

# ACT OF COMMISSIVE PERFORMED BY M. JEFRI PRATAMA AS THE DEFENDANT IN THE JUDICIAL CASE OF JUDGE JAMALUDDIN'S MURDER

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## Abstract

M. Jefri Pratama was the second defendant who participated in the planning and assisted in the execution of a heinous murder. It was proven that he had an affair and helped Zuraida Hanum kill her husband, as judge Jamaluddin wrote in the minutes of the court decision. This paper aims to explore the Searle's in Yule (1996: 54) commissions, which were carried out by M. Jeffri Pratama, who was sentenced to death because of his involvement in the murder. The research method is descriptive-qualitative. In this context, M. Jefri Pratama uses commissive speech acts in his utterances, which mean he will take actions in the future. This includes the meaning of promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing, volunteering, and changes in statements, the actor's speech situation, and the result. Its substance is seen in the discourse that leads to the meaning and order taken from the Medan High Court Decision. The purpose of this research is first to understand speech acts and the types of commissive speech acts, and second, to understand how the commissive speech acts influence people to carry out certain actions later in the murder case of Judge Jamaluddin. The results of this study have found four types of commissive speech acts: promising, offering, threatening, and refusing. Domination: the commissive speech acts produced by M. Jefri Pratama are threatening.

**Keywords:** *speech acts; the commissive influence; types of commissive*

## 1. Introduction

By using language, humans can interact both verbally and nonverbally, through speaking and writing. The interaction of human groups is called society. In society, there are also rules that govern fellow human beings. If rules and norms are carried out by humans, either intentionally or unintentionally, they will have impacts and consequences. Likewise, wrong actions stimulated by speech will have consequences that will be detrimental to the person himself.

Pragmatic linguistic speech acts are a field of linguistics, which is the study of the relationship between language and speech context. (Levinson, 1983) "Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that are fundamental to an account of language understanding." Utterances by speakers can also be studied from various perspectives, such as the theory of speech acts originally developed by Jhon L. Austin

(1962). He explained that this theory explains how the speaker, with his or her speech, expects the listener to take action as expected and then how the listener interprets the meaning intended by the speaker. As Searle (1969: 42) says, "all linguistic communication involves linguistic action". This is to say that there is action in every communication people make.

An utterance is considered an action, particularly with regard to its intention, purpose, or effect. (Oxford). In his speech, the speaker asks for an action to be taken by the listener to achieve his goal. In his speech, the speaker asks for an action to be taken by the listener to achieve his goal. "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 situations, because a sentence 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).

In the judicial case, especially in the murder of Judge Jamaluddin, it was found that the utterances issued by the second defendant, M. Jefri Pratama, had several meanings. The writer described the meaning of his utterances with analysis so that it would help the reader understand what exactly the commissive speech acts meaning is contained in the speaker's speech. How did Jefri respond to the utterances from Zuraida Hanum as the main defendant? How did he respond and want to help the main defendant in committing the murder? And how did he persuade his younger brother M. Reza to help him in the murder of Judge Jamaluddin? And how the utterances exert such strong influence that a very cruel act of murder occurs.

The writer examines the use of speech acts in the judicial case on the murder of Judge Jamaluddin, specifically focusing on commissive speech acts as a type of speech act. So this research is formulated in terms of a research problem:

1. What commissive speech acts are performed in the judicial case of Judge Jamaluddin's murder?
2. How is the influence of commissive speech acts in the judicial case of Judge Jamaluddin's murder?

It is hoped that the answers to the research questions can provide insight into the types of commissive speech acts and how much influence they have on the actions taken in the murder case of Judge Jamaluddin.

## **2. Literature Review**

In a study conducted on one topic, a literature review is needed with the aim of providing an overview, identifying and suggesting areas for further study on the research topic.

The researcher has carried out reading research activities against the Medan High Court Decision Result data source by recording all the utterances made by M. Jefri, analyzing and classifying each utterance into commissive acts, which represent frontier word meanings.

## **3. Research Method**

The research method applied in this paper is descriptive-qualitative to analyze the main data. From the definition above, the researcher uses qualitative research

because the research subject is a human being and the utterances and results are in the form of a narrative description of the findings. The main theory is from Jhon L. Austin and Jhon R. Searle. Creswell (2014:42) says, "The historic origin of qualitative research comes from anthropology, sociology, humanity, and evaluation."

The object of this research is the judicial case of the murder of judge Jamaluddin, where the decisions of the Medan District High Court are the main data sources in this study, while the testimony of the second defendant, M.Jefri Pratama, is the research data. The researcher chose the second defendant in the judicial case against the murder of Judge Jamaluddin because he had an important role and put words into action. Secondary data: the researcher used information in the form of electronic books, journals, news, and websites as other information data sources. The method consists of a flow of activities that occur simultaneously and coherently, which include data reduction activities (grouping), data presentation, drawing conclusions, and verification.

#### **4. Discussion**

"Humans are given the ability to communicate. Communication using language effectively is an important life skill because, as social beings, humans need to communicate to interact with each other and fulfill their needs. Moreover, communication does not only depend on recognizing the meaning of the words in an utterance but also on recognizing what the speaker means by their utterance" (Yule, 2010:127). In its journey, the meaning of utterances that have been produced by a human child brings positive and negative interactions. Particularly in a criminal case, namely the murder of Judge Jamaluddin, it can be assumed that the utterance was part of a crime plan that ultimately resulted in the crime and the death of the victim. Proof of the planning described comes from the utterances whose effects must be borne by the defendants, namely the death sentence.

Speech acts are utterances that have a specific meaning and function in a communication system. Speech acts are an important area of pragmatics. Speech acts are also communication activities that convey the function of the intended language. Speech acts, according to J. R. Searle, have been classified into five categories (see Searle in Levinson 1983:240). "Classification is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Sentences based on facts or just giving their own opinion about a 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."

A representative is a speech act whose utterance binds the speaker to the truth. All the utterances are produced based on the speaker's observations of certain matters, which are followed by stating facts or opinions based on these observations. "Representatives speech acts can be noted by some speech acts verbs, such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, agree, claim, beliefs, conclude." Searle in Levinson (1983: 240)

A speech act directive is used when the speaker wants the listener to do something for the speaker. The speaker will use various methods to persuade or invite sympathy so that the listener can take action aimed at fulfilling his or her desires. Searle in Levinson (1983) "Directives are speech acts that the speaker uses to get someone else to do something. These speech acts include requesting, questioning, commanding, giving orders, suggesting, and inviting."

Commissive speech act is used by the speaker to commit themselves to some future course of action. It expresses the speaker's attention to some future action. Searle (1969:14) defines "commissives" as "illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action." Yule (1996:54) says "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".

Expressive is one of the classifications of speech acts that are used to understand what the speaker is feeling. The utterances express a psychological state. These According to Yule (1996), expressives are a kind of illocutionary act that states what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, and apology.

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

#### **4.1 Commissive Speech Acts**

A speech act that usually occurs in a conversation between one person and another is commissive. It describes the words of a vow or promise to be made for the future. Austin (2009) states that commissive is one type of speech act in which the speaker commits to doing something in the future. A commissive speech act was a speech act marked by agreement or deed in which the speaker did something.

##### **Promising**

Promising is full of promise, likely to succeed, or likely to yield good results (Merriem Webster Dictionary). A saying that describes something that will or will not succeed towards success as a result of desire.

May (1993) in Ahmad Mubais (2021), quoting Searle, says that a promise should not be about things that are going to happen or should happen anyway. Promise is one of the speech acts that deals with something that may happen in the future and the commitment of the speaker. It gives clarity that someone cannot promise that the sun will rise tomorrow because it does not deal with the commitment of the speaker, or in this case, we call the speaker a promiser.

Abdullah Husain. Ika Nurhayani & Hamamah Hamamah (2020) mention that promise is the act produced by the speaker to inform the addressee about their willingness to do an action. It can also mean a capacity for good, similar to a value that is to be realized in the near future.

Promising is a comment or utterance that will or will not be carried out. Expresses a statement of one's feelings as a verbal commitment by one person to another. A promise can be in the form of an oath, a conditional promise, or a one-word promise aimed at fulfilling various functions in social settings, such as convincing, mollifying the incense of the addressee, pleasing others, expressing acceptance, expressing refusal, or motivating others to achieve the desired result.

Data 1

<b>"Nanti biar kak Hanum saja yang menjelaskan ke Reza"</b> 'Later, I'll let Hanum explain it to Reza.'		
S-setting and Scene	Setting	In a café, Medan. Sunday, 24 November 2019
P-Participant	Speaker Listener	M. Jefri Pratama M. Reza Fahlevi
E-Ends	Purpose	M.Jefri arranged the meeting between M.Reza and Zuraida Hanum
A-Act	Content	M.Jefri explained that Zuraida will meet M.Reza to explain her marriage problems
K-Key		He spoke confidently
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	M.Jefri to M. Reza
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Menjelaskan (v): menerangkan; menguraikan secara terang KBBI: (2007)

Explain (v): 1. To make known 2. To give the reason for or cause of 3. To make plain or understandable Webster's dictionary

Data 2

<b>"Nanti abang telfon Reza untuk ketemuan sama kak Hanum"</b> 'Later, I'll call Reza to meet Hanum.'		
S-setting and Scene	Setting	In a café, Medan. Sunday, 24 November 2019
P-Participant	Speaker Listener	M. Jefri Pratama M. Reza Fahlevi
E-Ends	Purpose	M.Jefri will have a call to M.Reza Fahlevi
A-Act	Content	M.Jefri explained that Zuraida will meet M.Reza
K-Key		She spoke confidently
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	M.Jefri to M. Reza
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Telfon/ menelfon (v): Bercakap-cakap (memanggil) melalui pesawat telepon KBBI: (2007)

Call (v): 1. To speak to or attempt to reach someone by means of a call Webster's dictionary

**Threatening**

Threatening is a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. It means to intimidate the hearer if the hearer does not want to obey the speaker's command. It is commonly motivated by hatred and distrust of the speaker toward the hearer, in which the speaker feels that someone has higher power to intimidate the hearer via his utterance (Nabilah Fairuz Al-Bantany, 2013).

Threatening (adj): 1. Expressing or suggesting a threat of harm, danger, etc. 2. Indicating or suggesting the approach of possible trouble or danger (Merriem Webster Dictionary). A threat is a way for the speaker to express their intention to cause harm or

discomfort to the listener. It is often used as a way to intimidate the listener and warn them of the consequences, so they change their actions or behaviors. Study smarter.

Threatening is also a statement to let them know that maybe you will do a bad thing or hurt them if they don't do what you want them to do. Threatening generally indicates an intention to punish, judge, or harm someone. Giving intimidation to people who are wanted to do it. Because of the speaker's hatred and the listener's distrust. The speaker feels that someone has the power to intimidate the listener through his speech.

Data 3

<b><i>"Ngapain kau yang mati. Dia yang bejat kok kau yang mati. Dialah yang harus mati."</i></b>		
'Why are you dead. He's the one who's depraved why did you die. He is the one who must die.'		
S-setting and Scene	Setting	In a café, Medan. November 2019
P-Participant	Speaker Listener	M. Jefri Pratama Zuraida Hanum
E-Ends	Purpose	M.Jefri convinced Zuraida
A-Act	Content	M.Jefri explained Zuraida that all was her husband's fault and he deserved to die
K-Key		He spoke angrily
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	M.Jefri to Zuraida Hanum
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Bejat (adj): rusak (tentang akhlak, budi pekerti): buruk (kelakuan) KBBI: (2007)

Depraved (adj): marked by corruption (the work of depraved minds). Webster's dictionary

Data 4

<b><i>"Dia ada masalah sama suaminya yang punya banyak cewek. Perlakuannya juga kasar seperti ada 2 jiwanya. Kak Hanum jadi tertekan batin. Suaminya menghina keluarga kak Hanum."</i></b>		
'She has problem with her husband who has many girlfriends. The treatment was too rough as is it had 2 souls. Hanum became mentally depressed. Her husband insults Hanum's family.'		
S-setting and Scene	Setting	In a café, Medan. Sunday, 24 November 2019
P-Participant	Speaker Listener	M. Jefri Pratama M. Reza Fahlevi
E-Ends	Purpose	M.Jefri attracted M.Reza Fahlevi's sympathy
A-Act	Content	M.Jefri explained about Zuraida mentally depressed to M.Reza Fahlevi
K-Key		He spoke confidently
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	M.Jefri to M. Reza
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Masalah (adj): sesuatu yang harus diselesaikan (dipecahkan); soal (persoalan) KBBI: (2007)

Kasar (adj): bertingkah laku tidak lemah lembut, memperlakukan dengan kasar (tidak sopan, mengerasi, menyakiti hati) KBBI: (2007)

Tertekan/tekanan (n): keadaan tidak menyenangkan yang umumnya merupakan beban batin. KBBI: (2007)

Menghina (v): merendahkan; memandang rendah (hina, tidak penting), memburukkan nama baik orang; menyinggung perasaan orang (seperti memaki-maki, menistakan) KBBI: (2007)

Problem (adj): dealing with a problem of conduct or social relationship, difficult to deal with Webster's dictionary

Rough (adj): characterized by harshness, violence, or force. Webster's dictionary

Depressed (adj): Low in spirit (affected by psychological depression). Webster's dictionary

Insults (v): to treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt (to affect offensively or damagingly). Webster's dictionary

Data 5

<b><i>"Dia ada masalah sama suaminya. Suaminya selama ini suka main perempuan. Suka marah – marah sama orangtua kak Hanum. Suaminya merendahkan keluarga kak Hanum. Kak Hanum tidak bisa sama suaminya kalau bercerai di pengadilan. Dia mau suaminya kalau di bunuh."</i></b>		
'She has problem with her husband. Her husband all along like the main girl. Like to get angry at Hanum's parents. Hanum cant' be with her husband if divorced in court. She wants her husband to be killed.'		
S-setting and Scene	Setting	In a café, Medan. Sunday, 24 November 2019
P-Participant	Speaker Listener	M. Jefri Pratama M. Reza Fahlevi
E-Ends	Purpose	M.Jefri attracted M.Reza's sympathy
A-Act	Content	M.Jefri explained about the problem in the marriage of Zuraida and she wanted her husband to be killed
K-Key		He spoke confidently
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	M.Jefri to M. Reza
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Main perempuan (adj): Bersuka-sukaan dengan perempuan KBBI: (2007)

Marah-marah (adj): Sangat tidak senang (karena dihina, diperlakukan tidak sepatutnya, dan sebagainya); berang; gusar. Berkali-kali marah. Mengeluarkan kata-kata menunjukkan rasa marah KBBI: (2007)

Bercerai/cerai (n): putus hubungan sebagai suami istri; talak KBBI: (2007)

Bunuh (v): menghilangkan (menghabisi; mencabut) nyawa; mematikan KBBI: (2007)

Affair (n): a matter occasioning public anxiety, controversy, or scandal. Webster's dictionary

Angry (adj): feeling or showing anger. : seeming to show anger or to threaten in an angry manner. Webster's dictionary

Divorce (v): to legally dissolve one's marriage with: to end marriage with (one's spouse) by divorce. Webster's dictionary

Kill (v): to deprive of life: cause the death of. Webster's dictionary

### Refusing

Refusing can be interpreted as an adage, a statement to say or show that you are not willing to do, not receive, or not allow something. It is to display or express an unwillingness to accomplish or comply.

Based on Searle's 1975 explanation, refusal is an unpleasant reaction to invitations, requests, offers, and suggestions. The speaker has a goal or a viewpoint. As a result, the speaker rejects the interlocutor's point of view. The majority of the sentences are negative. Example, "We will not do that". Refusals are negative responses to invitations, requests, offers, suggestions, and the like that are frequently used in our daily lives. Saying "no" is somehow more vital than the answer itself. Both the speaker and interlocutors are expected to understand the context as well as the form and function of refusal, depending on cultural, linguistic, and ethnic values. Nabilah Fairuz Al-Bantany (2013).

Data 6

<b>"Kak Hanum sudah tidak tahan"</b>		
'Hanum couldn't take it anymore.'		
S-setting and Scene	Setting	In a café, Medan. Sunday, 24 November 2019
P-Participant	Speaker Listener	M. Jefri Pratama M. Reza Fahlevi
E-Ends	Purpose	M.Jefri attracted M.Reza's sympathy
A-Act	Content	M.Jefri explained that Hanum didn't want to stay with her husband anymore
K-Key		He spoke confidently
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	M.Jefri to M. Reza
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Tidak tahan (v): tidak kuat atau tidak sanggup menderita (menanggung) sesuatu KBBi: (2007)

Couldn't take (v): to receive or accept whether willingly or reluctantly. Webster's dictionary

### Pledging

A pledge is a more serious promise, used as an accordance that someone will do something and stay true to what they are going to do. Pledge or pledging is the state of being held as a security, guaranty, or something given as security for the performance of an act. Webster dictionary.

In the murder case of Judge Jamaluddin, none of the utterances uttered by the second defendant, M. Jefri Pratama, described the meaning of pledging. Jefri seems to feel empathy and is supportive of all of Zuraida's wishes to get rid of her husband. He was even angry when a desperate Zuraida wanted to end her life because of her



disappointment with her husband's attitude. Therefore, the Commissive Speech Act stating pledging is not found in this judicial case.

**Offering**

Offer or "offer" is the opportunity for the speaker to readily volunteer to do something for the benefit of the listener. Thus, the speaker covenants to give something to the listener. They are always asked as a challenge, which gives the listener the preference to either approve or disapprove. Although, this is not always stated as a statement that can either be responded to with reception or denial.

Nabilah Fairuz Al-Bantany. (2013), Offer means saying that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody. Offer is the hearer's expression to offer an act for the hearer's or addressee's interest.

Data 1

<b>"Nanti biar kak Hanum saja yang menjelaskan ke Reza"</b>		
'Later, I'll let Hanum explain it to Reza.'		
S-setting and Scene	Setting	In a café, Medan. Sunday, 24 November 2019
P-Participant	Speaker Listener	M. Jefri Pratama M. Reza Fahlevi
E-Ends	Purpose	M.Jefri arranged the meeting between M,Reza and Zuraida Hanum
A-Act	Content	M.Jefri explained that Zuraida will meet M.Reza
K-Key		He spoke confidently
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	M.Jefri to M. Reza
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Menjelaskan (v): menerangkan; menguraikan secara terang KBBI: (2007)

Explain (v): 1. To make known 2. To give the reason for or cause of 3. To make plain or understandable Webster's dictionary

**Vowing**

To promise solemnly or to bind or concentrate by a vow (Merriem Webster Dictionary). The other meaning taken from the Oxford dictionary is to make a determined decision or promise to do something.

The word "vow" means the notion that something needs to be done as a promise between the person and his God, and in one condition, if he doesn't do it, there will be a feeling of guilt or sin, so the person commits himself to fulfilling the vow.

The vow should be obligatorily fulfilled when the person vows to do something if his wish or a matter is accomplished, and his wish is actually accomplished according to his religious beliefs (Al Fahdawi, 2010:60) in Haider Saad Yahya Jubran article 2019.

Concerning vows. Jefri Pratama's utterances did not contain any meaningful vows in the murder case of Judge Jamaluddin. So the researchers revealed that the speech act of vowing was not found in the data source for this murder case.

## Volunteering

In the KBBI Dictionary, volunteers are the same as people who are doing it voluntarily without coercion and without expecting anything in return from certain parties. From the Webster dictionary, volunteering is to offer oneself as a volunteer.

Volunteering can be interpreted as an overture to do something sincerely without being forced to do it. It is to accomplish a service of one's own will. It means choosing to offer freely without being asked.

A sentence in this conversation belongs to commissive speech acts that have the meaning of volunteer because the speaker of one free will does something for the interlocutor. Abdulloh Husain (2018)

Researchers have found that sentences stating that they will take an action voluntarily without any reward are not found in the utterances produced by M. Jefri in this murder case.

### 4.2 The influence of Commissive speech acts

The effect of commissive speech acts on the murder of Judge Jamaluddin is very strong. The utterances stated by the second defendant, M. Jefri Pratama, are connected to the intentions and encouragement of the other perpetrators for an act of heinous murder. The effect of commissive acts can be seen as follows:

Data 1 : "*Nanti biar kak Hanum saja yang menjelaskan ke Reza*"  
'Later, I'll let Hanum explain it to Reza'

The commissive speech acts above were produced by M. Jefri. He stated that an explanation about a problem in Zuraida's life, which he was having an affair with, would be conveyed directly by the person concerned. He influenced M. Reza to get involved and tried to convince him by inviting M. Reza to speak directly to Zuraida. As a result, M. Reza met with Zuraida, listened directly to her life's complaints, and planned a day and time to carry out the execution of the murder.

Data 2 : "*Nanti abang telfon Reza untuk ketemuan sama kak Hanum*"  
'Later, I'll call Reza to meet Hanum'

The commissive speech act uttered by M. Jefri above is the form of the promise conveyed by Jefri. He emphasized more that he would schedule a meeting between M. Reza and Zuraida by saying he would immediately call Reza if the time and place had been determined. The result was a meeting between Zuraida, and M. Reza and Zuraida at the Medan Johor cafe town on November 25, 2019, to be exact, 3 days before the day of the murders.

Data 3 : "*Ngapain kau yang mati. Dia yang bejat kok kau yang mati. Dialah yang harus mati*"  
'Why are you dead. He's the one who's depraved why did you die.  
He is the one who must die'

The commissive speech act above was stated by M. Jefri as an expression of his anger towards Zuraida's husband, whom he did not like; instead, he gave the idea to Zuraida, who was in despair, that it was her husband who was very guilty and deserved to die. He really supports Zuraida's hatred and wants to help her get rid of her own husband. As a result, Zuraida had a strong desire to carry out a murder plan and asked M. Jefri to fully assist her by promising a marriage and wealth.

Data 4 :” *Dia ada masalah sama suaminya yang punya banyak cewek. Perilakuannya juga kasar seperti ada 2 jiwanya. Kak Hanum jadi tertekan batin. Suaminya menghina keluarga kak Hanum.*’

’She has problem with her husband who has many girlfriends. The treatment was too rough as is it had two souls. Hanum became mentally depressed. Her husband insults Hanum’s family.’

The commissive speech acts above were explained by M. Jefri to M. Reza, the sister of Zuraida's husband, who likes to have an affair. Her husband has two personalities and always looks down on Zuraida's family, so Zuraida suffers a lot and doesn't want to live anymore. But he also explains that Zuraida can't get a statewide divorce, so they'll have to use other means to get rid of her. The result of this explanation was a sense of sympathy from M. Reza because he felt like helping his brother and was also tempted by Zuraida's promise to give 100 million plus to send M. Reza and his mother for umrah.

Data 5 :” *Dek kak Hanum ada masalah sama suaminya. Suaminya selama ini Suka main perempuan. Suka marah – marah sama orangtua kak Hanum. Suaminya merendahkan keluarga kak Hanum. Kak Hanum tidak bisa sama suaminya kalau bercerai di pengadilan. Dia mau suaminya kalau dibunuh.*’

’Hanum has a problem with her husband. Her husband all along like the main girl. Like to get angry at Hanum’s parents. Her husband looks down on Hanum’s family. Hanum can’t be with her husband if divorced in court. She wants her husband to be killed.’

The commissive speech act above was explained by M. Jefri to M. Reza. It was to tell that his lover Zuraida's household was experiencing great emotional stress. Her husband was very rude and did not respect her parents and family at all. Not to mention her husband's habit of having affairs with many women, she explained that she could not get the divorce in court she wanted if her husband was killed. The statement above explained that M. Jefri persuaded M. Reza to understand the problem and that there was no other way but to kill Zuraida's husband, and he needed his support and assistance in the execution of the murder. And the influence of M. Jefri's explanation and invitation above M. Reza's understanding and willingness to participate in the murder plan has been proven in the police report based on the facts of the execution.

Data 6 :” *Kak Hanum sudah tidak tahan*”

’Hanum couldn’t take it anymore’

The commissive speech act above was explained by M. Jefri to M. Reza, telling him that Zuraida was very depressed and no longer wanted to tolerate understanding and continue her marriage to Judge Jamaluddin. She had given up. M. Jefri tried to influence M. Reza Fahlevi about the sad experience that Zuraida had to empathize with and want to help him carry out the murder of Zuraida's husband.

## 4.2. Finding

The findings that were finally seen from the results of the analysis of 17 utterances produced by the second defendant, M. Jefri Pratama, are stated clearly so that the reader can understand them well.

The data in this finding section are commissive which explain promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing, and volunteering where the speaker orders and asks the listener to do what he has ordered:

The Commissive Speech Acts percentage in the judicial case of Judge Jamaluddin's murder:

Types of Speech Act	
Commissive : Searle/Yule Theory	Total Number
Promising	2 (11.77 %)
Threatening	13 (76.47 %)
Refusing	1 (5.88 %)
Pledging	0
Offering	1 (5.88 %)
Vowing	0
Volunteering	0

## 5. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it is important to conclude what was stated before. So, the conclusions of this study are based on the formulation of the problem in this study; the researchers only focus on the analysis of speech acts in the form of communication functions in commissive speech acts contained in the trial of the murder of judge Jamaluddin. The formulation in this study was found: 2 promising, 13 threatening, 1 refusing, and 1 offering. The author did not find any pledging, vowing, or volunteering speech acts. It can be seen that the dominance of threatening is represented by commissive speech acts in this judicial case as the main data source.

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