

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1. Conclusion

The transitivity analysis obtains the findings of the use of 6 (six) process types in the fatwa. All of the process type functions to abridge the overall interpretation. ‘Material’ process became the predominant process, followed by ‘relational’ and ‘verbal’ process. In line with the predominant process, Actor became the dominant participant. Nevertheless, Sayer as the participant of ‘verbal’ process has a greater number than Carrier, Attribute, Token, and Value. There were 6 (six) circumstantial elements founded which Location became the dominant circumstance.

In general, fatwa is issued due to society’s question regarding religious matters. It includes clarification, affirmation, and some other provisions according to matters. Hence, statements in fatwa text are characterizing by conveying. Statements, in other way, can be in form of verbal activity such as command or mandate by the authority. As fatwa text also includes holy verses and hadiths, such command or order as said above may come from those quoted verses or hadiths. Therefore, it is supposed to be revealed by either ‘relational’ or ‘verbal’ clauses and that will be parallel with the goal of fatwa to convey.

However, such clarification and characterization in this fatwa text also deploy actions or doing process through ‘material’ process. Uniquely, the ‘material’ process was the one that dominated the transitivity system of the fatwa text instead of ‘relational’ or ‘verbal’ process. It may sound ambiguous and confusing as it does not fit the aim of issuing fatwa. The doing-happening activity revealed in ‘relational’ or ‘verbal’ clauses may seem to describe and retell the Islam follower to obey Islam’s teachings. However, it should be underlined that fatwa conveys statements from authority that refers to the sources. Wherefore, most statements in fatwa are supposed to be summarized and concluding statements.

Some point to be highlighted are the aim of fatwa and how this fatwa text informs its purpose against terrorism through the transitivity system. Fatwa is supposed to convey ideas, statements, and provisions as it is authoritative text. Consequently, ‘verbal’ or ‘relational’ process should be the most dominant process. Instead, ‘material’ one was found to be the dominant process. Fatwa may include Qur’an verses and hadiths, yet fatwa should convey their

statements as conclusion from those sources. On account of fatwa definition and goal, fatwa is issued as authoritative provision, not to retell and reveal action only. Finding ‘material’ process to be the dominant process, it may refer to retell and reveal actions while it is supposed to convey those actions in their authoritative statements.

4.2. Limitations

There may be some possible limitations in this study that could be addressed in future research. First, the study focused on transitivity system analysis of fatwa text, in which the context is about religion and related to a political issue. It seems interesting since it analyzes Qur’an verses and the Prophet Muhammad’s hadith. The sentences seem unique and mostly in the form of imperative sentences. However, there is a lack of previous studies that studied such kinds of text. There are, indeed, many previous studies related to transitivity analysis of various texts. Yet, the presence of studies of transitivity analysis in such fatwa or religious text might help researchers. This would be more relevant reference that researchers can learn how to analyze such legal text in the context of religion which includes holy verses.

The second limitation refers to the statistical measurement of the analysis, especially in accounting for it in percentage. When calculating the percentage, it was found a bit difficult to count the percentage as the sum of the total numbers did not reach the total percentage of 100%. The percentage of each element and sub-elements were found in decimal numbers which the fraction was a little hard to count into integral numbers. Hence, to anticipate this problem, those numbers were integrated as far as the total percentage was attained.

4.3. Suggestions for Future Research

According to some limitations mentioned in the previous section, suggestions for future research can be concluded. Such a suggestion is to widen and establish more studies on transitivity analysis, especially in such religious-contextual texts. Passages that include such holy verses will be more interesting to analyze. It is due to some specific forms that can be discovered in those sentences (verses or hadiths for instance). Hence, special features or some distinguished analysis can also be revealed to be studied further. Furthermore, the study of interpretation through transitivity analysis will be more interesting. This is because the meaning analysis is focused on the language use itself. In the future time, it may be more interesting to

extend this research in terms of identifying interpersonal and textual meaning. This may reveal another interpretation outside the experience of the fatwa text.



