

Transitivity Analysis in the text of the 1945 Constitution before the Amendment

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Abstract

The realization of the text of the 1945 Constitution became the history of the birth of the first constitution in the State of Indonesia. The 1945 Constitution text was then amended four times. The first amendment was in 1999. The second amendment was in 2000. The third amendment was in 2001. The fourth amendment was in 2002. Every amendment occurred in the contents section, but not in the opening section. The 1945 Constitution text is a tool for sharing or describing experiences with others. The meaning of the experience is realized in the text of the 1945 Constitution. There is also the purpose of this research, which is to describe the meaning of experience that is in the text of the 1945 Constitution. This research data is in the form of the 1945 Constitution text which has not been amended because it is fundamental and first. The theory used in this study is the Functional Systemic Linguistics (LSF) theory pioneered by Halliday (2014). Furthermore, to analyze the data using the analysis technique of the model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). Based on the results of the study found, namely (1) there are six processes in the text of the 1945 Constitution which are dominated by material processes (2) there are three types of participant, namely participants based on the process, participants based on their numbers, and participants based on their form (3) there are the ten types of circumstant are dominated by circumumstan manner and there is no circumstant extent. It is intended that the text of the 1945 Constitution is generally constructed by a material verb along with a circumstance manner and summary angle, the participants of which are human beings.

Keywords: *Systemic Linguistics, Transitivity, Semantic Logical Relations, Metaphors*

I. INTRODUCTION

The text of the 1945 Constitution (UUD) as a written text is legalized as the basic law for the Indonesian people which contains basic state regulations. All regulations contained in the text of the 1945 Constitution are regulated by state life through the government system. The 1945 Constitution also regulates relations between state institutions and citizens. This relationship is to limit the power of the DPR (People's Representative Council), MPR (People's Consultative Assembly), MA (Mahkama Agung), KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission), the President, and other institutions.

The 1945 Constitution was first introduced in Indonesia. This constitution was only valid until 1949. In 1945 the constitution of the RIS UUD (Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia) was enforced which was only able to last until 1950. In 1950 the constitution was changed to the UUDS (Provisional Basic Law). This constitution lasted quite a long time, for nine years, but was deemed imperfect. Therefore, the Presidential decree, 5 July 1959, reintroduced the 1945 Constitution which has been in effect until now although it was amended on 19 October 1999 the first amendment, 18 August 2000 the second amendment, 9 November 2001 the third amendment, and 10 August 2002 the fourth amendment. However, the preamble text of the Basic Law is not amended and is permanent.

The basic agreement in amending the 1945 Constitution is not to change the opening text of the 1945 Constitution. The opening text of the 1945 Constitution is maintained and absolutely cannot be changed. This has been maintained and maintained as the legal basis for the Indonesian state. A text strength that can survive and keep up with the times. The values contained in the opening text of the 1945 Constitution reflect the culture and ideology of the Indonesian people. Legal language is difficult to understand when compared to other texts. It is important to be analyzed with a linguistic approach to determine the meaning of the language by involving multicontexts [1].

The linguistic complexity of this legal text is also acknowledged by legal experts and the author of the text. The complexity of legal language is caused by the high frequency of use of the non-grammatical structure of Frase, including the use of lexical elements that do not yet fulfill good and correct linguistic rules. In detail, it includes (1) capital letters; (2) punctuation marks; (3) form and choice of words; (4) wording [2]. Understanding the role of legal language as an important part in the formulation of statutory norms will provide efficiency and effectiveness as well as validity in formulating legal norms in an effort to achieve legal goals and functions so that to make this happen, the absolute requirement that must be fulfilled is understanding language. A law properly for Indonesian legal scientists,

In the text of the preamble to the basic constitution, it is written: "That in fact, Independence is the right of all nations. And because of that, then colonialism on the earth must be abolished because it is not in accordance with humanity... "Conjunctive That the word is used excessively in the preamble of the text of the Constitution. Usually, the sentence is, (1) That independence is the right of all nations. (2) Indeed, freedom is the right of all nations. Conjugative that and actually have the same meaning.

LSF theory includes three domains of meaning, namely ideational, interpersonal, and textual [4]. This research focuses on the ideational realm. If you pay attention to the contents of the opening text above, there is an ideational function, namely transitivity in the form of process, circumcison, participant, and metaphor.

Research in the field of law, especially discussing the text of the 1945 Constitution, has never been carried out. Relevant research discussing ideational meaning was conducted by Oliveira[5] presents an LSF analysis of two papers sample from University of California analytical writing and English language learner writing (ELLS). Alaei&Ahangari[6]focusing on the realm of ideational meaning, namely participants, processes, and circumstances to analyze the novel "Heart of Darkness".Furthermore, the relevant research discussing transitivity is Kondowe [7] discussing Presidents and Ideologies: A Transitivity analysis of BinguwaMutharika's inaugural address. Li Fengjie's research on Transitivity Analysis of David Cameron's Speech in Retaining Scotland and Transitivity Analysis of American president Donald Trump's Inaugural Address [8].

II. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method. Quantitative methods are used to answer problems using information obtained from research data. This research method is used to obtain data logically and empirically. The data obtained were then analyzed by analysis [9] Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 14).

The data analyzed in this study were the clauses contained in the UDD 1945 text which were first written down and had not been amended. There are 4 paragraphs or paragraphs in the opening section, 37 articles in the content section, and 6 articles at the end, consisting of 4 articles of transitional rules and 2 articles of additional rules with a total of 118 clauses. The data is referenced through books that write about the 1945 UDD text.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Ideational meanings are found in the text of the 1945 Constitution, namely (a) the elements of experience include process, participants, and circumstances (b) logic semantic relations (semantic logical relations) including taxis and parataxis and (c) experience metaphors, including lexical metaphors and grammatical metaphors.

3.1 Process

There are six processes out of 118 clauses in the text of the 1945 Constitution, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, behavioral processes, verbal processes, and material processes with different proportions. Thus, the dominant processes in the text of the 1945 Constitution are, respectively, the material process, the relational process, the mental process, the verbal process, the physical process, and the behavioral process.

Table 2. Process Proportions

No.	Process	amount	Percentage (%)
1	Material	86	72.89
2	Relational	15	12.71
3	Verbal	6	5.08
4	Mental	6	5.08
5	Form	3	2.54
6	Behavior	2	1.70
amount		118	100%

The material process in the text of the 1945 Constitution dominates up to a percentage of 72.89%. This shows that the text of the 1945 Constitution contains rules for doing something or acting so that material processes are mostly found in the contents of the text.

3.2 Participants

The actors involved are dominated by actors in line with the process described above. The material process with participants involved, namely, the actor as Participant I and the goal of Participant II. Between Participant I and Participant II who dominate is Participant I.

The following is presented sequentially the proportion of participants contained in the text of the 1945 Constitution.

Table 3. Proportion of Participants

No.	Process	Participant I	Percentage (%)	Participant II	Percentage (%)
1.	Material	37	56.92	72	75.00
2.	Relational	15	23.08	16	16.67
3.	Verbal	8	12.30	6	6.25
4.	Mental	2	3.08	2	2.08
5.	Form	2	3.08	-	-
6.	Behavior	1	1.54	-	-
amount		65	100	96	100

From the data, the proportion of participants above was dominated by Participant I as an actor with a proportion of 56.92% and Participant II with a proportion of 75.00%. The Proportion of Participants I states that the action must be carried out by the perpetrator. Participant II indicated that the text of the 1945 Constitution which had not been amended required a lot of actions that had to be carried out or

implemented because the government structure of the Indonesian people was still new so that it was not proportional to the number of actors involved in the action. The actor as Participant I has more than one action (goal). Participant I has two categories, namely Participant I single and Participant I plural. The single participant I was dominated by the President as the actor of the action. Participants II are mostly dominated by (Indonesian citizens, State and Government).

The following are the participants in the text of the 1945 Constitution as follows:

Singular:

1. The President appoints ambassadors and consuls
2. The President receives ambassadors from other countries
3. The President granted clemency, amnesty, abolition ,and rehabilitation

Plural Forms:

1. So the government ran last year's budget
2. The government advances Indonesia's national culture

3.3 *Circumstants*

From the text of the 1945 Constitution, it is known that there are 71 circumstances from 118 clauses. Circumstances, namely, The circumference of range (time and place), The circumference of location (time and place), circumcission method, causal circumcission, environmental circumcission, accompanying circumcission, role circumcission, problem circumcission, view , and goal circumcission. Circumstance in the text of the 1945 Constitution is not found in the circumstances of the distance range type. The most common circumstances are circumstances with the highest percentage of 30.99%, circumstances of view with a percentage of 14.09% ,and objectives with a percentage of 11.27%, followed by other circumstances and circumstances because there is only one with a percentage of 1.40%.

Circumstant of these ways and views, namely, by means of law and according to law or by law. This Circumstance signifies all relations between Indonesian citizens, Indonesian State institutions, social life, nation ,and state, guided by or based on or the views of the Law.

Table 4. Proportion of Circumstants

No.	Circumstant	amount	Percentage (%)	
1	Range	Time	7	9.86%
		The place	0	0%
2	Location	Time	5	7.05%
		The place	5	7.05%
3	Way		22	30.99%
4	Because		1	1.40%
5	Environment		4	5.63%
6	Companion		3	4.22%
7	Role		4	5.63%
8	Problem		2	2.81%
9	View		10	14.09%
10	Destination		8	11.27%
amount		71	100%	

Circumstant which dominates is circumstant of way and circumstant of view. This shows that the text of the 1945 Constitution as a text that contains rules for doing something or acting contains the way that Indonesian people should do when taking action. Such action must be in accordance with the circumference of the manner and view, that is, with the law and according to the law

1	Range	Time	The President and Vice President hold their posts for five years
2	Location	The place Time	- So the government ran last year's budget
		The place	The People's Consultative Assembly convenes at least once every five years in the nation's capital
3	Way		The conditions and consequences for the situation of danger are determined by law
4	Because		Because (is) incompatible with humanity and justice
5	Environment		<i>In terms of compelling crunch</i> , The President is entitled
6	Companion		The President with the approval of the House of Representatives declares war
7	Role		establish government regulations in lieu of laws
8	Problem		gave answers to the President's questions
9	View		The President and the Vice President swear according to religion
10	Destination		The President establishes government regulations to carry out laws properly

The location of the circumstances in the text of the 195 Constitution has different positions. The position of the environmental circumference in clause number 5 is at the beginning of the position as the theme. Meanwhile, the accompanying circumference is located in the middle as a Rhema, not as a theme. It is very different from the circumference of the range, the location of the method, the cause, the role, the problem, the view, and the goal are at the end of the message, namely as a rhema. This shows that in general circumstances in Indonesian are located at the end or as rhema.

3.4 Logicosemantic Relation

The semantic logical relationships found in the text of the 1945 Constitution are dominated by 23 logical relationships at the hypothetical level (equivalent to 56.09%) and at the parataxis level as many as 18 (equivalent to 43.91%).

Table 5. The Proportion of Semantic Logical Relationships

No.	Logical relationship	amount		
		Parataxis	Hypotaxis	Percentage%
1	1 + 2	15	-	36.59%
2	1 = 2	0	-	0%
3	1x2	3	-	7.31%
4	1 "2	0	-	0%

5	1'2	0	-	0%
6	$\alpha + \beta$	-	0	0%
7	$\alpha = \beta$	-	3	7.31%
8	$\alpha \times \beta$	-	19	46.34%
9	$\alpha \text{ "}\beta$	-	1	2.43%
10	$\alpha \text{ '}\beta$	-	0	0%
	amount	18	23	43.91% 56.09%
		41		100%

Based on the results of the calculation of the data, it is known that the semantic logical relationship in the text of the 1945 Constitution is at the highest to the lowest level, namely $\alpha \times \beta$, $1 + 2$, $\alpha = \beta$, 1×2 , and $\alpha \text{ "}\beta$. At the highest level, it is at the hypothetical level $\alpha \times \beta = 46.34\%$. Then followed by $\alpha = \beta = 7.31\%$ and the lowest level at this level is $\alpha \text{ "}\beta = 2.43\%$ while at the parataxis level the highest level is $1 + 2 = 36.59\%$ and $1 \times 2 = 7.31\%$. Thus, the text of the 1945 Constitution at the hypothetical level shows a dual relationship, enhancement (x) in complex clauses with the aim of strengthening the meaning of the primary (first) clause and at the extension (+) level to expand the meaning of the primary clause. There is no semantic logical relationship at the parataxis level that states $1 = 2$, $1 \text{ "}2$, and $1'2$. Likewise, at the hypothetical level, there was no relationship that stated $\alpha + \beta$ and $\alpha \text{ '}\beta$.

The following is an example of a semantic logical relationship found in the text of the 1945 Constitution. It is presented sequentially from the highest to the lowest level.

- 1 *To* examining the responsibility regarding finance is held by a Supreme Audit Agency [[which]] whose regulations are stipulated by law **$\alpha \times \beta$**
- 2 *And* (Citizens) are obliged to uphold the law and government without exception **$1 + 2$**
- 3 *That* becoming citizens are the original Indonesian nationals and people from other nations who have been legalized by law **$\alpha = \beta$**
- 4 *and afterward* (President and Vice President) can be re-elected **1×2**
- 5 [[That in fact]] freedom is the right of all nations **$\alpha \text{ "}\beta$**

3.5 Lexical metaphors

The lexical metaphor is found in the text of the 1945 Constitution. The lexical metaphor. The lexical metaphor compares nouns with nouns, nouns with verbs, and nouns with adjectives. There is no comparison of the concept of ideology, community, social and sound markers. The experience of the lexical metaphor is contained in the text of the 1945 Constitution as follows:

- 1. Nouns compared to nouns

$$\begin{matrix} \textit{Deity} \\ N \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \textit{The One and Only} \\ N \end{matrix}$$

