

# COMMAND AND ORDER SPEECH ACTS IN THE MURDER CASE REPORT OF JUDGE JAMALUDDIN

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## Abstract

This study applies Searle's speech act theory, as outlined in Levinson (1983), to analyze directive speech acts in the high-profile murder case of Judge Jamaluddin. The research specifically examines how commands and orders issued by the main perpetrator, Zuraida Hanum, influenced her accomplices, M. Jefri Pratama and M. Reza Pahlevi, to commit premeditated murder. Using a qualitative descriptive method, data were sourced from the Medan District Court decision, which includes the defendants' recorded utterances. The study categorizes directive speech acts based on the speaker's knowledge, intentions, and power dynamics, focusing on how Zuraida's directives were central to executing the crime. Findings reveal that command speech acts were not only pivotal in compelling the accomplices to act but also demonstrated the manipulation and influence wielded by the speaker. This research highlights the importance of speech act analysis in uncovering the linguistic mechanisms behind criminal behavior and underscores its potential applications in forensic linguistics and legal investigations.

**Keywords:** *speech act types; command and order; negative influences and impacts*

## 1. Introduction

Language serves as a fundamental tool for human interaction, enabling individuals to convey messages, persuade others, share beliefs, and articulate desires. Human beings, as social creatures, depend on effective communication to interact, fulfill needs, and foster societal connections (Kombong, et al., 2017). According to Touria, Drid (2021), the smallest unit of human communication extends beyond syntactic structures to encompass fundamental entities such as making statements, asking questions, giving orders, and providing descriptions. These communicative functions, known as speech acts, are critical in facilitating shared understanding and maintaining social cohesion. Understanding speech acts is crucial, as noted by Qurrotu, Aini et al. (2023), because it allows individuals to minimize misunderstandings and focus on the meaning behind messages. Similarly, Budiasih, et al. (2018) highlight the necessity of mastering various speech act aspects to ensure smooth communication between speakers and listeners, particularly when instructions or commands are involved.

This study applies pragmatic analysis to examine the use of directive speech acts within the context of the criminal case involving the murder of Judge Jamaluddin in 2019.

Pragmatic analysis, grounded in speech act theory, provides a lens to interpret how language can be used to influence actions and outcomes. Specifically, this research focuses on the commands and orders issued by Zuraida Hanum, the main defendant and orchestrator of the murder, and the subsequent actions taken by her accomplices, M. Jefri Pratama and M. Reza Pahlevi. According to Searle's theory, as cited in Mubarok et al. (2018), commands are effective when the speaker holds a significant degree of control or power over the listener, a dynamic that Zuraida exploited to achieve her criminal intentions.

The aim of this study is to classify and analyze the directive speech acts used by the defendants to understand their roles in facilitating the crime. This research addresses two central questions: What types of directive speech acts were employed by the defendants during the events of the murder? How did the levels of command and order contribute to the negative outcomes, including premeditated violence? By exploring these questions, this study seeks to reveal how language, particularly directive speech acts, was strategically utilized to manipulate and control actions in a high-profile criminal case.

## 2. Literature Review

Speech act theory, a cornerstone of pragmatics, examines how language is used to convey intentions and achieve desired outcomes in communication. Manouchakian (2018) emphasizes that speech acts reflect the speaker's intention, aiming for the recipient to fulfill specific wishes or goals. These acts are essential for understanding how language influences actions and interactions, particularly through directives like commands and orders. Hidayati and Diana (2019) describe directives as speech acts designed to instruct or influence listeners, often using clear language to ensure the intended actions are performed. Slogans, as noted by Fido D. A. Firmansyah (2022), exemplify directive language, often used to persuade and guide behavior. This concept is closely related to speech acts in more formal settings, such as commands in legal or criminal contexts, where clear instructions are essential to achieve compliance.

Understanding speech acts is vital for improving human communication. Susanto (2018) and Mabaquiao (2018) argue that analyzing speech acts helps uncover the intentions behind words, reduces misunderstandings, and empowers individuals to express themselves more effectively. Similarly, Afzaal, et al (2024) highlight that speech act theory transcends its philosophical origins, now serving as a critical framework in linguistics and communication studies. Richard, Nordquist (2024) further emphasizes its dynamic nature, stating that speech act theory has significantly advanced the study of meaning, offering fresh perspectives on human interaction.

Speech act theory categorizes utterances into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, each serving distinct communicative purposes (Leilei, Zou, & Chunfang, Wu, 2022). Locutionary acts concern the literal meaning of an utterance, while illocutionary acts address its communicative force, such as giving orders or making requests. These distinctions are essential for analyzing how language conveys power and intent.

Pragmatics, as defined by Levinson (1983), examines the relationship between language and context, focusing on how meaning is derived from interaction. Mey, Jacob L. (1993) further elaborates that pragmatics studies how societal context shapes language use, making it a crucial tool for understanding human communication. In criminal contexts, pragmatic analysis reveals how language can be used manipulatively, as seen in cases where commands or orders compel others to act against their will.

The foundational work of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) underpins much of modern speech act theory. Austin introduced the concept that speech itself constitutes action, while Searle extended this idea by categorizing speech acts into directives, representatives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Directives, such as commands and orders, are particularly relevant in this study, as they are used to influence listeners' actions. Searle (1969) asserts that all linguistic communication involves some form of linguistic action, highlighting the power dynamics inherent in directive speech acts.

In the context of criminal cases, such as the murder of Judge Jamaluddin, pragmatic analysis reveals how directive speech acts functioned as tools of manipulation. Zuraida Hanum's commands and orders exemplify the coercive potential of language, illustrating how speech acts can be used to control actions and orchestrate crimes. This underscores the importance of studying speech acts not only for theoretical insights but also for practical applications in forensic linguistics and criminal investigations.

### 3. Research Method

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research method to analyze the directive speech acts in the criminal case of Judge Jamaluddin's murder. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research focuses on exploring human problems and understanding phenomena within their natural contexts. This approach is suitable for examining how language, particularly commands and orders, was used to influence actions in this case.

The primary data for this study were obtained from the Medan District Court Decision, which documented the statements of the defendants and other relevant parties during the trial. These utterances were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed to identify examples of directive speech acts. The data collection process involved systematically reviewing court documents to extract utterances that demonstrated commands and orders, particularly those issued by the main defendant, Zuraida Hanum. Each utterance was coded according to its communicative function, speaker intent, and linguistic features, aligning with Searle's (1969) classification of speech acts.

To ensure a thorough analysis, the study applied a step-by-step process:

1. **Data Collection:**

- Transcription of relevant statements from the court verdict.
- Identification of utterances that contained elements of directive speech acts.

2. **Data Reduction:**

- Grouping the utterances based on their characteristics, such as command versus order, speaker's authority level, and the context in which the speech act occurred.

3. **Thematic Analysis:**

- Categorizing directive speech acts into subtypes (e.g., commands, orders) based on Searle's five speech act classifications: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Levinson, 1983).
- Highlighting the relationship between the speaker's position of power and the listener's compliance.

4. **Data Presentation:**

- Summarizing findings in tabular and narrative forms to illustrate patterns in the use of directives.

5. **Conclusion and Verification:**

- Drawing conclusions based on the patterns observed and verifying them against secondary data sources.

Secondary data included scholarly articles, electronic books, and media reports that provided additional context to the case and supported the interpretation of the findings. These sources were used to validate the primary data and enrich the discussion on the pragmatic aspects of the case.

By following this structured methodology, the study provides a detailed and systematic analysis of how speech acts, particularly directives, were used to exert influence and achieve compliance in a criminal context.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1 Classifications of Directive Speech Acts**

Directive speech acts are pivotal in understanding the dynamics of communication, particularly in contexts where language is used to compel or influence actions. Searle's (1979) taxonomy provides a theoretical framework for categorizing speech acts into five types: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. These classifications illuminate the ways in which utterances function to convey intent, establish authority, and shape listener responses.

#### **4.1.1 Representative**

Representative speech acts commit the speaker to the truth of their statements. They are often used to report facts, share observations, or assert beliefs. For example, verbs such as *remind*, *tell*, *assert*, *describe*, and *claim* are characteristic of this category (Searle in Levinson, 1983: 240). In criminal contexts, representatives often serve to establish a foundation of facts that influence the interpretation of directives. For instance, a speaker might describe a situation to justify subsequent commands, implicitly positioning their authority as credible and their instructions as necessary.

#### **4.1.2 Directive**

Directive speech acts are employed when the speaker seeks to prompt the listener to take specific actions. Searle (1979) highlights that directives encompass commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and invitations. Directives are particularly significant in criminal cases, where the power dynamics between the speaker and listener often determine the effectiveness of the speech act.

In this study, the directives issued by Zuraida Hanum, the primary defendant, exemplify how commands and orders function as tools of manipulation. By leveraging her position as the instigator, Zuraida effectively compelled her accomplices, M. Jefri and M. Reza, to comply with her instructions. This aligns with Searle's assertion that directives rely on the speaker's authority and the listener's perceived obligation to act. The psychological influence exerted through these speech acts demonstrates the speaker's ability to exploit relational power dynamics, transforming language into a mechanism of control.

The findings also reveal the strategic use of directive speech acts to establish a hierarchical relationship between Zuraida and her accomplices. For example, her commands, such as specifying actions to be taken during the murder, underscore the speaker's intent to dominate and dictate the events. This analysis highlights how directives are not merely linguistic phenomena but also manifestations of authority and intent.

#### 4.1.3 Commissive

Commissive speech acts involve the speaker committing to future actions. Verbs such as *promise*, *volunteer*, and *guarantee* characterize this category (Searle, 1979; Yule, 1996). While commissives are less prominent in the analyzed data, they play a supporting role by reinforcing trust and aligning intentions between collaborators. For instance, if a speaker promises future rewards or assurances for compliance, this strengthens the directive's effectiveness by creating an implicit agreement between the parties involved. In Zuraida's case, such subtle reinforcements may have contributed to her accomplices' willingness to act.

#### 4.1.4 Expressive

Expressive speech acts convey the speaker's emotional or psychological state, such as gratitude, apology, or anger (Yule, 1996). While expressives are not central to the directive dynamics in this study, their presence can influence the tone and perceived sincerity of directives. For instance, an expressive utterance of frustration might amplify the urgency of a subsequent command. This emotional layer adds complexity to the pragmatic interpretation of speech acts in criminal contexts.

#### 4.1.5 Declaration

Declarative speech acts enact immediate changes in the world by virtue of the speaker's authority, such as *sentencing*, *declaring*, *baptizing*, or *appointing* (Yule, 1996). While declarations are typically institutional, their relevance in this study lies in the parallels between institutional authority and the hierarchical power Zuraida exercised over her accomplices. Her ability to issue directives that were perceived as binding echoes the performative nature of declaratives, demonstrating how personal authority can mimic institutional power.

### 4.2 Implications for Pragmatics and Legal Linguistics

The analysis of directive speech acts in this case highlights the interplay between language, power, and intent in criminal planning. Zuraida's commands illustrate how directive speech acts can be strategically employed to exert influence, establish authority, and manipulate others into committing unlawful actions. This study contributes to a broader understanding of pragmatics by emphasizing the role of speech acts in shaping real-world events, particularly in high-stakes scenarios such as criminal activities.

From a forensic linguistics perspective, the findings underscore the importance of analyzing directive speech acts in legal contexts. By examining how utterances function to compel actions, forensic experts can uncover the linguistic mechanisms that drive criminal behavior. This has significant implications for legal investigations and court proceedings, where speech act analysis can provide insights into intent, complicity, and the dynamics of influence.

The study of directive speech acts in this case demonstrates how language operates as a tool of power and control. The findings not only advance theoretical discussions in pragmatics but also highlight the practical applications of speech act analysis in understanding and addressing criminal behavior.

#### 4.2.1 The Role of Commands and Orders in Determining Negative Impact

Language serves multiple functions in communication, such as persuading, informing, and instructing others to take action. One key category of speech acts, as identified by Searle (1979), is the directive speech act, which aims to prompt the listener to perform an action. These speech acts include commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and invitations. In the context of the murder of Judge Jamaluddin, commands and orders were the primary forms of directive speech acts used to influence the actions of the perpetrators.

According to Searle (1983), directive speech acts are illocutionary acts that direct the listener to carry out a specific action in the future. The success of a directive speech act depends on several key elements, including preparation requirements, sincerity, propositional content and important conditions. In this analysis, the focus is on understanding how Zuraida Hanum's commands and orders influenced her accomplices, M. Jefri Pratama and M. Reza Pahlevi, to engage in the premeditated murder of Judge Jamaluddin.

One significant factor in the impact of these speech acts is the power dynamics between the speaker (Zuraida) and the listeners (her accomplices). As Kreidler (1998) explains, a superior-level command is issued by someone with higher authority or knowledge, making the speaker's directives more compelling. In this case, Zuraida, as the primary instigator and wife of the victim, held significant authority over her accomplices. This superior position is reflected in how she gave direct orders without resistance from her co-conspirators, underlining the power of the speaker in determining the outcome of the crime.

The knowledgeable position of the speaker also plays a crucial role in the effectiveness of commands. A speaker who possesses more information about the situation, such as Zuraida, who knew the victim's routine and vulnerabilities, is in a stronger position to issue effective directives. By leveraging this knowledge, Zuraida could influence the actions of her accomplices, ensuring they followed her instructions with precision. As Perkins, J.L. (2021) argues, commands are effective when the speaker can clearly transmit their goals, and when the listener understands the speaker's intentions, they are more likely to comply.

The textual and communicative clarity of Zuraida's commands further reinforces their impact. According to Suryandani & Budasi (2021), effective communication relies on the hearer's ability to fully comprehend the message. Zuraida's commands, such as how the accomplices should restrain Judge Jamaluddin and carry out the murder, were clear and unambiguous. This clarity in communication made the actions of the accomplices more predictable and ensured that they executed the crime as planned.

However, the negative impact of these speech acts is evident in how they led to a violent and tragic outcome. The compliance with Zuraida's orders resulted in the death of Judge Jamaluddin, as well as severe legal consequences for the perpetrators. Zuraida's use of power and position to command her accomplices highlights the destructive potential of directive speech acts in criminal contexts. Without the clear and authoritative commands from Zuraida, it is possible that the crime might not have occurred, or at least not in the same manner.

This analysis demonstrates how directive speech acts, particularly commands and orders, play a pivotal role in shaping the actions of individuals involved in criminal activities. Zuraida's use of power and knowledge, combined with the clarity of her commands, resulted in the tragic and irreversible consequences of Judge Jamaluddin's murder. The negative

impact of these speech acts underscores the potential for language to drive individuals toward harmful actions, particularly when wielded by those in positions of authority.

### Command Utterances

Data 1:

*“Nanti satu orang bekap pakai kain, satu orang lagi pegang tangan dan badan, nanti aku menahan kakinya. “*

Setting and Date : Café Town Medan Johor, 25.11.2019

Participant : Speaker (Zuraidah) to Listener 1: M. Jefri, Listener 2: M. Reza

Content and Gendre : Zuraida explained how and the tools to carry out the murder, Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Bekap (v) : membekap, 1. menutup rapat – rapat, 2. Menyumbat mulut dengan tangan secara paksa KBBI: (2007)

Pegang (v) : Berpaut/memaut dengan tangan KBBI: (2007)

Menahan (v) : 1. Menghentikan, 2. Tidak membiarkan lepas, 3. Membiarkan tidak terjadi atau mengekang KBBI (2007)

Covered, cover (V) : to lay something or spread something over. Webster’s dictionary

Hold (v) : to have or maintain in the grasp. Webster’s dictionary

Communicative purpose: Zuraida's goal was for M. Jefri and M. Reza to understand how to commit murder.

Level of influence of speech: The superior command Zuraida Hanum gave assigned M. Jefri to hold Jamaluddin's hands and body and M. Reza to cover her mouth and nose, while she herself held the legs using her own feet. In the statement above, the imperative sentence has fulfilled the element that Zuraida Hanum has a higher position than M. Jefri Pratama and M. Reza Fahlevi in knowing Judge Jamaluddin's habits and the house situation. Then, the statement is clearly said to be a 'command' because the command line comes from a person who has more power, so the listener will influence the command to be obeyed.

The negative impact: As for how Zuraida became someone who had power compared to the other two defendants, it had a negative impact, namely 1. Zuraida's hatred and wanting her husband to die with evidence as a result of carrying out orders in this trial provides a very terrible fact, namely the death of Judge Jamaluddin due to shortness of breath within a few minutes. And from the autopsy results it was revealed that the main cause of Judge Jamaluddin's death was due to lack of air in his lungs. 2. M. Jefri and M. Reza had followed the order to join in the killing with the role of M. Reza closed his mouth and M. Jefri was on the victim's stomach to hold him down.

Data 2:

*“Kembali ke lantai 3 “*

Setting and Date : Perumahan Royal Monaco Johor Medan, 28.11.2019  
Participant : Speaker (Zuraidah) to Listener 1: M. Jefri, Listener 2: M. Reza  
Content and Genre : Zuraida's command for the listeners to wait on the 3rd floor, Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Kembali (v) : balik ke tempat atau ke keadaan semula. KBBI: (2007)

Go back (V) : 1. to return to a place. 2. to return to doing something. 3. to have existed for a particular amount of time or since a particular verb. Webster's dictionary

Communicative purpose: Zuraida aims for listeners to wait on the 3rd floor to carry out the next instructions.

Level of influence of speech: It can be seen how powerful Zuraida was, who quickly positioned the other two defendants to move from the room where the victim was to the third floor and asked them to wait there to be given further orders. And it turned out that the order had been influenced and carried out by M. Jefri and M. Reza, which means that the intent of the order had been fulfilled.

The negative impact: Zuraida's request, which was also an order, was not rejected by M. Jefri and M. Reza. A request that had a negative impact on having committed murder and then returning to a position waiting for the next evil order.

At the police station it was recorded shortly after the murder that there was no refusal from M. Jefri and M. Reza, meaning they could only obey Zuraida's mandatory wishes. In fact, the effect of the orders carried out by M. Jefri Pratama and M. Reza Fahlevi to go up to the third floor and wait a while to carry out the next action became the motive that placed this case in a premeditated murder case. "The emphasizes psychology interpretation based on belief, intention that an order can be uttered by the speaker with a specific purpose and refers to the great desire that the listener wants to fulfil" Searle (1979). An order is described as occupying the second position in terms of power when compared to a command. Then an order does not require power for the speaker to be fulfilled by the listener. Without emphasizing the word as an order and without seeing the superiority of the speaker, the listener continues to carry out the order.

Data 3:

*"Nanti sampai di rumah kalian diatas, lantai 3 di loteng aja."*

Setting and Date : Café Town Medan Johor, 25.11.2019  
Participant : Speaker (Zuraidah) to Listener 1: M. Jefri, Listener 2: M. Reza  
Content and Genre : Zuraida explained the directions and where to wait, Verbal communication

Word meaning : Kalian diatas/menunggu (v): tinggal beberapa saat di suatu tempat dan mengharap sesuatu akan terjadi. KBBI: (2007)

Stay (V) : 1. to continue in a place or condition (remain). 2. to wait for (await) Webster's dictionary

Communicative purpose: Zuraida wanted the listeners, namely M. Jefri Pratama and M. Reza Fahlevi, to go up to the third floor and wait for further instructions there when they arrived at the house where the alleged murder took place.

#### Level of influence of speech:

The psychological perspective on the statement expressed by Zuraida Hanum greatly prepared the position of the two defendants. The plan seemed to have been prepared for a long time by Zuraida Hanum so that her desire to kill her husband could be fulfilled. What an abnormal psychological condition considering that she is a judge's wife who has more knowledge about aspects of justice than people in general. Merriam-Webster defines a psychopath as "a person who has an egocentric and antisocial personality characterized by a lack of remorse for his actions, a lack of empathy for others, and often has criminal tendencies. The actions taken by a psychopath are based on 2 factors, namely primary psychopathy, which involves interpersonal and affective factors, such as coldness and unfeeling manipulation, while secondary psychopathy is more about impulsive behavior that is risky." And the impact is that a cruel murder incident occurred and the victim died.

#### The negative impact:

Zuraida's plan to order the two defendants to carry out the execution on Thursday, November 28, 2019, explained that there is a period of 3 days from speech 3 until the murder occurred. So, the order is also classified as a recommendation because it has happened and time is given to think. So, the command is also classified as a recommendation because it has already happened and time has been given to think for the two defendants, M. Jefri and M. Reza, to do or not to do the act. Here it can be seen that the order given by Zuraida the superior is said to have a negative impact, namely referring to premeditated murder.

#### Data 4:

*"Nanti jam 1 aku miscall baru kalian masuk eksekusi."*

Setting and Date	: Café Town Medan Johor, 25.11.2019
Participant	: Speaker (Zuraidah) to Listener 1: M. Jefri, Listener 2: M. Reza
Content and Genre	: Zuraida explained the directions and where to wait, verbal communication
Word meaning	: Miscall/memanggil/menelepon (v):bercakap cakap (memanggil) melalui pesawat telepon. KBBi: (2007)
Masuk (v)	: datang (pergi) ke dalam (ruangan, kamar, lingkungan). KBBi: (2007)
Miscall/call (V)	: to call by the wrong name (misbame), to call. Webster's dictionary
Come in (V)	: to arrive on a scene. Webster's dictionary

Communicative purpose: At one o'clock, Zuraidah purposed M. Jefri and M. Reza to come down to the location and carry out the murder execution which she would assist in. "a commitment to adopt intentions to make the world change to conform to the way it is portrayed by the utterance (direction)" Craige Roberts (2018).

Level of influence of speech: It is rightly said as an order on the grounds that Zuraida had a great desire to plan and ask for help to kill her husband with the other two defendants. She easily gained great influence from him after influencing M. Jefri and M. Reza. This also influenced her trial so that the Medan District Court immediately gave her the death penalty because her actions had elements to get the sentence.

The negative impact: Zuraida had calculated the right time for M. Jefri and M. Reza by saying 1 am for them to come down, because Zuraida was indeed used to the activities that her husband usually did every day and that made it easier for Zuraida to set the right time when her husband was fast asleep and could only carry out the execution. The impact was that at the appointed time, a cruel murder occurred as a result of the listener following the command of the speaker as well as his superior. "Commanding is a speech act that is normally used by someone with power" Mubarok, Yasir, et al., (2018). And other words from Hallahan, D., & Kauffman (2011), stating that "commands are taken as an ordering source, while the modal base consists of what the speaker and the hearer jointly take to be possible future courses or events".

Data 5:

*"Trus kalian masuk nanti kalian sudah aku siapkan kain diatas dipinggir tempat tidur "*

Setting and Date : Café Town Medan Johor, 25.11.2019

Participant : Speaker (Zuraidah) to Listener 1: M. Jefri, Listener 2: M. Reza

Content and Genre: Zuraida explained the directions, the tool and where to wait, Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Masuk (v) : datang (pergi) ke dalam (ruangan, kamar, lingkungan) . KBBI: (2007)

Come in (V) : to arrive on a scene. Webster's dictionary

Communicative purpose: In the command, Zuraida aims to ensure that M. Jefri and M. Reza could wait in a room before doing the execution and asked the two defendants to carry out the execution by suffocating her husband with a cloth that she had prepared. She had prepared a tool for killing, namely a cloth to cover her husband's mouth and nose before her husband went to sleep.

Level of influence of speech: The superior level that Zuraida has is very great, her desire to kill her husband has been fulfilled so that, with her good planning of preparing clothing for the murder, the other two perpetrators followed suit without ever objecting. "Hate speech is not only about shared knowledge but also desires and hatred. The purpose of hate speeches is to give the addressee knowledge unknown before and make them want something they have never thought of and feel something." Ubaidillah, U. (2021).

The negative impact:

The command uttered by Zuraida had an impact on the death of Judge Jamaluddin. M. Jefri and M. Reza understood that the tool for gagging was a cloth and it had been used in a cruel execution so that the victim could not breathe and died. The cessation of air supply to the lungs is a very fatal thing in human life. In this legal case, it was proven to have taken human life by being killed.

According to Sidharta, Dash (2016) in his research" A case of death of a healthy male in his early forties is described, where three different asphyxia methods, i.e, manual strangulation, smothering and traumatic asphyxia by thoracic compression were used. The interest in the case is generated because all these three methods were carried out by a single assailant."

Data 6:

*“Nanti habis magrib jam 7 aku jemput kalian di depan pajak Johor.”*

Setting and Date : Café Town Medan Johor, 25.11.2019

Participant : Speaker (Zuraidah) to Listener 1: M. Jefri, Listener 2: M. Reza

Content and Genre: Zuraida explained the directions when and where to wait, Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Jemput/menjemput (v): pergi mendapatkan orang yang akan diajak pergi. KBBI: (2007)

Pick up (v) : the act or process of picking up, Webster’s dictionary

Communicative purpose: She has arranged a time and place for the two defendants to be picked up and believes that at the appointed time the listeners will wait to be picked up to go to her house. The purpose of M. Jefri and M. Reza is to wait and be taken to their house at the specified time and place.

Level of influence of speech: The dominant role of Zuraida, who has a strong alibi for her husband's murder, is a strong influence for the other two perpetrators to always obey without arguing, even though it was a cruel and wrong move.

The negative impact:

She had arranged the time and place of the pick-up of the two defendants and believed that at the appointed time the listeners would be waiting to be picked up at her homes. This had a very dominant psychological impact of the speaker directing the listeners and the listeners obeying them so that the other two perpetrators were willing to be picked up and were willing to be invited, which resulted in them also becoming perpetrators of murder. “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” (Nainggolan, et al., 2020).

Data 7:

*“Ini harus dibuang keluar. Buang kalian aja ntah ke jurang arah Brastagi atau ke Belawan pakai mobil Prado.”*

Setting and Date : Perumahan Royal Monaco Johor Medan, 29.11.2019

Participant : Speaker (Zuraidah) to Listener 1: M. Jefri, Listener 2: M. Reza

Content and Genre: Zuraida asked the listener to take the body to a place in the Brastagi area using Prado.

Word meaning:

Buang (v) : lempar, lepaskan, keluarkan. KBBI: (2007)

Pakai (v) : mengenakan, menggunakan. KBBI: (2007)

Thrown/throw (V) : 1. To propel through the air by a forward motion of the hand and arm, 2. to put in a particular position or condition . Webster’s dictionary

Using/ use / (V) : to carry out a purpose or action by means of (utilize). Webster’s dictionary.

Communicative purpose: Zuraida ordered the listener to dump her husband's body somewhere in Brastagi. "Directives, on the other hand, are acts that attempt to get the hearer to do something" (Nicholas, Onyango, Oloo, 2019).

Level of influence of speech: Unexpectedly, it turned out that Jamaluddin's body had bruises on his mouth. The perpetrators panicked, especially Zuraida, so she believed this would raise suspicions about her husband's death, which was not in accordance with the plan of dying from a heart attack. So she immediately ordered M. Jefri and M. Reza to throw the body far away in the Brastagi area. Zuraida's power had influenced the other two perpetrators to follow the command by throwing the victim's body in the Brastagi area with a new alibi, namely a robbery with the body into tied and placed in the second seat and the car and the victim were dropped into a ravine.

The negative impact:

As a fact in this crime case, the victim's body was found the next day by residents in the Kutalimbaru area of Brastagi in a ravine with both hands tied. This fact also has an impact on the sentence given by the judge in court to all perpetrators. The death penalty was received on the basis of evidence of planning from the setting of the scene, the time of the tool to kill and added the body was thrown away. Commands in communication will be easily interpreted if it is in the form of an imperative sentence. However, a problem may sometimes occur when it is uttered in the form of a statement or other communicative function than a command. If this situation happens, it will possibly cause the hearer to misinterpret. Syah, Anda Ryan, Sriati Usman, & Siska Bochari (2014).

### Order Utterance

According to Kreidler, W. (1998:189), "Directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressees to perform some acts or refrain from performing an act". A directive utterance is also known as the imperative. It means that the prototypical use of an imperative is to direct or to ask addressees to do something. This utterance is addressed to the hearer or readers. The statement of order, directions, or instructions that are authorized or have a certain desire to be requested by the listener to fulfill the speaker's desires. The speaker gives directions or instructions that are authorized for the listener to do something according to the directions given.

Data 8:

*"Duluan aja nanti saya menyusul."*

Setting and Date : Perumahan Royal Monaco Johor Medan, 28.11.2019

Participant : Speaker (Jamaluddin) to Listener Zuraida

Content and genre : Judge Jamaluddin asked Zuraida to go to the bedroom first, Verbal communication

Word meaning:

Duluan (pergi) (v) : berjalan(bergerak) maju. KBBI: (2007)

Go to (V) : went to; gone to; going to; goes to. Webster's dictionary

Communicative purpose: Judge Jamaluddin wanted Zuraida to go to the bedroom first, and he would follow her. Such as an explanation of an order that makes the listener do

what the speaker asks, "A slogan is a sentence or phrase that expresses an idea in spoken or written text (Masela, et al., 2018). Language has an important role in a slogan.

Level of influence of speech:

Zuraida followed Jamaluddin's words. He wanted to continue making WA texts to other people who Zuraida knew were his mistresses. This really influenced Zuraida about habits that she didn't like.

The negative impact: The negative impact was, Zuraida obeyed Jamaluddin's words and waited for him in her room until he slept and then carried out the execution. She hated Jamaluddin even more and was convinced to kill her husband as a form of uncontrolled superego.

### 4.3 Result

The data in this finding section are directives which explain commands, orders where the speaker orders and asks the listener to do what she has ordered:

The command and orders directive speech act performed in the column below:

No	Command	Orders	Speaker	Listener	Result	Accuracy
1	Data 1		Zuraida	M. Jefri, M. Reza	√	√
2	Data 2		Zuraida	M. Jefri, M. Reza	√	√
3	Data 3		Zuraida	M. Jefri, M. Reza	√	√
4	Data 4		Zuraida	M. Jefri, M. Reza	√	√
5	Data 5		Zuraida	M. Jefri, M. Reza	√	√
6	Data 6		Zuraida	M. Jefri, M. Reza	√	√
7	Data 7		Zuraida	M. Jefri, M. Reza	√	√
8		Data 8	Jamaluddin	Zuraida	√	√

## 5. Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of directive speech acts in the murder case of Judge Jamaluddin, with a particular focus on commands and orders as used by the main defendant, Zuraida Hanum. Quantitatively, the case involved 52 statements from Zuraida, 17 from M. Jefri Pratama, 1 from M. Reza Pahlevi, and 1 from Jamaluddin, all of which align with speech act theory through pragmatic analysis. The data underscores the centrality of Zuraida's speech acts in orchestrating the crime, highlighting her use of seven commands and one order to manipulate and compel her accomplices to execute the murder plan. The findings reveal how Zuraida's position of authority, combined with her extensive knowledge of the situation, allowed her to dominate the communication dynamics. Her speech acts exemplify the power of language to influence actions, as her accomplices complied without objection, fulfilling her instructions with precision. This dominance underscores the destructive potential of directive speech acts when employed in criminal contexts, particularly by individuals wielding significant psychological and social leverage. While this study highlights the pivotal role of commands and orders in this criminal case, it also points to limitations, especially in understanding the deeper implications of power and knowledge in directive speech acts. Further research is recommended to explore these aspects more thoroughly, particularly in cases where language plays a central role in criminal intent and execution. In conclusion, this study demonstrates the predominance of Zuraida's

directive speech acts in this case and their effectiveness in achieving her unlawful aims. By integrating both qualitative and quantitative analyses, it contributes to the fields of pragmatics and forensic linguistics, offering valuable insights into the intersection of language, power, and intent in criminal behavior.

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