

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Finding**

Participant in the English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on Export are represent by using nominal group with two elements: head and modifier. Based on SFL theory, there are three main types of processes and three subsidiary types of processes. The three main types of processes are material, mental, relational processes and the three subsidiary types are behavioral, verbal and existential processes. The finding found that there are two types of processes that consist in the data: Material and Relational with six names of participants according to the processes type. There are actor, goal, range, carrier, attribute and recipient.

In the list of participants in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export in the appendixes, it can be shown that English version consists of 29 actors, 21 goals, 9 carriers, 34 ranges and 10 recipients then in Indonesian version there are 33 actors, 18 goals, 7 carriers, 44 ranges, 9 recipients and 3 attributes (see the appendixes).

These conditions happen because in legal document the used of material processes are important. It refers to do something that done or need to be done by someone. Legal text is about performative—performing an act or ask someone to act so, the material processes with actor as someone who performs the actions became the major processes that exists in the text.

Participants, in legal text are represented by nominal groups with head and modifiers. Nominal group is group of word that express an entity based on logical relations between head and modifier. There are three elements of nominal group: pre-modifier, head and post-modifier that describe the participants clearly, obvious, objective and far from multi-interpretations. Pre-modifier has four elements: deictic, numerative, epithet and classifier that have different functions each other. Head stands as the core of the nominal group and post-modifier has its own function in nominal group.

This following table shows the elements of nominal groups that are found in both English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export.

	PRE - MODIFIER					<b>Head</b>	POST - MODIFIER
	Deictic	Post - Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier		Qualifier
ENG	66	2	1	6	39	<b>137</b>	56
IND	7	0	0	1	79	<b>152</b>	63

Table of nominal group in English and Indonesian Version of a legal document on export

	PRE - MODIFIER					<b>HEAD</b>	POST - MODIFIER		
ENG	DEICTIC	DEICTIC2	NUMERATIVE	EPITHET	CLASSIFIER		CLASSIFIER	QUALIFIER	
IND	DEICTIC			EPITHET			CLASSIFIER	CLASSIFIER 2	QUALIFIER

#### 4.1.1 Head

Head is the core of the nominal group. It not only reflects the experiential structure but also the logical structure of the nominal group. There are three main types of participants: Pronoun, Proper noun/Name and common noun which is divided into two: person and object that in form of abstract and concrete. In this Legal Document on Export, those types of heads both in English and Indonesian versions are important especially in stated participants.

Table of Head (4.3)

Type of Head			Participant		Percentage	
			ENG	IND	ENG	IND
Pronoun			2	0	1%	0%
Proper Noun/Name			20	31	15%	20%
Common Noun	Person		22	22	16%	15%
	Object	Concrete	38	33	28%	22%
		Abstract	54	66	40%	43%

The heads that are mostly used in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export are the used of common nouns abstract object thing which appeared in 54 participants with percentage of 40% out of the total participants in English version and 66 participants with 43% out of the total participant in Indonesian version. This condition happened because both in English and Indonesian versions, the common nouns are used because in legal text participants need to be general. The common noun stands to generalize thing by its class of referent. In this time, the common noun of abstract object thing functions to generalize the object of the clause that stated the abstract thing.

Common nouns of abstract object things as heads in English version of a legal document on export are:

Verification	Re-export (3)	issuance	Export (2)
acknowledgement (2)	re-exportation	mechanism	Exportation (5)
activity	Requirement	obligation	fees
clearance	requirements (4)	protection	information (3)
confirmation	research	realization (2)	result (4)
examination (2)	Cost	years	validity
tracing (2)	data (3)	shipment (4)	Verification (3)
Types			

Common nouns of abstract object things as heads in Indonesian version of a legal document on export are:

Verifikasi	Keikutsertaan	Pemeriksaan (3)	Rencana (2)
aplikasi	Kepastian	Penelitian (2)	Verifikasi (4)
Biaya (2)	Ketentuan	Penelusuran (3)	realisasi (3)
Data	Kewajiban	Penerbitan	Pembekuan
Ekspor (11)	Kewajibannya	pengakuan (2)	Kegiatan
Hasil (3)	Konfirmasi (3)	Pengamanan	persyaratan (3)
informasi	Masa	Pengapalan (2)	pelaksanaan
Jenis	Mekanisme	Pengiriman (shipment) (2)	Kebenaran

Here are the clauses that showed the used of common noun of abstract object thing:

- **Verification or technical tracing** must be done by the independent surveyor stipulated by the Minister of Trade (EN-CL 4)
- **Verifikasi/penelusuran teknis** dilakukan oleh Surveyor independent yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri Perdagangan (IN-CL 4)
- and **the service fees** are charged to the Government (EN-CL 5)
- dan **biaya yang ditimbulkan** dibebankan kepada pemerintah (IN-CL 5)

Those participants are objects of abstract things that are common nouns.

In A Legal Document on Export, the used of common noun of abstract object thing helps the reader to understand the participant clear, general and avoids multi-interpretations. In A Legal Document on Export, the used of common noun of abstract object thing functions to describe the abstract thing that stand as participant in term of export process to achieve the maximum objectivity

and impersonality of the participant in the text. In Export, both in English or Indonesian, the used of common noun of abstract object thing refers to the register of the tenor on document distribution. *Verifikasi*, technical tracing, requirements are processes of abstract object thing that are important in export.

In the second rank, the type of head that is usually used in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export is the common noun of concrete object thing. There are 38 participants or 28% out of the total participant in English and 33 participants or 22% out of the total participants that used common nouns of object in form of concrete things as the heads. This type of common noun uses to generalize the object that stand as a thing in form of concrete thing because in legal text the participant has to be general and no ranging-self.

The heads that stand as common noun of concrete object thing in English version of a legal document on export are:

Acknowledgement (2)	obligation	examination (2)	Confirmation
application (5)	production	label	copy (2)
Approval (2)	research	letter (4)	diamonds (11)
certificate (2)	Surveyor	material	documents

The common nouns of concrete object things as heads in Indonesian version are:

Bahan	Pengadilan	Rekomendasi	Tembusan
Dokumen	Pengakuan (3)	Sertifikat (3)	Tindakan
intan (7)	Permohonan (4)	Surat (4)	
Intan Kasar	Persetujuan (4)	Tanda	

There the clauses that contains of common noun of concrete object things as participants:

- but also can be misused as **raw or auxiliary material** for the production of illegal narcotic and psychotropic (EN-CL 20)
- juga dapat disalah gunakan sebagai **bahan baku/penolong** pembuatan Narkotika dan Psikotropika secara gelap (IN-CL 20)

Company, material and *bahan* are heads of English and Indonesian nominal group that shows the object or thing of the concrete thing that are used to generalize the participants, documents and the commodity. This type of head can avoid the used of first or second person and help to achieve the right meaning that the author means. So that, the participant in legal text can be identify clearly. In A Legal Document on Export, the concrete thing as participants and documents in term of export process can be understand clearly without any multi-interpretation.

The next rank is placed by the used of common noun in form of person. Both in English and Indonesia version on this Legal Document on Export have different structure of the rank. In this condition, common noun of person ranks in third but in Indonesia it is in the fourth. Person, in legal text are generalized by using common noun because there should no pronoun and the participant has to be general in legal text.

The finding found the heads that are common nouns of person both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export are:

Common nouns of person in English version

Exporter	officials	court	company (5)
exporters	Acknowledgement	ETPIK	Countries
government	Approval	officer	
importer	Companies (2)	surveyor (3)	

Common nouns of person in Indonesian version

Pejabat	Negara - negara	Surveyor (5)
Eksportir (2)	Pemerintah (9)	
Importer	Peserta (2)	

These following clauses contain of the used of common nouns in person:

- Verification or technical tracing must be done by the **independent surveyor stipulated by the Minister of Trade** (IN-CL 4)
- biaya yang ditimbulkan dibebankan kepada **pemerintah** (IN-CL 5)

Participants above are person that are stated by using common noun. In legal text, it helps the reader to understand the participant easily by showing the common used noun that already known by ordinary people. In export, the used of common noun of person refers to the person distributions that consist in the export processes such as *pejabat*, ETPIK, company, surveyor and government. In legal text on export, the used of this type make the participant especially person clear, specific and unambiguous because in legal text everything have to be clear and far from multi-interpretation.

Then, the head that often used to state the participant in A Legal Document on Export are proper noun or name. In English it is placed in the fourth rank but in Indonesian it is in the third rank. In A Legal Document on Export, proper noun or name often be used specially to name a particular person, institution or places because proper noun are very specific and refer to a class of an entity. So, the participants in legal text are very specific as an entity. In English version on A Legal Document on Export, proper noun shows in 20 participants or 30% out of the total participants then in Indonesian, it appears in 31 participants or 20% out of the total participants.

The heads that show the used of proper nouns in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export are:

Proper noun in English version		
Agency (3)	Director General For Foreign Trade	members
BNN	ET-Precursor (3)	Minister

countries	Indonesia (4)	PEN
Directorate General of Foreign Trade (3)	institution or agency or organization	

Proper noun in Indonesian version

Instansi (3)	Dirjen Daglu (3)	Badan Narkotika Nasional (4)
Kantor	ET-Intan (3)	BNN (3)
lembaga (3)	ET-Prekursor (4)	Departemen Perdagangan
PEN	Indonesia (4)	Direktorat Jendral Perdagangan Luar Negeri

Here the following clauses that uses proper noun or name as heads:

- **ET-Precursor** valid for 3 (three) years (EN-CL 24)
- **ET-Prekursor** berlaku selama 3 (tiga) tahun (IN-CL 24)
- after **the National Agency for Narcotic** submits the PEN confirmation (EN-CL 35)
- setelah **Badan Narkotika Nasional** menyampaikan konfirmasi PEN (IN-CL 35)

Those four participants are proper noun, in this legal text on export, the proper nouns and names are about agencies and names in the export process. Proper noun or name can function to make the meaning of the text can be achieved easily by the reader. This condition can help the reader to identify the participant obvious, specific and clear especially the organizations, institutions or person in different names that appears in term or export process such as *Dirjen Daglu*, *ETPIK*, *Departement Perdagangan* etc.

The last type of head that rarely used is pronoun both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export. Pronoun places in the same rank that is the last rank. It happens because pronoun in legal text is banned. In English version, the used of pronoun appears in 2 participants or 1% out of the total participants but in Indonesian, there is no pronoun that appeared in the clauses.

These following clauses are clauses that contain of pronouns as heads:

- whereas since 1 January 2003, **it** has been agreed a mechanis... KPCS (EN-CL 55)
- **it** is suffice by giving a label indicating (EN-CL 92)



In A Legal Document on Export, the used of pronoun are avoided. It happens because pronoun creates ambiguity if there is more than one pronoun and express the world based on speaker expression. So that, the used of pronoun has to be avoided because it can create any misunderstanding and can make the participant not clear.

#### 4.1.2 Qualifier

Qualifier is the element of nominal group that places after the head. Qualifier is used to modify the head by showing the complete idea of the thing. Qualifier can consist of clause or phrase that is used to give more information about the head. In legal text, a nominal group can consist of one or more than one qualifier which can make the nominal group in legal text are complex and longer than nominal group in other type of writing. Beside that it helps the reader to identify the participant in form of export process.

This following table shows the most frequently used of clause and phrase as qualifier in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export's nominal groups.

Table of Qualifier (Table 4.4)

QUALIFIER	ENG		QUALIFIER	IND	
	Participant	%		Participant	%
PHRASE	28	55%	PHRASE	35	56%
CLAUSE	28	45%	CLAUSE	28	44%

Both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export, the used of phrases are dominant. It happens because phrase as a group of words has functions as single unit of the sentence in nominal group. In legal text, it uses to describe the head and give extra information about the head. In English, there are 28 participants with 50% out of the total participants that are

used phrase as qualifier. Then in Indonesian version, there are 35 participants with 56% out of the total participants who has phrase as qualifier to modify the head.

The used of phrases as qualifiers that modify the head in English version of a legal document on export are:

of the exportation and importation of rough diamond	of the research	of Rough Diamond	of export	of acknowledgements as ET-Rough Diamond
of the exportation of rough diamond	of the rough diamond	of Rough Diamond (IT-Rough Diamond) concerned which imports the rough diamond	of Forest Industry Product which is covered in groups of HS. 4407, HS. 4410, HS. Ex. HS. 4412 (for laminated wood), Ex. HS. 4418 (except for doors and windows) and Ex. HS. 9406 (for prefabricated buildings)	of customs and Excise Service Office
of rough diamond	of the verification or technical tracing	of rough diamond certificate	of precursor	of data or information
of export	of Verification and technical tracing of precursor exportation performed by surveyor	of rough diamond certificate issued by surveyor	of Precursor (ET-Precursor)	of document validity, companies existence, export and production activities
of export	of verification or technical tracing	of SPE of rough diamond	of rejection complete with the reason	
of diamonds	PEN	of the acknowledgements as ET-Rough Diamond	of rejection complete with the reasons	

The used of phrases as qualifiers that modify the head in English version of a legal document on export are:

atas intan kasar	kembali	sebagai Eksportir Terdaftar Intan Kasar (ET-Intan)	ET-Prekursor
Bea dan Cukai	lengkap dengan alasan	sebagai ET-Intan Kasar	ET-Prekursor dan/atau Dewan Pengurus atau Dewan Direksi perusahaan
dua kali	lengkap dengan alasan	sebagai ETPIK	ET-Prekursor dan/atau Dewan Pengurus atau Dewan Direksi perusahaan
Ekspor	oleh menteri perdagangan	Surat pengakuan ET-Intan	Indonesia

Ekspor (SPE) Intan Kasar	Perdagangan luar negeri	tahunan	intan kasar
ET-Intan	Prekursor	tahunan	intan lainnya
ETPIK	prekursor	tersebut	kembali
ETPIK	prekursor (ET-Prekursor)	tersebut	kembali
ETPIK dan/atau Dewan Pengurus atau Dewan Direksi perusahaan		tersebut	verifikasi/penelusuran teknis

In both English and Indonesian version on this Legal Document on Export, the phrase not only modifies the head of nominal groups by showing extra information and giving news to make the participant detail. It also helps the reader to identify the participants, especially the documents, commodity and person that consist in the export processes such as *sebagai ETPIK*, of Rough Diamond, *ETPIK dan Dewan pengurus atau dewan direksi perusahaan*, etc.

Clause as qualifier both in English and Indonesian version of A Legal Document on Export places in the second rank. It happens because clauses which express a complete proposition are the smallest grammatical unit that is higher than phrase in the level of grammatical hierarchy. The existence of subject and predicate can make the participants ambiguous because there can be more than one clause in a clause. So that, the used of clause in legal text has to be minimize. In English version, the used of clause appears in 28 participants with percentage 50% of the total participant then in Indonesian version, there are 28 participants with 44% of the total participants that are used clauses as qualifiers.

There are the clauses that stand as qualifiers in legal document on export:

<b>ENGLISH VERSION</b>	
which contains the information as follow: the loading port, date of departure of the shipment, port and country of the export destination.	of precursor using precursor export approval which has expired validity
as an ETPIK	of precursor which type or amount did not in accordance with the export approval;
as ETPIK (2)	stipulated by the Minister of Trade
as ET-Precursor (3)	which exportation is regulated
for an exporter to be acknowledged as ET-Precursor	which has obtained SPE of rough diamond
for violation and criminal act related to misuse of an acknowledgement as ET-Precursor by court's judgment having a binding legal force.	which have been acknowledged as ETPIK
freezing twice	which have been acknowledged as ET-Rough Diamond (2)
included	which holds ET-Precursor and/or the Board of Management or Board of Directors of the company (2)
indicating	which will be re-exported
needed for the exportation of rough diamond to the surveyor which has been appointed by the Minister of Trade;	who holds ETPIK (2)
of precursor that can be exported	without issuing another rough diamond certificate
<b>INDONESIAN VERSION</b>	
adalah: (3 poin)	yang dapat di ekspor
intan kasar (rough diamonds)	yang diperlukan dalam rangka eksportasi Intan Kasar
atas keabsahan dokumen, keberadaan perusahaan, aktivitas ekspor dan produksi	yang diterbitkan oleh Surveyor
atas pelaksanaan verifikasi/penelusuran teknis ekspor Prekursor yang dilakukan oleh Surveyor	yang jenis atau jumlah yang tidak sesuai dengan persetujuan ekspor
data/informasi sesuai dengan yang dimuat dalam SPE Intan kasar dan Sertifikat Intan Kasar.	yang memasukan Intan Kasar
di atur tata niaga ekspornya	yang telah diakui sebagai ET-Intan
ekpor	Yang telah diakui sebagai ETPIK
mengenai (poin 1-5)	yang telah mendapat SPE Intan Kasar
menggunakan persetujuan ekspor prekursor yang telah kadaluarsa validitas	yang termasuk dalam kelompok HS. 4407, Ex. HS. 4410, Ex. HS. 4412 (khusus laminated wood), Ex. HS. 4418 (kecuali daun pintu dan daun jendela) dan Ex. HS. 9406 (khusus bangunan prefabrikasi dari kayu)

oleh menteri perdagangan	tanpa menerbitkan Sertifikat Intan Kasar
yang akan di ekspor	
yang berkaitan dengan penyalahgunaan pengakuan sebagai ET-Prekursor dengan putusan pengadilan memiliki kekuatan hukum yang mengikat.	

In legal text, qualifier functions to describe and give more information about the head by using the smallest grammatical unit that can make the participant clear and create multi-interpretations. In a legal text on export, the used of clause in stating participants considerable concern because clause can contains of clauses that can make the participant complex, long and can create any ambiguous interpretations. *Menggunakan persetujuan ekspor prekursor yang telah kadaluarsa validitas* and which holds ET-Prekursor and/or the Board of Management or Board of Directors of the company are two of many clauses in the text that refer to the document and person as the tenor of export.

Here the following clause that shows the used of phrase and clause as qualifier. The first two clauses show the used of phrase and the second two clauses show the used of clauses:

- Exportation must be performed by **registered Exporter of Precursor (ET-Precursor)** (EN-CL 22)
- Ekspor dilakukan oleh **Eksportir Terdaftar Prekursor (ET-Precursor)** (IN-CL 22)
- Verification or technical tracing must be done by **the independent surveyor stipulated by the Minister of Trade** (EN-CL 4)
- Verifikasi/penelusuran teknis dilakukan oleh **Surveyor independent yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri Perdagangan** (IN-CL 4)

#### 4.1.3 Deictic

Deictic is element of nominal group that shows the specific or non-specific of the head. It modifies the head as pointing word that show the status of singular and plural and specific and non-specific. There are five distributions of deictic according to Fillmore and H. Diessel: Person deictic,

place deictic, time deictic, social deictic and discourse deictic that are used to modify the head of nominal group.

This table below shows the distributions of deictic in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export by using the sequence of deictic from the highest to the lowest:

Table of Deictic (Table 4.5)

Deictic	ENG		Deictic	IND	
	Participant	%		Participant	%
<b>Discourse</b>	36	54%	<b>Discourse</b>	4	57%
<b>Person</b>	23	34%	<b>Time</b>	3	43%
<b>Time</b>	8	12%	<b>Person</b>	0	0%
<b>Place</b>	0	0%	<b>Place</b>	0	0%
<b>Social</b>	0	0%	<b>Social</b>	0	0%

Discourse deictic places in the highest rank that often used to modify the head of nominal group. Discourse deictic refers to the aspect of surrounding discourse. In this case, it shows the reason why the discourse deictic is the dominant deictic in the text. In legal text, it refers to the used of text will be. In A Legal Document on Export, the discourse deictic is about the export discourse. When in stating participants, it is about the participants in term of export process.

In English version on A Legal Document on Export, the used of discourse deictic are in 36 participants with 54% of the total participants then there are 4 participants or 57% out of the total participants in Indonesian version.

The discourse deictic that are used are in English version on a legal document on export are:

A (6) All (2) An (4) Any Its Other That The (21)

The discourse deictic that are used in Indonesian version of a legal document on export are:

Setiap kali      Suatu (2)      Setiap  
The used of discourse deictic in legal text helps to make the participants in term of person, document and commodity more specific and clear. In person, document and commodity of export helps to achieve and express discourse about export through participants.

These next clauses show the used of discourse deictic both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export.

- ***that examination has been performed on the rough diamond certificate*** issued by the agency or institution in KPCS member countries that must be enclosed (EN-CL 93)
- dilakukan ***suatu ekspor prekursor yang jenis atau jumlah yang tidak sesuai dengan persetujuan ekspor*** (IN-CL 47)

Person deictic, in English version, places in the second rank but in Indonesian version, person deictic does not appear in any participants. There are 23 participants in percentage of 34% of the total participants in English version on A Legal Document on Export that uses person deictic as modifier.

The person deictic that are used in English version are A and The then in Indonesian versions there is no person deictic because person deictic used refers to the used o third or second person.

In legal document, person deictic contains of the used of personal pronoun. It makes the participant categorized clearly and easily to identify. In A Legal Document of Export, person deictic functions to help the reader identify the used of personal pronoun and whether the participants' singular or plural or specific or non-specific that can make the participants clearly understand. This condition happens because in legal text everything has to be

clear and objective. In the export, the used of person deictic refers to the person that consists in the export process like A court of violations and the Directorate General for Foreign Trade.

These following clauses show the used of person deixis that modifies the head:

- National Agency of Narcotic must submit PEN to ***the authorized institution or agency or organization in the export destination country*** (EN-CL 30)
- after ***the National Agency for Narcotic submits the PEN confirmation*** (EN-CL 35)

Then, the often used deictic distribution to modify the head in A Legal Document on Export is time deictic. In legal text, time deictic indicates the temporary referents by showing the time event of the participant in the text. This type of deictic in A Legal Document on Export helps the reader to identify the time event in term of export process. In English, time of deictic places in the third place with percentage of 12% or around 8 participants, but in Indonesia it is in the second rank with 43% out of the total participants or in around 3 participants.

The finding found the used of time deictic in the data, there are *Every* and *The* then *setiap* and *semua* (2).

In Legal Document on Export, the used of deictic of time can help the reader to understand the participant clear and obvious in term of process by looking at the time event that is represented in deictic. In the export, the used of deictic time refers to the commodities that are processed in the export's steps processes. *The re-export* and *every shipments* are example of the participants in the legal document on export refer to the used of deictic time in



term of commodity. These following clauses show the uses of time deictic both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export.

- In the case of the exported rough diamonds are re-exported rough diamonds, **the re-exportation must be in accordance with the following terms and conditions: (1-5)** (EN-CL 86)
- **Setiap pengiriman (shipment)** wajib disertai dengan Sertifikat Intan Kasar yang diterbitkan oleh Surveyor yang menerbitkan Sertifikasi Intan Kasar (IN-CL 59)

The rarely used deictic are social and place deictic. It happens because the social deictic shows the status social of the participant and place deictic refers to the object, location and place that are separated with the participants. Both in English and Indonesian version on A Legal Document on Export, the used of those deictic are avoided because those deictic can create the legal text subjective expression by showing the social status of the participant. It shows 0% out of the total participant.

#### 4.1.4 Classifier

Classifier is an element in the sequence of nominal group that shows the subclass of the thing. It significantly used to classify the head by showing smaller class of the head. Classifier is categorized into seven set items: material, scale and scope, purpose and functions, status and rank, origin, mode of operation and more or less any feature that classify a thing into a smaller categories (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004).

These tables below show the ranks of set items in classifier based on the highest to the lowest ranks:

Table of Classifier (Table 6)

ENG	CLASSIFIER	Part	%
	Status / Rank	15	38%
	Material	10	26%
	Mode of Operation	9	23%
	Purpose / Function	3	8%

	Other Feature	2	5%
	Origin	0	0%
	Scale / Scope	0	0%
IND	CLASSIFIER	Part	%
	Status / Rank	29	37%
	Mode of Operation	21	27%
	Material	14	18%
	Purpose / Function	8	10%
	Other Feature	5	7%
	Scale / Scope	1	1%
	Origin	0	0%

Both English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export, the used of status and rank is place in the first rank of the set items. In English version, status and ranks appear in 15 participants of around 38% out of the total participants, 29 participants with percentage 37% out of the total participants in Indonesian version of A Legal Document on Export.

This following table shows the classifier of status or rank that is found in English and Indonesian versions:

IND	Biaya yang dikeluarkan atas pelaksanaan verifikasi/penelusuran teknis ekspor Prekursor yang dilakukan oleh Surveyor	Negara-negara produsen intan lainnya
	Biaya yang ditimbulkan	Permohonan tertulis
	Data palsu atau informasi	Permohonan tertulis ET-Intan
	Ekspor Prekursor	Perusahaan Industri Kehutanan yang telah diakui sebagai ETPIK
	Eksportir Terdaftar Prekursor (ET-Prekursor)	Perusahaan yang memegang ETPIK (2)
	Importir Terdaftar (IT-Intan) yang memasukan Intan Kasar	perusahaan yang memegang ET-Prekursor dan/atau Dewan Pengurus atau Dewan Direksi perusahaan (2)
	Instansi/badan/lembaga yang berwenang (6)	Perusahaan yang telah diakui sebagai Eksportir Terdaftar Intan Kasar (ET-Intan)
EN G	A written application (2)	KPCS members
	ET-Rough Diamond (2)	Registered Exporter of Precursor (ET-Precursor)
	ET-Rough Diamond which has obtained SPE of rough diamond	Registered Importer of Rough Diamond (IT-Rough Diamond) concerned which imports the rough diamond
	Forestry industry companies which have been acknowledged as ETPIK	The authorized institution or agency or organization
	KPCS member countries	The authorized officer of customs and Excise Service Office

The independent surveyor stipulated by the Minister of Trade	The frozen acknowledgement
The Frozen Acknowledgement as ET-Precursor	

These clauses show the used of status or rank as classifier in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export.

- Ekspor dilakukan oleh **Eksportir Terdaftar Prekursor** (ET-Prekursor) (IN-CL 22)

The used of classifier that show the status and rank in the legal text has function to classify the participant into smaller class that can make the participant more specify and detail. In A Legal Document on Export, the used this classifier can describe the moral of the head and refer to the permanent quality of the head as narrower of the head that can make the participants can be understood clearly and avoid confusion. In legal text, participant tends to be accurate, clear and understandable (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004, Januleviciene and Rackevicene , 2011). In export, the used of this classifier are about the document and participant of person that appear in the tenor of export.

Then, the used of other feature as classifier places in English places in the fifth rank then in Indonesian version, it places in the fourth places. This difference happens because of the different culture of English and Indonesian language. In categorizing the head of nominal group in term of export process, the used of other feature shows more descriptions about the export by showing more specific class that make the participant clearly identified. In English versions, there are 2 participants with percentage of 5% out of the total participant then in Indonesian versions, there are 5 participants or around 7%

out of the total participants that are used the other feature of set items as classifier to modify the head.

ENG	Written
	Registered
IND	pemeriksaan
	Asli
	KPCS
	Ekspor
	ulang

These clauses show the used other feature as classifier to modify the head in sequence of nominal group system.

- ... of rough diamond has to submit the copy of SPE of rough diamond **and other related documents** ... (EN-CL 76)
- telah mengalami **pembekuan ETPIK** dua kali dan memenuhi persyaratan untuk pembekuan lain (IN-CL 14)

Set-item of other feature as classifier in legal text shows the moral of the head and the permanent qualify as narrower of the head. In A Legal Document on Export, it refers to the permanent quality of the export process in relations with other feature. It can help to avoid ambiguity that can happen in participant in term of export process.

Both in English and Indonesian versions, the used of modes of Operation as classifiers stand in different rank in English, it is in the third rank but in Indonesian it is the second rank. In Indonesia the used of mode operation appears 21 participants that is 27% out of the total participants and in English version, the used of mode of operations as classifier shows in 9 participants or 23% out of the total participants.

ENG	An Export Approval Letter (SPE) of rough diamond	technical tracing	
	Countries producer of diamond;	The examined data or information	
	Export approval	The verification result and	

		the original copy of rough diamond certificate issued by surveyor	
	Precursor export approval		
	Production activity		
	technical tracing		
IND	b) Rencana ekspor tahunan	Kegiatan produksi	Pengadilan atas tindak pidana yang berkaitan dengan penyalahgunaan pengakuan sebagai ET-Prekursor dengan putusan pengadilan memiliki kekuatan hukum yang mengikat.
	Bahan baku/penolong pembuatan Narkotika dan Psikotropika	Masa berlaku Surat Pengakuan ET-Intan	Peredaran gelap Narkotika dan Psikotropika Internasional
	dan kebenaran pemeriksaan data/informasi sesuai dengan yang dimuat dalam SPE Intan kasar dan Sertifikat Intan Kasar.	Mekanisme ekspor impor intan kasar (rough diamonds)	Persetujuan ekspor
	Hasil pemeriksaan dan tindakan asli (original copy) Sertifikat Intan Kasar yang diterbitkan oleh Surveyor	Pemeriksaan ulang	Persetujuan ekspor Prekursor
	Hasil Verifikasi/penelusuran teknis	Penelitian pemeriksaan mengenai (poin 1-5)	realisasi produksi tahunan
	Kantor Pelayanan Bea dan Cukai	penelusuran teknis (3)	Setiap pelaksanaan eksportasi Intan Kasar
	Setiap pengapalan ekspor		

The following clauses show the used of participant with mode of operation as classifier:

- the company who holds ETPIK resumes **production activity** (EN-CL 9)
- Perusahaan yang memegang ETPIK resume **kegiatan produksi** (IN-CL 9)

In legal text, the used of mode of operation as classifier functions to shows the narrower class of the head that state the mode of operations in a discourse. In A Legal Document on Export, the used of mode of operation functions not only to shows the reader about the mode that the export operate but also to describe the participants in term of exportation process. In export, the used of mode of operations as classifiers are used in term of the

commodity and document that appears in the export processes. *Hasil verifikasi/penelusuran teknis*, precursor export approval, *kegiatan produksi* and *persetujuan ekspor* are the representations of commodity and document that are used mode of operations as classifier in term of export processes.

Material as classifier both in English and Indonesian has differences in the fifth rank as the used of other feature. It is caused by the cultures that both of them have. In English version, the used of material as classifier places in the fourth rank then in Indonesia it is in the sixth rank. In English version, there are 10 participants or around 26% out of the total participants then in Indonesian version, there are 14 participants with percentage of 18% of the total participants that are used material as classifier to modify the head of nominal group.

ENG	Raw or auxiliary material
	Rough diamond (3)
	Rough diamond certificate (4)
	Rough diamond included
	Rough diamond which exportation is regulated
IND	Bahan baku/penolong pembuatan Narkotika dan Psikotropika
	Ekspor Intan Kasar tersebut
	Intan Kasar (4)
	Intan Kasar tersebut
	Intan Kasar yang akan diekspor
	Intan Kasar yang diatur tata niaga ekspornya
	Intan kasar yang termasuk dalam klasifikasi Pos Tarif/HS Tahun 2007 adalah: (3 poin)
	Penerbitan Sertifikat Intan Kasar
Sertifikat Intan Kasar (3)	

These following clauses shows the used of classifier in term of material set-items.

- but also can be misused as *raw or auxiliary material for ...* (EN-CL 20)
- untuk kemudian menerbitkan **Sertifikat Intan Kasar** (IN-CL 78)

In legal text, material as classifier used to classify the head by showing the material class that can make the participant more specific. In A Legal Document on Export, the used of classifier in term of material set-item, has functions to make the participant in term of export process clear, accurate and far from multi-interpretation because the main problem in legal text are the misunderstanding, ambiguity and multi-interpretations (Halliday, 2004; Januleviciene and Rackevicene, 2011; Yasser Salim, 2008). The used of classifier of material mostly exists in the commodity (things or processes) of export that appears in the register of tenor that shows the export processes.

Next is classifier that contain about the purpose or function. Both in English and Indonesian versions the used of purpose or functions as classifiers are in the fifth rank in English version there are 3 participants and in Indonesian there are 8 participants or 8% and 10% out of the total participants. Purpose or function is used to show the purpose and the functions of the head.

ENG	The service fees
	The PEN confirmation.
	Customs clearance
IND	Konfirmasi PEN (2)
	Pembekuan ETPIK dua kali
	Surat Pengakuan sebagai ET-Intan Kasar
	Surat penolakan lengkap dengan alasan (2)
	Surat persetujuan Ekspor (SPE) Intan Kasar
	Tindakan asli (original copy) Sertifikat Intan Kasar yang diterbitkan oleh Surveyor

These following clauses are clauses that use purpose or function of thing as classifier:

- after the National Agency for Narcotic submits **the PEN confirmation** (EN-CL 35)
- Setiap pelaksanaan eksportasi Intan Kasar wajib mendapat **Surat persetujuan Ekspor (SPE) Intan Kasar** dari ... (IN-CL 74)

In legal text, it can make the participant more specific and detail. In A Legal Document on Export, the used of purpose and function has functions to show the reader about the function and the purpose of the export processes. Besides that, it can make the reader understands the text easily because the participants are described clearly and detail based on legal language characteristic. The PEN confirmation and *Surat Pengakuan sebagai ET-Intan Kasar* shows the use classifier of purpose of functions to modify the head.

Scale or scope as classifiers in English and Indonesian shows in different ranks. In English version, there is no scale or scope but in Indonesian, it appears in a participant. *Kehutanan* is the scale or scope classifier that covers the forestry field only or the commodity.

In legal text, scale and scope shows the scale and scope of the head that can make the participant clear. In A Legal Document on Export, scale and scope as classifier used to make the participant clear, specific and detail by showing the smaller class of the head that consist of scope and scale of the thing.

The last rank is origin. Set item of origin as classifier in English and Indonesian versions of A Legal Document on Export do not show in participant. It happens because the origin of the head already stated in the introduction of the policy clearly.

#### **4.1.5 Epithet**

Epithet is element of nominal group that uses to describe the level of comparison that indicates the quality of the sub-set. There are two types of



epithets: interpersonal and experiential. The used of epithet as modifier in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export only appears in 3 participants. It happens because epithet unite the reliably of the author's judgments so it refers to interpersonal opinion. In legal text it is avoided because it is not objective enough.

Experiential epithet is dominant epithet in this Legal Document on Export. In English version it has 100% of the total participants or in 2 participants and in Indonesian versions it only has a participant that uses this kind of epithet. The experiential deictic that are used are *Beku*, False and Sufficient.

These following epithet show the used of interpersonal epithet in clauses.

- ***Beku pengakuan sebagai ET-Prekursor*** dapat diaktifkan kembali (IN-CL 44)
- has proven to submit ***false data or information*** when filling an application for an acknowledgement as ET-Prekursor (EN-CL 48)
- and given ***sufficient protection*** (EN-CL 62)

Those participants use experiential epithet to modify the head of nominal group to achieve the meaning. In A Legal Document on Export, experiential epithet deals with objective of the thing and interpersonal is the speaker expression of subjective attitude. It is used to categorize the object and describe the actions which make the head accurate and reliable in the text. (Halliday and Matthiessen: 2004:318). In export, the uses of experiential epithet mostly refer to the commodity and document in the export process. False data and sufficient protections are document and commodity discourse

in the export process which use experiential epithet that make the participants in the text more expressive and clear.

Interpersonal epithets in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export do not show. It happens because interpersonal epithet expresses the subjective attitude to the text. In legal text, the sentences need to be stated directly and dispassionate. So the interpersonal do not fit with the characteristic of legal text.

#### 4.1.6 Numerative

Numerative is element in nominal group shows the numeral feature of the head. Numerative shows both the quality and quantity of the head. There are two types of numeratives: qualitative and ordering numeratives. In English version, the used of numerative only appear one with word 3 then in Indonesian it does not appear. These following tables show the distributions of numerative in A Legal Document on Export from the highest to the lowest.

Table of Numerative (Table 4.8)

Numerative	ENG		Numerative	IND	
	Part.	%		Part.	%
<b>Qualitative</b> (1, 2, 3,..)	1	100%	<b>Qualitative</b> (1, 2, 3,..)	0	
<b>Ordering</b> (First, Second, Third,..)	0	0%	<b>Ordering</b> (First, Second, Third,..)	0	

The used of qualitative numerative to modify the head in English is in a participant only then in Indonesian version on A Legal Document on Export, there is no participant that used qualitative as modifier. It happens because the used of qualitative numerative are avoided in legal text (Haigh. R: 2004:32). It is caused by the characteristic of legal text that has to be clear and formal.

In A Legal Document on Export, the used of qualitative numeratives that shows a large number are not allowed. The entire numerical features have to be stated in fully spelled and only the percentage that can be stated in spelled or number. In A Legal Document on Export, the used of qualitative numerative needs to be careful because can create difficulty in reading and understanding the participant in term of export process.

In this Legal Document on Export, the used of ordering do not appear both in English and Indonesian versions. It happens because this legal document is document that contains of policy and rules not procedures. In legal text, ordering numbers are first, second, third and etc that shows exact and inexact places of number. In legal text, the used of it as modifier stands in the lowest rank, with no participant that uses it.

In conclusions, those are elements of nominal group that represent the participant stand as modifiers with each different function. In English the most frequently used heads are common noun of abstract object thing, common noun of concrete object thing, common noun of person, proper noun and pronoun then in Indonesian the most frequently used are common noun as abstract object thing, common noun as concrete object thing, proper noun, common noun as person and pronoun is not exist. The most frequently qualifiers both in English and Indonesian versions are phrases and clauses stand in the second rank. The most frequently deictic are discourse, person, time, place and social deictic in English, then in Indonesian are discourse, time, person, place and social deictic.

In English, in the first rank, classifier that mostly used to modify the head are status or rank, the other feature of discourse, mode of operation, material, purpose or functions, scale or scope and origin then in Indonesian, are status or rank, mode of operations, scale or scope, other feature, purpose or functions, material and the last is origin. In modifying the head, epithets that are mostly used are experiential and interpersonal places in the second rank. In English and Indonesia there are only experiential epithets that are used to modify the head. The last element is numerative that stand in small percentage. In English, numerative that often used is qualitative numerative but in Indonesia there is no numerative either qualitative or ordering. Those elements are used to modify the head and make the participant in A Legal Document on Export clearly described so the reader can understand the text easily.

## **4. 2 Discussion**

### **4.2.1 Nominal Group**

Nominal Group in English and Indonesian has many differences that are caused by the culture of both languages. In English the used of pre-modifier in nominal group is placed before the head but in Indonesian it can place both before and after the head. It happens because Indonesian structure of noun is explain and being explained.

Through the study of Januleviciene and Rackevicene in 2011, it showed that in legal text, the used of long, complex and modifier that modify the head can be long or even longer and complex than other type of writing. It is cause

because the modifier of the head can contain of one or more than one modifier. The head of nominal group system in legal text is covered by long and complex pre and post-modifiers. It brings benefit in the text and disadvantage of the text.

The used of longest modifier not only can make the participant in highest degree of clarity, accurate, objective and detail but also can make the participants ambiguous and multi-interpretation because there are so many words that cover the important thing in the nominal group. In nominal group, head is the important thing that needs to be understood. It shows the logical structure between modifiers and the experiential structure shows the sub-class of the thing.

In a legal text on export, both pre and post-modifier are often used to describe the participants in term of export process. In A Legal Document on Export, participants need to be stated clearly because this text functions as normative and informative that shows the rule, obligation, policy that are need to be obeyed.

Elements of nominal group both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export play important roles in building meaning in the text. Both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export, the most frequently used element are heads. It happens because head is the important thing in the sequences of nominal group. Head reflects the class of the thing and relationship between sub-categories. Head can be nouns, personal pronouns or proper nouns and common nouns.

In the second rank, in Indonesian versions on A Legal Document on Export, the most frequently used element is classifier. Classifier uses to modify the head by showing the subclass of the head which describes the moral of the head and refers to permanent quality of the head as narrower of the head. There are seven set items of classifier: material, scale and scope, purpose and functions, status and rank, origin, mode of operation and more or less any feature that classify the head into a smaller categories (Halliday and Matthiessen: 2004).

In the third rank, qualifier is often used to modify the participants. Qualifier precedes the head and characterizes the thing by having great potential information as news. Qualifier or post-modifier can be phrase or clause (Halliday and Matthiessen 2004: 324).

In the fourth rank, epithets are used to modify the head by describing the level of comparison, the quality of the subset, the characteristic of the head and show the speaker's expression. Epithet is divided into two: experiential and interpersonal.

In the next rank is deictic. Deictic modifies the head by indicating whether the subject of the thing is specific or not or it can be called as pointing word that realized as determiner and possessive noun or pronoun (Buhler cited by Friedrich Lenz: 2003:71, Halliday: 2004:314). Deictic has five distributions: discourse, social, time, place and person deictic. In the last rank, there is numerative. That shows the numeral feature of the head. There are two types numerative form: qualitative and ordering. Then in English, the

sequence of element that the most frequently used in nominal group to represent participants are: thing, deictic, qualifier, classifier, epithet and numerative. Those elements make the participants in A Legal Document on Export clear, obvious and specific that can make the readers can identify the participants easily.

#### **4.2.2 Head**

In English, the sequence of the head from the most frequently used until the rarely used head are common noun as abstract object thing, common noun as concrete object thing, common noun as person, proper noun and pronoun. Then in Indonesian, are: common noun of abstract object thing, common noun of concrete object thing, proper noun, common noun as person and pronoun does not exist.

The common nouns of abstract object thing are often used because, in A Legal Document on Export, abstract thing are exist. Export is abstract thing that cannot be touched but can be done beside that participants that are used in legal text have to be generalized. Common noun has function to generalize the participant categories.

Common noun of abstract object thing is general noun that is used to state the abstract thing. Then common noun of concrete object thing is general noun that is used to state the concrete thing. In Legal Document on Export, the abstract thing is the movement and the status of the participant then the concrete things are the document in form of export processes.

Proper noun and name in A Legal Document on Export both in English and Indonesian versions are used as replacement of the used of pronoun. The used of pronoun as head in legal text on export are avoided because pronoun can create ambiguity and miss-interpretation in the text that is caused by the used of first, second or third person.

#### **4.2.3 Qualifier**

Both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export, the used of phrases are often used. It happens because phrases in A Legal Document on Export stand as group of word that functions as a single unit of the sentence in nominal group that is very useful to describe the head by giving extra information about the head. The used of clause in A Legal Document on Export are in second rank after the used of phrase as qualifier. It happens because clauses express a complete proposition as the smallest grammatical unit. In the level of grammatical hierarchy, it is higher than the phrase. The used of clause in A Legal Document on Export can make the participant ambiguous because the existence of subject and predicate of a clause in a clause. So, there can be more than one clause in a clause that already stated by Januleviciene and Rackevicene in 2011 in their study, it can make the nominal group that represents participant complex and long so, the can decrease the clarity in the text.

#### **4.2.4 Deictic**

In English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export, the sequence of deictic from the highest to the lowest are: discourse deictic,



person deictic, time deictic, place deictic and social deictic in English, then in Indonesian are: discourse deictic, time deictic, person deictic, place deictic and social deictic.

Discourse deictic is the dominant deictic because it refers to the aspect of surrounding discourse. In A Legal Document on Export, it covers the export surrounding area. Both in English and Indonesian version, person deixis has function to indicate the participant in term of personal pronoun in export process. Then the used of deictic refers to the object, location and person that are separated with the participant in term of export process and the time deixis shows the reader the temporary reference that shows the time event of the export activity in the text.

Those five distributions of deictic in A Legal Document on Export, in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export has functions to make the participants are clear and easily described. Besides that, it makes the legal text in highest degree of clarity, objectivity and accurate.

#### **4.2.5 Classifier**

The sequences of the most frequently used classifiers in A Legal Document on Export are status or rank, the other feature of discourse, mode of operation, material, purpose or functions, scale or scope and origin in English version then in Indonesian, are status or rank, mode of operations, scale or scope, other feature, purpose or functions, material and the last is origin.

Those set-items of classifier function to classify the head in nominal group on A Legal Document on Export into smaller subclass. It shows the

subclass of the head which describes the moral of the head and refers to permanent quality as narrower of the head. In A Legal Document on Export, it can make the participant clear, and the reader can achieve the right meaning without any difficulties that is caused by the used of complex words.

#### **4.2.6 Epithet**

In English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export, the most frequently used epithets in nominal group are experiential epithet with no interpersonal epithet. In A Legal Document on Export, epithet stands to describe the level of comparison of the head that indicates the quality of the subset and also the characteristic of the head by showing the speaker's expression by stands to add a person or place's regular names in term of export process and expresses the evaluative characteristic of any phenomenon, person or subject through adjective, noun, adverb and participle in export. It unites an accuracy and reliability with the author's judgments in the participant.

The experiential deals with objective of the thing and interpersonal is the speaker expression of subjective attitude, that are used to categorize the object and describe the actions, make the head accurate and reliable in the text. (Halliday and Matthiesen: 2004:318). The used of interpersonal epithet are rarely exist in A Legal Document on Export because it gives extra explanations by making construction of interpersonal manner in legal text clear, obvious and specific in stating participants (Tierma, 1999; Kridalaksana, 1990; Januleviciene and Rackevicene, 2011).

#### **4.2.7 Numerative**

In A Legal Document on Export, the used of numerative in English appears in quantitative version then the ordering numerative do not appear in any participants both in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export. In legal text, the used of numerative are important to show the numeral feature of the head. The used of numerative in legal text has to be stated in full spelled. The used of too many zero are avoided because can make the reader difficult to identify. In stating percentage, it can be stated in full-spelled or in numbers. So, the reader can identify and understand the participant clearly.

In conclusion, the used of those elements and modifiers to modify the head of nominal group in participants of English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export, can make the participants clear, specific detail and increase the clarity, the objectivity and the accuracy of the participant. So, the readers can understand and achieve the right meaning of the text without any ambiguity and multi-interpretations that is caused by the used of long and complex nominal groups.