CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Interaction is an important thing in human life. Human interaction generally requires a connecting device. The connecting tool in general is language. With cultural, social, educational, religious and other diversity, it turns out that language is a medium used by almost all humans to interact. The meaning of language understood in social groups shows the success of the interaction itself.

"They share opinions, minds, beliefs, thoughts, feelings, ideas, suggestions and many other things in the society throughthe language. A success communication happens when there is an equal line between speaker"s/writer"s intention and listener"s/reader"s comprehension, thus misunderstanding may be avoided. "Maxymilianus (2017)

"Human are given the ability to communicate. Communication using language effectively is an important life skill because as social beings, human need to communicate to interact with each and to fulfil their needs. Moreover communication does not only depend on recognizing the meaning of the words in an utterance, but also recognizing the speaker's mean by their utterance" (Yule, 2010:127). This means that the speaker intends to convey a certain meaning to the listener, while the listener tries to identify what the speaker means by saying an utterance in a certain context. Naturally, both the speaker and listener must have deep understanding of how language is used to make communication conveyed properly. Learn how people use language to communicate through pragmatic. As known, Pragmatic is the study of language from the point of view of users, especially the choices they make, they barriers, they face in using language in social

interactions, and the effect of their use of language on other participation in the act of communication.

The study of people using language to communication is studied through pragmatic. "It rest on the assumption that the language user, being members of society, depend on the rules and norms that are valid at any time, in any place, in the community the belong to. The way human communicate is also influenced by the rules and norms have apply in the community in the area, when a person enters a certain environment, the pronunciation and way of speaking also follow the way that prevails in the local community. (Levinson, 1993:2).

"In communication indeed, not only do the speakers produce utterances, but they also perform action through the utterance. They are doing things with their utterances when they speak because language is used not only to explain words, but also to perform an action which is intended to have a function and effect on the hearer. Those actions that are performed via utterances are called speech acts" (Yule, 1996:47). Several utterances I this judicial case also explain that the speaker's speech leads to the performance and actions of the listener.

"The other discussed speech act theory as a branch of pragmatic, namely addressing something wisely and realistically in a way that is based on practical consideration rather that theoretical consideration. Related to the meaning of an action performed in the speaker's speech in a certain context. Knowing which speech act to perform is an important part of how speakers use language to communicate, likewise, knowledge of how identify actions is critical to listener understanding." (Schifrin, 1994:57).

Further explanation of speech acts is a subfield of pragmatics which studies how words are used not only to present information to the interlocutor or

listener but also to carry out actions as stated in the theory of speech acts introduced by the Oxford philosopher John Langsaw Austin (1862) " How we do things with words?", and this theory was also further developed by the American philosopher John Roger Searle. Speech act the theory of language originally proposed by the analytic philosopher Jhon Langsaw Austin. The main task of speech act theory is to explain how speakers can succeed in what they do even though there are various ways in which linguistic meaning is less decisive in their use. In general, speech acts are acts of communication.

The philosopher of (Griffiths 2006:148) "states that speech acts are the basic units of linguistic interaction such as warning, greeting, applying, telling information, confirming a promise, and the other expressions. Every expression that people talk about in everyday life is an example of a speech act, but they don't realize it. It is clear that speech acts have a wide scope of language. All sentences spoken by people are speech acts of even the word "Hello" is an example of speech act to say hello, therefore, speech acts are used every day, every time and everywhere in this world. Speech acts are speech that is carried out in action by two or more people as speakers and listener".

Speech acts according to J R Searle have been classified into 5(five) categories as Searle in (Levinson 1983:240)."Classification is representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Sentences based on facts or just giving their own opinion about person's physical condition. Speech acts can describe the speaker's intention with the statement such as a person describes in the sentence and also provide a goal which is the ultimate goal of the desire to be achieved by the speaker actuator."

The main defendant Zuraida Hanum in this research has given utterances that lead to directive speech acts that are used when the speaker wants the listener to fulfil what she wants, so that he listener can do something to her wishes and according to the plan that she has arranged. The use of the term directive speech acts consist of activities such as commanding, ordering, requesting, suggesting and inviting.

The objects of this research is the directives and expressive speech acts to show the expression of the defendant's pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy and sorrow in the murder of Judge Jamaluddin who sentenced as the main actor to death namely Zuraida Hanum as the wife of the victim based on the decision of the Supreme Court of Republic of Indonesia Number 1251/pid2020/Pt MDN.

1.2 Problem identification

Based on the research focused, the formulation of the problem:

1. What are Zuraida Hanum types of directive speech acts offered to Muhammad Jefri Pratama (MJP) and Muhammad Reza Fahlevi (MRF) in the case of the murder of Judge Jamaluddin?

2. What are Zuraida Hanum types of expressive speech acts stated to Muhammad Jefri Pratama (MJP) and Muhammad Reza Fahlevi (MRF) in the case of the murder of Judge Jamaluddin?

1.3 Objective

The first objective of this study is to describe directive speech acts in the legal case of the murder of Judge Jamaluddin. It is important to look at directives because the number of direct and indirect directives (asking,

command, orders, requesting, questioning, suggesting, inviting, advising, begging) are significant for the findings of this study.

The second aim of this research is to describe how expressive speech acts are conveyed in the legal case of the murder of Judge Jamaluddin. This includes the psychological characteristics that characterize expressive speech acts such as forms of speech, pleasure, pain, dislike, likes, joy, sorrow and apologize produced by speakers in conveying their directions either directly or indirectly identified in the research.

1.4 Scope

The scope of problems in research as follows:

1. Directives especially requesting, questioning, command, orders, suggesting, inviting produced by Zuraida Hanum

2. Expressives especially pleasures, pains, like, dislike, joy, sorrow, apologize constructed by Zuraida Hanum

1.5 Significant

1. Students: This research is expected to give more information to speech acts

2. English Department: This research is expected to provide an understanding in studying discourse, especially data taken in legal cases and to be analyze as teaching and learning materials.

3. Researcher: This research is expected as reference to conduct research related Pragmatic Analysis.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents a review of the related literature, in contains some of the topics used to support the analysis in this study. Which is necessary resource on the topic. All speech acts of discourse resulting from Medan District Court Decision using the theory of Jhon Langsaw Austin and Jhon Roger Searle.

2.1 Pragmatic

In human interactions, language is mostly understood as a communication tool used by people to talk to each other, exchange ideas, share opinions, explain things, and so on. In using language, the participants using the language, speaker-listener or writer-reader, must work together for successful communication. Pragmatic knowledge is the knowledge of different ways in which language used in different setting and for different purposes. An example of this is how you would speak more casually with you best friend than with your friend's parents. Speech acts are part of pragmatics where there are certain goals beyond the words or phrase when a speaker says something. Speech acts are actions that refers to the actions performed by the resulting utterances. People can do an actions by saying something. The meaning of an utterance in a certain context which is communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener.

Mey (1993:420)"The notion of pragmatic as a study of the condition of a human language use. This is determined by the context of society as social being who interact with each other". Levinson (1983: 21) states that" pragmatic is the study of language use, namely the study of the relationship between language and

context that is fundamental to explaining language understanding that involves making inferences. Which will relate what was said, what was assumed, or what was said before. Therefore, it can be conclude that pragmatic is the study of how people use language to communicate. This relates to what is meant."

"Pragmatic is a field of science that studies the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Through this study, it is hoped that one can talk about the meaning that people mean, their assumptions, their intentions or goals, and the types of actions they take when they speak because pragmatics allows humans as language users into language analysis." Leech (1982:1) explain that" we cannot really understand the nature of language itself unless we understand pragmatics: how the participation of communication." It is clear enough that pragmatic deals with how the participations of communication, the speakers-listeners or the writers-readers use language. Pragmatic as the field of linguistic is necessary in order to explain the nature of language itself as the tool of communication.

In using language, the speaker or the writer may have motives or intentions in their mind which become the bases of what they are saying or writing. Pragmatic also deals with the background feature of the communication events. J. Cutting (2002) describes that "Pragmatic is an approach to studying language relation to the contextual background features. Here in this opinion, the context of language use which determined the use of language itself should be taken place when we are talking about pragmatic. The details of context will be talked later in this chapter." Crystal in Barron: (2003:7) defines "pragmatic as the study of language from the user's point of view, especially the choices they make, the obstacles they face in

swing language in social interactions, and the effect their use of language has on other participants in an act of communication."

Levinson" there are several definition of pragmatic related to context: a) Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of language. b) Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that a basic to an account of language understanding, c) Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language user to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate."

Mey (2001:6) says that "a truly pragmatic consideration has to deal with the users in their *social context*; it cannot limit itself to the grammatically encoded aspects of contexts, as the „grammaticalization requirement" seems to imply".

2.2 Speech Act

Language as the tool of communication is used for many purpose such as to persuade people to do something, to share beliefs to others, asking people to do something, etc. The kinds of utterances that people utter can be classified based on the form or the purpose of the utterance itself. Dealing with this kind of utterances, we are talking about speech acts.

"A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. We perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment or refusal. It is called acts of communication to express a certain attitude, for example, a statement expresses a belief, request expresses a desire, sad, sorrow and an apology expresses a regret. Researcher has found that classroom instruction on speech acts can help learners to improve their performance of speech acts and thus interactions with the speakers." (Yule: 1996)

Dealing with speech acts, the three distinctions of speech acts (Austin, 1962) should be taken as the starting point. The term locutionary, illocucionary and perlocutionary used by Austin (1962) to argue that language is a matter of action. According to his opinion, language can be seen as subpart of philosophy ofaction. According to this, people when produce or use language actually perform some actions. It is supported by Cruse (2011) on his argument that in producing utterances, we also perform particular kinds of action. " To communicate we must express propositions with a particular illocutionary force, and in so doing we perform particular kinds of action such as stating, promising, warning, and so on, which have come to be called speech acts. It is, however, important to distinguish between three sorts of things that one is doing in the course of producing an utterance. These are usually distinguished by the terms locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and illocutionary acts (363).

"Speech acts are speech that has a function in communication. This is one of the important areas of pragmatics. It is also a communication act that conveys the intended function of the language. Speech act include functions such as requests, apologies, suggestions, orders, offers and appropriate responses to these actions. Can also be in the form of speech: apology, greeting request, complaint, invitation, complement or rejection. When we speak, we do things like greet, promise, warn, order, invite, congratulate, advice, thank, insult and these are known as speech acts." Philosopher Jhon Langsaw Austin Speech acts theory is A Theory of Language.

"Speech act theory, meaning that holds that the meaning of linguistic expressions can be explained in terms of the rules governing their use in performing various speech acts (e.g.: admonishing, asserting, commanding, exclaiming, promising, questioning, requesting and warning)". According to Austin

(1995:52)"All sentences that appear in a conversation are included in speech acts as described by. The speech acts consist of propositional statements and the total situation of the utterance. Speech acts are not only focused conversational sentences but also in situation because a sentences has meaning when it is associated with a situation or context. Therefore, when people analyze speech acts, they cannot separate between activities, situations, and conversations." Jhon L Austin (1962).

Developed by another philosopher Jhon Roger Searle (1969). "They maintained that, when using language, people do not only make propositional statements about objects, entities, states of affairs and so on., but they also fulfil functions such as requesting, denying and introducing." And Schifrin (1994:49) "They developed speech act theory from the basic belief that language is used to perform actions. Thus, its fundamental insights focus on how meaning and action are related to language."

Searle is one of Austin's student. Searle is a major proponent of the speech act theory inherits his ideas from Austin. According to Searle (1969:17-18),"the speech act or acts performed in the utterances of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence. The meaning of a sentence does not in all cases uniquely determine what speech act is performed in a given utterances of that sentence, for a speaker may mean what he actually says, but it is always in principle possible for him to say exactly what he means. Therefore, is it principle possible for every speech act of perform or could perform to be uniquely determined by a given sentence (set of sentences), given of the assumption that the speaker is speaking literally and that the context is appropriate."

Searle (1969: 16) stated that "the production or issuance of a sentence taken under certain conditions is a speech act, and speech are the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication. Speaking a language is performing speech acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions, asking promises, etc." while another philosopher mentioned "thus, viewing speech acts as the basic units of communication allows to explicitly associated speech act with the study of language (its productions, its interpretations) and meaning (both speaker meaning and linguistic meaning" Schifrin (1994:55).

2.3 Classification of Speech Acts

2.3.1 Jhon Langsaw Austin

Jhon L Austin (1962: 108) stated that in issuing an utterance, a speaker can perform three acts simultaneously in their communication. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act."

1. **Locutionary Act**: Austin (1962:108) states that "Locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to the meaning in the traditional sense. The locutionary acts are acts of speaking in the constructions of speech , such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain sense and certain reference as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. This is in line with Levinson's statements (1993:236)"The locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference." Meanwhile according to Yule (1996:48)"Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, this is the actual words that the speaker uses."

2. **Illocutionary Act**: "Illocutionary act is an utterance which has a certain force. It is an act performed in saying something. It is the act of using utterance to perform a function. When saying something, a speaker does not only produce utterance with no purpose. She or he form an utterance with some kind of function in mind." (Leech, 1983:199) "The formulation of illocutionary act is saying X, S asserts that P refers to the proposition or basic meaning of an utterance, the example: I've just made some coffee. The speaker makes an offer or statement." Yule (1996:48).

3. **Perlocutionary Act:** According to Austin (1962: 108),"Perlocutionary act is the achieving of certain effects by saying something, it concerns the effect an utterance may have on the hearer. Put slightly more technically, a perlocutionary is the act by which the locution and illocution produce a certain effect is or exert a certain influence on the hearer"

2.3.2 Jhon Roger Searle

Cutting (2002:16-17) has different classification of illocutionary act based on Searle's (1976) solution grouping it as , representative, commissive, directive, and expressive.declaration.

Speech acts can be classified into five categories as Searle in Levinson (1983: 240) "states that the classifications are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations."

1. Representative

Representatives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to the truth. Of the expressed proposition. The utterance are produced based on the

speaker's observation of certain things the followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation.

"Representatives speech act can be noted by some speech acts verb, such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, agree, claim, beliefs, conclude." Searle in Levinson (1983: 240)

Searle (1979: 12) states that "the point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition, e.g. stating, boasting, complaining, claiming and reporting. Therefore, testing a representative can be done by simply questioning whether it can be categorized as true or false." This is similar to Yule's definition (1996:53)"Representative state what the speaker believes to be the case or not."

Representative Speech Acts	stating, boasting, complaining, claiming and reporting.

2. Directive

"In speech act, directive speech act is one of its types where the directive speech act is used when the speaker wants the listener to do something for the speaker. The use of the term directive speech act consist of activities such as command, order, requesting, suggesting, questioning and inviting. Directive is an illocutionary ac which is used to make the hearer to do something in the future. This kind of illocutionary act has world to words directions of fit." Searle (1979:13).

Searle begins by pointing out that he will focus his examination on speech acts on what Austin called" Illocutionary Acts". Searle then describe this illocutionary acts as "The production of the sentence taken under certain conditions and as the minimal units of linguistic communication. His final goal is to find rules

for performing an illocutionary act. In order to do so, he first deals with the notion: rules, propositions and meaning." Jhon L Austin (1996: 110-111). Searle finally focuses on the illocutionary act of promising and tries to point out the necessary and sufficient conditions for the performance of this act (Searle: 1996:116). From those conditions he wants to derive a set of rules for "The use of the function – indicating device." Searle (1996:117). "Emphasizes that he did not satisfying succeed in doing so, due to the difficulties in defining the notion of a promise. A sincere promise and a grammatically well-formed sentences as a point of departure."

According to Kreidler (1998:189) "Directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addresses to perform some acts or refrain from performing an act". A directive utterance is also known as the imperative. Which (Curse: 2011)"the prototypical use of an imperative is to direct or to ask addresses to do something. This utterance is addressed to the hearer or readers.

Yule (1996:54) explains"directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the hearer. It is commonly appear with some performative verbs such as: requesting, demanding, questioning,asking, proposing, advising, suggesting, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, ordering, and etc."

The murder incident of judge Jamaluddin concerned to a special meaning to speaker Zuraida Hanum's words because the word from Zuraida Hanum directed to the listener M.Jefri Pratama and M Reza Fahlevi to carry out several activities. the requirement for the success of directive speech acts can be fulfilled if there are several elements that can be met, are: 1) preparation requirements, the speech partner is able to carry out the activities, 2) sincerity, the speaker wants the speech

partner to do the activity, 3) propositional content, the speaker tells the speech partner to do something, 4) important condition, the condition, time and place of the incident. This research will clarify the meaning of Zuraida Hanum's statement so that it gives effect to the listener M.Jefri Pratama and M. Reza Fahlevi to obey and agree to carry out Zuraida Hanum's wishes.

Searle in Levinson (1983 Directives area speech acts that speaker uses to get someone else to do something. These speech acts include requesting, questioning, command, orders, suggesting, inviting. For example, when someone says "Could you lend me a pencil, please?" the utterance represents the speaker requests that the hearer to do something which is to lend him a pencil.

Directive Speech Acts	requesting, questioning, command, orders, suggesting, inviting.

3. Commissive

Commisive is kind of speech act that used by the speaker to commit themselves to some future course action. They express the speaker's attention to do something on some future action. Searle (1979:14)"commissives as the illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course action." Yule (1996:54) "commissives commit the speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends such as promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing and volunteering. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the word by the speaker".

Commissives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future course of action, these include promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges. Searle in Levinson (1983)

Commissive Speech Acts	promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing and volunteering

4. Expressive

Searle (1979:15) "Expressive speech act is a speech act is a speech in which the speaker expresses feeling and attitude about something such as asking for apology, thanking someone and congratulating someone. Expressive speech acts are important to be analyzed because these acts cannot be separated from human beings in daily conversation. Expressive are illocutionary point used to express the psychological state of the speaker. The states what the speaker feels and can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy and sorrow." Yule (1996: 53) "In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). E.g.: a) I am really sorry, it is an expression to show sympathy, b) Congratulation, is used to congratulate someone, c) We really appreciate what you did for us. Can be used to thank or to appreciate someone.

Expressive is one of the classification of the speech act. It is used to understand what the speaker's feeling. Curse (2000:342) stated that "expressive make knew the speaker's psychological attitude to a presupposed state of affairs. It consists of thank, congratulate, condole, praise, blame, forgive and pardon. Expressing something is usually happens in daily life. People do it because they have an idea or something that they feel and they want to express. When people express something, they often show their negative or positive expression to the interlocutor. Because of that, why people should know the types of expression that can be used to express something".

"An expressive is one of the classification of speech act that concerns with the act of asking for something such as feeling, apology, attitude, utterance of emotion, and spoken that have a meaning with purpose to do something that the listener expects the result from the speaker. The function of expressive speech act is to express attitude, it is so necessary to deliver any specific information but the word that show your emotions. The simplest examples of expressive language are various exclamation, swear words, words of admiration, gratitude. Expressive speech act verbs for example apologizing, consoling, congratulating, wailing, praising, greeting or welcoming." (Guiraud et al: 1985). In the recent approach, the expressive division has been formalized in the formal-cognitive approach.

"Expressive illocutionary acts are linguistic acts in which one can be said to do something, like stating, denying or asking. Statement which appear on the face of it to be endowed with cognitive meaning tur out to be used in fact to perform expressive or directive illocutionary acts. An expressive speech act occurs in conversation when a speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener. It expresses psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy and sorrow." It might in line with Searle, and Vanderveken (1985)" Speech act whose illocutionary content is the expression of a psychological state about ourselves or the world. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but it is about the speaker experience. In using an expression, the speaker makes words fit of the feeling.

A philosopher, W. James (1980) the theory of emotion: Introduction of Psychology. "emotions are the sensation of bodily change, or as he put it, the bodily change follow directly the perception of the exciting fact, and that our feeling of the same change as they occur is the emotion". In his theory of emotion suggest that

physical change in the body happen first, which then leads to the experience of emotion. "Emotion have intentionality and that their significant and force are determined by our cognition. This then creates a judgement as to whether or not we cope with the external event and situation, which forms and emotional reaction" Lazarus (1980).

According to Lazarus and Folkman (1984)"psychological stress is a particular relationship between the person and the environment that is appraised by the person as taxing or exceeding his or her resources and endangering his or her well-being. Stress is experienced when a person perceives that the demand exceed the personal and social resources the individual is able to direct and to do something illogical anymore. For example, your heart beating wildly would lead you to realize that you are afraid."

More specific Searle stated expressive illocutionary acts are acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, sorrow. The relation to the main defendant Zuraida Hanum who experienced a deep sense of suffering and hatred for a long time. And the sadness she harbored mixed with greed wanted to fully control judge Jamaluddin property, because she knew that judge Jamaluddin her husband intended to divorce her, and if that happened the property would automatically be divided among judge Jamaluddin's children from his first marriage Kenny and Rajid. The all that hatred became revenge which made her all of judge Jamaluddin's treatment with a murder. Even though there is no evidence from the course of the trial at Medan High Court against judge Jamaluddin as alleged by Zuraida.

Expressives are speech acts that the utterances express a psychological state. These According to Yule (1996) expressives are kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow, apologize

Expressive Speech Acts	pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, apologize

5. Declaration

In relation to Searle's (1979) speech act" a declarative is an utterance used by a speaker with the purpose of changing a situation in some way once the speech act has been uttered. Declarations can bring about a change in the world. For example: I now declare you husband and wife. Declaration effect immediate change in the institutional state of affairs that is they change the world via the utterance."

Yule (1996) defines declaratives are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. As the example below, the speaker has to have special institutional role, in a specific context such as to pronounce, declare, baptize and sentence. The words that can be indicated into this type are curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized.

Declaration Speech Acts	curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized.