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ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE DISLIKE AND SORROW IN DEATH PENALTY MURDER CASE REPORTS: FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

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Abstract
The purpose of this research is to identify expressions of dislike and sorrow from the perpetrator of the murder in the case of Judge Jamaluddin's murder. The murder by Zuraida Hanum and two other perpetrators was motivated by deep dislike, insult, and revenge. Forensic Linguistics, as an applied language science, is used to analyze language and law scientifically in messages and statements related to crime case reports. The theory used is expressive speech acts from pragmatics by Searle in Yule. A qualitative descriptive method was used with data collection procedures related to the research topic. Expressive Speech Acts and feeling of trauma from Sigmund Freud's theory of impersonation trauma, interpersonal trauma, and attached trauma helps in comprehensively understanding the meaning of expressions, specifically focusing on dislike and sorrow as the causal relationship explained in detail. This research takes sentences from primary data sources in the form of court decisions and secondary data sources from books, journals, and current news. Findings of expressive acts and trauma thus conclude that the expressive speech acts experienced by the perpetrator are significant, including dislike and sorrow, and interpersonal trauma of the perpetrator and sorrows are dominates found in the reporting of this murder case.

Keywords: *Expressive Speech Acts, Forensic Lingusitic, Sorrow,Dislike and Trauma*

Introduction

Murder occurs due to a deep sense of trauma from being insulted, lied to, humiliated, or due to continuous physical and mental violence. And the consequence of a murder case is the presence of a murder victim, and the perpetrator will be tried and receive a heavy sentence, even the death penalty. Infidelity motives often become a very complex trigger for trauma and will turn into revenge. Feelings of revenge and uncontrollable anger often become the main factors in the occurrence of murder crimes. The language of criminal science shapes how society sees wrongdoing, impacts the general set of laws, and influences the existence of people who are named by these terms. (Aleena, 2024). “Crimes committed through language or words are known as crimes involving speech. The investigative efforts of law enforcement have been exhaustive in their pursuit of those responsible for these crimes.” (Gina et al, 2018)

Trauma caused by physical violence and mental abuse is due to humiliation, shame, and lies that have become ingrained in the perpetrator. The impact can disrupt a person's growth and cause changes in their character and habits because they cannot overcome their trauma. People who experience trauma tend to harbor feelings of dislike and sorrow, which can turn into resentment. Long-standing feelings of resentment have the potential to lead to revenge through negative activities.

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Forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics, which is a combination of two disciplines, namely linguistics and forensic science, used to examine linguistic elements that are used as an aid in proving matters in the judicial field, especially in courts and applicable law. Forensic Linguistics itself is an applied linguistics that can analyze legal issues and criminal investigations and is generally considered a bridge between law and language. For forensic linguists, using linguistic knowledge to analyze legal cases is their field of work.

The presence of a language expert in various criminal cases can help explain the meaning of words found in a criminal case in court. Forensic Linguistics in theory and practice is a linguistic event involved in legal processes, whether in the form of legal products, interactions in judicial processes, and interpersonal interactions that produce certain legal consequences, analyzing, detecting, and explaining the meaning of words, symbols, sounds, and sentences using linguistic theories relevant to the basic rules of the Indonesian language, namely KBBI.

The theoretical part of this study explains the main purpose of Forensic Linguistics and can define the meaning of Forensic Linguistics as the main field in Forensic Linguistics, namely Pragmatics. Working by analyzing the language of criminal violent actions taken from data sources as research material to identify expressive speech acts focusing on dislike and sorrow and explaining the accompanying trauma impact based on the trauma stages of violence victims using a psychoanalytic approach.

Forensic linguistics is the latest new science used to help solve crimes that have linguistic evidence. both oral and written. (Ismawati et al, 2023) The applied linguistic theories include grammar theory, conversation, discourse analysis, cognitive linguistics, speech acts, theories and techniques of descriptive linguistics, such as phonetics and phonology, lexis, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse, and text analysis (Hartini et al, 2020; Kuntarto, 2021; Susanthi, 2021; Susanto et al, 2020). They can also be present in private disputes, which can very easily be taken to court. When doing their analysis, forensic linguists base their research on any of the linguistic fields or theories that they are familiar with. (Doslovic S, 2021).

On the case report of a murder crime driven by dislike, emotions and trauma expressed through speech behavior have been revealed, and the trauma experienced by the perpetrator often becomes the primary motivation for the crime. In short, the expressive speech behavior of the perpetrator, who may have experienced past trauma, will result in deeper trauma for the crime victim, the Murder of Judge Jamaluddin that occurred in 2019 She revealed that Zuraida Hanum, who remembered being humiliated both personally and by her family by Judge Jamaluddin, which led to uncontrollable revenge and pain due to jealousy after learning her husband was always with another woman, was assisted in carrying out the murder execution together with 2 other perpetrators, Muhammad Jefri Pratama and Muhammad Reza Pahlevi, and has been sentenced to death by the Medan High Court.

Therefore, the researcher analyzes all expressive speech behaviors and messages from the crime case data source, which will be analyzed linguistically forensically to obtain findings and conclusions. The focus of the Dislike and Sorrow speech acts in this crime case study is to reveal the feelings and trauma experienced by the main perpetrator, causing him to commit the murder.

Focusing on the forensic linguistics of this crime case study are : 1. How does Linguistic Forensics indicate the expressive speech act of 'dislike and sorrow' in the murder case report of Judge Jamaluddin? 2. How does forensic linguistics examine the impact of trauma that drives perpetrators to commit crimes in the case report of Judge Jamaluddin's murder? The scope of this analysis is limited to physical and mental violence cases by noting all expressive speech acts and measuring the stages of trauma experienced by the perpetrator, enabling them to commit murder. Primary data sources are taken from the Medan High Court Decision number 1249/Pid/2020/PT MDN and newspaper and electronic news, while secondary data sources are taken from journals, books, and news that occurred. The limitation of this research is to indicate the expressive speech act of 'dislike and sorrow' in the murder case report of Judge Jamaluddin and to examine the impact of trauma that drives perpetrators to commit crimes in the case report of Judge Jamaluddin's murder with a forensic linguistic approach.

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Literature Review

Forensic research examines data about language that has undergone legal process in murder case reports. It forensically analyzes statements from the speaker describing the chronology of criminal events through a pragmatic analysis where the speaker wants the listener to follow their intention and the direction of this appeal is a criminal act. Expressive speech acts that focus on explaining feelings of dislike and sorrow are linguistic sciences that accurately detect the meaning of words from who is uttering them. The data source for this research is the Medan High Court Decision number 1249/Pid/2020/PT MDN. A literature review is necessary to categorize the data with the aim of providing an overview, identifying, and suggesting fields that require further research related to statements in the novel in this study.

Data collected consists of all statements from Zuraida Hanum, Muhammad Jefri Pratama and Muhammad Reza Pahlevi's narrative when disappointment, betrayal, humiliation and Zuraida's anger towards her husband Judge Jamaluddin could not be controlled, so it turned into vengeance and drove Zuraida to kill with the help of her lover Muhammad Jefri and Jefri's brother Muhammad Reza, categorized into expressions of dislike and sorrow.

Research Method

Descriptive qualitative method is the approach used in this research, which is based on a methodology that investigates social phenomena and human problems, especially the act of murder. In this approach, researchers create an in-depth picture, examine words, and group detailed statements from perpetrators of violence, as well as conduct studies in natural situations. Qualitative research produces data in the form of words and sentences that convey messages. The data sources for this research are documents that record when the crime occurred. The main data sources in this research are court decision documents and electronic news. Meanwhile, secondary data sources in this research are theses, journals, and other supporting books.

Results and Discussion

Results

The findings in this study indicate that the marital relationship between Zuraida and Judge Jamaluddin was filled with feelings of dislike and sorrow due to betrayal, lies, and infidelity.

In the data source, Zuraida's statement points to an expressive speech act, especially in dislike and sorrow. Her dislike of the insults and infidelity she received led her to plan a murder. The trauma attached due to her husband's bad behavior that she continuously received turned into vengeance. Sorrow was visible during the trial, especially the sad expression on Zuraida's face after receiving the death sentence. She felt afraid of the consequences of that death punishment, asking for mercy to lighten her sentence, and asking for forgiveness. Attached trauma, dislike, and especially deep feelings of sorrow are more often found in the decisions of the district court in the case of the murder of Judge Jamaluddin as a data source for research.

Description:
Expressive Acts

Speech act is the meaning of words that explains the speaker's intent. Expressive is used to understand what the speaker feels. Expressive also describes speech acts related to actions for something such as feelings of apologizing, a person's attitude, expression of emotions, and utterances that have meaning with the purpose of making the listener do something the speaker expects as a result. In this legal case, the function of expressive speech acts is to express the speaker's attitude that generates several utterances, not necessarily conveying specific information but words that indicate your emotions.

”expressive speech act are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels.

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They express psychological state and be statement of pleasure, apology, thankful, pain, like, dislike and sorrow. (Searle, 1996, p.54). "Expressive speech act is used to state or to express the intended feeling so that the utterance will be defined as the evaluation of thing uttered in the utterance" (I. Revita et al 2019).

Expressive is one of the classifications of speech acts that are used to understand what the speaker's feeling. It is 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, sorrow and apologize.

Pleasure

Pleasure is often obtained from what is felt to be liked; satisfaction; enjoyment. Worldly pleasure is also interpreted as a state or feeling of pleasure that comes from attention, material satisfaction, or sensory stimulation, also a synonymous meaning derived from something liked, described as happiness. "Pleasure is one of the simplest phenomena in psychology. This is a basic aspect of mental life, and an important characteristic of positive emotions is that a person will react happily to something that pleases him. But the fun isn't entirely simple. (Lorenzo et al, 2018). "Expressive speech acts that express feelings of joy, satisfaction and happiness. Here the researchers only found utterances that included the pleasure type". (Selsibila, 2015) Meanwhile, the researcher will explain the utterances, including the types of pleasure from utterances in a novel.

Pain

Pain is described as an unpleasant sensation and an emotional experience typically caused by tissue damage. It allows the body to react and prevent further tissue damage. People feel pain when signals travel through nerve fibers to the brain for interpretation. Psychologically, the pain felt causes profound feelings of being very disturbed and generates feelings of hatred and annoyance. Psychology explains that typical emotional reactions to pain are anxiety, fear, anger, guilt, frustration, and depression. Emotions shape our experience of pain through neural connections and become a powerful driver of behavior. "Pain perception, indeed, is a subjective experience, influenced by complex interactions of biological, psychological, and social factors." (Lindsay et al, 2021).

Like

To like is to enjoy or approve of something or someone. To feel encourages people to have a desire to do or have something used to draw attention to the nature of an action or event. Used in relation to people or objects that are similar to other objects. "When it comes to being stared at, like many other things we feel or know instinctually, our systems are detecting things far beyond our conscious gaze." The journal of (Susie, 2018).

Dislike

Dislike is a broad negative affective state that guides a person's preferences. When someone dislikes another person, it does not mean they want to harm that person. Someone may begin to consider other people or groups when they feel jealous of what others have. They may consider it unfair that someone has what they do not have. Feeling contemptuous towards others or considering them inferior. It can also be defined as feelings and actions of avoidance, not joining, not responding to the expression of hatred from someone towards another person, caused by harmful or even painful actions. Dislike that results in criminal acts is a consequence of uncomfortable things such as insults, lies, betrayal, and cruelty that last for quite a long time.

"The psychological conceptualization of hate and dislike were simply a matter of degree of *negativity* (i.e: hate falls on the end of the continuum of dislike) or also *morality* (i.e: hate is imbued with distinct moral components that distinguish it from dislike). Disliked and hated

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attitude objetcs and rated each on dimensions including valence, attitude strength, morality, and emotional content. (Unnes, 2016) Quantitative and qualitative measures revealed that hated attitude objects were more negative than disliked attitude objetcs and associated with moral beliefs and emotions, even after adjusting for differences in negativity," Of an article (Clara, 2022) . " Hate speech is not only about shared knowledge but also desires and hatred. The purpose of hate speeches is to give the addressee the knowledge unknown before and make them want something never thought of and feel something." An article of (Ubaidillah, 2021). "dislike is a speech act that thinking something or someone is unpleasant" (Ihyak et al,2019).

Joy

The Expansion of Joy is an expression of an extraordinary feeling of joy and happiness that goes beyond mere pleasure. True Joy is an unlimited gift that can influence or determine life, which must be utilized, requires totality like the feeling of love, and is faced with preferred choices that must be made. Joy is defined as the feeling of being pleased and happy, filled with great joy and happiness. Likewise, true happiness defines life, contains benefits, and requires total surrender, just like love. The meaning of joy according to William Wester is "passion or emotion through the acquisition or expression of goodness, joy and pleasant feelings caused by success, good luck" (MK Johnson, 2020) "seeks to address gaps in the positive psychology literature and provide suggestions for future directions, by placing existing psychological work on joy in dialogue with itself and also in dialogue with work on joy done in other fields, including, theology and religious studies, philosophy, and literature." (Kringelbach et al, 2010).

Sorrow

Sorrow is a feeling of deep distress caused by loss, disappointed or other misfortunes suffered by someone or others. This is also a deep distress, sadness or regret especially for the loss of someone or something loved. As resultant unhappy or unpleasant feeling of someone. Sorrow is the immense feeling. An illustration of feeling sad, empty and unlucky that is felt so extraordinary that it can eliminate self- control and usually often blinds the perpetrator to despair. It is a condition in humans experiencing an almost unbearable feeling that is experienced continuously. A feeling that has been accepted and felt repeatedly over a long period of time, even though the person experiencing such feeling never wants to accept such deep sadness, they cannot avoid it due to a certain situation.

Apologize

Expressing apology is a universal activity although people have different strategies or ways to express the apology based on the culture, situation, and context. An apology has played a vital role in verbal politeness; it is certainly impolite when someone does not express an apology when he or she has commited an offence to the others. Goffman (1967)"expressing apology is the remedial work to put things right. There some consequences when someone expressing apology: first believe that the action was wrong, promise will not happen again next time, and offer repair.". The main goal of expressive apologizing is to express the speaker's regret or wrong for something unpleasant. (Ngasini et al, 2021)

Description
Trauma

Trauma can be described as an extremely sad or disturbing experience, especially psychological trauma, in other words, it is a response to an event that makes someone feel very stressed. It can also be defined as an emotional response to a horrific event such as an accident, crime, or natural disaster with various reactions like shock and denial, among others.

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(Freud, 1960) in (Gorffman,1967) "acknowledgment of the widespread violence against women and children (rape, beating, incest); identification of the phenomenon of stress disorder" awareness of the psychic wounds caused by torture, humiliation that is inherent due to certain conditions broadly affects the mind. Generally, trauma experiences behavioral deviations that will understand feelings in the opposite direction due to uncontrolled emotions triggering negative actions. (M Haris et al, 2019) 'Trauma is an abnormal state of mind or behavior." (Freud et al, 2008, p.15, in Yohana, 2012), traumatic experiences affect the psyche. Each trauma certainly has a unique impact on a person that can be understood through the individual's background.

Impersonal Trauma

Impersonal trauma is an event that does not involve the victim with other people, such as earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, landslides, etc. In this criminal case, no trauma was found resulting from an accident or misfortune. And there were no physical injuries caused by it either. Zuraida has experienced mental violence and suffered trauma that affected their mental deviation.

Interpersonal Trauma

Interpersonal trauma involves incidents where we are hurt by others. This can include strangers, acquaintances, friends, or loved ones. Pain caused by others repeatedly over a certain period of time is far more difficult to overcome. Shaped by factors: 1. Cognitive such as memory problems, difficulty concentrating, inability to express oneself, self-blame. 2. Emotional such as: anger, sadness, anxiety, shame, numbness, feeling overwhelmed, 3. Physical such as: fatigue, nausea, muscle tremors, hyperarousal, 4. Behavioral such as: avoidance behavior, high-risk behavior, sleep and appetite disturbances, difficulties in relationships, 5. Existential/Spiritual such as: despair about humanity, questioning safety.

Attachment Trauma

Here, the perpetrator who has experienced a very tense, frightening, or saddening event. A life experience that shapes the body, mind, and soul because of continuously harboring pain, thus referring to an extremely intense or extreme event that makes someone unable to cope with it, resulting in prolonged negative impacts. Attachment trauma consists of physical violence, psychological violence, cruel treatment of children, and children being separated from those close to them. The most experienced attachment trauma by Zuraida is psychological violence, such as humiliation, low self-esteem, betrayal, verbal abuse, and other mental cruelty.

1. Analysis of Dislike

Data 1

"Aku tidak sanggup hidup seperti ini" "Iya memang aku sudah tidak sanggup." UT15- UT16

" I can't live like this" " Yes, I really can't take it anymore."

The meaning

Zuraida's words to M Jefri Pratama, which mean she cannot live like this, signifying her life together with her husband, Judge Jamaluddin, is not pleasant for her. She clearly intends to no longer continue living together.

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Volume : 5 | Number 2 | August 2025 | E-ISSN: 2787-9482 | DOI: doi.org/ijeal.v5i2.6855

The Impact

The impact of this feeling of dislike is that Zuraida no longer wants to live together; she wants to separate from her husband, but with malicious intent to kill rather than divorce.

Data 2

"Lebih baik aku mati saja.", "Kalau bukan aku yang mati, dia yang harus mati." UT17- UT18

" I'd better just die.", " If it's not me who dies, he should die."

The meaning

The desire to end her life due to extreme hatred was expressed by Zuraida to her boyfriend M. Jefri. For her, if she were to continue living in this world, it would be Judge Jamaluddin who would die.

The Trauma

Attached Trauma, enduring continuous insults and betrayals has haunted her thoughts. It has become a deep-seated hatred that is traumatic. Ziraida desperately wants to release this trauma by no longer being with him, but in a heinous way, which is to kill.

The Impact

The statement of wanting to end her life or make her husband die is the initial intent from her heart that subsequently plans to kill. The impact of excessive hatred is a strong desire to kill.

Data 3

" *Selama ini kakak udah ga sanggup", " udah lama kakak pendam*" UT19- UT20

" All this time I have been unable to endure it", " have been holding it in for a long time"

The meaning

To M Reza, Zuraida was expressing the dislike that has been endured for quite some time. All of it was kept in the heart. But that feeling turned into resentment.

The Impact

To M Reza, Zuraida expressed her dislike with the intention of influencing the listener to take her side. She indirectly sought sympathy, to be understood and followed in her intentions and purposes.

Data 4

"*Betul itu kak, nanti jangan – jangan kakak cuma mau manfaatin bang Jefri, Karena setau Reza A bang Jerfri orangnya lurus-lurus aja, ngga neko2 dari dulu. Kakak serius nyuruh ke kek gitu*." UT7

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Volume : 5 | Number 2 | August 2025 | E-ISSN: 2787-9482 | DOI: doi.org/ijeal.v5i2.6855

"That's true, sis. Later on, I hope you're not just trying to take advantage of brother Jefri, because as far as Reza knows, brother Jefri is a straightforward person, has never been complicated. re you really serious about asking him to do that?."

The meaning

Here, Zuraida truly convinces M. Reza, M. Pratama's younger brother, that she genuinely dislikes her marriage and seeks Reza's sympathy to help her realize her plan to kill. However, M. Reza still shows disbelief because he dislike it if his older brother is taken advantage of based on affection to do something bad.

The impact

The impact of this conversation is the agreement that M. Reza will help Zuraida to carry out the plan to kill on the grounds that M. Jefri is his brother and he was promised a certain amount of money.

Data 5

"*Lihat kalian hidungnya memar. Ini kalau mati di rumah nggak boleh karena hidungnya memar. Nanti aku yang tertuduh*." UT22

" Look at your bruised nose. If you die at home, it can't be allowed because your nose is bruised. Later, I will be the one accused."

The meaning

She was shocked seeing her husband's body that left bruises around her mouth from forcefully covering it. She dislike this because it would raise suspicion and deviate from her plan, which was to make it seem like Judge Jamaluddin's death was from a heart attack.

The Impact

The corpse's bruises made Zuraida panic and fear that this would be exposed, and she was also afraid of going to jail. So, the idea arose to dispose of the body to create the opinion that Judge Jamaluddin was robbed, tortured, and murdered by robbers.

Data 6

"*Adik saya juga diganggu Pak Jamal. Bukan anak saya aja. Mau wanita-wanita lain juga, banyak bukti-buktinya di HP saya. Foto-foto dia dengan perempuan lain. Termasuk instruktur senam di PN Medan, dia kirim foto tanpa baju*." UT39

"My sister was also bullied by Mr. Jamal. It's not just my son. I want other women too, there is a lot of evidence on my cellphone. Photos of him with other women. Including a gymnastics instructor at the Medan District Court, he sent a photo without clothes."

The meaning

The truth about her husband's habit of harassing other women and cheating has been known to Zuraida, not only by her sister and her own child but also by other women who are not related to the family. Evidence in the form of photos and chats on his personal WhatsApp has been known to her for a long time. There are even inappropriate photos that are unbecoming of a judge.

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Volume : 5 | Number 2 | August 2025 | E-ISSN: 2787-9482 | DOI: doi.org/ijeal.v5i2.6855

The Impact

The impact of the evidence of behavior that likes to disturb other women, even the sister and child of Zuraida, is the trigger for a feeling of dislike which then becomes hate. The uncontrolled hatred. Thus, it motivates Zuraida to have the intention to commit evil acts.

Data 7

"*Dia masuk ke kamar anak saya. Dia mengunci pintu. Dia sempat mengangkat rok anak saya tapi belum sempat dilakukannya karena saya langsung buka pintu dan dia buka dari dalam*." UT37

" He walked into my son's room. He locked the door. She had time to lift my son's skirt but she didn't have time to do it because I immediately opened the door and she opened it from the inside."

The meaning

Zuraida discovered that her husband intended to commit an immoral act towards her daughter in their own home, and she is grateful that she was still able to prevent it, but this incident was the beginning of her dislike and hatred.

The Impact

This incident was the peak of all the bad behavior that Zuraida received from her husband. Her husband's indecent behavior towards their child was a fatal incident that fueled her hatred. As proven in the trial, she always brought up this incident, showing how deeply hurt she was.

The Impact

A plan to kill was not long after Zuraida discovered that her husband intended to sexually abuse her child. Hatred that had seeped into vengeance drove the urge for revenge.

2. Analysis of Sorrow

Data 8

"*Kau inilah, alasanku sakit hati dan membunuh korban*," UT27

"You are the reason for my heartache and for killing the victim.,"

The meaning

The statement that the reason for the murder was feelings of hurt towards the judge Jamaluddin's mistress, Friska, whom he knew was always involved in affairs outside of work. Zuraida expressed her deep sadness in front of the judge, stating that she killed her husband because of his infidelity.

The Trauma

Attached trauma, the feeling of being cheated on, lied to, and insulted during the marriage leads to overthinking and always thinking about those things, which affects mental health.

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Volume : 5 | Number 2 | August 2025 | E-ISSN: 2787-9482 | DOI: doi.org/ijeal.v5i2.6855

The Impact

Dampaknya adalah motif utama untuk membunuh hakim Jamaluddin yang didasari rasa dendam. Zuraida tidak lagi memiliki sisa perhatian dan kasih sayang. Fikirannya telah dibutakan oleh perasaan benci karena perselingkuhan sehingga ingin menghabisi suaminya yang telah membuatnya sangat sedih mendalam.

Data 9

"*Seratus pria yang saya pacari belum bisa mengimbangi suami saya yang mulia*." UT36

"A hundred men I've dated cannot compare to my noble husband."

The meaning

Metaphorical meaning comparing many men she knew and liked is not comparable to the deep wound inflicted by her husband. The sorrow that comes from within herself is a result of the wound received from her husband's behavior.

The Trauma

Attached trauma, the intense feeling of anger causes a change in behavior. The grief and sadness given by her closest person, her husband, have become ingrained in Zuraida. The feeling of grief cannot be controlled anymore because it has dominated her thoughts and feelings.

The Impact

As a result, Zuraida chose to distance herself from the man (her husband) who she believed was the one who hurt her the most. She even compared him to many men she had known before, who were not as bad as her husband.

Data 10

"Hati saya semakin sakit. Semakin melindungi anak saya. Nggak tahu saya seperti apa mau menjelaskannya lagi," UT40

"My heart is getting more painful. I keep trying to protect my child. I don't know how to explain it anymore."

The meaning

n the statement above, Zuraida revealed to the judge that she was deeply hurt and sad due to her husband's intention to sexually harass their daughter. She directly witnessed the incident that she deeply despised. Thus, she had kept it a secret all this time to protect her daughter, but this also tormented her inner self because of her husband's honorable position as a law enforcer, a judge.

The Impact

She was deeply emotionally affected by the harassment incident. She continuously expressed that it was extremely heartbreaking to the point where words could not represent her pain and emotional suffering.

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Data 11

"*Vonis mati baginya tidak adil." "Majelis hakim hanya melihat kejahatan tanpa mempertimbangkan nurani saya, sebagai seorang perempuan*." UT42- UT43

"The death sentence for him is unfair. The panel of judges only sees the crime without considering my conscience, as a woman."

The meaning

Deep sorrow overwhelmed Zuraida as she received the death sentence for her actions, deeply shaking her soul. She expressed that the judge did not give her a fair punishment because she is a woman who should be honored since women give birth, and even judges are born from women. She desires empathy to mitigate her punishment.

The Trauma

Interpesonal trauma. she was haunted by the fear of losing the moments with her child due to the impending death penalty. Her act of murder had brought consequences that she deeply dreaded.

The Impact

Zuraida realized the consequences of the crime she had committed, taking the life of her own husband, but she was also very afraid, considering the sentence she would receive was the death penalty, which meant she would be separated from her children.

Data 12

"*Mereka juga terlahir dari rahim seorang perempuan." "Sedikit saja punya hati nurani*." UT43- UT44

"They were also born from the womb of a woman. "They have only a little conscience."."

The meaning

Here, Zuraida expresses deep sadness and despair over the punishment she received. She continues to ask the judge to lighten her sentence. She also reveals that she is a woman still needed by her children and that her presence is important to them. She touches the judge's conscience to reduce her sentence.

The Impact

The impact of the punishment he gave caused extreme fear, imagining he would face the death penalty, something he had never imagined before. He kept begging the judge to have mercy on him as a woman.

Data 13

"*Saya sangat menyesal karena perbuatan ini*." "*Namun apa boleh buat, nasi sudah menjadi bubur*." UT46- UT47

"I am very sorry for this act..", But what can we do, the rice has already turned into porridge."

The meaning

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Volume : 5 | Number 2 | August 2025 | E-ISSN: 2787-9482 | DOI: doi.org/ijeal.v5i2.6855

And Zuraida realized that her act of killing was wrong. She deeply regretted the grave mistake of being the mastermind behind eliminating the life of her child's father. However, this fatal error could no longer be changed. Everything cannot be undone because it has already occurred in her family.

The Impact

Regret is the impact of her actions. As a wife, she felt that she had done wrong. A wrong that was unforgivable because she was no longer able to fix it and had already received a punishment far greater than what she had done.

Data 14

"*Saya memohon agar ke depan saya bisa menjadi orang yang lebih baik*," UT48

"I hope that in the future I can become a better person.,"

The meaning

Deep sorrow made Zuraida beg for a lighter sentence, she was aware that if given the chance, she would improve herself to become a more patient and better person.

The Impact

The death penalty has a profound impact on Zuraida, making her deeply remorseful. She hopes to be granted leniency and from her heart, she wishes to improve herself and become a better person if given the opportunity.

Data 15

"*Saya memohon ampun kepada anak dan keluarga mendiang, dan meminta ampun kepada yang Mahakuasa." UT49*

"I ask for forgiveness from the children and family of the deceased, and seek forgiveness from the Almighty.."

The meaning

To her children and her husband's children from his first wife, Zuraida apologized and asked for forgiveness for her actions. She realized that her actions had an impact on her children's psyche, but she acknowledged her mistakes and asked for forgiveness. Most importantly, Zuraida asked for forgiveness from Allah Almighty.

The Impact

Guilt dominated his thoughts and days, especially regarding the children of Judge Jamaluddin from his first wife. He repeatedly begged for forgiveness for all his words and deeds.

Data 16

"*Saya memohon kepada Yang Mulia, agar menghukum saya dengan seringan-ringannya." "Atas kesalahan yang saya lakukan dan kesilapan yang saya lakukan."* UT50- UT51

"I plead to Your Excellency, to punish me as lightly as possible." "For the mistakes I made and the errors I committed.."

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The meaning

The meaning of the statement above is that Zuraida is pleading with the judge to give her a reduced sentence. The death penalty is very burdensome for her, even though she realizes that her actions were extremely cruel in killing her husband. And she also asks for forgiveness for all the mistakes she has committed.

The Impact

Impact of the murder committed by Zuraida is very severe. She was sentenced to death, a terrifying ordeal she must endure. Deep fear continuously drove her to beg for forgiveness and plead for the judge's mercy to lighten her sentence.

Data 17

"*Saya hanya manusia yang lemah, kasihanilah saya*. "*Anak saya masih kecil, masih membutuhkan kasih sayang ibu, dan dia sangat merindukan saya*." UT52 - UT53

"I am just a weak human, have mercy on me." My child is still small, still needs a mother's love, and he misses me a lot."

The meaning

Zuraida stated that she is just a woman. The woman is weak and asks for mercy from others. She also intends to convey that she is a mother with children who still need her love and attention. Even when she delivered this sentence in court to the judge, she expressed that she missed them very much.

The Impact

The fear of the death penalty that Zuraida faced caused her to repeatedly state that she was a woman and had children who needed her. She pleaded again and again for leniency in her sentence so that she would not be separated from her children for long.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it is important to conclude what has been previously stated. Therefore, the conclusion of this research is based on the problem formulation in this study, where the researcher only focuses on speech act analysis in the form of expressive speech acts found in the main character. The author found several speech acts related to sadness, pain, and dislike, which are expressive speech acts frequently expressed by Zuraida, where interpersonal and attached trauma experienced continuously become the basis for the emergence of hatred and revenge In the source data, Zuraida's statement has been collected, which is summarized in the District Court Decision, then the speech act expression describing happiness is shown by Zuraida Hanum. The increasingly uncontrollable feeling of hatred due to the trauma inflicted by Judge Jamaluddin had transformed into hatred and revenge, which became the motive for committing murder. The deep sorrow from being sentenced to death by the court for his murder has caused a profound trauma, leading him to express regret and promise to improve himself, as well as to plead for understanding to lessen his sentence.

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