

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the paper explores the background of conducting the research including background in choosing the data, the approach and the methodology. Besides, this chapter presents the research question, the purpose of the study, the limitation and signification of the study being conducted.

1.1 Background of Study

Nominal group system of a language by using Systemic Functional Linguistic in term of textual analysis has been quite productive study. Nominal group is an option to representing the world into a form of word or it refers to the meaning that appears as a word. Nominal group is combination of words that built up based on a particular logical relation. Nominal group has functions in clause, as subject and complement then in prepositional phrase it stands as complement of a preposition (Bidemi: 2007). Nominal group has been conducted on a various texts such as research articles, skripsi, legal texts and names of things.

Nominal group study at level of textual analysis on research articles is provided in A Discourse Analysis of First Position Nominal Groups in Research Articles Titles (Rath 2010), using the sample of 2629 titles of 99 SSCI journals published on 2008. The result shows that the used of nominal groups in the first position of titles that has functions not only to inform the reader about the research processes but also to add effectiveness and cohesiveness when it was added by

disciplinary contents are very useful in stating title of research articles because it can shows the structure of theme and rheme, the yield coherence and summarize the articles.

One of nominal group study in the level of textual analysis on skripsi is offered in *The Analysis of Nominal Group in the Background of Skripsi Written by English Education Department Students of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Muria Kudus University 2010* (Sri Sapto Rini 2012). This research concerned to the element of nominal group and the lexical density that are used in the background of skripsi. The finding found that there are 31 patterns of nominal group used in ten backgrounds of skripsi written by English Education Department Students of English Training and Education Faculty of Muria Kudus University as the data source then the differences of the lexical densities happens because the used of content words and clauses in the text. It can be concluded that nominal group holds an important role in the background of skripsi that influences the lexical densities of a text.

One of the nominal group study that analyzed legal text occurred on *Clarity Versus Accuracy and Objectivity in Written Legal English* (Januleviciene and Rackevicene 2011), the data source are some of EU, UK and US legislative acts with some extract from the contract samples. This research attempts to analyze grammar that functions to achieve the accuracy and objectivity and to analyze its syntactic features that influence the clarity and transparency of the legal documents. The result shows the heads of nominal groups in legal text are covered by long and complex modifiers that contain of one or more than one post-modifiers. The uses of a heavy

nominal group with post-modifiers in stating participant not only can make the sentence complex but also lack of clarity.

One of the nominal group study that analyzed an indigenous language (Okanlawon 2007) in The English Nominal Group and Shop-naming in a Nigerian University Community. This research analyzed fifty-shop names which are English nominal groups in Akintola Hall shopping area. The finding showed that the most frequently used element of nominal group that modified the head is classifier and it has close relation with the social and personal need where it is required to serves. The structure of English nominal groups in communities are different each other because it is influenced by the adaptation between English dialects with the new dialect of the local community or it can be concluded that the changes of nominal group structures follow the change of English language structure of a community.

The study of nominal group in legal text at the textual level by using SFL especially in English and Indonesian versions of legal text has not been sufficiently conducted. A research on nominal group in different versions of legal discourse needs to be studied to know both structures of the nominal group element that representing in the legal document and the clarity, objectivity and accuracy through the participants by using nominal group. Legal document is an important normative document for society in form of textual product.

Legal document is document that is produced by a legal institution or company, consists of information concerning to duties, rights, functions, statuses and orders. Legal document has specific formal grammars that are different with other

types of writing, uses to achieve the maximum accuracy and deliver appropriate information through the sentences. Legal document has been recognized as one of important reference for human. It uses one of two language functions that is transactional function which relates to the attempt in spreading truth and proportional information (Brown and Yule 1996). The information and knowledge that are consisted in the legal document are in terms of process, participant and circumstance, are discourse that has its own context. As Halliday said, the context of a discourse is known as register that contains of field, mode and tenor.

Content analysis study of English and Indonesian are needed to be conducted. It can be used to understand two languages in the use of language element to represent meaning effectively (Eggins, 2004). Content analysis of describing participants as part of transitivity system in terms of textual level are needed to be developed because participants, which are represented by nominal groups, hold essential rule in understanding a discourse as basic idea and basic element of text. It forms a unity of mind in the text that makes the meaning focused (Widjono HS, 2001). Content analysis study is chosen because every single language has its own structures of nominal group systems when stating participants that can created misunderstanding or mistake in the text.

This research focuses on the describing participants in transitivity system that are represented by nominal groups in selected legal document of English and Indonesian that have same contents in the level of textual analysis. The legal document is specialized legal document on export that especially aimed for the new

exporters or stockholders who want to learn about rules and policies of export. Even though this research uses a single document which has two languages, both of them are not translated texts because it is unknown which one is the source and the target text and estimated has different types of texts. This research analyzes a legal document on export that published on 2011.

This study covers the ideational metafunction in the way of the English and Indonesia uses language's element to represent the meaning of the text experientially. As the representation of experiential meaning, clauses will be investigated through the pattern of processes, participants and circumstances and then the participants will be investigated through the patterns of nominal group: pre-modifiers, heads and post-modifiers and elements of nominal group: deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, head and qualifier. By describing the nominal group patterns in those two versions of languages texts, the tenor of the export situation is constructed. It not only can be described deliberately but also can be used to answer question of how the nominal groups represent the participants in the text. This study will describe the nominal groups representing participants in this English and Indonesian version of legal document on export through the investigation of the nominal group elements of pre-modifier, head and post-modifier.

This study used Systemic Functional Linguistic approach by Halliday. As Eggin 2004 stated, SFL is semantic functional way to explore the functions of language by people in term of context and semiotic system. Based on its functions, participants in the legal document will be investigated through the nominal group

systems and then being described to reveal the advantages and disadvantages of the used of nominal groups in stating participants. Thus, this research contributes to the SFL in term of nominal group system in context of legal document on Export.

1.2 Research Question

In the line with the background of the study, this research has a question as follows:

“What are the structures of nominal groups representing the participants in English and Indonesian version of a legal document on export?”

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The main and fundamental purpose of this study is clearly to describe the structure of nominal group, that represents the participant in English and Indonesian versions of legal document on export, not only can make the legal text clear, accurate and objective but also far from ambiguity and multi-interpretations. Beside the specific objective study are to find out: (1) the heads of the nominal groups that represent participants in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on Export, (2) the classifiers, (3) the epithets, (4) the numeratives, (5) the deictics and (6) the qualifiers that are used to modify the heads both in English and Indonesian version of a legal document on export.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this research, the researcher limits on analyzing nominal groups in 12 pages of a legal document on export as sources of data which consist of 93 clauses with 137 participants in English and 97 clauses with 152 participants in Indonesian.

1.5 Significant of the Study

The study of nominal groups representing participants in English and Indonesian version of a legal document on export by using Systemic Functional Linguistic can be beneficial to the development of our understanding of legal document through the use of nominal group in stating participant that can not only achieve the clarity, objectivity and accuracy but also far from multi-interpretation and ambiguity. The significant of this study are that the result of the study not only can be useful as a study that shows how legal document can be studied within Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic theory as well as to contribute the SFL analysis but also be an example to develop better understanding about nominal group. For student this research can serve as future reference in analyzing participants that are represented by nominal groups by using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) as the approach.