Expressive Acts from Trauma in Violence Case Report: Forensic Linguistic

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Abstract

This research aims to investigate messages that describe the expressive speech act of the traumatic feelings experienced by the victim, caused by violence as a result of hatred that turned into revenge originating from humiliation, discrimination, betrayal, and injustice. Mental violence was experienced by the main perpetrator Zuraida Hanum, which is reflected in expressive acts stemming from trauma due to continuously experiencing humiliation, being degraded, and betrayed by the victim judge Jamaluddin, who was her husband. Forensic Linguistics is applied to scientifically analyze language and law in messages and statements of violence case reports. The theory used is the expressive speech act from pragmatics concerning the trauma experienced by the victim, employing a psychoanalytic approach. In conducting this research. The method used by Creswell (2014) is a qualitative descriptive method with data collection procedures related to the research topic, from primary data sources of court decisions and secondary data from books, journals, and current news. Collecting information using Searle's speech act theory in Yule, namely: pain, like, dislike, sorrow, apologize from trauma using Sigmund Freud's theory of impersonate trauma, interpersonate trauma, and attached trauma will help readers understand the meaning of expressions comprehensively, namely expressive acts from traumatic experiences, as well as causal relationships explained in detail. The finding of expressive acts are included pain, like, dislike, sorrow, and apologize, and trauma from mental violence such as interpersonal trauma and attached trauma. The result shows that the expressive speech acts experienced by trauma victims are significant, including dislike and sorrow and interpersonal trauma from the perpetrator dominates the reporting of these violence cases.

Keywords: *Forensic Lingusitic, Expressive Acts and Trauma Types, Violence Case Reports*

Introduction

Trauma occurs in almost all humans, it is an emotional reaction or response caused by a sad event or a series of sad events, such as abuse, severe accidents, rape, or other sexual violence, battles, or natural disasters. The above-mentioned violence occurs in life as a phenomenon. Past experiences and life experiences received leave a mark as a negative experience that is embedded in the mind and heart. Trauma experienced by Zuraida Hanum, the main perpetrator in the murder of Judge Jamaluddin, was the continuous act of being belittled with words that caused deep psychological trauma,

compounded by the betrayal she received due to infidelity within her household, which became a trigger for committing acts of violence.

Violence is a cruel and frequently occurring crime in the world. Violence such as beating, abuse, and murder have existed in the judicial system, especially in crime reports that are generally committed directly against humans. Violence, whether physical or mental, causes mental trauma to people and is usually expressed through feelings pain, like, dislike, sorrow, and apologize. Non-verbal violence, which involves insulting, slandering, threatening, mocking, cursing, humiliating someone in front of others, and so on, can have an even worse impact on mental. The level of trauma caused by violent crime is due to the fear of seeing and remembering the tragedy and witnessing loved ones or close friends suffer physical consequences from beatings, abuse, and murder. Especially the trauma that sticks with direct victims of violence. Trauma generally disrupts a person's growth and causes their character and habits to change. Many of them cannot overcome their trauma. However, many victims who experience trauma are able to recover from the shadows of the violent acts themselves. "the speaker expresses a very strong feeling of annoyance to the point of wanting to commit violence. This sentence as a whole shows an inappropriate illocutionary speech act, which is likely to cause a negative reaction from the listener". Aulia Fitri Nanda et all (2024).

Forensic Linguistic: Forensic linguistics, legal linguistics, or language and the law, is the application of linguistic knowledge, methods, and insights to the forensic context (Wikipedia). 2. Linguistic: ilmu tata Bahasa, Telaah Bahasa (Ahli ilmu Bahasa): KBBI: 2007 Balai Pustaka. Forensic Linguistics is a branch of linguistics that analyzes or examines linguistic elements used as an aid in proving evidence in judicial and legal fields.[1] Forensic linguistics is a combination of two disciplines, namely linguistics and forensic science. Linguistics is the science of language, while forensic science comes from the Greek term "forensis" which means public or forum. https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linguistik forensik. Forensic Linguistics is an applied linguistics application that unravels legal issues and criminal investigations and is generally considered a bridge between law and language. A forensic linguistics expert uses linguistic knowledge to analyze specific legal cases. They can also be present in numerous cases of violence, which can be easily brought to court. Forensic Linguistics in theory and, more importantly, in practice. Forensic linguistics is a linguistic event involved in the legal process, whether in the form of legal products, interactions in the judicial process, and interpersonal interactions that result in certain legal consequences. The theoretical part of this study explains the main objective of Forensic Linguistics and can define the meaning of Forensic Linguistics as the main field in Forensic Linguistics, which is Pragmatics. Working by analyzing the language of criminal violent actions taken from data sources as research material to identify expressive speech acts and explain the accompanying trauma impact based on the trauma stage of the violence recipient victim 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 all (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 & Nanda, 2020). 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 Ali (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 M. Oracion (2018) . 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 victims of violent crime, the emotions expressed in all speech acts have been revealed and have resulted in trauma for the crime recipient. In short, the expressive speech acts of the perpetrator, who may have experienced past trauma, will result in deeper trauma for the crime victim, Zuraida Hanum, who recalls being degraded both personally and by her family by Judge Jamaluddin, leading to an uncontrollable grudge and pain due to jealousy after discovering her husband was always with other women. Therefore, all expressive speech acts and messages from the crime case data source will be analyzed forensically linguistically to obtain findings and conclusions. The focus of this crime case study is 1. Forensic linguistics investigating expressive speech acts in violent crime case reports, and 2. Forensic linguistics detecting trauma in violent crime case reports. The scope of this analysis is limited to cases of physical and mental violence by noting all expressive speech acts and measuring the stages of trauma experienced by crime victims. The primary data sources are taken from court decisions and newspaper and electronic news, and secondary data sources are taken from journals, books, and news that occurred in Indonesia in recent years.

Objective of this study is 1. to understand the elaboration of Forensic Linguistics that examines expressive speech acts and trauma stages in cases of violent crime, and 2. to detecting the trauma stages in violent crime cases impact the victims. Identification of gaps between the latest study and current empirical and theoretical aspects of this study focuses on physical violence and mental violence acts as a research objective compared from several relevant cases and measuring traumatic. The general purpose of this study is to provide information on forensic linguistic application in identifying expressive speech acts and trauma stages of a criminal act, and also to develop knowledge for students, universities, other researchers, and the social community.

Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which is a research method based on a methodology that investigates social phenomena and human problems, particularly acts of violence. In this approach, the researcher creates an in-depth description, examines words, and categorizes detailed statements from perpetrators of violence, and conducts research in a natural setting. (Creswell, 2013) 'Qualitative research concern on the study and understanding the implied meaning on one or group of society relying on the human or social issue.' The data collection techniques used in this research are collecting data from the Medan District Court Decision, literature technique, internet, and notes. Data collection through literature technique is done by reading, noting, and collecting data from written data sources. Qualitative research produces data in the form of words and sentences that convey messages more than just numbers or frequencies. The data sources for this research are documents that record when the crime occurred. The primary data sources in this research are court decision documents and electronic news. Meanwhile, the secondary data sources in this research are theses, journals, and other books that support this research. Subsequently, the data is collected according to the issues to be analyzed. Data Reduction refers to data

grouping, starting from sorting out utterances related to sibling relationships from the Court Decision of court data source, then highlighting these utterances and connecting them to the main topic. Data Presentation is done by presenting utterances about directives and expressive speech that have been previously collected, then divided into several parts in the problem identification column. Next, Conclusion Drawing is done by presenting utterances about expressive acts and trauma that have been completed by dividing each data analysis based on problem identification. The following is Verification, which is a way to check the accuracy of utterances about expressive acts and trauma stages that have been completed in the previous step based on problem identification.

Searle (1979:15) "Expressive speech act is a speech act is a speech in which the speaker expresses feeling and attitude about something such as asking for apology, thanking someone and congratulating someone. Expressive speech acts are important to be analyzed because these acts cannot be separated from human beings in daily conversation. Trauma stage from Sigmund Freud: interpersonal trauma and attached trauma.

Results

Data in this research found information related to expressive speech acts taken from the murder case of Judge Jamaluddin which occurred in 2018, carried out by the main perpetrator, namely Zuraida Hanum, who was the victim's wife in a case of violence as the perpetrator and simultaneously the recipient of related violent crime actions, which is described as follows:

Table 1. This is the expressive Speech Acts Searle in Yule

Expressiv Act	Data	Presentage
Pain	(2) 29 Data	53 %
Like	(1) 3 Data	7.3%
Dislike	(1) 21 Data	20.6%
Sorrow	(4) 10 Data	16.2 %
Apologyze	(1) 1 Data	2.9%

Analysis from this table explains that 2 out of 29 data points have shown the pain experienced by the main actor, which is a message conveyed from deep disappointment, then 1 out of 3 data points show Like, which is the main actor's feeling of wanting to have a better life, 1 out of 21 data points show Dislike, which is a feeling that is widely depicted from the data source, 4 out of 10 data points have shown Sorrow, especially reflected when the actor describes the immoral act of the victim against his child and when he receives the death penalty, and 1 out of 1 data point shows.

The dominant trauma stage experienced by the main perpetrator is due to interpersonate factors and things that are attached to him during her marriage with Judge Jamaluddin, namely:

Table 1. This is the Trauma in Sigmund Freud

Trauma	Data	Presentage
Impersonate Trauma	0 Data	0 %
Interpersonate Trauma	(6) 36 Data	69 %
Attached Trauma	(4) 17 Data	31%

The analysis from this table explains that 6 out of 37 data points have shown Interpersonal Trauma experienced by the main perpetrator Zuraida, originating from others, namely the victim judge Jamaluddin, her husband, as a message conveyed from deep disappointment of being degraded, labeled as poor and stupid, betrayed by having many intimate relationships with other women, and then 4 out of 17 data points show Attached Trauma, which is the perpetrator's long-standing disappointment caused by the conditions of the marital bond she had to endure.

Discussion

Expressive Acts

Expressive is one of the classification of the speech act. It is used to understand what the speaker's feeling. An expressive described the speech act which concern with the actions for something such as the feeling to apology, attitude of someone, utterance of emotion and spoken that have a meaning with purpose the listener to do something that the listener expects the result from the speaker. In this judicial case the function of expressive speech act is to express the attitude of the speaker that produce some speech, it is not necessary to deliver any specific information but the words that show your emotion. "expressive speech act are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological state and be statement of pleasure, apology, thankful, pain, like, dislike and sorrow. Yule (1996:54). "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 all 2019).

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

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

Pain

Pain is psychologically described, pain can be explained as an unpleasant sensation and emotional experience that is usually caused by tissue damage. It allows the body to react to and prevent further tissue damage. People feel pain when signals move through nerve fibers to the brain to be interpreted. However, psychologically, the pain felt leads to a deep feeling of being severely hurt and generates a sense of hatred and resentment. "Pain perception, indeed, is a subjective experience, influenced by complex interactions

of biological, psychological, and social factors." Lindsay A. Trachesl: Sunil Munakomi; Marco Cascella (2021).

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.

Data 1

"Aku tidak sanggup hidup seperti ini". "Iya memang aku sudah tidak sanggup". "Lebih baik aku mati". "Kalau bukan aku yang mati, dia yang harus mati" (UT15-UT18)

'I can't live like this'. 'Yes, I really can't stand anymore'. 'I'd rather just die'. 'If I don't die, he must die'

Word meaning:

Sanggup (v): bersedia, mau. KBBI: (2007)

Mati (v): sudah hilang nyawa, tidak sanggup lagi. KBBI: (2007)

Able (v): having sufficient power, skill, or resources to do something Webster's dictionary

Die (v): to pass from physical life/expire, to pass out of existence/cease. Webster's dictionary

S-setting and Scene	Setting	In a café in Johor Medan. Zuraida Hanum meet M. Jefri Pratama (2018)
P-Participant	Speaker	Zuraida Hanum
	Listener	M. Jefri Pratama
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida complained to M. Jefri about her sadness of life
A-Act	Content	The conversation between Zuraida and M. Jefri, she told him that she didn't want to defend her marriage with judge Jamaluddin
K-Key		She spoke very sadly
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	M. Jefri response in defense of Zuraida
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Communicative purpose: Zuraida's utterance to M. Jefri (her mistress) described how bitter she felt living with judge Jamaluddin **"I can't live like this".** And she wanted to escape from the feeling **"Yes, I really can't stand anymore"**. This unseen pain were not such as a scratch or wound but the effect of her sad experience made Zuraida feel like she didn't want to continue her life anymore **"I'd rather just die",** she wants to end that sadness in a way that if she dies all the pain will stop. Sometimes this emotional

distress is the result of the husband's action. And **"If I don't die, he must die"** illustrate that she was very desperate and she was failure in her broken feeling. The effect of this utterance made M. Jefri more sympathetic and he felt was participating in Zuraida's sadness. This explains that Zuraida speech influenced M. Jefri and succeeded in making him believe and want to follow what she expected.

The message contained in several statements further explain that a pressure and becoming traumatic is the message of "I can't live like this". by saying that sentence contains a message that life is no longer needed by Zuraida because of the heavy pressure she is experiencing. And she wants to escape from the feeling "Yes, I really can't stand it anymore" meaning this message is a great pressure that she doesn't want to feel anymore and wants to run away from the feeling that of course the perpetrator doesn't want in her life. This invisible pain is not like a scratch or wound but the effect of her sad experience, namely the trauma that comes from outside herself and sticks long enough and makes Zuraida feel like she doesn't want to continue her life anymore "I'd rather die", she wants to end the sadness in a way that if she dies all the pain will stop. Sometimes this emotional pressure is the result of her husband's actions. And "If I don't die, he has to die" and this meaning is the main motive that was revealed in the trial which said that he had planned a murder against the victim.

Data 2

"Selama ini kakak udah ga tahan". "Udah lama kakak pendam". "Udah cukup sakit hatilah". (UT 19-21)

'So far, I can't stand it'. 'It's been a long time I keep it'. 'It's offended'.

Word meaning:

Pendam (v): menanam (untuk menyembunyikan dsb), menyembunyikan, menyimpan (perasaan, rahasia, dsb). KBBI: (2007)

Sakit hati (v): merasa tidak/kurang senang (dendam, benci dsb) karena dihina (dilukai hatinya). KBBI: (2007)

Keep up (v): to persist or persevere in. Webster's dictionary

Offended (v): to cause dislike, anger, or vexation. Webster's dictionary

S-setting and Scene	Setting	Café Town Medan Johor. Zuraida Hanum meet M. Jefri Pratama and M. Reza Fahlevi
P-Participant	Speaker	Zuraida Hanum
	Listener	M. Reza Fahlevi and M. Refri Pratama
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida complained about her pain
A-Act	Content	The conversation between Zuraida and M. Reza, she told him that she has harbored feelings of pain towards her husband for a long time

K-Key		She spoke very sadly
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	Zuraida informed M.reza about her grief
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Communicative purpose: Zuraida said to M. Reza (Jefri's brother) meant that she felt this uncomfortable situation and gave her deep pain, but she did not show these feeling to anyone. It just kept them in her heart even though she felt unhappy harboring them **"So far, I can't stand it"** Zuraida had kept the feeling of for a long time. Here she indirectly says that the time she built a household with her husband, she felt that pain **"It's been a long time I keep it"** then she explained how much pain she felt was formed from a sad and unpleasant experiences. It was this hurt that mentioned her to intend to kill her husband"It's hurt enough"

Like

To like is to enjoy or approve of something or someone. Feeling dive 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 Neilson (2018).

Like is identical to feeling interested or enjoying, describing a feeling of happiness towards what is seen, felt, received and enjoyed. Naturally accepted and felt by humans when they feel something that makes them feel happy. its form can be in the form of happy speech acts, satisfied, happy actions of laughing, smiling and other positive feelings. The meaning of Like is to feel attraction toward or take pleasure in : enjoy. How to use like in a sentence. Merriam Webster

Data 3

"Iya serius, Memang rencana kami mau menikah sama bang Jefri, bukan main – main," (UT 14).'

Yes seriously, indeed, our plan is to marry Jefri, it's not joke.'

Word meaning:

Menikah/nikah (v): ikatan (akad) perkawinan yang dilakukan sesuai ketentuan hukum dan ajaran agama. KBBI: (2007)

Marry (v**): 1. to join in marriage according to law or custom, 2. to peform the ceremony of marriage for.** Webster's dictionary

| S-setting and Scene | Setting | In a café in Johor Medan. Zuraida Hanum meet M. Reza Fahlevi |
| P-Participant | Speaker | Zuraida Hanum |

	Listener	M. Reza Fahlevi
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida informed the plan marriage M. Jefri
A-Act	Content	The conversation between Zuraida and M. Reza that she is seriously will marriage M.Jefri
K-Key		She spoke enthusiastically
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	Zuraida to M.Reza about convince to marriage M.Jefri
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Communicative purpose: the pleasant messages or also called pleasure, researcher gives some understanding. First **"Yes seriously"**: is a statement that is truly experienced, felt and made into a decision to take a stance that is focused on certain things, in this case Zurada Hanum will seriously marry M. Jefri Pratama. She concerned to the serious word that shown the indicate focus feeling while marriage is actually a pleasure or happiness feeling that showing the feeling of love that felt into the marriage bond to someone that she loved. Second:**"Indeed, our plan is to marry Jefri."** Is a statement explains the planned activities to carried out in the nearer future, the activity is a wedding which means an activity that will make Zuraida Hanum and M. Jefri Pratama happy. Third, **" It is not a joke"** means that third plan will provide happiness or pleasure, of course it will not turn into a game, it is serious decision not a funny thing, and they will focus on making it happen.

Dislike

Dislike is a broad negative affective state that guides people's preferences. When people dislike someone that does not mean they necessary wish to harm that person. People might begin to ante another person or group when they feel envy or what the other person has. They may consider it unfair that someone has what they lack. Have contempt for another person or believe them to be inferior.

" 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 U Ubaidillah (2021). "dislike is a speech act that thinking something or someone is unpleasant" Ihyak Mustofa et, all (2019). "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 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 Petrus (2022) .

If you "dislike" something, you have a negative feeling about it. But to "unlike" something means simply to stop liking it. Negative emotions are thought to have evolved

as goal-oriented mechanisms that help individuals to coordinate their physiological, cognitive and behavioural systems for dealing with different threats. Dislike is a broad negative affective state that guides people's preferences.

Data 4

"Kau inilah alasanku sakit hati membunuh dia". "Dirinya tak bisa lagi menolerir kelakuan suaminya" Jamaluddin kerap mengganggu wanita termasuk insruktur senam Pengadilan negeri Medan hingga adik perempuannya" "Mau wanita lain juga"., "Banyak bukti – buktinya di HP saya, foto – foto dengan wanita lain termasuk instruktur senan di pengadilan." "Ia kirim foto – foto tanpa busana." (UT27-34)

'You are, the reason I hurt and killed him'., 'She could no longer tolerate her husband's behavior' 'Jamaluddin often seduces women, including gymnastic instructor at Medan District Court and her younger sister too.' 'Other women too'., 'Other women too'. 'Lots of evidence on my cellphone'. 'Photos of him with other women including gymnastic instructor at the Medan District Court' 'He sent photos without any clothes in chat.'

Word meaning:

Alasan (v): berdasar pada (pendapat, tuduhan, dll). KBBI: (2007

Bunuh/membunuh (v): menghilangkan (menghabisi: mencabut) nyawa, mematikan. KBBI: (2007

Kirim (v): menyampaikan dengan perantara, KBBI: (2007)

Reason (v): a statement offered in explanation or justification, a rational ground or motive. Webster's dictionary

To kill (v): to deprive of life, cause the death of, to put end to. Webster's dictionary

Send (v): to cause to go, to cause to be carried to a destination. Webster's dictionary

S-setting and Scene	Setting	Medan State District Court. Zuraida Hanum, Prosecutor, Judge
P-Participant	Speaker	Zuraida Hanum
	Listener	Prosecutor, Judge
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida told Cut Feriska in the court the reason of the murder
A-Act	Content	The conversation between Zuraida told her husband assistant Cut Feriska which aims that Cut Feriska Knew the reason of the murder that because of her affair with her husband
K-Key		She spoke very sadly
I-Instrument		Oral speaking

N-Norm	Interaction	Zuraida to the prosecutor and judge to point Cut Feriska
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Communicative purpose: Here Zuraida has shown her dislike by expressing that she hates Cut Feriska because she has been close to her husband. She told the judge that her husband contacted Cut Feriska and she knew that they both had a special relationship. Several times she found them making video calls not to talk about work but personal problems because according to her they had a relationship that felt like betraying her and had been going on for quite a long time.

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.

Data 5

"Seratus pria yang saya pacari belum bisa mengimbangi suami saya yang mulia". (UT 36)

'Hundred men I have dated have not able to compensate with my husband, majesty, '

Word meaning:

Mengimbangi (v): menjadikan imbang (berimbang), menjadikan seimbang, sebanding, sepadan. KBBI: (2007)

Compensate (v): to be equivalent to: counterbalance. Webster's dictionary

S-setting and Scene	Setting	Medan State District Court. Zuraida Hanum, Prosecutor, Judge
P-Participant	Speaker	Zuraida Hanum
	Listener	Prosecutor, Judge
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida told prosecutor and judge in her husband given bad experience to her
A-Act	Content	Zuraida's explanation at the trial was that her husband's evil deeds towards her were very grievous and incomparable

K-Key		She spoke angrily
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	Zuraida to the prosecutor and judge
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Communicative purpose: Sorrow is a sad feeling or sentiment sadness is more intensive than sadness. Zuraida told the judge that even though the many men who became her lovers were not comparable to the sadness she received from her husband, judge Jamaluddin. She explained her feeling for her husband's attitude. Accepting caused deep sadness, not comparable with anything.

Data 6

"Dia masuk ke kamar anak saya.""Dia sempat mengunci pintu" "Dia mengangkat rok anak saya tapi belum sempat dilakukannya karena saya langsung buka pintu dan dia buka dari dalam." (UT 28)

'He entered my daughter's room.' 'he locked the door.' 'he had time to lift my daughter's skirt but he couldn't do it because I immediately opened the door and he opened it from the inside.'

Word meaning:

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

Mengunci (v): mengancing (menutup) kunci dengan. KBBI: (2007)

Mengangkat (v): membawa keatas, menaikan, meninggikan. KBBI: (2007)

Buka/membuka (v): menjadikan tidak tertutut ata tidak teertuttup (sepeti menyingkap penutupnya, tudungnya, pagarnya). KBBI: (2007)

Enter (v): to go or come in or go into. Webster's dictionary

Lock (v): to fasten the lock off. Webster's dictionary

Lift (v): to raise from a lower to a higher position. Webster's dictionary

Open (v): **being in a posisiton or adjustment to permit passage: not shut or locked.** Webster's dictionary

S-setting and Scene	Setting	Medan State District Court. Zuraida Hanum, Prosecutor, Judge
P-Participant	Speaker	Zuraida Hanum
	Listener	Prosecutor, Judge
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida told the prosecutor and the judge for her

husband's immoral acts against her daughter

A-Act	Content	Zuraida explained before the court that her husband once wanted to commit immoral acts against her daughter
K-Key		She spoke angrily
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	Zuraida to the prosecutor and judge
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Communicative purpose: Zuraida statement that she informed the prosecutor and judge in the court that Judge Jamaluddin wanted to commit an immoral act against her daughter Syakira in her daughter's bedroom one night. This bothered her greatly and she resented the way her husband treated her.

Data 7

"Hati saya semakin sakit." "Semakin melindungi anak saya" "Ngga tau saya seperti apa mau menjelaskannya lagi." (UT41-UT42)

'My hurt hearted.' 'The more I am protecting my daughter.' 'I don't know how to explain it anymore.'

Word meaning:

Disakiti (v): mengalami, dijadikan (disebabkan) sakit KBBI: (2007)

Melindungi (v): menutupi supaya tidak terlihat, menjaga, merawat, menyelamatkan KBBI: (2007)

Menjelaskan (v): menerangkan, menguraikan secara terang. KBBI: (2007)

Hurt (v): **to cause emotional pain or anguish to: offend**. Webster's dictionary

Protect (v): to cover or shield from exposure, injury, damage or destruction: guard, defend**.** Webster's dictionary

Explain (v): to make knows, to give the reason for or cause of. Webster's dictionary

S-setting and Scene	Setting	Medan State District Court. Zuraida Hanum, Prosecutor, Judge
P;Participant	Speaker	Zuraida Hanum
	Listener	Prosecutor, Judge
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida can explain why she is hurt
A-Act	Content	Zuraidah explained that she was very hurt to find that her husband was about to rape her daughter, she

		protected her daughter, she did not know how to explain her pain anymore
K-Key		She spoke sadly
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	Zuraida to the prosecutor and judge
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Communicative purpose: Judge Jamaluddin treatment of Zuraida's daughter and it was too bad attitude did by a judge. Syakira made her devastated and very sad. Her heart was broken and she was very angry at her husband who had the heart to want to do such an immoral thing even though he was a judge who was supposed to obey the rules and norms of behavior.

Data 8

*"Vonis mati baginya tak adil." "Majelis hakim hanya melihat kejahatan tanpa mempertimbangkan nurani saya sebagai seorang perempuan" "Mereka juga terlahir dari rahim seorang perempuan." "Sedikit saja punya hati nurani." (*UT43-46)

'The dead sentence for her is unfair.' 'The panel of judge only saw the crime without considering my conscience as a women.' 'They were also born from a woman.' 'Just have a little conscience.'

Word meaning:

Vonis (v): putusan hakim berkiatan yang berkaitan dengan persengkataan diantara para pihak. KBBI: (2007)

Melihat (v): menggunakan mata untuk memandang, mengetahui, membuktikan (memperhatikan). KBBI: (2007)

Lahir (v): keluar dari kandungan, dilahirkan. KBBI: (2007)

Punya (v): memiliki. KBBI: (2007)

Sentence (v): **to impose a sentence on, to cause to suffer something.** Webster's dictionary

Saw/see (v): to perceive by the eyes. To perceive the meaning or importance Examine/watch. Webster's dictionary

Born (v): brought forth by or as if by birth. Webster's dictionary

Have (v**): to hold or maintain as a possession, privilege or entitlement.** Webster's dictionary

S-setting and Scene	Setting	Medan State District Court. Zuraida Hanum, Prosecutor, Judge

P-Participant	Speaker	Zuraida Hanum
	Listener	Prosecutor, Judge
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida can get sympathy from the judge
A-Act	Content	Zuraida explains that she is actually the one who is hurt, the death sentence is unfair for her asking for sympathy as a woman
K-Key		She spoke touchingly
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	Zuraida to the prosecutor and judge
G-Genre		Verbal communication

*Communicative Purpose***:** The deep pain caused by the verdict handed down by the judge felt unfair to Zuraida. She stated that the death was not a fair thing for her. During her marriage to Judge Jamaluddin, she received unpleasant treatment and hoped that the judge would also feel the same sadness and be fair in sentencing her. From Zuraida's words to the judge in court, the intense pain she would feel if sentenced to death is evident. She pleaded for mercy from the judge, who is also a woman. Zuraida also felt that living apart from her children due to her wrongdoing made her feel uneasy.

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 all (2021)

Data 9

"Saya memohon ampun kepada anak dan keluarga mendiang, dan meminta ampun kepada yang MahaKuasa." (UT49)

' I beg for forgiveness from the children and family of the deceased, and I ask forgive the Almighty.'

Word meaning:

Memohon (v): meminta. Permohonan (v): meminta kepada orang yang lebih tinggi kedudukannya KBBI: (2007)

Beg (V): **1.** to ask for as charity. 2. To ask for earnestly for (entreat). 3. To evade or to

sidestep. Webster's dictionary

S-setting and Scene	Setting	Medan State District Court. Zuraida Hanum, Prosecutor, Judge,
P-Participant	Speaker	Zuraida Hanum
	Listener	Prosecutor, Judge
E-Ends	Purpose	Zuraida explained she killed her husband and her child's father
A-Act	Content	Zuraidia admitted that she had killed her husband, the father of her child, but she also still showed her pain with the parable of 100 men is not comparable
K-Key		She spoke sadly
I-Instrument		Oral speaking
N-Norm	Interaction	Zuraida to the prosecutor and judge
G-Genre		Verbal communication

Communicative purpose: Zuraida felt guilty for having committed the act of killing. She felt guilty and apologized especially to the children and to the judge Jamaluddin's family. She expressed her feelings at will to the judge and prosecutor. The realization that what she had done was wrong. She also felt very guilty. She asked for mercy from the judge and later he hoped this would lighten his sentence.

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.

Sigmund Freud (1960) in Ervin 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. Muhammad Haris, Iis Suwartini (2019) 'Trauma is an abnormal state of mind or behavior." Freud (in Zaviera, 2008: 115) in Esa Putri 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.

Data 1

"Aku tidak sanggup hidup seperti ini". "Iya memang aku sudah tidak sanggup". "Lebih baik aku mati". "Kalau bukan aku yang mati, dia yang harus mati" (UT15-UT18)
'I can't live like this'. 'Yes, I really can't stand anymore'. 'I'd rather just die'. 'If I don't die, he must die'
Substance: Trauma of mental violence received from her husband's treatment that degraded her self-worth and infidelity caused her to lose enthusiasm for continuing her life. She has no motivation to live happily with her husband.

Data 2

"Kau inilah alasanku sakit hati membunuh dia". **(**UT27)
'You are, the reason I hurt and killed him'
Substance: She was suspected to be a woman who had a special relationship with her husband's personal assistant's alibi. Trauma from frequent betrayals eroded her trust in her husband, providing Zuraida with a strong motive for murder.

Data 3

"Selama ini kakak udah ga tahan". "Udah lama kakak pendam". "Udah cukup sakit hatilah". (UT 19-21)
'So far, I can't stand it'. 'It's been a long time it offended. 'It's hurt enough'
Substance: Judge Jamaluddin attitude of always belittling her because she comes from a poor and uneducated family causes deep heartache. The trauma of low self-esteem, but not accepting such treatment for a long and continuous period, leads to the formation of a murder plan.

Data 4

"100 bercinta tidak ada artinya kecuali kematian." "Bagaimana saya tidak menyesal, cuma penyesalan saya sudah terlambat, itu sudah pasti karena dia adalah suami dan ayahnya anak - anak." (UT56 – UT58)
'100 loves has no cure except death.' 'How can I not regret it, my only regret is that too late, that's for sure because she had killed her husband whom she can't deny, is the father of her child.'
Substance: Uncontrolled emotional feelings turning into resentment have caused deep regret due to imagining the punishment that will be received. The trauma of the death penalty that will be endured enters Zuraida's mind.

Data 5

> *"Vonis mati baginya tak adil." "Majelis hakim hanya melihat kejahatan tanpa mempertimbangkan nurani saya sebagai seorang perempuan" "Mereka juga terlahir dari rahim seorang perempuan." "Sedikit saja punya hati nurani." (*UT43-46)
> 'The dead sentence for her is unfair.' 'The panel of judge only saw the crime without considering my conscience as a women.' 'They were also born from a woman.' 'Just have a little conscience.'

Substance: A haunting trauma of the death sentence loomed in Zuraida's mind. She pleaded for sympathy, saying she was just a weak woman with a child who still needed a mother's love and care.

Data 6

> *"Hati saya semakin sakit." "Semakin melindungi anak saya" "Ngga tau saya seperti apa mau menjelaskannya lagi."* (UT41-UT42)
> 'My hurt hearted.' 'The more I am protecting my daughter.' 'I don't know how to explain it anymore.'

Substance: A traumatic experience that Zuraida has repeatedly endured has continuously become more severe upon learning that her husband intended to commit sexual misconduct with his stepchild. The overwhelming pain triggered the crime to occur.

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.

Data 7

> *"Banyak bukti – buktinya di HP saya, foto – foto dengan wanita lain termasuk instruktur senan di pengadilan." "Ia kirim foto – foto tanpa busana."* (UT32 – UT 34)
> 'Other women too'. 'Lots of evidence on my cellphone'. 'Photos of him with other women including gymnastic instructor at the Medan District Court' 'He sent photos without any clothes in chat.'

Substance: The trauma of betrayal continues to haunt Zuraida because she often finds her husband cheating on her with many of his female co-workers.

Data 8

> *"Atas kesilapan yang saya lakukan saya memohon maaf"* (UT51)
> 'For the mistake I did, I apologize.'

Substance: Trauma from the murder incident had made him realize he would face a severe punishment. Guilt drove her to admit her mistake and ask the judge for forgiveness.

Data 9

"Seratus pria yang saya pacari belum bisa mengimbangi suami saya yang mulia". (UT 36)

'Hundred men I have dated have not able to compensate with my husband, majesty,'

Substance: The trauma of mental violence from Zuraida's husband towards her over the years has been etched in her mind that there is no man more cruel than her own husband.

Data 10

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

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

Substance: Trauma from the murder incident had made him realize he would face a severe punishment. Guilt drove him to admit his mistake and ask the judge for forgiveness.

Conclusion

Trauma will arise due to experiencing various mental violence and changing mental changes and behavioral deviations. These deviations are allocated in the form of expressive speech acts as an expression of feeling hurt. After analyzing the data, it is important to conclude what was previously described. So, the conclusion of this research is based on the problem formulation in this study, the author focuses on analyzing expressive speech acts and trauma feelings found in the judicial murder case of Judge Jamaluddin. As the first problem formulation in this research: What are the types of communication functions that the author found in expressive acts: Pain, Like, Dislike, sorrow, apologize with more pain and dislike produced by the perpetrator and the trauma feelings experienced by the perpetrator, namely interpersonate trauma and Attached trauma that have been embedded due to a condition. Interpersonate trauma is predominantly represented by expressive speech acts in this judicial case as the main data source.

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