CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

This study aims to know the structure of nominal groups representing participants in English and Indonesian versions on a legal document on export. It makes the legal text accurate, objective, highest rank of clarity, far from multi-interpretation and misunderstanding. In legal text nominal group uses to avoid ambiguity and multi-interpretations and produce more understanding about the culture on the text.

The gaps in this study are both in English and Indonesian have different structures in stating participants caused by the different languages. In Indonesian, there is called by *pewatas atas* and *pewatas bawah* in expanding the core of the participant then in English there are pre modifier and post modifier. In legal text, nominal groups often covered by long and complex modifiers. Knowing the structure of nominal groups in representing participants is important to be conducted to understand and avoid misunderstanding in reading the text through describing the participants.

This research is conducted concerning to content analytical method by using Systemic Functional Linguistic procedure. Content analytical method is a method that focuses on interpreting meaning from the content of data in natural concept. The used

of Systemic Functional Linguistic in term of transitivity and nominal group system by Halliday is used to answering the research question.

Through the analysis in the last chapter, the research question is answered. In Indonesia the structure of nominal group only has deictic, epithet, head, classifier, classifier 2 and qualifier. Then, in English versions, there are deictic, post-deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, head and qualifier. Through the finding, it was found the structure of nominal groups representing participants in English and Indonesian versions of a legal document on export are the most frequently used heads in both English and Indonesian versions on a legal document on export are the used of common noun of abstract object thing as head are the most frequently used. in English, the sequence of the most frequently used head are the used of common noun of abstract object things, the common noun of concrete object things, the proper noun/name and the pronoun. Then in Indonesian versions are, the common noun of abstract object things, the common noun of concrete object things, the proper noun/names and there is no pronoun consists in the Indonesian versions.

Both of English and Indonesian versions on a legal document on export, the most frequently used qualifiers that modify the head of nominal group has functions to as a news are phrase and clause that can make the nominal group longer or even longer.

The most frequently deictic that is used to modify the heads both in English and Indonesian versions are discourse deictic. The sequence of the most frequently used deictic to the rarely used deictic are discourse, person and time deictic in English version then in Indonesian versions are discourse, time and no person deictic. Place and social deictic are not exist both in English and Indonesian version.

Classifiers that are mostly used element to modify the head both in English and Indonesian versions is the classifier that shows the status or rank of the head. The sequences of the highly used to the lowest used are material, mode of operations, purpose or functions, the other feature, origin and the last is scale and scope in English version. Then, in Indonesian versions are status or rank, mode of operation, material, purpose or function, the other feature, scale or scope and origin as classifier that classify the sub-class of the head.

The mostly used epithet both in English and Indonesian versions on a legal document on export are the experiential epithet as the highly used and interpersonal as the lowest used. Qualitative numerative only exists once in English version and it does not appear in Indonesian version. The ordering numerative not appears in both English and Indonesian versions.

Through the analysis the structure of the nominal groups, all of nominal group's elements are identified. Deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, head and qualifier stand in their own functions. In legal text, it helps the reader to identify the

participants easily. Those elements not only can help the reader to identify the participants clearly, in highest degree of clarity, objective and accurate but also can make the sentence long and complex. Besides it helps the reader to understand the text easily without any mistakes.

5.2. Suggestion

By conducting this study, the researcher hopes of this research will have more understanding in the used of nominal group in legal document and the structure of nominal groups in representing participants in two version of a legal document on export.

The researchers also hopes that this research will be improve to the bigger stage of analysis in other type of legal text. The researcher hopes in conduction the next research, the analysis is wished to be better, more specific, more accurate and detail than this research.