

Forensic Linguistic Study Of Experiential Meaning In Minutes Of Inheritance Lawsuit At The Medan District Court

Desima Sipapaga¹, Eddy Setia², T. Thyrhaya zein^{3*}

¹Linguistic Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Sumatera Utara

^{2,3} Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Sumatera Utara

*Corresponding author:

Email: thyrhayasinar@gmail.com

Abstract.

In the case of language in the realm of law, lately it is often discussed in forensic linguistic studies. This study analyzes the minutes of inheritance lawsuits in the Medan District Court. The data used is an official report text that comes from an inheritance lawsuit at the Medan District Court. In this data, researchers formulate experiential meaning. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method using Forensic Systemic Linguistics (LSF) theory. And data analysis through four stages proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, namely data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and data verification. The results of this study on experiential meaning which has 6 processes, namely, material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and tangible. In these six processes, the most dominant is the verbal process as much as 32.3% in the minutes of inheritance lawsuits at the Medan District Court.

Keywords: *Forensic linguistics, functional systemic linguistics, experiential meaning, and news events*

I. INTRODUCTION

Forensic linguistics is a branch of applied science that examines the relationship of language to law and crime (Saletovic and Gabriejela, 2012). Forensic linguistics and linguistic techniques are applied to examine language phenomena related to legal cases or personal disputes between several parties which at a later stage lead to legal action (Olsson, 2008). (Coulthard and Johnson, 2007: 5) also said that there are seven main aspects in forensic linguistic studies, namely (1) the language of legal documents, (2) the language of the police and law enforcement, (3) interviews with children and witnesses. vulnerable witnesses in the legal system, (4) interactions in the courtroom, (5) linguistic evidence and expert testimony in court, (6) authorship and plagiarism, and (7) forensic phonetics and speaker identification. Forensic linguistics does not only focus on cases brought up in a trial. However, also in the case of legal texts, the problem of violating social norms of society, such as insults, lying, warnings, theft, fraud, corruption and others and all issues related to language in the legal realm. In Indonesia, this study began to receive attention so that this study was considered a new linguistic study. Smith (2002) said that when researching a criminal act, it means also examining a person's language. For example, criminal actors at the TKP (Place of Words) until the time of examination by the police or investigators carrying out the interrogation process are clearly carried out through the interaction of the perpetrator with the victim to assist the examiner or investigator in revealing the truth of the data submitted by the examinee, the suspect, and the perpetrator. The development of forensic linguistics in Indonesia has been carried out by several studies, such as by Hamidi (2019), Juanda (2018), and Darmawati (2018). Hamidi (2019), that forensic linguistic analysis of ghost-carrying ambulances. The results of his research, that the linguistics of speech that is used as evidence of a criminal case in the case of spreading hoaxes about stone-carrying ambulances carried out. Linguistically and the elements in the legislation that show conformity, so that if the report is received and followed up by the investigators of the Distreskrim Polda Metro Jaya, the statutory regulations.

Juanda (2018) examines the forensic linguistics of wills of students who commit suicide. In research, forensic linguistics studies are using vocabulary that is not uncommon in its context, carried out by committing suicide by using dead vocabulary, speech that is shown to someone who is related to the author.

That the short writing is approximately 300 words, the situational context of the action is clearly shown. In this student's will, there are factors from family, environment and economy that cause suicide. Darmawati (2018) analyzes forensic linguistics in ideational functions in the Kaili language. There are interesting things in the ideational function in this study, especially regarding the difference between mental and material processes. The difference between mental and material processes is emphasized considering that in behavioral or behavioral processes in particular, mental processes and material processes can be tricky, misleading us in analyzing each clause. In short, participants in mental processes are not just 'things', but are facts. Another thing that can be noted is that in general the clause structures of Kaili and Indonesian are not much different. Based on the previous studies that have been written, this research is very different because it is more focused on the minutes of the Inheritance Lawsuit case in the Medan District Court which has never been carried out. This research focuses on experiential meaning. The following are some exposures to the data contained in the minutes of the Inheritance Lawsuit case at the Medan District Court:

Bahwa (K-1) tergugat II menolak seluruh dalil-dalil gugatan para penggugat, kecuali yang kebenarannya diakui secara tegas oleh tergugat I dan tergugat II, Bahwa (K-2) terhadap dalil-dalil gugatan para penggugat, tergugat I dan tergugat II menyatakan (K-3) surat gugatan kabur dan tidak jelas (ObscurLibel)(K-4) dan oleh karena tergugat I dan tergugat II akan menjelaskan lebih lengkap dan jelas dalam Eksepsi (K-5) dan menjadi bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dalam pokok perkara:

The data contained above is data from the minutes of inheritance claims at the Medan District Court, on Monday, October 29 2018. This research can be processed through the clause contained in the minutes. The data above has a process, namely through experiential meaning, there are six types of processes, namely, material processes, mental processes, relational processes, behavioral processes, verbal processes and physical processes. The data in the minutes above have several experiential meanings consisting of mental processes contained in the clause “*menolak*”, the verbal process is in the clause “*menyatakan*” and “*menjelaskan*”, the existence process is in the clause “*kabur dan tidak jelas*”, and relational process is in the clause “*menjadi*”.

The linguistic aspects that have occurred forensically have increased in recent years, such as cases of defamation, insults, hate speech, blasphemy, threatening writings, hoax news, and plagiarism that often appears in the mass media which always results in settlements in court and seeking expert opinion. linguistics. People are already able to read and write, but some of them have not been able to digest information and have not been able to filter information properly. What is read in cyberspace is considered the truth in the real world (Ningrum, 2018). This is the reason why this research needs to be done. Based on the problem formulation, this research needs to be done. This study chose the case of an inheritance lawsuit because of the availability of data (data minutes that can be read and court hearings can be followed) at the Medan District Court. There are many disputes that occur in Indonesia which cause light and heavy conflicts. Some of these conflicts can be formed from the struggle for the throne, including the source of life and livelihood, inheritance, wealth, land, and the state.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Halliday (1994), the clause plays an important role as a realization that represents experience. The ideational meaning related to the experiential meaning is associated with various types of processes in the linguistic framework. There are six types of processes that are summarized from Halliday's (1994) presentation, namely a) material processes are processes that show actions or events that are realized by verbs that indicate physical activity, b) mental processes are work processes that explain perceptions such as thinking and receiving, c) the relational process is a process that shows the relationship between two entities, such as persons with clothing and clothing, d) the behavioral process is a process related to physiological and psychological behavior of humans, such as smiling and dreaming, e) the verbal process is the process of proclaiming and being proclaimed, and f) the process of communicating existential / existent is a process that shows the existence of something, for example exists, appears. Halliday states that there are three aspects related to the context of the situation, namely terrain, involvement, and mode. Butt (2000) mentions that these three components are 'motivation' that shape the text and context of the situation. Long-

term and short-term fields of speech or text. Meanwhile, the involvement relates to the participants in the speech or text, including roles and status. The last mode is the selected channel, spoken or written.

Saragih (2006:29) divides six types of processes into two parts, namely three primary experiences consisting of material, mental and relational experiences and three secondary experiences consisting of verbal, behavioral, and tangible experiences. The following describes the six types of processes.

A. Material Process

The Material process is a work process that shows an action (process of doing) or event (process of happening), an activity or activity that involves the physical and is actually carried out by the perpetrator. Because of its nature, material processes can be observed with the human senses. The first participant in the material process is called the actor (actor) and the second participant is called the target (goal). The second participant is optional, may or may not be present.

(1) Brother kicks the ball
 actor material process purpose

B. Mental Process

The mental process is the process of showing activities or activities involving the senses, cognition, emotions and perceptions that occur in humans called mental processes or processes of sensing, mental processes, such as loving, liking, hating, knowing, realizing can be followed by the words that and not. medium can be followed. The mental process consists of two participants, namely the first participant is called sensing (senser), and the second participant is called the phenomenon (phenomenon).

(2) Grandpa heard the news.
 sensor mental process phenomenon

C. Relational Process

The relational process functions to connect one entity with another being or environment in an intensive, circumstantial or ownership relationship by means of identification or attributes. Circumstantial and entity relationships indicate time, place and sequence, nature, role or function, inclusion and point of view. In Indonesian, the relational process is realized by verbs, such as is, to be, is, looks, is valuable, has value, sounds, shows, signifies, plays, has, and has.

(3) Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia
 sign relational process mark

D. Behavioral Process

The process of behavior (behavioural) is an activity or physiological activity that states human physical behavior. Behavioral processes lie between material processes and mental processes. Mental processes, such as breathing, yawning, sleeping, crying, laughing, burping, smiling, etc. Participants in the behavioral process are called behaviorists.

(4) Monika is crying bitterly
 Behavior behavioral process circumstantial

E. Verbal Process

The Verbal process shows activities or activities aimed at conveying information. Verbal processes include partly into mental processes and partly into relational processes. Verbal processes such as verbs saying, stating, shouting, exclaiming, promising, and swearing. In the verbal process there are four participants, namely the delivery or speaker, recipient, speech and target.

(5) Tomorrow is my result seminar exam
 sign verbal process mark

F. Existential Process

The existential process indicates the existence of an entity. In English, the process of existence is usually marked by a there clause marker. The process of being in Indonesian is not preceded by subject markers. Included in the process of being in Indonesian are the verbs to exist, exist, endure, occur, spread, and grow.

6) My sister recounted her experience in college to my father
 speaker existential process words recipient

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theory used in this research is forensic linguistics (LFS). Language according to view (LFS) is natural language, human language, adult language, and verbal language. LFS states that each grammatical unit can be classified into (1) clauses, (2) groups (groups) and phrases, (3) words, and (4) morphemes. In formal grammar, word classes are called parts of speech. In LFS, clauses are adjusted according to the type of process (material, mental, verbal, relational, behavior / behavior and existential / form). The development of LFS was followed by Eggins in 1994. The development of this linguistic field also gave birth to LFS experts in Indonesia, such as Saragih (2006), and Sinar (2003).

a. Forensic Linguistics

Forensic linguistics is a science related to the application of linguistic knowledge and techniques to language facts contained in legal cases, personal disputes between certain parties which later lead to certain legal actions (Olsson, 2008:4). Language facts are any text (text) in a broad sense, both oral and written contained in legal cases: letters, books, essays, contracts, doctor's letters, articles, theses, even parking papers (Olsson, 2008:1). In addition, Coulthard and Johnson (2007) also say that forensic linguistics applies linguistic theories in a linguistic event involved in the legal process, both in the form of legal products, interactions in judicial processes, as well as in interactions between individuals that result in certain legal impacts. .

Article 53 of the Criminal Code also states that during examinations at the investigation and trial levels, a suspect or defendant has the right to receive the assistance of an interpreter at any time as stipulated in Article 177. Based on this, the three areas that are the focus of forensic linguistics are language as a legal product, language in process judiciary, and language as evidence. Forensic linguistics deals with the problem of identifying speakers based on their dialect, style of speech, or accent. Not only that, forensic linguistics also analyzes the suspect's handwriting to obtain his profile, matches the voice recordings of the accused with a number of suspects, analyzes the characteristics of a person's voice print, ensures that the voice recordings are genuine and not fabricated, as well as filtering and sorting out various noises. also recorded to find out the background of the place and time where the recording was made. All analyzes of forensic linguists are considered in court to state the truth of a law.

IV. METHODS

This research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is an investigation that tries to describe a factual and accurate phenomenon (Richard & Schmidt 2010: 164). The method is a way of working (Sudaryanto 1992: 26). The method used in this research is descriptive analytical method. This study uses empirical data which is carried out as is by conducting formal and functional tests. This method stipulates the requirement that a research must be conducted on the basis of the existing facts. Thus, the descriptive method has properties and characteristics that are considered suitable for use in this study. The data obtained were then analyzed using the LSF theory pioneered by Halliday. Thus, the data from the text of the minutes are presented with experiential meaning.

Therefore, every text of the minutes obtained at the Medan District Court is examined carefully to determine the clause. The source of the data comes from the minutes of the inheritance lawsuit at the Medan District Court. The data for this research are the clauses contained in the minutes of inheritance claims at the Medan District Court, starting from the process of examining witnesses and suspects, until the minutes of the trial based on letter number 572/Pdt.G/2018/PN. In this study, researchers can use interactive techniques (Sugiyono, 2008:224), namely research documentation selecting several minutes of inheritance claims at the Medan District Court and multiplying data on inheritance claims that have been selected for analysis. The method of data collection is done by recording, writing, grouping, organizing and archiving.

V. DISCUSSION

According to Halliday (1994), the clause plays an important role as a realization that represents experience. The ideational meaning related to the experiential meaning is associated with various types of processes in the linguistic framework. There are six types of processes which are summarized from

Halliday's (1994) presentation, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, behavioral processes, verbal processes and material processes. In the experiential meaning found 537 clauses contained in the minutes of the inheritance lawsuit at the Medan District Court consisting of six processes, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, behavioral processes, verbal processes, and material processes.

a. Material Process

The material process is a work process that shows an action (process of doing) or event (process of happening), an activity or activity that involves the physical and is actually carried out by the perpetrator.

No.	Klausu			No. Klausu
1	<i>Maka pembagian warisannya harus dengan</i>	memakai	<i>adat batak</i>	162
2	<i>Bahwa pada tahun 1994 tanah dan rumah yang terletak di Jalan Rakyat no. 15 Kelurahan Sidorame Timur Kecamatan Medan Perjuangan Kota Medan</i>	sudah	<i>oleh alm. Janiandar Muda Simanjuntak secara lisan kepada tergugat</i>	168

The data above has an experiential meaning contained in the 3rd trial in the main case at the Medan District Court. In the material process consists of "used" and "already". Through a material process with the participation of goals and circumscision in the text of this report, it explains that "then the distribution of inheritance must be with" as the goal, while in "Batak custom" it is the circumscision: the environment. In the second data, there are also circum and gol participants, explaining that in "that in 1994 the land and houses located at Jalan Rakyat no. 15 Sub-district of East Sidorame, Medan Perjuangan District, Medan City" as circum: location, while in "by the late. Janiandar Muda Simanjuntak verbally to the defendant" as a goal. In this case, it is a material process because this data explains what they saw or the actions of the plaintiffs and defendants in the case of inheritance claims. In this material process, seventy-five clauses were found in the minutes of the inheritance lawsuit at the Medan District Court from examination to trial. This can be seen from the following table.

<i>Jumlah Proses Material</i>	<i>75 klausu</i>
<i>Persentase</i>	<i>14%</i>

b. Mental Process

The mental process is the process of showing activities or activities involving the senses, cognition, emotions and perceptions that occur in humans called mental processes or processes of sensing, mental processes, such as loving, liking, hating, knowing, realizing can be followed by the words that and not. medium can be followed.

No.	Klausu			No. Klausu
1	<i>Bahwa tergugat I dan Tergugat II</i>	menolak	<i>seluru dalil-dalil gugatan para penggugat</i>	128
2	<i>Berdasarkan uraian tersebut diatas, tergugat I dan tergugat II,</i>	memohon	<i>kepada Majelis Hakim yang Mulia yang memeriksa</i>	128

Clause (128) is a mental process of "rejecting" with regard to affection or taste, while in clause (187) the mental process of "begging" relates to seeing. The mental process always has two participants, namely the senser and the phenomenon. Mental processes occur in the senser's consciousness, for example, based on the description above, Defendant I and Defendant II, just as actors in the material process are aware of events, mental processes also occur in senser's consciousness. Phenomenon is a participant which in this case is something that is felt emotionally, thought or feels being noticed, as in clauses (128) and (187). In this case, the mental process found forty-nine clauses in the minutes of the inheritance lawsuit at the Medan District Court. This can be seen from the following table.

<i>Jumlah Proses Mental</i>	<i>49 klausu</i>
<i>Persentase</i>	<i>9,12%</i>

c. Relasional Process

The relational process functions to connect one entity with another being or environment in an intensive, circumstantial or ownership relationship by means of identification or attributes.

No.	Klausua			No. Klausua
1	Bahwa harta peninggalan tersebut BUKAN	merupakan	Harta warisan peninggalan dari alm. Janiandar Muda Simanjuntak dan almh. Tiarmina Br. Tambunan	100
2	Bahwa jawaban para tergugat poin 3a yang mempertanyakan tanah yang terletak di Jl. Nanggar Jati no.55 milik siapa	adalah	pertanyaan yang tidak masuk akal	204

The relational process is a type of process that varies in that a relationship is determined by three main types, namely intensive, possessive (ownership) and circumstantial. Each of these types has two sub-types, namely attributive and identifying (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 215). The relationship can be from one of the sub-types, namely attributive or identifying. As in clause (100) it states "That the inheritance is NOT" and in clause (204) it states "That the answers of the defendants in point 3a who questioned the land located on Jl. Nanggar Jati no.55 belongs to whom" is as a circum which indicates a location from the location of the land left by the late. Meanwhile, in the data of "Inheritance inherited from the late. Janiandar Muda Simanjuntak and the late. Tiarmina Br. Tambunan", and "unreasonable questions" as attributives that signify the rationalization process contained in the minutes. In the case of the official report, there are one hundred and fifteen clauses contained in the minutes of the inheritance claim at the Medan District Court. This can be seen from the following table.

Jumlah Proses Relasional	115 klausua
Persentase	21,5%

d. Behavioral Process

The process of behavior (behavioural) is an activity or physiological activity that states human physical behavior.

No.	Klausua			No. Klausua
1	Dan	keliru mengajukan	gugatan kepada tergugat (tergugat I dan tergugat II)	29
2	Bahwa perlu kami	tegaskan	Dokumen atas hak tanah tersebut	207

In the behavioral process in the text clause of the minutes of inheritance claims, there are not many and very limited. This is because in that context. In the process of this behavior, namely "misleading" and "asserting". And the participants consist of actors. The perpetrators in the data above are, "the lawsuit against the defendant (Defendant I and Defendant II)" and "Documents on the land rights". In this behavioral process, there are ten clauses contained in the case report of an inheritance lawsuit at the Medan District Court. We can see this from the table below.

Jumlah Proses Tingkah Laku	10 klausua
Persentase	1,8%

e. Verbal Process

The Verbal process shows activities or activities aimed at conveying information.

No.	Klausua			No. Klausua
1	Bahwa terhadap angka 5 huruf b dalil-dalil gugatan para penggugat, sebagaimana dalam Yurisprudensi Mahkamah Agung RI no. 81 K/Sip/1973 tanggal 9 Juli 1973	menyatakan		53
2	Bahwa tergugat I dalam jawaban dalam pkok perkara poin ke 4	mengakui	tanah dan rumah yang berada di Jl. Rakyat no. 15 Kelurahan Sidorame Timur Kecamatan Medan Perjuangan Kota Medan	229

The verbal process is a verbal action performed by the speaker (sayer). The speaker does not need to have the awareness of mental processes. Participants in the verbal process Eggins, 1994:251; Halliday, 2004:253-256) are: sayer (the addresser) who is the speaker, the person who listens to the conversation is the listener and the content of what is said or discussed (verbiage). In clauses (53) and (229) there is a verbal

process of stating and acknowledging. In the case of the official report, there are one hundred and seventy-three clauses contained in the minutes of the inheritance claim at the Medan District Court. This can be seen from the following table.

Jumlah Proses Verbal	173klause
Persentase	32,2%

f. Existensial Process

The existential process indicates the existence of an entity.

No.	Klausa			No. Klausa
1	setau saksi dirumah Jl Rakyat no 15	ada	Mobil Landriver	334
2	saksi	Tidak tahu	Berapa luasnya dan batas-batasannya	377

The existence process shows the existence of something or the existence of something or an event/event (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). In contrast to the relational process, the existence process (being) only has one participant. As in the data above, there are intended and existent participants. In the data above, the process of its form is in "there" and "don't know". Where in the two processes of existence, the objective participants are "as far as the witness at the house of Jl Rakyat no 15" and "witness" and in the form, namely "Car Landriver" and "What is the extent and boundaries". In the case of the official report, there are one hundred and fifteen clauses contained in the minutes of the inheritance claim at the Medan District Court. This can be seen from the following table.

Jumlah Proses Wujud	115 klause
Persentase	21,5%

VI. CONCLUSION

Experiential meaning has 6 processes, namely, material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and form. The six poses were found in this study. This report has 537 clauses, and has a different number of clauses. And in this clause the most domain used in the minutes of inheritance lawsuits at the Medan District Court is the verbal process as much as 32.2%. While the process of being as much as 22%, relational processes as much as 21%, material processes as much as 14%, mental processes as much as 9% and behavioral processes as much as 2%. Based on this number, in the process of experiential meaning, there are many activities related to the information contained in the minutes of inheritance claims.

REFERENCES

- [1] Coulthard, M & A. Johnson. 2007. *An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics: Language and Evidence*. London: Routledge.
- [2] Hamidi, Ahmad. 2019. "Ambulans Pembawa Batu : *Kajian Linguistik Forensik*" Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya. Universitas Indonesia.
- [3] Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functions Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold
- [4] Olsson, J. 2008. *Forensic Linguistics: Second Edition*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- [5] Purnomo, M. E. 2011 "AWK untuk Menentukan Ideologi yang Tersembunyi". Diperoleh dari <http://unsri.ac.id/?=infodetil&id=263>
- [6] Richards, Jack C. & Schmidt, Richard. 2010. *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. Great Britain : Pearson Education Limited.
- [7] Saragih, Amrin. 2011. *Semiotik Bahasa: Tanda, Penanda, Pertanda dalam Bahasa*. Bahan Ajaran Perkuliahan Semiotik Program Studi Linguistik USU Medan.
- [8] Saletovic, L. M. dan Kisicek, G. 2012. "Contribution to The Analysis of Witness Statements in The Croatian Language. dalam *Suvremena*". *Lingvistika*, Vol. 38.
- [9] Smith, S. S. S dan Roger, W. 2002. "Forensic psycholinguistics: Using language analysis for identifying and assessing offenders". *Jurnal : FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*. Diakses dalam www.pnri.go.id.
- [10] Sudaryanto. 1992. *Metode Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press. 1993. *Metode dan Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.