearing in the suspect's interviews as indicators of deception. A qualitative approach was selected because the analyzed data consist of verbal utterances that require contextual interpretation and in-depth meaning analysis rather than statistical measurement.

The research data consist of verbal utterances obtained from three videos featuring Jessica Kumala Wongso in different public contexts. These data include Jessica Kumala Wongso's interview on the iTalk News program on January 27, 2016, her interview on Seputar Indonesia Siang on January 29, 2016, and the documentary film Ice Cold: Murder, Coffee and Jessica Wongso broadcast on Netflix These three sources were treated as a single corpus to examine the consistency of mental verb usage across various speech situations, including media interviews, courtroom documentation, and documentary narratives related to the case.

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data. The primary data are verbal utterances produced by Jessica Kumala Wongso obtained from television interviews, online videos, court recordings, and the cyanide coffee case documentary. The main data were limited to utterances directly spoken by Jessica Kumala Wongso, while interviewer questions, documentary narration, and comments from other parties were used only as supporting context for pragmatic interpretation.

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Meanwhile, the secondary data were collected from books, academic journals, and scientific documents discussing forensic linguistics, lie detection, mental verbs, and qualitative research methods. These secondary sources were used as theoretical foundations and supporting references in interpreting the research data.

Data collection techniques were conducted through several stages, namely observation, transcription, reading, and note-taking techniques. The observation technique was used to observe interview videos and identify utterances containing mental verbs. Next, the transcription technique was applied to convert spoken data into written text to facilitate linguistic analysis. The transcription process was carried out carefully by paying attention to verbal elements such as pauses, intonation, and emphasis in the utterances.

After the data were transcribed, the reading technique was used to understand the content of the utterances comprehensively and identify mental verbs such as "I think," "I feel," and "I remember," which potentially indicate uncertainty or information concealment. The final stage was the note-taking technique, in which mental verbs were recorded and categorized based on their types and functions within the context of the utterances.

The data analysis technique was conducted descriptively to reveal patterns of mental verb usage that potentially indicate deception. The analysis began with carefully reading and examining the interview transcripts in depth. Subsequently, the identified mental verbs were classified according to their forms and functions. The next stage involved analyzing the relationship between the use of mental verbs and the context of the utterances to identify indications of uncertainty, avoidance of responsibility, or information manipulation. The results of the analysis were then systematically organized and described to produce conclusions regarding the use of mental verbs as indicators of deception in the interviews of Jessica Kumala Wongso in the cyanide coffee case.

3. Result

Affective Mental Verbs

Data 1

The utterance "I am very sad, I am deeply grieving, and actually I have not even had the chance to grieve properly" shows the use of affective mental verbs in the forms of sad and grieving. Both words represent the speaker's emotional condition, as they are experiencing psychological pressure due to the loss of someone close to them. The word sad indicates a general emotional response to a painful event, while grieving carries a deeper meaning because it relates to the process of mourning and sorrow experienced after the death of a loved one.

In the context of the utterance, the speaker not only expresses a sense of loss but also emphasizes that they have not yet had the opportunity to fully go through the grieving process. The use of intensifiers such as very and deeply in the same

sentence highlights the strong emotional emphasis. Linguistically, these forms function to strengthen the impression that the emotions experienced by the speaker are truly profound and serious.

In addition, the repeated use of the pronoun I indicates that the utterance is highly centered on the speaker's personal experience. This shows that the speaker constructs the narrative based on their own emotional experience. Therefore, the affective mental verbs in this data not only function as markers of emotion but also serve as a linguistic strategy to express the psychological suffering experienced by the speaker.

Data 2

The utterance "Stressed, yes. Sad, yes." shows the use of affective mental verbs in the forms of stressed and sad. The word stressed reflects the speaker's psychological condition of experiencing mental pressure due to the situation they are facing, while sad indicates an emotional state of grief and sorrow. The use of these two words side by side suggests that the speaker is experiencing pressure both emotionally and psychologically. The repetition of the pattern "yes" after each word creates an emphatic effect, reinforcing that both conditions are genuinely felt simultaneously by the speaker. In the interview context, the utterance demonstrates the speaker's attempt to portray themselves as an individual in a difficult and stressful situation.

Furthermore, the use of the word stressed indicates that the speaker's condition is not merely ordinary sadness but has affected their mental state. This shows the relationship between social pressure, media coverage, and the speaker's psychological condition. Therefore, this data demonstrates that affective mental verbs can be used to represent complex emotional pressure.

Data 3

The utterance "I'm scared because the situation here feels so chaotic" shows the use of the affective mental verb scared. The word scared reflects an emotional state involving anxiety, worry, and insecurity toward a certain situation. In the context of the utterance, the speaker describes themselves as feeling uncomfortable with the environment they are facing. The use of the verb scared indicates a psychological response to a social situation perceived as stressful. In addition, the repetition of the particle similar to you know gives the impression that the utterance is spoken spontaneously, making the emotion appear natural and genuine.

Semantically, the fear expressed in this data is not only related to physical threats but also to social and psychological pressure. Thus, the affective verb illustrates how the speaker uses language to express anxiety and inner discomfort.

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Data 4

The utterance "I feel sad and uncomfortable" demonstrates the use of affective mental verbs in the forms of feel sad and uncomfortable. The word feel indicates a subjective emotional experience, while sad expresses grief or sorrow. Meanwhile, the phrase uncomfortable describes emotional as well as social uneasiness experienced by the speaker. In the context of the utterance, the speaker directly conveys their emotional condition, showing openness regarding their psychological state. The use of the word feel also emphasizes that the emotion comes from the speaker's own personal experience.

Additionally, the phrase uncomfortable in Indonesian is often used to describe situations that make someone emotionally uneasy. Therefore, the utterance shows that the speaker experiences not only sadness but also social pressure caused by the ongoing situation.

Data 5

The utterance "If you ask about trauma, yes, I am deeply traumatized by this incident and by all the media…" demonstrates the use of the affective mental verb traumatized. The word trauma reflects a deep psychological condition caused by experiences that create severe emotional pressure. Unlike ordinary sadness, trauma indicates a more serious emotional impact that lasts over a long period of time. In the context of the utterance, the speaker emphasizes that the incident they experienced, along with media attention, has had a profound psychological effect on them. The expression deeply traumatized intensifies the emotional meaning, making the psychological burden appear stronger.

Pragmatically, the utterance can also be understood as the speaker's effort to construct an image of themselves as someone who also suffers because of the incident. Therefore, the affective verb in this data demonstrates how severe emotional experiences are represented through language as a form of inner expression.

Perception Mental Verbs

Data 1

The utterance "I wonder what kinds of shops I could see there" demonstrates the use of the perception mental verb see. The word see reflects the process of obtaining information through the sense of sight. In the context of the utterance, the speaker describes observing the surrounding environment to identify the shops located in that place. The verb see indicates that the information obtained by the speaker comes directly from visual experience. Its use shows that the speaker builds the explanation based on what can be observed through the senses, rather than on assumptions or emotions.

In addition, the phrase "I wonder" suggests an element of estimation in the perceptual process. This indicates that the speaker's observation is still general and not yet entirely certain.

Data 2

The utterance "Then I looked at the menus…" demonstrates the use of the perception mental verb looked. The word looked indicates the activity of visually observing the menu in a restaurant. This perceptive form reflects the process of obtaining information through sight before the speaker makes a decision. In the context of the utterance, the speaker uses visual experience as the basis for choosing food or drinks. This shows that the process of perception is closely related to the speaker's actions. Moreover, the use of the verb looked indicates that the speaker is constructing the narrative based on direct and concrete observation.

Data 3

The utterance "I didn't pay attention, I didn't see anything like that" demonstrates the use of the perception mental verbs pay attention and see. Both words relate to observational activity through the sense of sight. The use of the negative form didn't indicates that the speaker did not notice or directly witness a particular situation. In the context of the utterance, this negative form reflects the limitation of the speaker's visual experience regarding the event being discussed.

Pragmatically, emphasizing what was not seen can function as a way for the speaker to limit the information within their narrative. Thus, the perceptive verbs in this data not only indicate the act of seeing but also the boundaries of the speaker's observation.

Data 4

The utterance "Then I smelled it, and the aroma was really unpleasant" demonstrates the use of the perception mental verb smelled. The word smelled reflects the process of obtaining information through the sense of smell. In the context of the utterance, the speaker gains information about the aroma of a drink through direct sensory experience. This shows that perception is not limited to sight but also involves other senses. In addition, the phrase "the aroma was really unpleasant" reflects the speaker's sensory evaluation of the observed object. Therefore, the perceptive verb in this data illustrates the relationship between sensory experience and the speaker's subjective judgment.

Data 5

The utterance "I realized the situation had become uncontrollable when we watched the news on TV" demonstrates the use of the perception mental verb watched. The word watched indicates the process of obtaining information visually through television news broadcasts. In the context of the utterance, this visual experience becomes the trigger for the speaker's awareness of the situation taking place. This shows that the process of perception can be directly related to the emergence of cognitive processes.

Therefore, this data demonstrates that the act of seeing not only functions as a sensory activity but also serves as the basis for the speaker's understanding and awareness of a situation.

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Cognitive Mental Verbs

Data 1

The utterance "I keep thinking about why this incident could happen like this" demonstrates the use of the cognitive mental verb thinking. The word reflects a mental activity involving a continuous thought process in the speaker's mind. In the context of the utterance, the speaker is attempting to understand the cause of a particular event. The use of the word thinking indicates that the incident still lingers in the speaker's memory and continues to become an object of mental reflection. In addition, the form shows that the speaker is reasoning about a situation considered difficult to understand.

Data 2

The utterance "I didn't know that Olivier was famous for having good coffee or whatever" demonstrates the use of the cognitive mental verb didn't know. This phrase indicates that the speaker lacks certain information or knowledge about the restaurant's coffee reputation. In the context of the utterance, this cognitive form is used to emphasize the speaker's limited knowledge regarding a particular matter. The phrase didn't know also demonstrates the speaker's effort to limit commitment to the information being discussed. Pragmatically, forms like this are often used to emphasize the speaker's position as someone who has no involvement or understanding of a certain situation.

Data 3

The utterance "I never expected that I would be questioned like this…" demonstrates the use of the cognitive mental verb never expected. The phrase reflects the speaker's surprise regarding the situation that occurred. In the context of the utterance, the speaker indicates that they did not predict the situation would develop to such an extent. This cognitive form demonstrates a discrepancy between the speaker's expectations and the reality they experienced.

Moreover, the verb expected represents a mental process involving prediction or estimation of a situation.

Data 4

The utterance "At first, I could not believe it…" demonstrates the use of the cognitive mental verb believe. The word believe relates to the mental acceptance of a fact or reality. In the context of the utterance, the speaker states that they initially found it difficult to accept the reality of the situation. This demonstrates a mental process involving temporary denial of the received information. Therefore, the verb believe in this data shows the relationship between thought processes and acceptance of reality.

Data 5

The utterance "I just remembered…" demonstrates the use of the cognitive mental verb remembered. The word remembered reflects a mental activity involving the re-emergence of memories or information in the speaker's mind. In the context of the utterance, the speaker shows that information previously absent

from their thoughts has finally resurfaced. This demonstrates the process of memory retrieval in the speaker's mind.

Furthermore, the verb remembered indicates that language can be used to represent mental processes related to memory and past experiences.

Desiderative Mental Verbs

Data 1

The utterance "I want to appear strong and keep moving forward…" demonstrates the use of the desiderative mental verb want. The word want reflects the speaker's desire or intention to present themselves as a strong person in facing pressure. In the context of the utterance, the speaker attempts to construct a self-image as an individual who remains resilient despite being in a difficult situation. The use of the verb want indicates that the action is still an intention or goal to be realized. In addition, this desiderative form illustrates the speaker's effort to control their social image in front of the public and the media.

Data 2

The utterance "I don't want to look like I'm crying or sad in front of the media…" demonstrates the use of the desiderative mental verb don't want. The phrase indicates the speaker's desire to avoid showing certain emotions in public. In the context of the utterance, the speaker attempts to maintain a strong self-image in front of the media. This desiderative form reflects emotional control and awareness of public perception. Therefore, the desiderative verb in this data is closely related to the speaker's strategy in maintaining social image.

Data 3

The utterance "When I came home, I only wanted to have fun and enjoy myself" demonstrates the use of the desiderative mental verb wanted. The use of the verb indicates the speaker's intention and hope to gain enjoyable experiences. In the context of the utterance, the speaker explains that the purpose of returning home was not to face conflict but to relax and enjoy time with friends. The repetition of the word wanted also strengthens the emphasis on the speaker's desire for pleasure and enjoyment.

Data 4

The utterance "I do not want to meet the family again for now until everything has been clarified…" demonstrates the use of the desiderative mental verb do not want. The phrase indicates the speaker's refusal or reluctance to perform a certain action. In the context of the utterance, the speaker appears to want to avoid situations that may cause emotional pressure or social conflict. This desiderative form reflects the speaker's attempt to protect their psychological condition. In addition, the negative form shows that desiderative verbs are not always related to the desire to do something but can also express the desire to avoid a situation.

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Data 5

The utterance "I thought, I don't want to look at my phone because there are still conversations with Mirna on it" demonstrates the use of the desiderative mental verb don't want. The phrase indicates the speaker's intention to avoid something that may trigger emotional memories. In the context of the utterance, the speaker attempts to distance themselves from conversations considered capable of evoking sadness or psychological pressure. This desiderative form reflects a self-defense mechanism against painful emotional experiences. Therefore, the desiderative verb in this data demonstrates the relationship between personal desire and the speaker's emotional condition.

4. Discussion

he Based on the results of the data analysis, it was found that the mental verbs in the analyzed utterances are divided into four main types: affective mental verbs, perception mental verbs, cognitive mental verbs, and desiderative mental verbs. These four types of mental verbs show how speakers use language to represent psychological conditions, inner experiences, thought processes, sensory experiences, and personal desires that arise from certain situations. The use of mental verbs in utterances not only functions as a linguistic element but also serves as a means of expressing the speaker's emotional and psychological condition in depth.

In the category of affective mental verbs, most of the utterances indicate emotional states related to sadness, emotional pressure, fear, trauma, and psychological discomfort. Verbs such as sad, grieving, stressed, scared, feel sad, uncomfortable, and traumatized show that the speakers experience considerable emotional pressure due to the events they have faced. The use of these affective mental verbs demonstrates that language has an important function as a medium for expressing emotions and inner suffering.

Furthermore, the intensity of emotions in the utterances is strengthened through the use of intensifying expressions such as very and deeply. The presence of these intensifiers shows that the speakers attempt to emphasize the seriousness of the emotional conditions they are experiencing. In several data examples, the speakers also use repetition to strengthen the emotional impression, such as in the utterance "Stressed, yes. Sad, yes." This form provides emphasis that psychological pressure and sadness are truly experienced simultaneously.

The use of affective mental verbs also demonstrates the relationship between personal experience and the construction of the speaker's self-image. In several utterances, the speakers appear to construct narratives positioning themselves as individuals who experience emotional suffering due to social pressure, media coverage, or certain situations. This shows that language is not only used to convey facts but also to construct social positions and gain sympathy from listeners or society.

Meanwhile, in the category of perception mental verbs, it was found that speakers frequently use verbs related to sensory experiences, especially sight and smell. Verbs such as see, pay attention, smell, and watch indicate that speakers obtain information through direct sensory experiences. The use of perception mental verbs shows that speakers attempt to build explanations based on what they personally see, observe, or sense.

Perception mental verbs in the data also show the relationship between sensory experience and the formation of understanding about a situation. For example, in the utterance "I realized the situation had become uncontrollable when we watched the news on TV," the act of watching the news becomes the trigger for the speaker's awareness of the ongoing situation. This demonstrates that perceptive experiences do not stop at sensory activity alone but can develop into processes of understanding and mental interpretation. In addition, negative forms in perception verbs such as "didn't see" and "didn't pay attention" indicate limitations in the speaker's observation of an event. In a pragmatic context, these forms can function as strategies to limit the speaker's involvement with certain information. Thus, perception mental verbs not only describe sensory experiences but can also indicate the speaker's position regarding an event.

In the category of cognitive mental verbs, the utterances largely demonstrate activities of thinking, remembering, estimating, understanding, and believing something. Verbs such as thinking, didn't know, never expected, believe, and remember show mental processes related to the speaker's knowledge, reasoning, and memory. These cognitive verbs illustrate how speakers mentally process information to understand the situations they are facing. In several data examples, the speakers appear to experience conflict between expectations and reality.

This can be seen in the use of verbs such as "never expected" and "could not believe," which indicate that the speakers experience discrepancies between what they predicted and the reality that occurred. This condition demonstrates mental processes involving shock, denial, and difficulty accepting reality. Moreover, cognitive mental verbs also show that traumatic experiences or certain events can continue to appear in the speaker's thoughts. In the data "I keep thinking about why this incident could happen like this," it can be seen that the event continues to become an object of unresolved mental reflection. This demonstrates that language can be used to represent thought processes that continuously occur within an individual.

The category of desiderative mental verbs indicates desires, intentions, hopes, or refusals of the speaker toward certain actions or situations. Verbs such as want and don't want show that the speaker has particular goals or intentions related to the emotional or social conditions they are experiencing. In several utterances, the speaker's desires are related to efforts to maintain self-image in public. For example, in the utterance "I don't want to look like I'm crying or sad in front of the

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media," the speaker attempts to control emotional expressions in order to maintain their social appearance. This shows that desiderative mental verbs are not only related to personal desires but also to social awareness and how speakers are perceived by others.

In addition, the negative form in desiderative verbs such as "don't want" indicates the speaker's effort to avoid situations considered emotionally painful. In the data concerning reluctance to look at old conversations on a mobile phone, it is evident that the speaker uses language as a form of self-defense mechanism against experiences that trigger sadness or trauma. Therefore, desiderative mental verbs demonstrate a close relationship between personal desire and the speaker's psychological condition.

Overall, the results of the analysis show that the use of mental verbs in utterances has a very important role in representing human inner experiences. Mental verbs not only describe the speaker's emotions, perceptions, thoughts, and desires but also show how language is used to construct identity, demonstrate social position, and express psychological conditions deeply.

The dominance of affective mental verbs in the data indicates that the utterances are strongly influenced by the speakers' emotional conditions due to stressful situations. Meanwhile, the presence of perception, cognitive, and desiderative mental verbs shows that human experience is not only emotional in nature but also involves observation, reasoning, and personal desire simultaneously. Therefore, the analysis of mental verbs provides an understanding that language is a reflection of human psychological activity. Through mental verbs, speakers can present their subjective experiences more clearly so that listeners can understand the emotional condition, mindset, and desires experienced by the speakers.

5. Conclusion

It can be concluded that lie detection using mental verbs in Jessica Kumala Wongso's interview regarding the cyanide coffee case reveals several findings as follows:

a. The types of mental verbs found in the interview with the suspect, Jessica Kumala Wongso, in the cyanide coffee case indicate signs of deception that can be analyzed through a forensic linguistics approach. The forms of mental verbs identified include affective, perception, cognitive, and desiderative mental verbs. Affective mental verbs are used to obscure feelings, perception mental verbs are used to limit experiences, cognitive mental verbs are used to indicate uncertainty, and desiderative mental verbs are used as a form of avoidance. The use of these four types demonstrates linguistic strategies such as ambiguity, avoidance of responsibility, and distancing from the statements delivered, which potentially indicate deception in the suspect's utterances.
b. The forms of deception reflected in the use of mental verbs indicate several types of lies, namely direct lies, concealment of information, language

manipulation, evasion, false belief, and strategic deception. The use of these forms demonstrates linguistic strategies involving ambiguity and avoidance of responsibility in the suspect's utterances.

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