

## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION

#### 6.1 Conclusion

Following its implementation, clause analysis based on the Theme-Rheme structure in Halliday's SFL theory produced verifiable and scientific results. In Chapter IV, 73 clauses have been examined based on the composition of the Theme-Rheme constructor, which solely addresses the construction structure of the clauses contained in the text body of Google's Privacy Policy. Furthermore, the focus of qualitative analysis in Chapter V presents a series of explanations on how the structure of the clause construction might suggest violations (misleading statements, false truth, coercion) through linguistic units in the Google Privacy agreement statement. However, Shuy (2016) once stated that "No linguistic analysis is able to detect lying, but it is possible to demonstrate how it can't be done by programs claiming to identify individual wilds" (p.11). We can both agree that the steps of linguistic analysis do not provide 100% accountable evidence; however, this analysis provides an overview of the basis that linguistic traces have a specific identity that has a fixed system at the language level so that it can be used as a foundation for interpreting it. As an example, in the analysis of the Google Privacy Policy text sentence, such a method was used to uncover linguistic traces linked to violation indicated of clause components.

There are 73 clauses found and analyzed using the table of Theme-Rheme to figure out the constituents builder of Google Privacy Policy text. The analyses of clause constituents' builder are analyzed meticulously. The research results show that the data are constructed by using 6 patterns of of Theme construction. They are Single Theme with Single Constituent with Marked and Unmarked Theme, Single Theme with Multiple Constituents with Marked Theme, Multiple Theme with Single Constituent with Marked

Theme and Multiple Theme with Multiple Constituents with Marked Theme and Unmarked Theme.

The researcher found and identified that the dominant constituent built the Theme of Google's Privacy Policy text is Single Theme with Single Constituent with unmarked Theme. This type of Theme is identified in 35 analyzed clauses where the major Theme constituent builder is realized by "We". The subject "We" is categorized as topical Theme. The topical Theme itself is the Theme which consists of categorization of participant, circumstance and process. "We" in this sentence constitute a participant. From the 73 clauses examined, it is discovered that there are about 31 Themes built by the constituent "We" on single unmarked Themes. This suggests that the discourse highlighted in the text of this agreement is on the side of Google itself, as represented by "We." Every activity stipulated in the agreement and carried out by the finite and the predicator (including the verb) in the clause becomes the Google's domination.

The Theme's subject which represents the user's position appears just a few times. There are only four clauses that include "You" as a Theme with a single subject out of all the clauses that have been analyzed. In Theme construction, the rest "you" takes the second or third position. This indicates that "You" do not hold a dominant position in the agreed-upon arrangement. When the number of instances of "We" and "You" as a single constituent in the construction of the Theme's clause of the Google Privacy Policy text were compared, it is apparent that Google placed emphasis on the strength of its position in the language that must subsequently be approved by the user "You". In the multiple Theme structure, the "you" hold the position as the marked-Theme type. According to Halliday, a Theme is a unit of function in grammar whose message focus departs from the clause's initial constituents. We may conclude from the analysis that, eventough "you" plays a part in Theme construction, it is not the most important role. Furthermore, the

agreement's clauses usually employ "you" as a constituent complement. As a result, "you" is defined as the intended recipient of the message in the text agreement clause.

In the Rheme construction, the verb as a finite is employed in the majority of the text's sentence formations. The verb as finite in Rheme clause form appears 22 times in an unmarked single Theme. In keeping with the single Theme with single constituent text, Google intertwines the clause-building constituents between Theme and Rheme with verbs immediately preceding the subject. This explains why Google explicitly and unequivocally specifies the actions it will take in response to the user's acceptance of this agreement.

Overall, based on the results of the clause analysis of the Google Privacy Policy text in the framework of Halliday's Theme-Rheme SFL theory and its application in forensic linguistic investigations, it is possible to conclude that Google's strategy in developing the privacy policy text contains elements of coercion that lead to violations of the majority of users' privacy domains. The modifications in the clause construction related to this are (1) Google applies the majority of unmarked Theme forms with a single constituent as the clause builder constituent with "We" as the realization (2) In Rheme construction, Google uses the verbs "collect" and "use" as the majority of the clause's finite/predicator. When a user agrees to the agreement, these two verbs offer explicit instructions on the activities Google will take regarding the privacy of its users. (3) In the non-obligatory construction section, the dominant constituents that occur in the agreement's text are extension, expansion, exemplificatory and circumstance.

## **6.2 Suggestion**

This forensic linguistic research is conducted by referring to Halliday's theory of the Theme-Rheme system and is only limited to Google Privacy Policy text. There are some suggestions that the researcher proposed to the other future researchers who are interested to conduct forensic linguistic research as well.

1. Forensic linguistic research can be conducted by using Systemic Functional Linguistic theory, especially the clause's Theme-Rheme analysis.
2. Other researchers are suggested to decide the other Systemic Functional Linguistic theory that is suitable to analyze other policy or agreement text other than as already applied in this Thesis.
3. Forensic specialists and law enforcement are suggested to collect comprehensive information regarding the data.

