

The Pattern of Interruption in Indonesia Court Room

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Abstract: *This research aims to explain the pattern of interruptions in the trial in courtroom as a form of communication and culture. This research study addresses the question: how the depiction and interrupt patterns as a form of communication in the Central Jakarta District Court?. This study used ethnographic of communication methods. The results of this study showed that the interruptions made by both the prosecution and legal advisors. Interruptions occurred in the agenda of the defendant or witness examination. Usually, interruptions made to reject information submitted by each party in the proceedings. Interruptions marked by a show of hands, with the purpose of applying for permission from the judge, and then issue a request for the words to refute or information of others.*

Keyword: *interrupt, communication, trial.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Book of the Law of Criminal Law states the trial stages starting from the first trial, hearings, the trial and the trial verdict demands (Solahuddin, 2008). Stages of the trial are seen as a process (according to legal experts). If considered as a process, the process is going to work via communication, because the dimension of communication is seen as a process (Mulyana, 2015) (Brooks, 2014) which contains the elements or components of such communication, communicators, the purpose of communication, message communication.

When seen from these concepts can be said that any hearing conducted can be viewed as a process. As well as a murder trial defendant Jessica Kumala Wongso lasted a total of 33 times, in which case the court considered to achieve the goal of fairness in proving whether the accused could be found guilty or not of the charges alleged by the Prosecution.

In the verification process, done through communication, communication occurs between communicators (judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, a defendant, or witness). Communication is done to meet or agree on the substance of the case, the case files, evidence, and witnesses are present and checked. If there are those who do not agree or object because the case lack of match or incompatibility in the examination then the party will file objections in the trial called "interrupt" during the trial interruptions often referred

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to as an objection. This happened in the trial, with concept mapping through communication in the courtroom (Brooks, 2014)

Interruptions in the trial had a distinctive pattern, with regard to the rules of the interrupt, the interrupt procedure and interrupt each purpose of law enforcement. This article will explain the pattern of interruptions in the proceedings in the courtroom using ethnographic methods of communication, and analysis using the theory of ethnography of communication, which sees that every event of communication a speech community is an event of language and culture through communication (Saville, 2013), as did the group said The Central Jakarta District Court. Communication as a process of communication raises as a cultural dimension. Culture in question is the culture of communication in the courtroom. One of the essences of a culture is communication. Communication from the culture and vice versa will be formed through communication culture. One of the products of culture is a way of communication. Way communication in the courtroom is a unique communication event involving the symbols used in the message exchange.

II. LITERATUR REVIEW

A. Communication and Culture

One aspect of communication in the trial can be seen from the aspect of communication messages. Messages consist of messages of verbal and nonverbal messages. Verbal messages conveyed through language. Language as a tool for someone expresses intent and purpose in interacting. This verbal message conveyed in the hearing through verbal language. Language is a product of social or cultural products, and even become inseparable from the culture of a society. As a product of social and cultural, language becomes a container of social aspirations, activities, and behavior, including cultural attitude container technology invented language eater society. Language is also a reflection of the era means certain language in the future to accommodate what is happening in society. (Sumarsono, 2010). Language is a conversation, while in the discourse of the linguistic interpreted as a meaningful symbol system sound and articulate, arbitrary and conventional, is used as a communication tool by a group of people to give birth to feelings and thoughts. (Sobur, 2009),

Language in the court conveyed through the question, statement or confirmation. For example,



direct a judge asked the witness, or a legal counsel to confirm the statements of witnesses. In addition, there is also language, nonverbal messages concerning emblems or symbols can be interpreted. In the context of communication in the trial are symbols or artifacts that are used to show identification at trial.

B. Verbal and Nonverbal Communications

As disclosed that in law enforcement process in the court room contains a dimension of communication, the communication occurs in the form of verbal communication and nonverbal communication. The message conveyed by the sender to the recipient can be packed verbally with words or nonverbal without words. Communication message verbally packaged called verbal communication, while communication is nonverbal message is packaged called communication. nonverbal Thus, verbal communication is the delivery of meaning by using words. Medium nonverbal communication does not use words. (Harjana, 2003)

Verbal communication is communication that uses words, both spoken and written. Communication is the most widely used in human relationships. Through words, they express feelings, emotions, thoughts, ideas, or intentions, convey facts, data, and information and explain it, exchanging feelings and thoughts, are arguing and fighting. In the language of verbal communication plays an important role. Furthermore, revealed that there are several important elements in verbal communication, namely, language and words. (Harjana, 2003)

Nonverbal communication is a communication message is packaged in the form of non-verbal, without words. Nonverbal communication in real life is much more widely used than komunikasi verbal. In almost automatically communicating nonverbal communication participate unused. Therefore, nonverbal communication is fixed and is always there. Nonverbal communication is more honestly express things that would be disclosed as spontaneous. (Harjana, 2003)

Nonverbal communication is all aspects of communication other than words themselves. It includes how we utter words (inflection, volume), features, that Affect interaction of environments (temperature, lighting), and objects that influence personal images and interaction patterns (dress, jewelry, furniture). (Nonverbal communication is all aspects of communication other than the words themselves. This includes how we say the words (inflection, volume), features an environment that affect interactions (temperature, lighting), and objects that affect personal image and patterns of interaction (clothing, jewelry, furniture). (Wood, 2009)

Nonverbal communication can be in the form of body language, the sign (sign), actions / deeds (action) or object (objects). the body language in the form of facial expressions, head movements, hand gestures, gestures express feelings, heart's content, the content of the mind, the will, and the attitude of people. in nonverbal communication signs replace the words, for example, flags, signs, traffic signs land, sea, air, cue sports. While

the actions / deeds specifically not intended to replace the actual words, but can deliver meaning. For example, pounded the table in talks, closing the door hard when leaving the house, the car hit the gas hard. All it mengandung meaning. Object as a form of nonverbal communication also does not change the word, but can convey certain meanings. For example, clothing, grooming accessories, home, home furnishings, possessions, vehicles, gift. (Harjana, 2003)

The interesting thing is that the study of nonverbal communication Mahrabian Albert (1971), which concluded that the reliability of the conversation of only 7% comes from verbal language, 38% of the vocal sounds, and 55% from facial expressions. He also added that if there is a contradiction between what is spoken man with his deeds, other people tend to believe things that are nonverbal.

Therefore, Mark Knapp (1978) mentions that the use of nonverbal communication code has a function to:

- a. Convincing what he said (repetition)
- b. Show feelings and emotions that can not be expressed in words (substitution) Show identity so that others may know him (identity)
- c. Add to or complement the utterances felt incomplete.

C. Ethnography of communication.

Understanding ethnography is the first step to learn more about the ethnography of communication. Ethnography rooted in anthropology (Bungin, 2008) which is an activity the researchers to understand how people interact and collaborate through phenomena observed everyday life. Ethnography is a combination of the words term ethnic (nation) and graph (outlines). Ethnography aims to describe a culture as a whole, ie all aspects of culture, both material as cultural artifacts (tools, clothing, buildings, etc.) and abstract as the experience of trust, norms and value systems study group. (Mulyana 2010)

Ethnography aims to understand the point of view of indigenous people in connection with the activities of daily life, which is "to grasp the native's point of view, his relation to life, to Realize his vision and his world" (catch viewpoint native the relationship with life, realizing his vision, and his world). An understanding of ethnography will give you a world based on the viewpoint of the indigenous people so that in addition to studying the ethnographic society is a learning process of society. (Spradley, 2010)

Ethnography of communication is an assessment of the communication patterns of a cultural community. At the macro level, the study is part of an ethnography. Ethnography of communication (ethnography of communication) is a development of ethnography talk (Ethnography of speaking), expressed on Dell Hymes in 1962 (Ibrahim, 1994: v). Assessment ethnography of communication aimed at the study of the role of language in the communicative behavior of a society. Ie on ways how language is used in



different cultural communities.

According to Hymes Ethnography in communication, a discussion is divided into the two-term communication ethnography (Ethnography of communication) and performance as ethnography (Performance as Ethnography). Ethnography of communication examines communication patterns in the form of symbolic language and text in a group. While performance as ethnography gives attention to the realization of the activities (embodied practice) culture. Dwight called the performance of ethnography as a research movement from text to action (Littlejohn & Foss, 2009: 466) which was based on the question: (a) whether the culture is understood as a form of a verb than a noun; (b). whether the work in the field of ethnography of a joint action between the researcher and the subject; (c) how actions can affect the interpretation and action is a type of hermeneutics; (d) how should the results of the implementation of ethnographic representation ethnographic published and how to be useful to performs; (e). whether the relationship works and power. (Littlejohn and Foss, 2009)

To describe and analyze the communication Hymes (Savile 2003) divided into three units of analysis, including the situation (situation), events (event), and acts (act). Communicative situation (communicative situation) is the context in which communication occurs such as ceremonies, fights, hunting, learning in classrooms, conferences, parties and so forth. Communicative events (communicative events) is the basic unit for a common communication descriptive purposes include: the same topics, the same participants, the same kind of language. Follow-communicative (communicative act) is generally bordered by interactional single function, such as referential statement, request, or command, which may be acts of verbal or nonverbal acts.

The use of ethnography of communication in the behavior and communication processes in the trial in the courtroom is intended to assess the speech community groups, how to communicate that develops as the understanding of the law enforcement delivered through the oral language and symbols, giving rise to the act of communication. Other than on the assessment of the socio-cultural context of communication relates will illustrate the diversity of the community group said in court as a group that has a language that is "similar" to communicate through verbal interaction

III. METHODS

Research methods used in this research is the method of communication holistically Ethnographic research, because research covering various aspects and their relationship. Ethnography of communication different from the anthropological linguistics and sociolinguistics, ethnography of communication focus for behavior-behavior studies on communication involving language and culture (Kuswarno, 2008). Based on this, the research will be conducted to decipher the pattern of interruptions in the courtroom. The study was conducted to look at the behavior of law enforcement communication in filing complaints with the majelis the judge.

Malinowski and Brow (Spradley, 2007) revealed that "The purpose of an ethnographic study is to describe and build social and cultural structure of a society". Therefore ethnography aims describes a culture as a whole, ie all aspects culture, both material as cultural artifacts (tools, clothing, buildings, etc.) and abstract, such as experience, beliefs, norms, and value systems study group.

Communication is a tool for learning and mental realize in the form of symbols in a culture. Culture is a set of activities, an overview of lifestyle, a process in which reality is built, maintained and ditransformasikan (Purwasito, 2003). Initially, ethnography of communication (Ethnography of communication) is a speech ethnography or ethnographic substitutions (ethnography of speaking) because it tells the community or ethnicity. Ethnography of communication applied to the language or group of people, so it can be applied to the use of language in the substitutions or more broadly communication using the language.

Subjects in this study were the perpetrators of law enforcement to communicate in the trial, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, witnesses and suspects and persons involved others who know the problems of research and could provide as much information with a focus on the how law enforcement communication in general crime trial in the district court. Subjects selected by purposive sampling. While the object of this study is the phenomena and noumena related to communications law enforcement in criminal proceedings in the District Court of Central Jakarta. The object observed is a situation which covers the activity in conducting criminal proceedings. Both before the trial and after the trial held implemented. This relates to the disclosure of interest, based on participant observation, in the courtroom, the judge's chambers, prosecutors space, space lawyer, defendant or witness waiting room.

Ethnography of communication characterized as a field of research that is holistic integrative thick description and qualitative analysis in order to obtain natives point of view, so that is the main data collection techniques participant observation and open interviews in depth in a relatively long period of time as well as research surveys. (Kuswarno, 2008: 33).

Collecting data in this study begins when the writer saw murder trial that the defendant Salihin Wayan miRNA is Jessica Kumala Wongso, in 2016 then continued to observe some general criminal case no domestic court of Central Jakarta. This makes researchers interested in conducting research in the trial court through criminal law. Furthermore, researchers conducted initial observation to observe the criminal proceedings involving Jessica Law Enforcement.

This study will use some of the techniques of data collection, namely:

1. Researcher using observation participants (participant observation) with the intention that researchers can see, hear, and even come to feel the communication that occurs in the context of criminal proceedings open to the general



public at the Central Jakarta district court. Participant observation researchers use to get into the community will be studied (Kuswarno, 2008: 48). To implement the method of participant observation, the researcher must free itself from the cultural experience of the researchers themselves. In the implementation of participant observation, researchers first establish good relationships and depth with informants (sellers, buyers, and market managers). Good relations between researchers and informants are expected to be able to realize the mutual trust (rapport), so that the informant does not suspect researchers as people who want to harm (Bungin, 2007).

2. Researchers will use the technique of in-depth interviews. (in-depth interview). This technique is used to perform data collection activities through the central question or interview guide has researchers prepared. In-depth interview is the method used to explore the views of the informant's perception of the object of study is based on interview guidelines in accordance with the formulation of the problem and the research question (Mukhtar, 2013: 118). If in the process of in-depth interview there is information that should be explored further, researchers would ask the informant to explain at the time of the interview or at any other time.

According to Spradley (1997: 76-78), that there are three important elements in conducting in-depth interviews, among others: (1) an explicit goal is to interview involving the purpose and direction of formal talks towards culture knowledge discovery informant; (2) an explanation of ethnographic is when interviewing researchers still maintain a good relationship with the informant while studying the culture and assisted six techniques to simplify the explanation to the informant, including: (a) an explanation of the project, (b) an explanation of recording, (c) a description of the native language , (d) a description of the interview, (e) a description of the question; and (3) the question that is ethnographic is a form of ethnographic inquiry, including: (a) descriptive questions, (b) structural questions, and (c) the question of contrast.

3. Researchers will use the study of literature. Literature study that researchers do is to gather materials from various books and references relating. Literature study done by searching online data-information is desired information can be searched through online media and through reference books related to writing.

Basically, data analysis techniques in research ethnography of communication run concurrently with data collection, as expressed Kuswarno (2008: 67) When the authors complete the field notes after observing, at that time he had actually perform data analysis. Data analysis techniques in communication ethnographic research, the writer refers to the technique of data analysis raised by the Creswell (in Kuswarno 2008: 68-69), that

description to describe in detail the object of research with style deliver chronologically, build a complete story with the story line and the characters that live in them, explain social interactions that occur and analyze in a specific theme. Furthermore, interpretation, and ultimately draw conclusions from the results of the analysis, and interpretation of appropriate communication contexts found in the trial.

This research was conducted at the Central Jakarta District Court, which is located on the road Bungur Besar highway, No. 24, 25, 26, 28, Gunung Sahari, Kemayoran, Central Jakarta, Jakarta 10610, which is the center of the capital, and is about 5 km from the center national government. with consideration of the trial are implemented diverse, has accused of educational background, economic, social and cultural as well as a variety of professions.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the object of the research areas in the Central Jakarta District Court is located at Jalan Bungur Besar No. 24,26,28 Kemayoran, Central Jakarta Phone: 021-4244440 Fax: 021-4244404 Email: info @ on-jakartapusat.go.id. Based on the data contained on the website <http://pn-jakartapusat.go.id>, the Central Jakarta District Court is located in the center of Jakarta, around five kilometers from the central government of the Republic of Indonesia. Central Jakarta District Court is a court of the first instance within the scope of the General Court with jurisdiction in central Jakarta. Central Jakarta District Court entered under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Jakarta and jurisdiction covers the municipalities of Central Jakarta with an area of approximately 48.17 km² consisting of eight districts namely, (1) Gambir, (2) the District Sawah Besar, (3) Kemayoran sub-district, (4) Senen Sub-district, (5) Cempaka Putih subdistrict, (6) Menteng, (7) Tanah Abang (8) Johar Baru sub-district.

The trial in the courtroom of the same essence, the same as seeking justice for the accused. Perbedaan Herlies only in (1) the object of cases examined, whether criminal cases, civil cases or matters until the case Niaga industrial relations (2) Stages trial, whether speedy trial or not.

A. Cultural Dimensions In Space Communication in Trial Court

Law enforcement, cases which have been completed by the investigator then bestowed on the court for inspection by law enforcement. The examination aims to prove whether the defendant guilty of unlawful actions or not. Examination of the case is referred to trial.

Based on the research results and information gathered from informants, the court has the dimension of communication, because in the trial is a process. This is in line with one of the principles of communication (Mulyana, 2015) that the communication is a process, that is to say, an exchange of messages or information between each of the communicators. In relation to this, then the trial also found the process of exchanging messages and



information between law enforcement agencies in the trial, the message exchange process occurs in the trial stages. One is through the examination of a witness in the trial.

Based UU.No. 8 of 1981 on criminal proceedings in a district court case is generally set in a Criminal Procedure Code which generally consists of four stages as follows: Based on the trial phase, the culture is one dimension that appears. Cultural dimension marked by the rules of court, the seating layout in the trial, used clothing, room. Emerging communication culture can be seen from various aspects of communication, especially in terms of communication messages, the messages that are verbal and non-verbal messages. Both this message classification involves language as a major dimension of culture, a culture that interpreted together. Based on the research results can be classified as verbal and nonverbal messages in question consisted of a verbal message conveyed through the debriefing process. Among them was initiated when the judge asked the defendant state is healthy or not, ask the identity of the accused or witnesses. While emerging nonverbal involve body movement or expression of such law enforcement, raised his hand to ask interruptions, shaking his head to state no, nod to declare so, in the proceedings. These nonverbal messages are always coupled or associated with the verbal message as a form of affirmation.

Table 1.1 Stages of Trial.

Stages Trial			
Preliminary	Examination Process		End of
the First Session of	Assembly of Evidence	Session Demands	Assembly Decision
On the day of the hearing that has been set by the judge / judges, hearing cases such as reading the indictment, Filing exception (objection), reading / pronunciation interlocutory ,	If the judge / judges determined that the case should be forwarded hearing the proceedings entered into evidence is the examination of the means of evidence and the evidence to be submitted . Examination of the accused and witnesses.	Readings Assembly Demands Criminal Defense And Response Response	Before dropping the judge's decision to consider based on the letter arraignment, everything proved dipersidangann , criminal prosecution, defense and response-tanggapan.apabila cases handled by judges, then the basis of these considerations must dimusyawarahkan Basics by panel of judges. After manuscript prepared verdict read out.

B. Interruptions Depiction In The Trial In Courtroom

Proceedings in the courtroom have several characteristics that differentiate based on the stages of the trial, the trial process is located on the stages of the trial, whether the first hearing, hearing, hearing the charges, the trial verdict. These characteristics as presented by informants and the results of observation becomes important in mapping out the process of interactions. This interaction process involves communication as a process.

From the characteristics of the process or the stages of the trial, all of which involve communication both judges communication with the defendant, the suspect with the accused, or vice versa, a lawyer with the judge or vice versa via the existing rules of communication rules in the trial.

Communication in the trial examination stage into several core communication identified in the trial in the courtroom. Among:

- Communication in the examination of cases between judges, prosecutors, attorneys, involving witness
- Communication in the examination of cases between judges, prosecutors, attorneys, involving defendants

From both, these communications appear some form of communication, one of which communication while checking the witness interruption or objection made by lawyer or public prosecutor. (Referred to as a legal counsel or legal representative to appear in court when cases handled have time demands on time, equivalent to 5 years in prison). Interruptions occurred between the parties legal counsel or public prosecutor. Interruption is a process of revelation or refutes the view of one party, counsel or public prosecutor. Interruptions made if the questions posed outside of the substance of the case being examined, or information provided by witnesses or the defendant outside of the information submitted in the case file being examined. Interruptions occurred in the trial of the accused or witnesses. In the Indonesian judicial system, law enforcement in the courtroom involving judges, prosecutors, and lawyers

C. Pattern of Interruptions in the trial in the Courtroom

Under the rules of the interruption in the courtroom. Then interrupt is only done by the prosecution to the power law or otherwise. Interruption means of interruption or cutting other party talks in the courtroom. Based on research results interruptions in the courtroom is the implementation of the rights of the accused or witnesses by the Prosecution and legal counsel when in a state of facing the question of cornering, for example, a lawyer look at the question a witness or defendant is cornering him then he could interrupt. Interruption is a typical implementation of the trial. Asking questions outside Minutes (BAP), or even out of the context of the examination of the expert submitted.

To describe and analyze the interaction as a form of communication in proceedings in the courtroom



as disclosed by Hymes (Saville, 2003) divides into three units of analysis, including the situation(situation), events(event), and acts(act).

1. Communicative situation (communicative situations) is the context in which communication occurs such as ceremonies, fights, hunting, learning in classrooms, conferences, parties and so forth. Interrupts communication situations take place in the form of hearing to examine witnesses or the defendant, the interaction occurs through debriefing. In the conduct of the trial reflected the communication situation seriously, each maintaining argument.
2. Communicative events (communicative events) is the basic unit for a common communication descriptive purposes include: the same topics, the same participants, the same kind of language. Interruptions have a goal to ultimately boils down to the clarification, with a variety of topics that depend on the type of case. Through language communicated by the participants ie communication, public prosecutors, lawyers, and judges accused witness. Interruptions occur during the examination of witnesses, the expert examination by the public prosecutor or the accused or legal counsel.
3. Communicative act is generally bordered by interactional single function, such as referential statement, request, or command, which may be acts of verbal or nonverbal acts. Follow-Communicative in Interruptions can be seen from the side of the public prosecutor and legal counsel. Both have looked at the differences related to the position of the defendant, Good counsel and the public prosecutor same as looking at a defendant is a person who is believed to act against the law and will be proven through trials. The difference is related to the actions prosecutors prove the charges, while emu legal counsel the accused is innocent or commuted the sentences will be obtained.
 - a. Interruptions have done under the pretext of what the witness is not in conformity with examination
 - b. Interruptions conducted if the substance of the question does not fit the examined subject.
 - c. Interruptions do if the questions are not the focus.

Interruptions occurred is inseparable from the role of judges in the agenda of the defendant or witness examination. Judges play a role in accepting or rejecting the proposed interruptions, and to clarify the information submitted witness or defendant so clear. Interruptions will be accepted when the judge considers it necessary to listen to other information and will reject the session description when considered very clearly, and do not bring up the new

information. Then the judge will clarify when there is a description of the defendant or witness testimony that is out of the investigation, based on the debriefing as part of the communication is done.

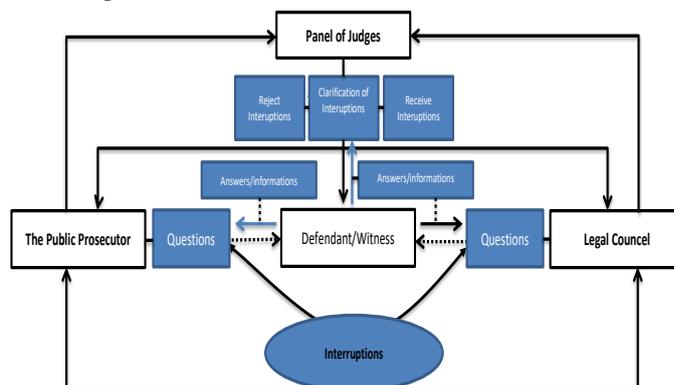
Interruptions marked by a show of hands, with the purpose of applying for permission from the judge, and then issue a request for the words to refute or information of others.

Legal counsel and the public prosecutor will file an interrupt with his hands, then put out the word "interruption Yang Mulya" or interruptions chairperson "then judge invited to receive an interrupt with the language" an interrupt is received, please counsel "or direct" please .. or ... The question interruptions presiding ensnare prosecution witnesses ". "... The question objection presiding Legal Counsel confusing the witness". Then the judge to accept or reject interruptions or Westernized done.

Based on these explanations it can be arranged patterns of interaction as follows:

Chart 1.1 Patterns of Interruptions in the Court Room

Description:



1. Interruption/objection made by the prosecution to the Legal Counsel or party legal adviser to the public prosecutor
2. Interruptions An mplementation of Rights of the Public Prosecutor and the Defense Counsel in connection with the description of the accused in the trial
3. Interruptions Aim for objection to the statement or question made by one of the parties.
4. Interruptions marked by a show of hands, with the purpose of applying for permission from the judge, and then issue a request for the words to refute or information of others.
5. Legal counsel and the public prosecutor will file an interrupt with his hands, then put out the word "interruption Yang Mulya" or interruptions chairperson "then judge invited to receive an interrupt with the language" an interrupt is received, please counsel "or direct" please " or ... The question interruptions presiding ensnare prosecution witnesses ". "... The question objection presiding Legal Counsel confusing the witness". Then the judge to accept or reject the interruption or objection made.



V. CONCLUSION

Interrupts the proceedings in the courtroom occur at the stage of hearing, both defendants examination or examination of witnesses. Interruptions an objection filed by the prosecution or the defense counsel, with the purpose of clarification or confirmation. Interruptions occur in the form of verbal and nonverbal always regard as a form of affirmation. Interruptions involving judges, prosecutors, legal advisor to the pattern, the prosecutor or defense counsel filed an objection to the judges, the judges accept or reject the proposed interruptions.

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