

LANGUAGE ORCHESTRATION IN THE COURT ARENA: AN EXPLORATION OF FERDY SAMBO'S SPEECH IN A MURDER CASE TRIAL

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Abstract

This study delves into the captivating world of courtroom rhetoric of Ferdy Sambo's speech acts. The research employs a descriptive qualitative approach to uncover the nuances and dynamics of speech acts exhibited by Ferdy Sambo during trial dialogues. The data, consisting of excerpts from his court speeches, is sourced from audio-visual recordings available on Kompas TV's YouTube channel. Employing techniques like free engagement, note-taking, and speaking analysis, the study engages with both assertive and directive speech acts, dissecting their forms and functions. The analysis method involves meticulous matching and categorization, leading to intriguing findings. The assertive speech acts reveal 46 instances of declarations, while suggestions manifest in a single instance. Expressing opinions emerge twice, with reporting being present once. On the other hand, directive speech acts come in the form of orders and inquiries, with 12 instances and 2 instances respectively. This analysis is enriched by delving into the referential meaning within the data, offering a comprehensive understanding of Ferdy Sambo's courtroom communication.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Meaning, Dialogue, Sessions

Abstrak

Kajian ini mendalami dunia retorika ruang sidang yang menawan dalam tindak tutur Ferdy Sambo. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengungkap nuansa dan dinamika tindak tutur yang ditampilkan Ferdy Sambo dalam dialog uji coba. Data yang berupa petikan pidato di persidangan itu bersumber dari rekaman audio visual yang ada di kanal YouTube Kompas TV. Dengan menggunakan teknik seperti keterlibatan bebas, pencatatan, dan analisis berbicara, penelitian ini melibatkan tindak tutur asertif dan direktif, membedah bentuk dan fungsinya. Metode analisisnya melibatkan pencocokan dan kategorisasi yang cermat, sehingga menghasilkan temuan yang menarik. Tindak tutur asertif mengungkapkan 46 contoh pernyataan, sedangkan sugesti muncul dalam satu contoh. Pengungkapan pendapat muncul dua kali, dan pemberitaan muncul satu kali. Sedangkan tindak tutur direktif berbentuk perintah dan pertanyaan, masing-masing sebanyak 12 kali dan 2 kali. Analisis ini diperkaya dengan menggali makna referensial dalam data, sehingga memberikan pemahaman komprehensif tentang komunikasi ruang sidang Ferdy Sambo.

Kata kunci: Pragmatik, Tindak Tutur, Makna, Dialog, Sesi

1. INTRODUCTION

Language has a very important role in the world of communication, through language a person is able to express opinions about everything he wants to convey when interacting in society. This is inseparable from spoken language and written language, in spoken language communication in the form of speech acts. Speech acts are one of the basic pragmatic studies in which speech acts are utterances conveyed by speakers to speech partners so that their intentions and objectives are conveyed properly. Speech acts consist of several types, namely locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary.

Locutionary speech acts are speech acts to express something. Illocutionary speech acts function to say or inform something and are also used to do something. And perlocutionary speech acts are speech acts whose utterances are intended to influence the interlocutor. Illocutionary speech acts are divided into five types, speech acts consisting of assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration speech acts. These speech acts have their respective functions.

The assertive speech act serves to state something so that it can be judged as true or not. For example, stating, proposing, complaining, expressing opinions and reporting. Directive speech acts function to express a request for the speech partner to do something or not do something. For example, ordering, commanding, begging, demanding, and giving advice commissive speech acts function to state something which indicates that the speaker is more or less bound to an action in the future. For example, promise and offer. Expressive speech acts are expressions of the speaker's feelings for the speech partner in certain circumstances, such as expressions of thanks, congratulating, apologizing, praising, criticizing and condoling. The speech act of the declaration serves to express something that shows disappointment, dislike and pleasure. This research focuses on illocutionary speech acts including assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

Study of illocutionary speech acts is often used in the process of communication in everyday life. However, speakers often do not realize that if they have used these speech acts, these illocutionary speech acts do not only occur in everyday life, but also on social media, such as YouTube. On the social media YouTube, researchers can listen to broadcasts of trial cases that are being widely discussed. One of the trial processes studied in this study is the criminal trial, namely the trial of the murder of Joshua Hutabarat, whose defendant was Ferdy Sambo.

The trial is one of the contexts of communication in law enforcement. The process of law enforcement through trials contains aspects of messages, actors and purposes of communication, as well as typical communication events, seen from the language and communication process. trial is a problem solving process attended by two or more people, to resolve problems by examining, adjudicating and deciding a case conducted in court where the trial is used to reach a truth.

During the trial process, we can see that one of the main defendants in this case was Ferdy Sambo. Ferdy Sambo's speech at trial in the premeditated murder case against Joshua Hutabarat indicated various types of speech acts such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. In addition to the utterances uttered by Ferdy Sambo in the premeditated murder case of Joshua Hutabarat, this is very interesting because in this murder trial case there is a drama action

by Ferdy Sambo wrapped in the form of speech acts and the meaning of speech acts which are accompanied by action in complementing or emphasizing verbal messages. . The statements issued by Ferdy Sambo tend to cover up the truth of the charges against him. The following is an example of the form of speech acts in the dialogue at the trial of the defendant Ferdy Sambo. (source: sambo video examined as a defendant).

Ferdy Sambo : I ordered Richard to beat Joshua.
 Chief Justice : How did you order brother Richard to beat up?
 Freddy Sambo : Beat chard, you beat chard, finally Richard shot Joshua forward until he fell.

Context in the dialogue above:

Speech in the case of Ferdy Sambo (speaker) as a defendant to the Public Prosecutor (spokes partner). The topic of the speech "ordered" a member of the Indonesian National Police and here the speech partner asks how you ordered it. In this study, the researcher used the context of speaking, namely S = where to speak and the atmosphere of the conversation occurred in the courtroom with a serious atmosphere mixed with noise, P = the speaker of the chief judge and the interlocutor Ferdy Sambo with everyone in the courtroom being listeners, E = intent and the purpose of the narrative, for example in the trial room the chief judge tried to ask Ferdy Sambo what he meant about this murder, but Ferdy Sambo's purpose was to explain differently because he wanted to cover up his mistakes, A = an incident where Ferdy Sambo was using the opportunity to speak to the chief judge, K = tone of voice, and the variety of language used in court, namely serious, relaxed and assertive, I = channel used to convey speech orally and also assisted with loudspeakers and so on N = norms or rules that must be obeyed by each defendant in the courtroom, according to the direction of the chief judge to apply, G = the type of direct delivery and all members must listen.

The speech delivered by Ferdy Sambo is included in the directive speech act of commanding because in that speech Ferdy Sambo "ordered" Richard Eliezer to beat Joshua Hutabarat. Ferdy Sambo said this because the prosecutor asked how Ferdy Sambo ordered to beat Joshua Hutabarat. Directive speech acts are illocutionary acts that aim to produce an effect in the form of actions taken by the speech partner such as ordering, inviting, criticizing, urging, giving orders to someone. This is in line with Fiona Pricilya's research entitled "Speech Acts in the Honorary Court Session of the Council Case "Papa Minta Saham" also examines illocutionary speech acts that mean to ask, because asking is a directive speech act, the speaker's speech can be categorized as a directive-request.

Based on the trial dialogue video in court, it can be used as a medium for conveying messages that are worthy of being examined in the study of speech acts. So the researcher is interested in further researching with the title "Speech Actions of Ferdy Sambo in Dialogue in Court Trials"

2. METHOD

In this study, the chosen research methodology is the descriptive approach. As elucidated by Moleong (2016: 11), the descriptive method revolves around collecting data in the form of words, visuals, and representations, rather than relying on numerical data. The core objective of employing the descriptive method is to systematically, factually, and accurately present descriptions or depictions of the subject under scrutiny. By opting for this methodology, the research aims to provide a comprehensive and nuanced portrayal of the phenomenon being studied.

This method's strength lies in its ability to capture the intricate details and nuances of the subject matter, going beyond mere numerical quantification. Descriptive research enables researchers to delve deeply into the qualitative aspects, allowing for a holistic understanding of the topic. In the context of Ferdy Sambo's courtroom speech acts, the descriptive method is particularly apt as it allows for an in-depth exploration of the linguistic and rhetorical elements within the dialogues. This approach provides a platform to systematically analyze and interpret the array of assertive and directive speech acts employed by Ferdy Sambo during trial proceedings.

By embracing the descriptive method, this research aims to shed light on the richness of Ferdy Sambo's communication strategies within the courtroom context. It aims to meticulously analyze not only the surface-level content of his speeches but also the underlying meanings, intentions, and effects of his speech acts. The utilization of this method underscores the commitment to presenting a comprehensive and accurate account of the phenomenon under investigation. As the research unfolds, it is anticipated that the descriptive method will uncover a wealth of insights into the intricacies of Ferdy Sambo's speech acts, contributing to a deeper understanding of the dynamics within court proceedings.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In the speech act of Ferdy Sambo in the Trial Dialogue in Court on 16 December resulting in an assertive speech act of declaring, this speech act can be seen when the speaker states his statement to the speech partner in the trial in court. The assertive speech act of suggesting is seen when the speaker expresses his suggestion to his aide. The assertive speech act of expressing an opinion can be seen when the speaker conveys his opinion to all of his aides. The assertive speech act of reporting is seen when the speaker informs Kombesjon Arif Cahaya. The directive speech act of ordering, this speech act can be seen when the speaker orders his adjutant to beat the victim. The directive speech act of begging is seen when the speaker apologizes to the speech partner in court proceedings.

The speech acts found in Ferdy Sambo's speech acts in the dialogue of the trial in court based on the dialogue of the trial of Ferdy Sambo consist of assertive stating, proposing, submitting, and reporting. Directives command and request, where each of the utterances has a

referential meaning. The researcher obtains 2 data items, assertive there are 50 data which are divided into 46 stating, 1 proposing, 2 expressing an opinion, and 1 reporting. directive there are 14 data divided into 12 ordered, 2 apply, data not found commissive, expressive and declaration. The Form and Meaning of Ferdy Sambo's Speech Actions in the Dialogue in Court Trials.

a. Assertive Speech Acts

1. Assertive speech act states

The assertive speech act states is a speech act that explains, says, and expresses the contents of the heart or mind about something that is clear and real. The form of assertive speech acts states that there are 46 utterances used in the trial of Ferdy Sambo in court on the Kompas TV video. The following are some assertive speech acts:

Data.4 Min 8.27

Chief judge :and then, how long later Joshua came

Freddy Sambo : so dear, come inside followed by strong and ricky, because that day I will confirm the incident that happened to my wife in Magelang I convey to Joshua, why are you so impudent with mother after that answered in a challenging tone and seems innocent.

On data the 4 assertive utterances used are the speech act of declaring, the sentence above states that Ferdy Sambo uses the utterance of declaring marked with his utterance "I convey it to Joshua". In this utterance, there is a meaning of declaring to Ferdy Sambo that why Joshua was impudent with his mother, therefore Ferdy Sambo's utterance is included in declarative utterances.

On data 4 "Because that day I was going to confirm the incident that happened to my wife in Magelang, I told Joshua, why were you so impudent with Mother after that, she answered in a challenging tone and seemed innocent." Based on the speech above, it includes referential meaning. This can be seen in the word "me, magelang, and mother,". Referential meaning is a meaning that is directly related to the referent referred to by the word. References or references may be objects, events, processes, or facts. The word I refers to things, which have their own meaning. Magelang word refers to a city located in Central Java. The word mother refers to a woman who gives birth to a child. On data. His 4 utterances above include the speech act of declaring because (S) the speech that occurred in court in the Kompas TV video at minute 8.27, (P) Ferdy Sambo (E) said, (A) why are you being rude to mother, after that he answered in a defiant and innocent tone. Speech (K) was delivered in serious condition by the resource person by (I) using spoken language. Speech (N) is conveyed in polite language and (G) the form of speech delivery is conversation.

Data.7 Min 11.15

Chief judge : in Magelang, the harassment did not occur in 46 brothers who knew who the abuse was from

Freddy Sambo : I knew it wasn't harassment when I met my wife in Saguling it was even more sadistic than the harassment my wife had been raped then she had been abused and threatened that's what made me emotional then I forgot to do this your honor

On data the 7 assertive utterances used are the speech act of declaring, the sentence above states that Ferdy Sambo uses the utterance of declaring marked with his utterance "I know that". In this utterance there is a meaning of declaring to Ferdy Sambo that it was not harassment at that time but more sadistic than harassment, therefore Ferdy Sambo's speech is included in declaring speech. On data 7 "I knew it wasn't harassment when I met my wife in Saguling, it was even more sadistic than my wife's harassment, I had been raped, then I had been abused and threatened, that's what made me emotional, then I forgot to do this, Your Honor." The data includes referential meaning. This can be seen in the words "me, saguling, rape, and emotions. The word I refers to a noun which means self, saguling refers to the word place which is the location of the former sangkuriang damming the Citarum River, rape refers to an event that constitutes harassment of someone, and emotion refers to someone's angry feelings. In data.7 his speech above includes the speech act of declaring because (S) the speech that occurred in court in the Kompas TV video at 11.15 minutes, (P) Ferdy Sambo and the chief judge (E) conveyed his thoughts, (A) that it was not time harassment I met my wife who was kidnapped but more sadistic than abuse, she was raped and then abused and threatened. Speech (K) was delivered in serious condition by the source and the tone used was a firm tone with (I) using spoken language. Speech (N) is conveyed in polite language and (G) the form of speech delivery is conversation.

In this discussion, it will be revealed regarding Ferdy Sambo's speech acts in the trial dialogue at the court. In the research findings above, there are 2 types of speech act findings from *Channel Youtube Kompas TV* entitled Testimony of Ferdy Sambo for Defendant Irfan Widyanto. Assertive speech acts are speech acts that function to state something so that it can be judged as true or not. For example, stating, proposing, making, complaining, expressing opinions, and reporting. Directive is a speech act that functions to express a request for the speech partner to do something or not do something. For example, ordering, ordering, begging, demanding and giving advice.

In the speech act of Ferdy Sambo in the Trial Dialogue in Court on 16 December resulting in an assertive speech act of declaring, this speech act is seen when the speaker states his statement to the speech partner in the trial in court. The assertive speech act of suggesting is seen when the speaker expresses his suggestion to his aide. The assertive speech act of expressing an opinion can be seen when the speaker conveys his opinion to all of his aides. The assertive speech act of reporting is seen when the speaker informs Komesjon Arif Cahaya. The directive speech act of ordering, this speech act can be seen

when the speaker orders his adjutant to beat the victim. The directive speech act of begging is seen when the speaker apologizes to the speech partner in court proceedings

Whereas the referential meaning in da analysis above, where the meaning has a reference and has strong references or evidence that the word really exists and can be accepted by the human ratio. Based on the findings and analysis of the data totaling 64 data, each utterance uttered by the speaker to the speech partner in the trial dialogue at the court has a reference to the actual events that occurred in the premeditated murder of Joshua Hutabarat, where there is evidence in the form of strong and true evidence.

4. CONCLUSION

Drawing from the comprehensive analysis presented in Chapter IV, notable insights emerge that contribute to a comprehensive understanding of Ferdy Sambo's speech acts within the courtroom dialogue. In light of these findings, several significant conclusions can be drawn. First and foremost, an intricate examination of the Kompas TV YouTube Channel's content titled "Ferdy Sambo's Testimony for the Defendant Irfan Widyanto" reveals a diverse array of speech acts employed by Ferdy Sambo during court proceedings. These speech acts encompass assertive forms like declarations, proposals, expressions of opinions, and reporting. Additionally, directive speech acts, consisting of orders and requests, were also identified. Notably, the analysis did not yield expressive commissive data or declarations. Among these diverse forms, the most dominant category observed was the assertive speech act of declaring.

Furthermore, delving into the meaning embedded within Ferdy Sambo's speech acts adds another layer of insight. The study uncovers the presence of referential meaning, suggesting that Ferdy Sambo's utterances carry weight beyond their surface-level content. This points to a depth of communication that extends beyond mere words, indicating a deliberate intention to convey specific meanings and nuances. In summation, the research highlights that within the trial dialogue at the court, Ferdy Sambo predominantly employs assertive speech acts. This prominence is attributed to the dynamic courtroom setting, where Ferdy Sambo is engaged in dialogues with key figures such as the chief judge, member judge, public prosecutor, and legal adviser. These interactions propel Ferdy Sambo to express his thoughts, opinions, and perspectives more assertively, in response to the issues under discussion.

The culmination of this study underscores that Ferdy Sambo's speech acts, intricately analyzed and interpreted, primarily manifest as assertive expressions. This inclination is a direct result of the specific courtroom context and the roles of the various legal figures he interacts with. Through assertive declarations, proposals, opinions, and reporting, Ferdy Sambo effectively articulates his viewpoints on the matters at hand. This research thus sheds

light on the complex interplay of language and communication dynamics within the courtroom setting, unraveling the art of effective persuasion through speech acts.

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