

## EXAMINING WORD LIST AND PROCESSES IN LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 6 YEAR 2011

*Meneroka Kosakata dan Proses dalam Undang-Undang  
Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2011*

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### Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan kosakata dan jenis-jenis proses dalam Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif untuk mendeskripsikan kosakata dan proses dalam setiap data. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, pertama ditemukan bahwa kata “yang” secara gramatikal memiliki frekuensi tertinggi, sedangkan secara leksikal kata “pasal” memiliki frekuensi tertinggi. Kedua, ditemukan empat proses yang berbeda, yaitu proses material, proses mental, proses relasional, dan proses verbal. Di antara proses-proses tersebut, proses yang dominan diterapkan dalam UUD RI No 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian adalah verba “dipidana” sebagai proses material, “menolak” sebagai proses mental, “melarang” sebagai proses verbal, dan “adalah” sebagai proses relasional.

**Kata-kata kunci:** kosakata, proses, hukum, transitivitas

### Abstract

*This research tries to figure out the word list and the types of processes in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 concerning immigration. The research method applied in this research is descriptive method to describe the word list and the process in each data. Based on the result of the data analysis, firstly, it was found that the word “yang” is the highest frequency gramatically, while “pasal” is the highest frequency lexically. Secondly, it was reported there are four different processes; they are material process, mental process, relational process, and verbal process. Among the processes, the dominant process applied in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 Year 2011 concerning Immigration is the verb “dipidana” as material processes, “menolak” as mental processes, “melarang” as verbal processes, and “adalah” as relational processes.*

**Keywords:** word list, processes, law, transitivity

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## INTRODUCTION

Some countries consider tourism as one of their main revenue sectors. Indonesia is one of them, and that is why tourism in Indonesia plays an important role. It is in line with Dwyer et al. (2004) and Gautam (2011) who argued that tourism can impact economic activity (Dwyer, Forsyth, & Spurr, 2004). Tourism has a close relation to tourists. Since tourists do mobility

from one country to another, it is important for the country to have a regulation of immigration. It is as stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011, that the laws and regulation tend to ensure legal certainty relates to the respect, protection and promotion of the human rights.

The law concerns the immigration regulation in Indonesia is Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011. The law is the replacement of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 9 of Year 1992 concerning immigration. According to Dewansyah (2015), the replacement reflected the development of immigration legal policy (Dewansyah, 2015). It was stated that one of the considerations was “whereas today’s global development drives greater mobility of people in the world causing a variety of impact, either advantage or disadvantage to the nation and state...”. Since the law has a great impact to the nation and state, the writers intended to figure out of the word list and processes found in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011.

Many scholars investigated the relationship between law, immigration, tourists, and forensic linguistics (FL) and crimes in United States while Rubtcova & Pavenkov (2019) in their conference paper analyzed the FL examination advertising texts in the sphere of tourism (Mehmood, Ahmad, & Khan, 2016; Rubtcova & Pavenkov, 2019). As a preliminary study, this research tried to combine legal discourse as the source of data, while using systemic functional linguistics (SFL) and corpus linguistics (CL) as the tools of analysis. The research tried to figure out the word list (lexical and grammatical words including their distribution) and the clauses containing processes found in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011.

### THEORETICAL BASIS

Forensic linguistics is one of the branches in linguistics that concerns both forensic and linguistics studies. Forensic itself has a close relationship to law while the language is the main core of Linguistics (Udina, 2017). It is stated that linguistics branch learns the correlation of language and law in a legal discourse or an evidence (Olsson & Lurchjenbroers, 2013); (Ariani, Sajedi, & Sajedi, 2014).

This research paper is a preliminary research. It applied Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 concerning Immigration text as the data of legal discourse as the FL research. It was in line with Coulthard & Johnson that “*Legal language has a reputation for archaisms and convoluted syntax, but as Halliday (1994) points out language is the way it is because of what it has to do*” (Coulthard & Johnson, 2007). Besides Coulthard & Johnson (2007), Olsson & Lurchjenbroers (2013) also defined that “*Language as legal discourse includes the language of statutes, judicial deliberations, the discourse of the court room*” (Coulthard & Johnson, 2007; Olsson & Lurchjenbroers, 2013).

Language used in a legal document and common text has differences. It is proven by Adam Kilgariff (Coulthard & Johnson, 2007) who did his research in comparing the language used in British National Corpus (BNC) and Projecto COMET in Brazil. He found that the frequency of the grammatical and lexical word is different as described in the Table 1.

Table 1  
The Comparison BNC and COMET 10 Highest Frequency of Words

BNC	<i>the, of, and, a, in, to (infinitive), it, is, was, to (preposition)</i>
COMET	<i>the, of, or, and, to (preposition), in, any, to (infinitive), shall, be</i>

Source: Kilgariff in (Coulthard & Johnson, 2007)

The data from Table 1 describes that the grammatical words found in BNC and COMET are different. It is described that four grammatical words in COMET is not found in BNC, they are *or, any, shall, and be*. Coulthard & Johnson, (2007) also described the used of the

grammatical word or in a legal document (in this case is a contract document) as illustrated in the following.

- (1) *himself or another; debit or credit; credits or debits*
- (2) *before or after; presentment of cheque or by other method*

The data above described that the word diction used in the legal document (in this case is a contract document) is different from the common text.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is one of Linguistics approach which is introduced by M. A. K. Halliday. According to Teich (Sujatna, 2012b) this approach has been introduced since 1961. Halliday's well known book is "An Introduction to Functional Grammar" in 1985. Then in 1994, he revised his book, followed by the third revision in 2004 with Matthiessen. SFL is defined as the theory of choice (Matthiessen, 2013).

Halliday & Webster (2009) (in Jaelani & Sujatna, 2014) assumed that there are more ways than one to convey meaning. In this regard, (Bloor & Bloor, 2004) argued that, "grammar becomes a study of how meanings are built up through the choice of words". SFL introduces three metafunctions; they are textual meaning, interpersonal meaning, and ideational meaning (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004); (Sujatna, 2012a). This paper focused on ideational meaning since it discussed the process as one of transitivity elements. The three elements are process, participants, and circumstances. Process as the main element in a transitivity is represented by verbal group in a clause. Participants are expressed by nominal group, while the circumstances are represented by adverbial group or prepositional phrase.

Fontaine argued that "The basic tenet of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is that language is a system of choices, yet the very nature of choice is rarely considered." It is in line with Halliday in (Fontaine, Barlett, & O'Grady, 2013) that people have choice in their activities.

Related to processes, Halliday & Matthiessen argued (in Sujatna, 2013), there are six different processes: material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioral, and existential processes. Material clause has a material process, it could be a process of doing and process of happening. The material clause that represented doing and happening is known as terminology of transitive and intransitive. The main participant in material process is agent or goal, while other participants are scope, recipient, client, and attribute (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) as described in the following examples. The second type of process is mental process or process of sensing. This process involves the main participant senser or experiencer and phenomenon. Participant phenomenon is a participant that is something being experienced, thought, wanted, or perceived by the participant. This process has four different subtypes of processes: perceptive, cognition, desiderative, and emotive. The third type of process discussed in this research paper is relational process. Relational process is applied in describing relational clause that function to characterize and to identify. This relational process has three relations: intensive (x is a), possessive (x has a), and circumstantial (x is at a). The fourth type of process is verbal process. The verbal clause consists of verbal process and the main participant is sayer. This verbal clause could be projecting or report verbal clause. behavioral process. This process involves physiological and psychological process, and the doer is commonly human and usually called behavior. For the fifth and the sixth processes (behavioural and existential) are not found in the data.

## RESEARCH METHOD

For the purpose of the research, the data is collected from Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 concerning immigration which is written in Bahasa Indonesia. The research method applied in this research is descriptive method since the method chosen is applied to describe the word list and the process in each data.

The data analyzed are 442 clauses that are identified from 14 chapters and 145 articles. To identify the word list, the writers applied AntConc. AntConc is an application built by Lawrence Anthony, from Waseda University, Japan. The application can help not only to identify the words found in a text but also to understand the concordance and collocation.

By applying the AntConc application, the frequency of every word found in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 concerning Immigration text in the word list are described. Besides exploring the word list, the writer also identifies every clause in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 concerning Immigration text and classifies each process found in the data.

## DISCUSSION

### Word List in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011

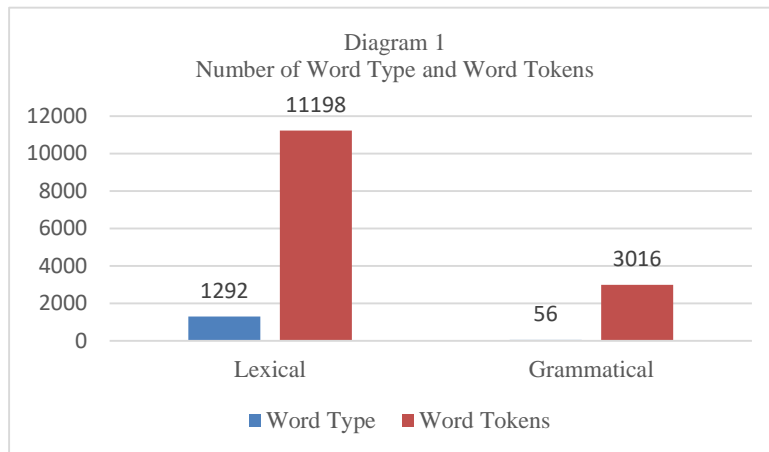
AntConc is an application that could be used in describing the word list in a text. The frequency is sorted from the highest to the lowest level found in the text. The data obtained from Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 concerning Immigration text showed 1,368 word types (the total number from both grammatical and lexical word) from 14,243 word tokens as described in Picture 1.

Picture 1

Word List in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 Year 2011 concerning Immigration

From the data, the writer found 1368 words. Among them, there were 20 words that cannot be classified as the data since they are the number of the page. The rest 1348 word types is formed by 14214 word tokens.

From the 1348 word types, the writers classified it into grammatical and lexical words. From the two classifications, it is found 1292 lexical words taken from 11198 word tokens and 56 grammatical words taken from 3016 word tokens. From the classification, it is concluded that the dominant words are the lexical as described in the following Diagram 1.



From the data collected (both grammatical and lexical words), there are 10 words with the highest frequency from 1348 word types as described in the following Table 2.

Table 2

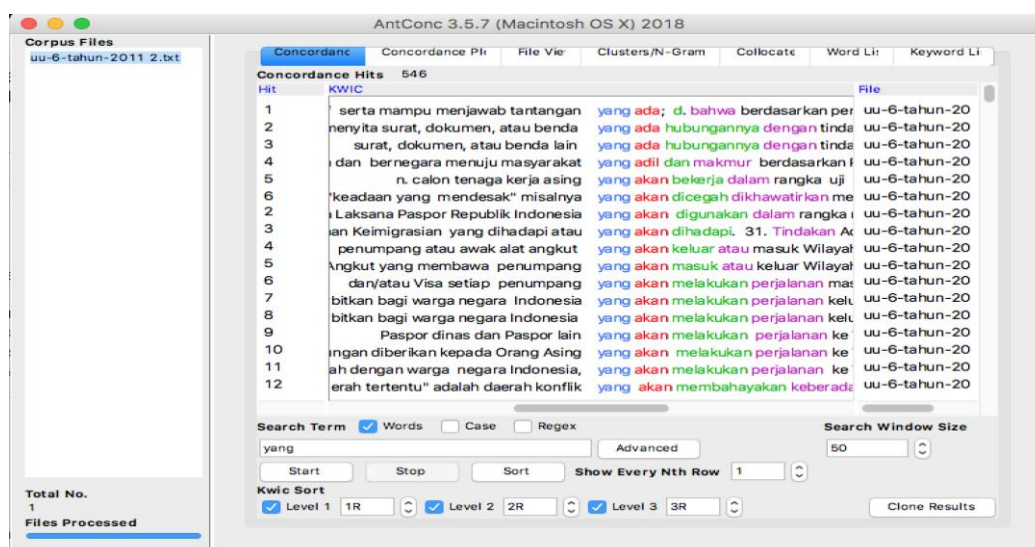
Ten words with the highest frequency in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011

No	Word	Frequency	% (Total Data)
1	<i>yang</i>	546	4%
2	<i>pasal</i>	413	3%
3	<i>dan</i>	395	3%
4	<i>atau</i>	356	3%
5	<i>Indonesia</i>	306	2%
6	<i>orang</i>	248	2%
7	<i>dengan</i>	245	2%
8	<i>cukup</i>	198	1%
9	<i>jelas</i>	196	1%
10	<i>ayat</i>	191	1%

The Table 2 describes that from the 10 words, the grammatical word *yang* has the highest frequency among the 1348 word types in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011. As its function described in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Daring* (Online Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia) <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/>, the word *yang* is a grammatical word that functions as:

1. The word that express the word or the next sentence is preferred or being different from others;
2. The word that express the part of the next sentence explaining the previous word.

The following is the description of the distribution of the words in the legal document, before and after the word *yang*.



Picture 2

Distribution of the word yang in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011

Besides the description of the grammatical and lexical words in Table 2, the following is the description of lexical words found in Republic of Indonesia Constitution No 6 Year 2011. The data described the 10 lexical words with the highest frequency in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011.

Table 3  
Ten lexical words with the highest frequency of in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011

No	Word	Frequency	% (Lexical Data)	% (Total Data)
1	<i>pasal</i>	413	4%	3%
2	<i>Indonesia</i>	306	3%	2%
3	<i>orang</i>	248	2%	2%
4	<i>cukup</i>	198	2%	1%
5	<i>jelas</i>	196	2%	1%
6	<i>ayat</i>	191	2%	1%
7	<i>keimigrasian</i>	179	2%	1%
8	<i>asing</i>	172	2%	1%
9	<i>imigrasi</i>	165	1%	1%
10	<i>wilayah</i>	158	1%	1%

It is mentioned that the lexical words found in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 are 1292 lexical word types from 11198 lexical word tokens. From the 1292 lexical word types, the lexical word *pasal* (in English *pasal* means article) has the highest frequency; it is 413 times or 4% from all lexical words in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011. From the data found, the lexical word *pasal* could be concluded as the dominant lexical word. It has a close relationship with the the data source since the source of the data is Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011, which is a legal document.

Besides the lexical word *pasal*, the word *Indonesia* has the second highest frequency in lexical words classification. It is understood that the lexical word *Indonesia* has 306 times or 3% from the total lexical word tokens since the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 concerning immigration in Indonesia.

The third dominant lexical word found Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 is the lexical word *orang* (in English, *orang* means human). The lexical word *orang* has



248 times or 2% found in Republic of Indonesia Constitution No 6 Year 2011. As the writers mentioned, the data concerns immigration and the immigration is about the human or *orang* that is why the lexical word *orang* found as the third highest frequency in Law of Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011.

As previously explained, the writes found not only lexical words but also grammatical words. The grammatical word *yang* as described in Table 1 is the highest frequency word found in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011. It is described in details for the ten grammatical words with the highest frequency in the following Table 4.

Table 4

Ten grammatical words with the highest frequency of in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011

No	Word	Frequency	% (Grammatical Words)	% (Total Data)
1	<i>yang</i>	546	18%	4%
2	<i>dan</i>	395	13%	3%
3	<i>atau</i>	356	12%	3%
4	<i>dengan</i>	245	8%	2%
5	<i>dalam</i>	179	6%	1%
6	<i>di</i>	176	6%	1%
7	<i>untuk</i>	128	4%	1%
8	<i>sebagaimana</i>	105	3%	1%
9	<i>pada</i>	89	3%	1%
10	<i>dari</i>	76	2%	1%

Table 4 illustrates that the grammatical words *yang*, *dan*, and *atau* are the three highest frequency grammatical words found in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011. The grammatical word *yang* has 546 times or 18% from the total number of grammatical words. It is (1) the word that express the word or the next sentence is preferred or being different from others and (2) the word that express the part of the next sentence explaining the previous word.

The second and third highest frequency grammatical words found is the grammatical *dan* and *atau*. The grammatical word *dan* has 395 times or 13% and *atau* has 356 times or 12% from the total words in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011.

The word class of the grammatical word *yang* is particle, and it is similar to the two others *dan* and *atau*. They are conjunctions that have the same function, that is to correlate or to combine word and word, phrase and phrase, clause and clause, or even sentence and sentence.

### Processes in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011

From the data obtained from Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011, it is found that there are 442 clauses from 2369 tokens (as the process). The following Diagram 2 shows the description of the 442 clauses in details.

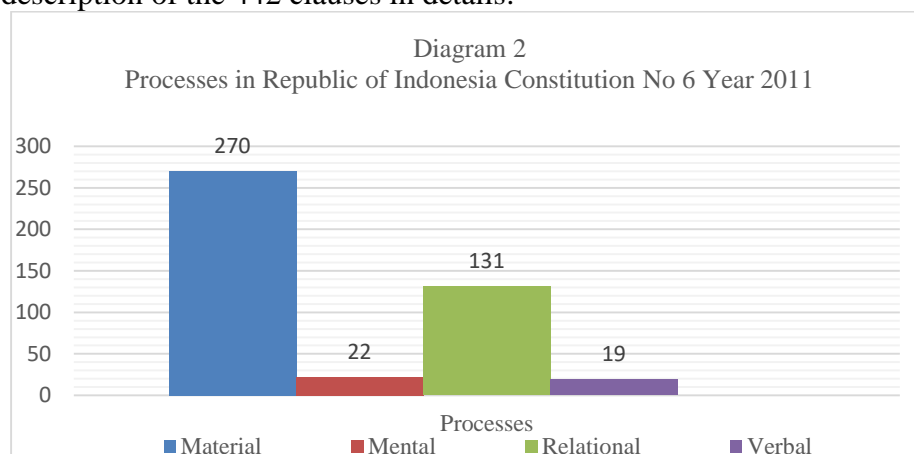


Diagram 2 describes that the processes found in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 are material (270 clauses), mental (22 clauses), relational (131 clauses), and verbal (19 clauses).

As the highest number of clauses found in the data, material clauses has 97 different verbs in 270 clauses. In details, the writers describe the list of verbs found in 270 material clauses, as described in the following Table 5.

Table 5  
List of Verbs and their Frequency in the Material Processes

Process	Verb	Frequency
Material	<i>berakhir, diatur, diterbitkan,</i>	7
Material	<i>berlaku, bertindak, diakses, dibebankan, diberi, diganti, dijatuhkan, dikenakan, dilakukan, dimaksud, dipimpin, diproses, disahkan, disampaikan, diselenggarakan, ditandatangani, diundangkan, diwajibkan, keluar, lulus, masuk, melanggar, melaporkan, melawan, melengkapi, memastikan, membawa, membayar, memberi, membiarkan, membocorkan, memerintahkan, memiliki, mempekerjakan, memperlihatkan, memperoleh, menaikkan, menanggung, menangkap, mencari, mendatangi, mendatangkan, mendorong, menelaah, menerima, mengabulkan, mengadakan, mengambil, mengelola, menggeledah, menggunakan, mengibarkan, menimbang, meninggal, meninggalkan, menjamin, menjalankan, menurunkan, naik</i>	1
Material	<i>bertanggung jawab, dialihstatuskan, dibatalkan, memasukkan, membentuk, memuat, menahan, mendapat, mendapatkan, menempatkan, mengeluarkan, mengupayakan, menunda, menyita, menyusun</i>	2
Material	<i>dibentuk, diberlakukan,</i>	4
Material	<i>diberikan</i>	24
Material	<i>dikeluarkan, memeriksa, mengajukan,</i>	5
Material	<i>dilaksanakan, memberikan,</i>	9
Material	<i>dilakukan</i>	13
Material	<i>diperpanjang, ditempatkan, melaksanakan, melalui, memenuhi, menetapkan, meyerahkan, menunggu</i>	3
Material	<i>dipidana</i>	26
Material	<i>ditetapkan</i>	6
Material	<i>melakukan</i>	24

The material clauses found in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 is 270 clauses. From the 270 clauses, it was found that the process of happening is the dominant clauses since the material clauses as process of doing is 121 clauses and process of happening is 149 clauses.

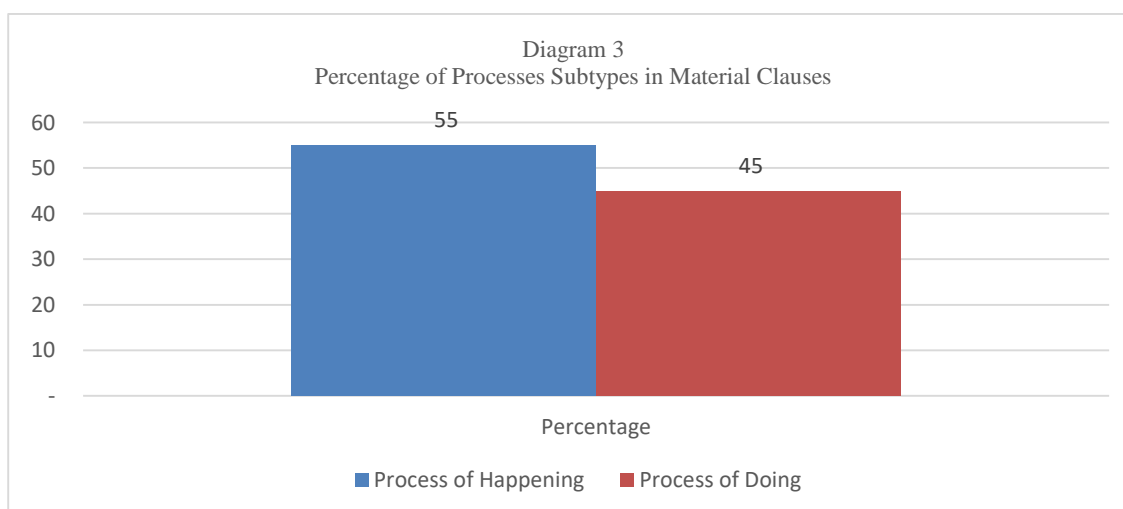




Diagram 3 describes that process of happening is the dominant processes found in material clauses found in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011. The percentage of using processes of happening is 55% while the process of doing is 45%.

The second type of processes found in the data is mental clauses. There were 22 clauses of mental clauses. The following Table 6 describes the list of verbs in mental clauses and their frequencies in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011.

Table 6  
List of Verbs and their Frequencies in the Mental Processes

Process	Verb	Frequency
Mental	<i>dimaksud</i>	5
Mental	<i>diperlukan, mengawasi, mengingat, meragukan</i>	1
Mental	<i>ditolak, menderita</i>	2
Mental	<i>menolak</i>	9

Table 6 describes that the verb *menolak* is the dominant verb found in the 22 mental clauses. The verb *menolak* is distributed nine times, *dimaksud* five times, *diperlukan*, *mengawasi*, *mengingat*, and *meragukan* once, and *ditolak* and *menderita* twice.

Besides material and mental clauses, the third type of clauses found in the data is relational clauses. From the data collected, the relational clause is the second highest number of clauses found in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 data. There were 131 clauses containing verbs as relational processes as shown in the following Table 7.

Table 7  
List of Verbs and their Frequencies in the Relational Processes

Process	Verb	Frequency
Relational	<i>adalah</i>	44
Relational	<i>berada, dinyatakan, menjadi, tercantum, menjadi, terlibat</i>	3
Relational	<i>berbentuk, berkoordinasi, berwenang, dibebaskan, habis, memadai, memegang, mempunyai, menjamin</i>	1
Relational	<i>berlaku, mengenai</i>	7
Relational	<i>berupa</i>	2
Relational	<i>dikenai, memiliki, merupakan</i>	12
Relational	<i>meliputi, termasuk</i>	4
Relational	<i>terdiri</i>	5

Table 7 describes the 25 different types of verbs in the relational processes clauses and their frequencies. The 25 verbs are categorized into three different subtypes: intensive, possessive, and circumstantial. These subtypes are illustrated in details in Diagram 4.

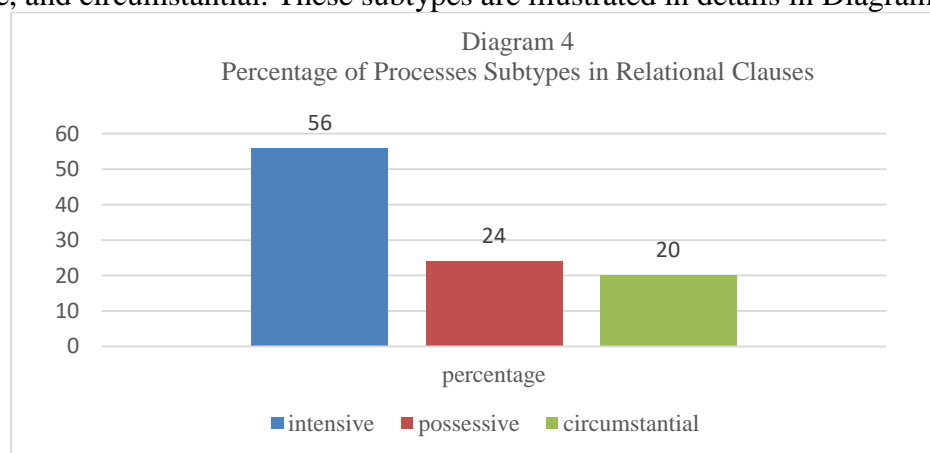


Diagram 4 describes the percentage of processes subtypes in relational clauses found in the data. From the 131 relational clauses, intensive is the dominant processes (56%) followed by possessive processes (24%) and circumstantial processes (20%).

Besides material, mental, and relational, the other processes found in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011 is verbal processes. This verbal process has 19 clauses that is represented by eight different verbs as described in Table 8.

Table 8  
List of Verbs and the Frequency in the Verbal Processes

Process	Verb	Frequency
Verbal	<i>disampaikan</i>	3
Verbal	<i>melapor, memberitahukan, menyampaikan, menyuruh</i>	1
Verbal	<i>melarang</i>	6
Verbal	<i>memanggil</i>	2
Verbal	<i>meminta</i>	4

From the eight different verbs in 19 verbal clauses, the dominant verb is the verb *melarang* then followed by the verb *meminta*, *disampaikan*, *memanggil*, *melapor*, *memberitahukan*, *menyampaikan*, and *menyuruh* as described in Table 8. From the 18 verbal clauses, all verbs applied are report processes, no verbs is classified into projecting since the clauses as the data are indirect not direct speech clauses.

The dominant verb found in the 270 material clauses is the verb *dipidana*. The verb *dipidana* and it is found in 28 material clauses in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011. It is understood that the verb *dipidana* became the dominant one because the data is a constitution and the word *dipidana* is one of the vocabularies that has a close relation to the diction of the law language. The dominant verb found in the mental processes is *menolak* while the dominant verb in the verbal processes is *melarang*. Both verbs *menolak* and *melarang* also have a close relation to the diction of law terminology. In the relation processes, the verbs found as the dominant one is *adalah*. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word *adalah* commonly used to describe or to define something. It is understood that the word *adalah* is the dominant one since there are many terms to be described or defined in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011.

## CLOSING

After doing the analysis, the writers found that the data has 1348 word types (the total number from both grammatical and lexical words) from 14214 word tokens. There are 10 words with the highest frequency from the 1348 word types; they are *yang*, *pasal*, *dan*, *atau Indonesia*, *orang*, *dengan*, *cukup*, *jelas*, and *ayat*. It shows that *yang* has the highest frequency among the grammatical word and *pasal* is the highest among the lexical words. From the ten highest frequency words, it was reported that five are grammatical words and five are lexical words. The lexical words found, *pasal*, *Indonesia*, *orang*, *jelas*, and *ayat*, could be concluded as the vocabularies that categorized into the law text since the data is a constitution or categorized as a legal document.

Secondly, the writers found that from the 145 articles, there are 442 clauses in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 6 of Year 2011. From the 442 clauses, there are four types of processes; they are material (270 clauses), mental (22 clauses), relational (131 clauses), and verbal (19 clauses) that involved 97 different types of verbs. Two other processes (behavioural and existential processes) could not be found in the data. Material clause, as the dominant clauses, shows the process of happening as the dominant clauses (55%) followed by the process of doing (45%). Relational clauses is the second highest frequency clause. It is found that relational processes had 25 different types of verbs, with various frequencies, that are

categorized into three different subtypes: intensive (56%), possessive (24%), and circumstantial (20%). The third process found in the data is mental processes. It was reported there are 22 clauses containing mental processes and the subtypes of the processes are desiderative (82%), emotion (9%), perceptive (4.5%), and cognitive (4.5%). The last type of processes found in the data is verbal processes. It is described from the data that there are 19 clauses containing verbal processes and all the data are projecting processes since all the data are indirect speech.

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