

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSITIVITY IN THE HELSINKI MOU
BETWEEN THE INDONESIA GOVERNMENT AND THE
FREE-ACEH MOVEMENT**

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

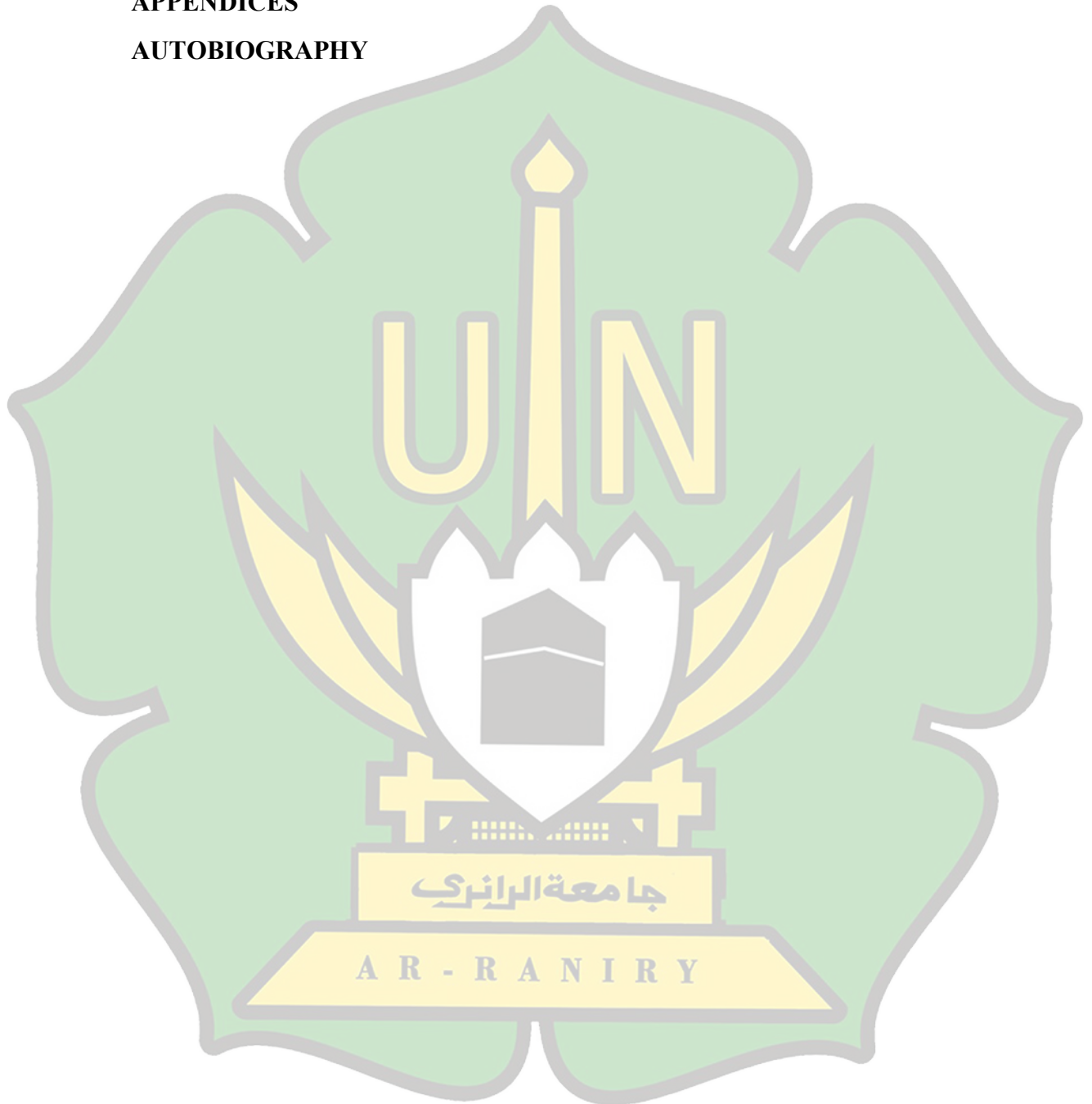
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This study presents the investigation of transitivity analysis on document of MoU between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free-Aceh Movement. The purpose of this study was to determine the process types that appear in the document MoU and to discover the most dominant of process types and the reason of dominant process is selected. This study applied mixed method research design. The data were collected through documentation and analyzed based on Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theories by Halliday (1985). The findings of this study showed that all process types appear in the document of MoU. The process types were material, relational, mental, behavioural, verbal, and existential. The highest percentage of process type was material. Material process that were found are 49.59%, followed by relational with 35.54%, mental process with 6.61%, behavioural are 4%, and the lowest are verbal with 2.48% and existential with 1.65%. The most dominant process indicates that most of clauses in the point of agreement contain physical activity that need to be carried out by the Indonesian Government and Free-Aceh Movement in resolving problems in Aceh.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights introduction of this study which consist of background of study, research question, aim of this research, significance of this study and research terminologies.

A. Background of Study

Language as a communication tool is purely essential. People need to express their emotions, ideas, feelings, and thought to other people by using sound, gestures, and signals. Language also indicates the existence of human being. The importance of language in communication is not possible to separate human beings from language. Language in discourse is mainly a social interaction event, thus discourse analysis studies the language of expression in relation to its role in social interaction.

When people speak or write, they produce text, the term ‘text’ refers to “any instance of language” (Halliday, 1976 as cited in Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 3). It is necessary for human in society to interact, to communicate or demonstrate their thoughts to others. Each language has a variety of rank scales of phonological constituents, but there is substantial variation in how the constituency is organized. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). From those, it is known that language plays a vital role in human life and that it has many advantages for many different aspects of human life. Humans need to stay along with language because human beings cannot

interact without using language. By using language, human is able to interact and communicate to each other in doing activities.

Furthermore, Halliday (1985) states that language is defined as a structure of meanings, followed by ways in which meanings can be understood. There are three level of language: phonology (the sound of language), lexicogrammar (the construction of making sentences) and discourse (the unity of clause to imagine the meaning).

According to Halliday (1985), language of text has three functions or it is called as metafunction of language, they are: ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function. In interpersonal function, a text serve as a media for individual. The language is used for communicating, establishing and preserving relationships with people. It is realized by the mood system. While textual function is explained that text is like a system that divides texts in a coherent way, thus that pieces of meaning correspond logically with others around them and with the wider context in which talking or reading takes place. It is also realized by theme system of language. In ideational function, the text is used to describe the experience, to explain the state and the entities involved. Language is used as a coding system that deals with the relationship between society and culture. This function is realized by transitivity system. As in this study the concern is about transitivity system.

According to Halliday (1985) transitivity is an important tool in analysis of representation which has basic and strong semantic concept which is part of metafunction. Meanwhile, Simpson (1993) claims that transitivity refers to the way

how the meaning is represented in the clause. Transitivity reveals how speakers represent their mental picture of reality in language and how they reflect on their experience of the world around them.

In perspective of systemic functional linguistics, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that the concept of transitivity proposes three components there are the process type itself, participant, and circumstances. The process types consist of material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioral process, and existential process. Participants are directly involved in the process such as the one who performs, does, feels, speaks, is or remains, the participants are also indirectly involved in the process by being influenced by it, the one of whom it is performed, felt, etc. Meanwhile, circumstances are typically adjuncts.

Based on prior studies, Isti'anah (2014) has conducted research on transitivity analysis in four selected opinions about Jakarta Governor Election. Her study is aimed to prove that transitivity can also be used to analyze what people thought through newspaper opinion columns which published in The Jakarta Post newspaper. Four articles which were written by people who have background in politics in The Jakarta Post newspaper were selected to be analyzed based on Halliday's theory. After she analyzed the data, the result showed that the material processes are dominated in people's opinion about Jakarta Governor Election. Beside material processes, the data also employ relational, verbal and mental processes.

In contrast to Isti'anah (2014), Zhang (2017) did research about transitivity as well, but he focused on spoken text. The aim of his study was to find the distribution of six processes type, the reason, and also the function of its distribution which contain in the first television debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump. After he analyzed the data, the result showed that material processes, relational processes and mental processes are relatively dominated in both candidate's speeches. Beside these processes type, the existential processes also found which Trump tends to used it more than Hillary.

This study picked the similar topic as Isti'anah (2014) which analyzes transitivity and focuses on written material. The difference between her study and this study is that she used the people's opinion that published in Jakarta Post as a material of analysis. Meanwhile, the present study choose Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free-Aceh Movement as the document analysis. This document is chosen since the content in this document reflects the main ideology of Aceh's society and The Government of Indonesia. According to Ar (2015) the language studies can show how the ideology is inserted in discourses.

There are some study which conducted in political discourse in Aceh such as the language of political campaign in post-civil war Muslim society by Akmal (2020), Metaphors in the ex-Gam's political discourses during pre-public elections in Aceh by Usman (2017), and the language of ex-Gam in the media: political rhetoric in post-conflict Aceh by Akmal (2015). Therefore, it brings the interest to reveal the grammatical used in the document and include the explanation of the

major process type of transitivity and the participant's roles that are directly involved in the process.

B. Research Question

Based on the background above, there are two problems that could be formulated. The research question are:

1. What types of transitivity processes do occur in the Helsinki MoU between the Indonesian Government and the Free-Aceh Movement?
2. What is the most dominant processes types found in the Helsinki MoU between the Indonesian Government and the Free-Aceh Movement?

C. The Aim of Research

Based on the research question, the aim of study can be stated as follow:

1. To identify the transitivity processes which appear in the Helsinki MoU between the Indonesian Government and the Free-Aceh Movement.
2. To describe the most dominant processes types found in the Helsinki MoU between the Indonesian Government and the Free-Aceh Movement.

D. Significance of Study

This study has some significances. Firstly, it is to enrich student's knowledge about linguistics especially in studying transitivity systems. Secondly, this research is expected to help students write in a better way by understanding the grammar or rules for forming words and making sentence. Thirdly, this research also can be supporting material for the lecturer, especially in teaching transitivity systems. For the last significances, this research can be used as a reference for the

next researcher who has interest in discourse analysis especially about transitivity systems.

Furthermore, this study concerns with the Helsinki MoU, which was interpreted as an agreement between the Indonesian Government and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) to create a truce with new political, economic and legal structures. In this case, by applying transitivity analysis, it can make the readers understand the deep meaning which contained in this MoU. Therefore, the readers can be evaluate the suitability of every point of the agreements with the reality that happen in Aceh society.

E. Terminology

Several terms in this research need to be explained or to be defined to avoid any unnecessary confusion. The terms are:

1. Transitivity Process

Transitivity refers to the way meaning is represented in a clause. Transitivity is relevant to the ideational meaning of semantics and field of context of situation. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) transitivity interprets the world of experience as a manageable group of process types. This type of process consists of material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential process. In this case, there is a possibility to analyze text in order to find out the process types representing the experiences.

2. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is a form of agreement between two or more parties. It reflects the convergence of wills between the parties, indicating the common line of action to be taken. It is also used either in cases where the parties do not imply a legal duty or in circumstances where the parties are unable to enter into a legally enforceable agreement. This is a more formal alternative to a gentlemen's agreement. MoU indicate the definition of the envisaged relationship between the parties, which can be the first step in establishing a formal contract.

MoU is usually consists of several pages and its content are concise. An MoU clearly outlines specific points of an understanding. It describes the parties, sets out the project to which they agree, determines its purpose and details the roles and responsibilities of each party. Furthermore, the use of language in MoU is very essential, specific language will make the term of MoU easy to understand by both parties and the readers.

This study concern with MoU Helsinki which was understood as an agreement between the Government of Indonesia and Free-Aceh Movement (GAM) to establish a ceasefire together with new political, economic, and legal structures. The MoU sets out a variety of general rules for the independent autonomy government of Aceh and its relation with the national government, enshrined in the new law on Aceh Government in 2006. The MoU Helsinki was published in 2005 and legally can be access in www.acehpeaceprocess.net.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter highlights some terminologies, topics, and aspects, which are related to this research, which are the definition of discourse, Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), and transitivity system.

A. Discourse

The term discourse can be defined in many ways. According to Fairclough (1995), discourse is the use of language as a means of social interaction, and discourse analysis is a study of how text functions within the sociocultural practice. Moreover, McCarthy (1995) states that discourse analysis is not only concerned with the written text but also concerned with the spoken data. Then, Rymes (2008) claims that discourse is language-in-use. Therefore discourse analysis involves investigating how discourse (language in use) and context affect each other. From the explanation above, the conclusion of discourse analysis is the study about how the relationship between the language and the context in which it is used.

Moreover, Johnstone (2008) also gives the definition of discourse. He points out that discourse analysis is the study of language in the common context in which most people use the term 'linguistics' (study of language). What most people mean when they say 'language' is talk, communication, and discourse. Nevertheless, even though discourse analysis is simply study of language, it is useful to attempt to determine what makes discourse analysis distinct from other approaches to language study. Wooffitt (2005) also points out that discourse analysis as the focus

on the functional orientation of language use, the acknowledgment of variability in accounts, and the examination of broad regularities in the ways in which accounts are constructed.

The term discourse always relates to the term of text. People are often confused of distinguishing between these two terms (discourse and text). To make it easier, some researchers provided the definitions to differentiate these two terms. Richard and Plat (1978, p. 129) define discourse as a piece of spoken and written language. Nunan (1993, p. 4) also defines discourse as 'the elaboration of communicative event in context'. Meanwhile, the definition of text is 'the verbal record of communicative act' (Brown & Yule, 1983, p. 136).

In summary, discourse is an integrated social event, with many communication layers and many intention layers. Discourse also divided into two kinds which are spoken and written discourse. In spoken and written discourse, the speaker and the writer should be concerned with cohesion, cohesive and coherence.

B. Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an analysis of the language's interaction with its use in a social context. It was developed in the 1960s by British linguist M.A.K. Halliday, a professor of linguistics from Sydney University, Australia. SFL is one of the theories about language relating to language and the context which is it used. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), grammar in SFL refers to the resource for creating meaning by means of wordings. It aims to explain language in actual use and focus on text and its meaning (Gerot & Wignell,

1994). SFL focuses on language purposes and uses. It derives from examining the spoken and written language and its usage contexts. It investigates how, and its effect of language that being used. Halliday (2000, p. 41) points that “the aim has been to construct a grammar for purposes of text analysis: one that would make it possible to say sensible and useful things about any text, spoken or written, in modern English”.

In other words, systemic functional linguistic emphasizes how language is used to express meaning. Some linguists agree that how language and its function works in communication can be analyzed in a systematic way. Bloor and Bloor (1995) also agree that SFL is semantic means it has to do with the meaning and functionality which means it has to do with the way the language is used. Therefore, White (2000) conclude that SFL is a common method to analyze how specific semantic values are represented using linguistic items and grammatical patterns.

In addition, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain the use of language is to make sense of our experience, and attempt to interact with others. It implies that grammar should be connected to the situation outside language: what occurring around the environment, and with the social relationships. Moreover, “the relationship among the strata (the process of linking one level of organization with another) is called realization” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 25).

Stratification is the major aspect of Systemic Functional Linguistics. There are four strata to analyze language, namely 1) discourse, 2) semantic, 3)

Lexicogrammar, and 4) phonology and phonetics. The relation between stratifications can be realized in the figure below.

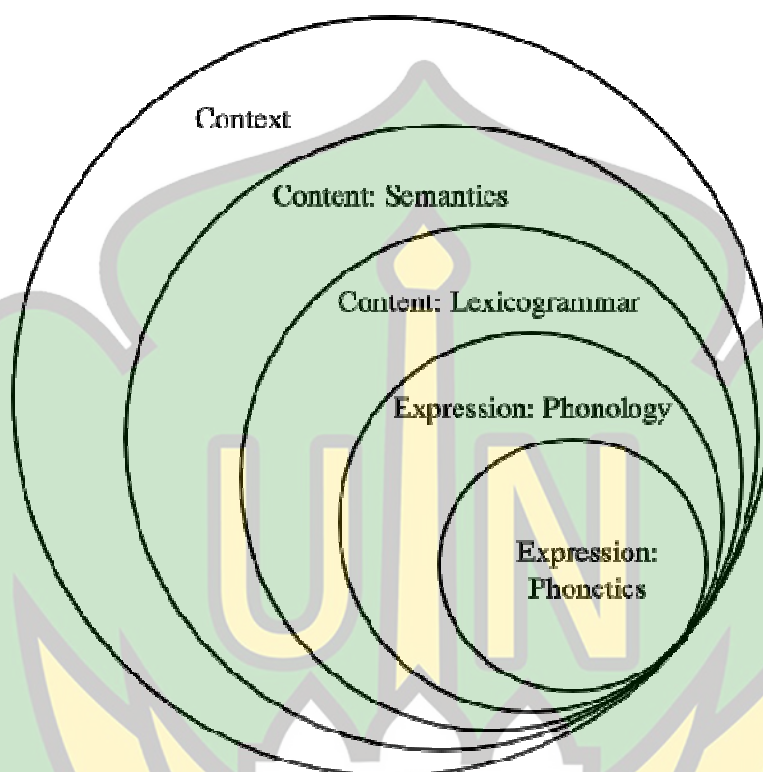


Figure 2.1: Stratification, Source: Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 26).

Furthermore, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) explains how functional a language is. In general, language metafunction is a major function of language to convey a meaning that has good formulation. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) also propose three interrelated metafunctions, which are ideational or experiential, interpersonal and textual metafunctions to classify the different options and choices available by the speakers.

1. Ideational Metafunction

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the ideational function interprets a quantity of change in the flow of events as a figure, or configuration of a process, participants involved in it and any circumstances occur with it. When people use language to identify things, to think or to record information, people use language as a symbolic code to represent the world around them. The ideational metafunction refers to the manner in which language is used to express world perceptions and describes how language is used to characterize 'doings' and 'happenings.'

The ideational function has two different meanings, which are experiential and logical. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), quoted in the book of Enggins (2004), state that the ideational function actually involves two components which are experiential and logical. Experiential meaning relates to what has happened between oneself and the other world. The clause represents both actions relating to the inside of oneself as experience and outside their world. This function have some points to represent their experiences, they are participant, process and circumstance. On the other hand, Logical meaning relates to the function of idea. The clauses should be interrelated and can be inferred logically on the basis of the clauses described in the text, not only in the written text but also in the spoken text as well. Thus, this research examines the text from ideational metafunction perspectives which focuses on the process, participant and circumstances of the text to reveal “who does what to whom”. The process of analyzing the types of process,

participant and circumstances of a clause are also called as transitivity analysis which is explained in the next section.

2. Interpersonal Metafunction

Interpersonal function relates to how people communicate their experience. It is about clause as exchange. The interpersonal metafunction concerned with the relationship between the speaker and the addressee according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). This metafunction is a grammatical tool for generally enacting social roles and speaking roles in conversation, for example to create, alter, and sustain interpersonal relationships. One of its grammatical systems is called mood systems.

In addition, the interpersonal metafunction refers to language as a tool for interaction, expression of attitudes and responsibilities. The interpersonal language is used to help us to engage in communicative acts with others, to assume roles and to communicate and understand emotion, attitudes and judgments (Bloor & Bloor, 1995). Furthermore, Butt (2000) also states that language is used by interpersonal function to encode interaction, to demonstrate that how defensible we find our proposition, and to encode ideas about responsibility and inclination.

3. Textual Metafunction

Textual metafunction relates to how people organize their experiences through written and spoken text. Also known as a clause as a message. The textual function concerns the creation of text, according to Thompson (2014), with the presentation of ideational and interpersonal meaning as information that can be

shared in context between speaker and listener in-text. This function elaborates the meaning of the message and coherence between a clause and other clauses, and compares them through action and language.

In this function, the theme and rheme are components of the textual function. The subject in the clause is referred to as a theme and the rest of the clause is referred to as a rheme. The resource to set up a contextual meaning for a clause by choosing a contextual starting point for the flow of information. Enggins (2004) says “by looking at what the speaker puts first in the clause, we can capture the encoding of textual meaning and with theme used to refer to the point of departure (what I am talking about) and rheme to label the point of arrival (what I am telling you about it)” (p. 212).

C. Transitivity System

Ideational function is realized in the clause by options from transitivity. According to Halliday (2000), transitivity is a part of the ideational metafunction of language, a basic, and powerful semantic concept. It is an essential tool in the analysis of representation. The representational function of language (clause) is realized by the transitivity system of language. According to Sinar (2002), the clause as a representation implies that one purpose of the clause is to convey the perception of external reality as well as internal reality.

Furthermore, transitivity is the structure of a clause which affects not only the verb used as a process, but also the participants and circumstances (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Halliday (1985) also states that the clause is a way to express

and organize the infinite variety and movement of events. Moreover, a transitivity system interprets world experience as a manageable set of process types which implies that transitivity has a process type to provide a schema for the construction of a particular field of experience.

In explaining the meaning of how phenomena of the real world are represented, there are three semantic categories, namely participants, process, and circumstances. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that the terms of process, participant and circumstance are semantic categories which, in the most basic way, describes how phenomena of our world experience are interpreted as linguistic structures. It implies that analyzing the grammar of the clause needs to recognize participant and circumstance functions, which are more distinctive than the structure of the text, because they are too general to explain. In the case of participant functions, participants can be different according to the type of the process that being represented.

1. Participants

Participants is the term used to refer in general to entities involved in every process, it can be a person, a place, or an object. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the participants are close to the center; they are directly involved in, or in some way affected by, the process. It means the process and participant's configuration is the experiential center of the clause.

In addition, each types of process has a number of participants which are realized by the nominal groups and pronouns, and circumstances in which processes

and participants are involved. Meanwhile, the circumstantial elements are realized by adverbial and prepositional phrases (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Furthermore, there are two other participating roles in the clause, including beneficiary and range. Beneficiary is the second participant who are directly involved, mostly appear in material and verbal processes. In material process, beneficiary divided into two parts. There are recipient and client. Recipient is the one who receives something, whereas client is the one for whom services are provided. Moreover, the beneficiary in verbal process is the one who is being addressed, namely receiver. On the other hand, scope construes the domain over which the process take place (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Table 2.1 *Participant in Material Process*

I	Gave	a flower	to Marry
Actor	Material	Goal	Recipient

Table 2.2 *Participant in Verbal Process*

John	said	that he was tired
Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

From the examples above, participant in material process are actor, goal, and recipient. The actor is the one who does the action, while the goal is the one who is influenced by the action, and the recipient is the one who receives something. Meanwhile, in verbal process the participant are sayer and verbiage. Sayer is the one who communicates and verbiage is things that being said.

Furthermore, the function of participants in every clauses can be different depend on the type process itself. Thus, conclusion is different process type results in different participant which is explained in the next section.

2. *Process Types*

Processes are realized by verbs. Verbs are defined as ‘doing, being, or happening’. Gerot and Wignell (1995) state that participants and circumstances are essential upon all the process types. They are also seen as 'going-on' and indicate different types of events that are necessarily associated with different types of participant roles that occur in different configurations. It means that there are different phenomena happened that is containing participant in varying circumstances.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) states that there are six types of processes, namely material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational, and existential. The types of processes describes as following:

Table 2.3 *Process Types*

Process Type	Category Meaning	Participants, directly involved	Participants, obliquely involved
Material	‘doing’ ‘happening’	Actor, goal	Recipient, Client; Scope; Initiator; Attribute
Mental	‘sensing’ ‘seeing’ ‘thinking’ ‘wanting’ ‘feeling’	Senser, Phenomenon	Inducer

Behavioral	‘behaving’	Behaver	Behavior
Verbal	‘saying’	Sayer, Target	Receiver, Verbiage
Relational	‘being’	Carrier, Attribute	Attributor; Beneficiary
	‘attributing’	Identified,	Assigner
	‘identifying’	Identifier, Token, Value	
Existential	‘existing’	Existent	

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014, p. 311

a. Material Process

Material process is a process of doing something and taking physical action to some other entity. Actions involve actors or participants. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that the material clause includes actions, activities and events. In other words, the material process is an arrangement of a process and involves participants who need some energy input, and who are likely to change. Ong’onda (2016) states that material processes can also have the actor omitted in passive sentences. Passive sentence is a typical text format, it is chosen not only because of its briefness but also because of the official or bureaucratic nature of the events.

Material processes consist of two formed, namely transitive and intransitive (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Transitive is the object of verb, while intransitive is an action without anyone or anything. On the other hand, intransitive represents a happening, whereas transitive represents a doing.

Table 2.4 *Example of Intransitive and Transitive in Material Process*

(a) Intransitive

The lion	Sprang
Actor	Process

(b) Transitive

The lion	Caught	The tourist
Actor	Process	Goal

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 226)

Based on both tables, the implication is that in both cases the lion did something; but in (a) the doing was limited to the lion, while in (b) it was directed at, or extended to, the tourist.

In addition to the two participants mentioned above, the material process also includes two other participants named Range and Beneficiary. The range in the material process is usually referred to as the scope.

Table 2.5 *Examples of Material Processes*

The dormouse	crossed	the court
She	did	some research
Actor	Material	Range: Scope

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 241)

Meanwhile, beneficiary related to whom the process is done. There are two type of beneficiary in material process, namely recipient and client. Recipient is the

one who receive something from the actor, while client is the one who receive some services.

Table 2.6 *Example of Recipient and Client in Material Process*

I	gave	my love	a ring that has no end
Actor	Material	Recipient	Goal
<hr/>			
The architect	built	a house	for his mother
Actor	Material	Goal	Client

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 239)

b. Mental Process

Mental process is a process of feeling, thinking, and perceiving. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that the mental process relates to our own consciousness world experience. It means that mental process happened when we thought something. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) also claim that mental process can be divided into four categories. They are perception (verbs of seeing and hearing), cognition (verbs of thinking, knowing and understanding), desideration (verb of wanting and wishing), emotion (verbs of liking and fearing) and. In addition, Wahyudin (2016) states that mental process is mainly used to support the writer's attempt to persuade the readers and commonly found in news article.

The participants in mental process are divided into senser and phenomenon. Senser is defined as the one who are conscious can feel, think, and see, whereas phenomenon is something sensed through felt, thought or seen.

Table 2.7 *Example of Mental Process*

Mary	Liked	the gift
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 248)

c. Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is the process of psychological behavior, for example like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring. According to Halliday (1985), the behavioral process represents the outer phenomenon of the inner workings, the acting out of the consciousness and physiological process. In this process, the participant is labelled as behavior (the one who is behaving). It is usually a conscious being, like Senser in mental process, but behavioral process is grammatically more like the one who doing. Zahoor and Janjua (2016) state that behavioral process lie between material and mental process. Behavioral process involves one participant, it is behavior.

Table 2.8 *Example of Behavioral Process*

She's	laughing
Behavior	Behavioral

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 301)

d. Verbal Process

Verbal process is a clause of saying which include all modes of expressing and indicating something consciously. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) states that the verbal process is a relational relationship formed in human consciousness and expressed in the form of language, such as saying and meaning. Moreover, Saragih

(2010) states that the verbal processes show activities related to information. Specifically, the process includes that of saying, commanding, asking, and offering.

In verbal process also has additional participant to sayer namely receiver, verbiage, and target. Receiver is the one who receive the verbalization from the sayer, in other word it called addressee. Meanwhile, verbiage is the verbalization that delivered by sayer. Furthermore, verbiage can be seen in such expressions. It may also be a clause which does not represent a reflection of speech or thought. This can be distinguish the verbiage into two kinds, the one which can be refers to the content of what is said, and the one which specifies name of the saying. Meanwhile, the target construes the entity that is targeted by the process of saying, which can be a person, an object or an abstraction (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Table 2.9 *Example of Verbal Process*

John	said	he was hungry	
Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage	

She	tell	me	a story
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 304)

e. Relational Process

Relational process involve state of being and having. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that relational process construed the outer and inner experience as 'being' rather and as 'doing' or 'sensing'. Relational process can be categorized according to how they are used to identify something, or to assign a

quality to something. The process that establishes an identity is called the identifying process and assigning a quality is called attributive process. Both of them have their own characteristics of participant roles. Moreover, Marbun and Yanti (2016) state that the main characteristic of relational process is that they relate a participant to its identity and description.

1) Identifying Process

Identifying processes are used to identify another, which means that one entity is being used to identify another such as 'x is identified by a'. In order to describe the differences, participants are labelled as token and value. These are used to label the same participant as identified and identifier. Identifier or value are realized by nominal group which typically has a common noun or pronoun and superlative adjective. Token stands for what is being defined, while values are what defines (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Table 2.10 *Example of Identifying in Relational Process*

Henry	is	the villain
Token	Identifying	Value

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 281)

Every process of identifying can be reversible, it can be formed into passive. The reversibility of identifying process brings up the question in specifying which one is the token and which one is value. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that in any identifying clause, one component will be the token (sign, name, form, holder, and occupant) and the other will be the value (meaning, referent, function,

status, and role). These function are then combined with those of identified and identifier.

2) Attributive Process

Attributive process is the process which describing an entity. Participants who involved in this process labelled as carrier and attribute. Carrier is the entity which being described, while attribute is what describes. The attribute is only realized as a nominal group which typically indefinite nominal. Meanwhile, the carrier always can be realized by both noun and nominal group. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Table 2.11 *Example of Attributive in Relational Process*

Mice	are	timid creatures
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 267)

The essential characteristic of the attributive process is that the attributive clause is not reversible. This means that the clause in attributive process cannot be passivized. The subject is always related to the role of carrier, but may never be associated with the role of attribute. In addition, Zhang (2017) states that in political discourse, attributive process is good choice to use to describe the situation of the time, the economy and the actions that the new administration will take to gain more public support.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), relational process can be further sub-classified into intensive, possessive, and circumstantial.

Table 2.12 *The Principal Categories of Relational Clause*

	Attributive	Identifying
	‘a is an attribute of x’	‘a is the identity of x’
intensive ‘x is a’	Susan is wise	Susan is the leader; the leader is Susan
possessive ‘x has a’	Ali has a piano	the piano is Ali’s; Ali’s is the piano
circumstantial ‘x is at a’	the fair is on a Tuesday	tomorrow is the 10 th ; the 10 th is tomorrow

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 265)

f. Existential Process

Existential process is the process which represent something exists or happens. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that existential process is limited between relational and material. Existential represents something exists or happens. In addition, Hancock (2005) notes that the existential cycle is a clause that describes an entity as occurring without predicating anything additional to it. It means that existential process make an essential contribution to various kind of text by showing something happened. However in existential process, the subject is not a participant but rather than the feature of existence ‘there’, which allowing the addressee to prepare for something that will be introduced.

Table 2.13 *Example of Existential Process*

There	was	another robbery	in the street
	Existential	Existent	Circumstance

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 309)

3. *Circumstantial*

Circumstantial is the background that done by participant in each process types which typically realized by adjunct. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) show that circumstantial as a general term, in context of the overall understanding of transitivity as a grammar of experience, thus can obtain a sense of the semantic space that is being created by such circumstantial components. It implies that to get the interpretation of language can be analyzed using circumstantial elements. Moreover, Gerot and Wignell (1995) state that circumstantial are able to answer such question as when, where, why, how, how many, and as what. It implies that circumstance answer the complete information about time, place, manner, etc. that would be easily to understand.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) circumstantial divided into nine elements, namely extent, location, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle.

a. Extent

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that the extent indicates the range of the occurring of the process in the distance of space over which the process occur or the duration in time during which the process occur. Circumstance of extent is examining the measurement, such as how far?, how long?, how many?, and how many times?. This circumstance typically realized by nominal group with a quantifier, either definite or indefinite which appears with or without preposition, the most common preposition is for.

For example:

He runs **for 5 miles**.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 315)

b. Location

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), location determines as the place where the process occur and the time when the process occur. Place and time are not only includes a static space location but also a movement source, path and destination. This circumstance answering question where? and when? in general interrogative which typically realized by adverbial group or prepositional phrases.

For example:

I saw him **last week**.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 316)

c. Manner

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the circumstantial element of manner construes the way in which the process is applied. Manner contains four subcategories that called as means, quality, comparison, and degree. Means refers to means by which a process is conducted which typically realized by a prepositional phrase with preposition by or with. Quality usually expressed by a group of adverbs and nominal group which realized by the preposition in or with. Comparison usually described by prepositional phrase with like or unlike, or an

adverbial group of similarity or difference. Degree is usually realized by an adverb of degree.

Table 2.14 *Examples of Manner Circumstance*

Type	WH-form	Examples
means	how? what with?	with the stick
quality	how?	in technical terms
comparison	what like?	like the devil
degree	how much?	completely

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.321)

d. Cause

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) define cause as the circumstantial element that is the reason why the process is being implemented. It contains not only the explanation why the actualization of the process done, but also the intent for which the process is actualized. Circumstantial of cause divides into three subtypes. The first is reason, it describes the reason why and what causes a process. The second is purpose, which describes the purpose and the intention behind the process. The last is behalf, it describes the entity, typically a person, on whose behalf or for whose sake the process is undertaken. This circumstance typically realized by prepositional phrase and complex preposition such as because of, for the purpose of.

For example:

Ali died **because of cancer**.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.321)

e. Contingency

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the circumstances of the contingency determine the item on which the actualization of the process depends. Circumstantial of contingency also divided in three subtypes: condition, concession, and default. Condition determine the circumstances that must be obtained in order to actualize the process, while concession determine frustrated cause, and default has the sense of negative condition. This circumstance typically realized prepositional phrase and complex preposition like in the event of, in spite of, in default of.

For example:

In the event of a typhoon, open all windows.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.323)

f. Accompaniment

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that accompaniment is a kind of mutual participation in the process and interpret the meaning 'and', 'or', 'not' as circumstantial. Accompaniment divided into two types, comitative and additive. Comitative defines the process as a single instance, while additive defines the process as two instances. This circumstance typically realized by prepositional phrase such as with, as well as.

For example:

I was traveling up the east coast of Florida **with my father**.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.325)

g. Role

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), circumstance of role interprets circumstantially the meanings of the meaning 'be' and 'become', which corresponds to the attribute or value in relational clauses. There are two subcategories of role, namely Guise (be) and Product (become). Role divide into two subcategories, guise (be) and product (become). Guise basically answering question about what as?, while product about what into?. This circumstance typically realized by usual preposition and complex preposition such as as, into, by way of.

For example:

As a young boy, he spent a lot of time with his father.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.326)

h. Matter

Circumstance of matter frequently concerns to the mental and verbal processes which the circumstantial equivalent to verbiage such as describes, referred to, narrated, etc. Matter basically answering question for what about?, which realized by preposition such as about, concerning, with reference to. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

For example:

This book talking **about functional grammar**.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.327)

i. Angle

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that circumstance of Angle concerns to the sayer in verbal process and the senser in mental process which used the source and viewpoint to represent the circumstantial. Angle typically realized by complex preposition like according to, in the view of. This type of angle also occurs in relational clauses which the use of its angle almost the same as senser in mental clause.

For example:

Torture and sexual violence against prisoners is widespread in jails across the United States, **according to a report.**

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.328)

In conclusion, transitivity refers to the way meaning is represented in a clause which means that it is possible to analyze text in order to find out the process types representing the experiences. There are three basic elements present in a clause, these are participants, processes, and circumstances. Thus, transitivity shows how the writer of text uses the participants, processes, and circumstances to represent the story and it can cause different perspectives among the writers of text that can highlight the story in various ways, depending on how the writer uses the participants and the process in reporting the phenomenon.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains about the research methodology. The methodology description of this study is divided into several parts, which are research design, source of data, research instrument, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is one of an important part in doing the research. Research design refers to the set of procedures and methods used in collecting and analyzing problem in a study. According to Creswell (2012) research design consists of plans and research procedures for systematic data collection and analysis methods. The main function of research design is to explain how to find the answer of research questions in a study. The research design of this study was qualitative research in text analysis. Flick (2009) states that qualitative research in text analysis is a study that use to understand, describe and explain social phenomena in several ways such analyzing the experiences of individuals or groups, interaction and communication, and analyzing documents.

This study applied qualitative research because this study focuses on the contextual analysis or perception of the written material. Materials can include textbooks, newspapers, magazines, papers, films, manuscripts, articles, etc. According to Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh, and Sorensen (2010), qualitative research can be defined as the holistic interpretation of an occurrence or natural social setting. Moreover, qualitative research design provides description of situational

environment and the actions of the participant in the form of sentences rather than numerical details. The aim of qualitative studies is an extensive summarization of certain events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals. Qualitative approach was used to know the description of the process type. This study describes the process types in the Helsinki MoU between the Indonesian Government and Free-Aceh Movement based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theories by Halliday (1985).

B. Material of Analysis

This study analyzed transitivity processes which is contained in a document entitled memorandum of understanding between the Indonesian Government and Free-Aceh Movement. The data of this research is the form of every main clauses that occurs in the MoU. It was published in 2005 in Helsinki, consisting of 7 pages and 121 main clauses. This MoU was signed by Government of Indonesia and Free-Aceh Movement (GAM) which aiming to end the conflict in Aceh, the westernmost province of Indonesia, and the site of an armed rebellion which has been operating at varying intensities since 1976.

C. Data Collecting Procedure

According to Tanzeh (2011), data collecting procedure is the systematic procedure and the standard to get the data that needed. Therefore, data collecting procedure here means that the simply how information is gathered. Actually, documentary technique is the technique to collect data and the data usually from document, transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, script, etc.

This study use documentary technique to collect the data by getting the data from reads the document of MoU between Indonesian Government and Free-Aceh Movement which consist of 121 main clauses. The document is retrieved from Aceh Peace Process website (www.acehpeaceprocess.net).

D. Data Analysis Procedure

For the data analysis procedure, this study was applied both qualitative and quantitative method. In this case, qualitative method was applied in selecting, classifying, and describing the data. Meanwhile, quantitative method was applied in order to found out the most dominant type of transitivity process. The data were analyzing in several steps. First, the qualitative method was used in selecting the data. The process of selecting the data is reading the entire document and divided all sentences into clauses.

After the data were selected, the next step is analyzing them. Furthermore, in the process of analysis, the data is analyzed per-sentences and each sentences code as (S). This code is called ‘coding’. Sutton and Austin (2015) explained that coding is ‘code’ as tags, names or label and coding as the process of putting the label in a single word or small or large chunk of data. Furthermore, Rossman and Rallis (2012) also define coding as the process of sorting the data by categorizing of words which represent certain categories in the text, pictures, etc.

This study was used the qualitative coding to identifying one or more sentences in the text. According to Gibbs (2008), qualitative coding is a way of indexing or categorizing the text in order to provide a structure for thematic

thoughts on it. After each sentences were divided into clauses, the data was identified and classified into transitivity process based on Halliday's theory (1985) which represented in the table. For example in one of sentence in Helsinki MoU:

S.1

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) confirm their commitment			
Actor		Material	Goal
to a peaceful, comprehensive and sustainable solution to the conflict in Aceh with dignity for all.			
Cir. Angle	Cir. Cause	Cir. Location	Cir. Accompaniment

This study were analyzed the kind of transitivity process which appear in the document of MoU between Indonesian Government and Free-Aceh Movement. The kinds of transitivity process are material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential. To see the dominant type of transitivity process, this study applied percentage formula and counted it manually.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND ANALYSIS

This chapter explains about the analysis of the collected data which answer the research questions of this study. The data of this study were analyzed based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theories by Halliday (1985) which revised in Halliday and Matthiessen's book (2014).

A. Data

Based on the data, this study found that there were 121 main clauses in Helsinki MoU. The process types that were found in this study are material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential. The distribution of process types of transitivity analysis that appear in the Helsinki MoU between The Indonesian Government and Free-Aceh Movement can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.1 *Occurrences of Process Types in Helsinki MoU*

Process Types	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage
Material	60	49.59%
Relational	43	35.54%
Mental	5	4%
Behavioral	6	5%
Verbal	3	2.48%
Existential	2	1.65%
Total	121	100%

The table 4.1 shows that material process is the highest frequency of occurrence from all process type that occurs in Helsinki MoU. It occurs 60 times in 121 main clauses. Meanwhile, existential process is the lowest process types which occurred from all process. Then, in analyzing each process types, this study code the sentence as (S). Sentence 1 for S.1 and so on.

B. Analysis of Transitivity

1. Process Type Analysis

As shown in table 4.1, there were 121 main clauses found in MoU Helsinki which occurred all process types. The example of each process types that were found will be explained below:

a. Material Process

There are 60 material process that were found in Helsinki MoU. The verbs which mostly appear are established, receive, undertake, and make. Every material process that was found basically involved actors or participant, but most of the actor was omitted since it was in passive sentence. The following are the examples of material process that were found:

S.16

The institution of Wali Nanggroe with all its ceremonial attributes and entitlements will be established.

Goal

Material

S.59

All former combatants	will receive	an allocation of suitable farming land, employment or, in the case of incapacity to work, adequate social security
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Recipient	Material	Goal
-----------	----------	------

from the authorities of Aceh.

Actor

S.67

GAM	undertakes	the decommissioning of all arms, ammunition and explosives held by the participants in GAM activities
-----	------------	---

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

with the assistance of the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM).

Cir. Accompaniment

S.108

The Head of Monitoring Mission	will make	a ruling which will be binding on the parties.
--------------------------------	-----------	--

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

The word ‘will be established’ in S.16 refer to the activity that will be done by the subject. Since the subject indirectly mentioned in the clause, the actor becomes less prominent and less affected by the action. Meanwhile, the word ‘will receive’ in S.59 refers to activity that will be done by the actor for other participant. In this clause, the participant directly involved where is ‘the authorities of Aceh’ labelled as the actor and ‘All former combatants’ labelled as recipient. Then, the word ‘undertakes’ in S.67 refers to activity that will be done by the actor. In this

clause the actor is ‘GAM’ which also directly involved. In the last example, the word ‘will make’ also refers to activity that will be done by the actor which also implicitly involved in the clause.

b. Relational Process

Based on the data, there were 43 relational process occurred in Helsinki MoU in total. In attributive mode occurs 38 times, while identifying mode is 5 times. The verbs which mostly appear in attributive mode are has, have, and be. The following are example of attributive mode that were found:

S.14

Aceh	has	the right	to use regional symbols	including a flag, a crest and a hymn.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Cause	Cir. Matter

S.31

Aceh	will have	jurisdiction over living natural resources	in the territorial sea surrounding Aceh.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Location

S.78

Military forces	will be responsible	for upholding external defence of Aceh.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

The word ‘has’ and ‘will have’ in clauses S.14 and S.31 indicates about the process of having by the carrier which is ‘Aceh’ labelled as the carrier. The attribute in both clauses are different since it characterized as adjective and noun phrase. Meanwhile, in the third clause the word ‘will be responsible’ indicate as the process

of being. The participant in this clause are 'Military forces' which labelled as carrier and 'for upholding external defence of Aceh' is labelled as attribute. Each clause in example above have two participants, carrier and attribute. According to Deterding (2001), the first participant in relational process is called a carrier. A Carrier is a person or thing which has a characteristic or attribute, located at a particular time or place, and owned by someone.

The second mode of relational process is called identifying which serve more to identify something. The verbs which mostly found are is and be. Following are the example of identifying mode that were found:

S.72

The number of organic military forces		is	14700.
to remain in Aceh after the relocation			
Token		Identifying	Value

S.73

The number of organic police forces to		is	9100.
remain in Aceh after the relocation			
Token		Identifying	Value

S.79

In normal peacetime		only organic military	will be present	in Aceh.
circumstances,		forces		
Cir. Contingency	Token		Identifying	Value

The word 'is' and 'will be present' are labeled as identifying since it can identify one of both participant in this process. The participant are therefore labeled as token and value which possible to be reversed.

c. Mental

The occurrences of mental process that were found in Helsinki MoU are 8 times. The verbs which mostly appear are agree, decide, and assume. The following are the example of mental process that were found:

S.6

To this end	the GoI and GAM	have agreed	on the following:
Cir. Contingency	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

S.49

The Head of the Monitoring Mission	will decide	on disputed cases
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

from the legal advisor of the Monitoring Mission.

Cir. Angle

S.97

In that case, GoI	will be informed
- Receiver	Verbal

and the GoI	will not assume	responsibility for the security of this patrol.
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

In the first clause, the word ‘agreed’ refers to desiderative type of mental process. The participant is ‘the GoI and GAM’ which is the one who sense the phenomenon. In the second clause, the word ‘will decide’ also refers to desiderative type of mental process. The participant is ‘The Head of the Monitoring Mission’ which labelled as senser. Meanwhile, the word ‘will not assume’ in the last example is refers to cognitive type of mental process, and the senser in this clause is ‘the GoI’.

d. Behavioral

Behavioral process is the combination between material and mental process. It can be near material process or mental process. Based on the data, there were 5 behavioral process occurred in Helsinki MoU. The most appeared verb is commit. Following are the example of behavioral process that were found:

S.2

The parties	commit	themselves creating conditions	to within which the government of the Acehnese people can be manifested
Behaver	Behavioral	Behaviour	Cir. Accompaniment
within the unitary state and constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.			
Cirm. Accompaniment			

S.68

GAM	commits	to hand over 840 arms.
Behaver	Behavioral	Behaviour

In both clauses above, the behavioral process is shown by words ‘commit’. The participant in this process labelled as behavior which shown by words ‘The parties’ and ‘GAM’. In this case, the word ‘commit’ is more psychological behavior which is near to material and mental process, it cannot be seen. Therefore, it included as behavioral process.

e. Verbal

Verbal process that were found in Helsinki MoU are only 3 times. The verbs that appear are informed and reports. The following are the example of verbal process that were found:

S.97

In that case,	GoI	will be informed
-	Receiver	Verbal
and the GoI	will not assume	responsibility for the security of this patrol.
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

S.101

AMM	reports	to the Head of Monitoring Mission
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver
who will provide regular reports to the parties	as well as to a designated person or	
and to others as required,	office	
Verbiage	Cir. Accompaniment	
in the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries.		
Cir. Location		

The words ‘informed’ and ‘reports’ in the clauses above are labeled as verbal process since it indicate to express something. In the first clause, the sayers is indirectly mentioned in the clause while the receiver is ‘GoI’. Meanwhile, in the second clause the sayers is directly mentioned by the word ‘AMM’ while the receiver is ‘the Head of Monitoring Mission’.

f. Existential

The last process found in Helsinki MoU is existential process. In existential process, there is only one participant which called as existent. This process is marked by the word there. In this case, existential process occurred only 2 times from all of the data. The following are the example of existential that were found:

S.26

There	will be	full transparency in campaign funds.
	Existential	Existent

S.74

There	will be	no major movements of military forces	after the signing of this MoU.
	Existential	Existent	Cir. Location

From the example above, existential process are expressed by the word ‘will be’. Moreover, the phrases ‘full transparency in campaign’ and ‘no major movements of military forces’ are the existent of something that will exist. The

word ‘there’ in the example above has no experiential meaning but it indicates as the characteristic of experiential process.

2. Dominant Process Type

The analysis shows that the material process is the most dominant process that was found in Helsinki MoU between The Government of Indonesia and Free-Aceh Movement. Material process is a process of doing and happening which require physical activities. Therefore, the verbs that were mostly found are established, receive, undertake, make and so on. This kind of verb indicates the process of doing.

The finding of this study has similarities as well as differences with other studies. This study is similar to Ong’onda (2016) study. Ong’onda (2016) analyzed transitivity in newspaper headlines on Terrorism Attack in Kenya. The result of Ong’onda’s study is almost similar to this study. He also found the material process as dominated process in newspaper headlines. However, Ong’onda found material process in 9 headlines out of 21 that were collected. The verbs that he was found belong to the semantic field of violence and chaos such as attack, shatters, kill, massacre, and so on. Meanwhile, this study found 60 material process in 121 clauses.

In addition, material and relational processes appeared more often than others because the language that was used in MoU Helsinki is to tell the readers what to do to make peace between the Indonesian Government and Free-Aceh

Movement. MoU Helsinki itself is one of the expository texts which explain to the readers about the points that consist in the agreement.

Unlike material and relational, others processes type can be appears more often which depends on the language that is used in the context itself. As the result of the study conducted by Rohmat, Nurhaeni, and Anggraeni (2018) in 10th grade student's descriptive text, the relational and existential processes occurred more often than the others process type. Meanwhile in study conducted by Wulansari and Waluyo (2016) in romantic poems, the behavioral process is appeared more often than the others. Therefore, it can be concluded that the frequency of the use of each process type is depend on the language that is used in the context.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the previous chapter, this chapter explains about the conclusion and suggestion about the entire of this study. Moreover, some suggestions for the future researcher who wants to conduct related study are also provided in this chapter.

A. Conclusion

According to the result in previous chapter, this study can be concluded as following:

1. This research discusses the use of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in document of MoU between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free-Aceh Movement. SFL has three categories: the first one is ideational metafunction; the second one is interpersonal metafunction, and the last is textual metafunction. Specifically, this study focuses on ideational metafunction which is realized by transitivity.
2. To analyze the transitivity that contained in document of MoU Helsinki, this study used the theory that established by Halliday and Matthiessen. There are three components which can explain the meaning in the clause: participant; process type; and circumstance. The process type consists of material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential process.
3. This study found that all process types appear in 121 main clauses in the document. The result showed that the material process occurs 60 times,

relational is 43 times, mental is 8 times, behavioral is 5 times, verbal 3 times, and the lowest is existential process with only 2 times. Material process is the most dominant process that occurs in document of MoU. The verbs that were mostly found indicate the process of doing which require physical activities such as *established, receive, undertake, make*, and so on.

B. Suggestion

There are some suggestions can be proposed for further research conducted on the topic of SFL.

1. This study used the document Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Indonesia and Free-Aceh movement as the material of analysis. For the future researchers who want to conduct related study especially in the field of transitivity, they have to expand their research material such as spoken material.
2. This study only focuses on analysis of transitivity because it considers how the language is used to express the meaning about the content of clauses in terms of processes (verb), participant (noun) and circumstances (adverbial). For the future study is expected not only to develop more about transitivity but also to investigate other two types of Systemic Functional Linguistics (mood and theme system) categorized by Michael Halliday.
3. English Department may use this research as a reference about transitivity in linguistic study.

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APPENDIX A

SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY Nomor : B- 3737/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/03/2020

TENTANG PENYEMPURNAAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN NOMOR Un.08/DT/TL.00/5970/2015 TENTANG PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR- RANIRY

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu meninjau kembali dan menyempurnakan keputusan Dekan Nomor: B-17104/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/12/2019 tentang pengangkatan pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.
- b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Menteri RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013; tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Memperhatikan : Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 31 Oktober 2019
- Menetapkan :
PERTAMA : Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor: B-17104/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/12/2019 tanggal 02 Desember 2019
- KEDUA : Menunjuk Saudara:
1. Dr. Mustafa AR, MA Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
2. Fera Busfina Zalha, MA Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua
- Untuk membimbing Skripsi :
Nama : Achyar Munawar
NIM : 150203151
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Transitivity in the Helsinki MOU between the Indonesia Government and Free-Aceh Movement
- KETIGA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tahun 2019 dengan Nomor: 025.04.2.423925/2018 tanggal 5 Desember 2019;
- KEEMPAT : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Ganjil Tahun Akademik 2020/2021
- KELIMA : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal: 06 Maret 2020

An. Rektor
Dekan.



Tembusan

1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI Fak. Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk dimaklumi dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
5. Arsip.

APPENDIX B

The Content of MOU Helsinki between Indonesian Government and Free-Aceh Movement

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) confirm their commitment to a peaceful, comprehensive and sustainable solution to the conflict in Aceh with dignity for all.

The parties commit themselves to creating conditions within which the government of the Acehnese people can be manifested through a fair and democratic process within the unitary state and constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The parties are deeply convinced that only the peaceful settlement of the conflict will enable the rebuilding of Aceh after the tsunami disaster on 26 December 2004 to progress and succeed.

The parties to the conflict commit themselves to building mutual confidence and trust.

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) details the agreement and the principles that will guide the transformation process.

To this end the GoI and GAM have agreed on the following:

1. GOVERNING OF ACEH

1.1 Law on the Governing of Aceh

1.1.1 A new Law on the Governing of Aceh will be promulgated and will enter into force as soon as possible and not later than 31 March 2006.

1.1.2 The new Law on the Governing of Aceh will be based on the following principles:

- a) Aceh will exercise authority within all sectors of public affairs, which will be administered in conjunction with its civil and judicial administration, except in the fields of foreign affairs, external defence, national security, monetary and fiscal matters, justice and freedom of religion, the policies of which belong to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in conformity with the Constitution.
- b) International agreements entered into by the Government of Indonesia which relate to matters of special interest to Aceh will be entered into in consultation with and with the consent of the legislature of Aceh.
- c) Decisions with regard to Aceh by the legislature of the Republic of Indonesia will be taken in consultation with and with the consent of the legislature of Aceh.

- d) Administrative measures undertaken by the Government of Indonesia with regard to Aceh will be implemented in consultation with and with the consent of the head of the Aceh administration.
- 1.1.3 The name of Aceh and the titles of senior elected officials will be determined by the legislature of Aceh after the next elections.
- 1.1.4 The borders of Aceh correspond to the borders as of 1 July 1956.
- 1.1.5 Aceh has the right to use regional symbols including a flag, a crest and a hymn.
- 1.1.6 Kanun Aceh will be re-established for Aceh respecting the historical traditions and customs of the people of Aceh and reflecting contemporary legal requirements of Aceh.
- 1.1.7 The institution of Wali Nanggroe with all its ceremonial attributes and entitlements will be established.

1.2 Political participation

- 1.2.1 As soon as possible and not later than one year from the signing of this MoU, GoI agrees to and will facilitate the establishment of Aceh-based political parties that meet national criteria. Understanding the aspirations of Acehnese people for local political parties, GoI will create, within one year or at the latest 18 months from the signing of this MoU, the political and legal conditions for the establishment of local political parties in Aceh in consultation with Parliament. The timely implementation of this MoU will contribute positively to this end.
- 1.2.2 Upon the signature of this MoU, the people of Aceh will have the right to nominate candidates for the positions of all elected officials to contest the elections in Aceh in April 2006 and thereafter.
- 1.2.3 Free and fair local elections will be organised under the new Law on the Governing of Aceh to elect the head of the Aceh administration and other elected officials in April 2006 as well as the legislature of Aceh in 2009.
- 1.2.4 Until 2009 the legislature of Aceh will not be entitled to enact any laws without the consent of the head of the Aceh administration.
- 1.2.5 All Acehnese residents will be issued new conventional identity cards prior to the elections of April 2006.
- 1.2.6 Full participation of all Acehnese people in local and national elections will be guaranteed in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
- 1.2.7 Outside monitors will be invited to monitor the elections in Aceh. Local elections may be undertaken with outside technical assistance.
- 1.2.8 There will be full transparency in campaign funds.

1.3 Economy

- 1.3.1 Aceh has the right to raise funds with external loans. Aceh has the right to set interest rates beyond that set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Indonesia.

- 1.3.2 Aceh has the right to set and raise taxes to fund official internal activities. Aceh has the right to conduct trade and business internally and internationally and to seek foreign direct investment and tourism to Aceh.
- 1.3.3 Aceh will have jurisdiction over living natural resources in the territorial sea surrounding Aceh.
- 1.3.4 Aceh is entitled to retain seventy (70) per cent of the revenues from all current and future hydrocarbon deposits and other natural resources in the territory of Aceh as well as in the territorial sea surrounding Aceh.
- 1.3.5 Aceh conducts the development and administration of all seaports and airports within the territory of Aceh.
- 1.3.6 Aceh will enjoy free trade with all other parts of the Republic of Indonesia unhindered by taxes, tariffs or other restrictions.
- 1.3.7 Aceh will enjoy direct and unhindered access to foreign countries, by sea and air.
- 1.3.8 GoI commits to the transparency of the collection and allocation of revenues between the Central Government and Aceh by agreeing to outside auditors to verify this activity and to communicate the results to the head of the Aceh administration.
- 1.3.9 GAM will nominate representatives to participate fully at all levels in the commission established to conduct the post-tsunami reconstruction (BRR).
- 1.4 Rule of law**
 - 1.4.1 The separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary will be recognised.
 - 1.4.2 The legislature of Aceh will redraft the legal code for Aceh on the basis of the universal principles of human rights as provided for in the United Nations International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
 - 1.4.3 An independent and impartial court system, including a court of appeals, will be established for Aceh within the judicial system of the Republic of Indonesia.
 - 1.4.4 The appointment of the Chief of the organic police forces and the prosecutors shall be approved by the head of the Aceh administration. The recruitment and training of organic police forces and prosecutors will take place in consultation with and with the consent of the head of the Aceh administration in compliance with the applicable national standards.
 - 1.4.5 All civilian crimes committed by military personnel in Aceh will be tried in civil courts in Aceh.
- 2. HUMAN RIGHT**
 - 2.1 GoI will adhere to the United Nations International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
 - 2.2 A Human Rights Court will be established for Aceh.

- 2.3 A Commission for Truth and Reconciliation will be established for Aceh by the Indonesian Commission of Truth and Reconciliation with the task of formulating and determining reconciliation measures.

3. AMNESTY AND REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY

3.1 Amnesty

- 3.1.1 GoI will, in accordance with constitutional procedures, grant amnesty to all persons who have participated in GAM activities as soon as possible and not later than within 15 days of the signature of this MoU.
- 3.1.2 Political prisoners and detainees held due to the conflict will be released unconditionally as soon as possible and not later than within 15 days of the signature of this MoU.
- 3.1.3 The Head of the Monitoring Mission will decide on disputed cases based on advice from the legal advisor of the Monitoring Mission.
- 3.1.4 Use of weapons by GAM personnel after the signature of this MoU will be regarded as a violation of the MoU and will disqualify the person from amnesty.

3.2 Reintegration into society

- 3.2.1 As citizens of the Republic of Indonesia, all persons having been granted amnesty or released from prison or detention will have all political, economic and social rights as well as the right to participate freely in the political process both in Aceh and on the national level.
- 3.2.2 Persons who during the conflict have renounced their citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia will have the right to regain it.
- 3.2.3 GoI and the authorities of Aceh will take measures to assist persons who have participated in GAM activities to facilitate their reintegration into the civil society. These measures include economic facilitation to former combatants, pardoned political prisoners and affected civilians. A Reintegration Fund under the administration of the authorities of Aceh will be established.
- 3.2.4 GoI will allocate funds for the rehabilitation of public and private property destroyed or damaged as a consequence of the conflict to be administered by the authorities of Aceh.
- 3.2.5 GoI will allocate suitable farming land as well as funds to the authorities of Aceh for the purpose of facilitating the reintegration to society of the former combatants and the compensation for political prisoners and affected civilians. The authorities of Aceh will use the land and funds as follows:
- a) All former combatants will receive an allocation of suitable farming land, employment or, in the case of incapacity to work, adequate social security from the authorities of Aceh.
 - b) All pardoned political prisoners will receive an allocation of suitable farming land, employment or, in the case of incapacity to work, adequate social security from the authorities of Aceh.

- c) All civilians who have suffered a demonstrable loss due to the conflict will receive an allocation of suitable farming land, employment or, in the case of incapacity to work, adequate social security from the authorities of Aceh.
- 3.2.6 The authorities of Aceh and GoI will establish a joint Claims Settlement Commission to deal with unmet claims.
- 3.2.7 GAM combatants will have the right to seek employment in the organic police and organic military forces in Aceh without discrimination and in conformity with national standards.
4. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS
- 4.1 All acts of violence between the parties will end latest at the time of the signing of this MoU.
- 4.2 GAM undertakes to demobilise all of its 3000 military troops. GAM members will not wear uniforms or display military insignia or symbols after the signing of this MoU.
- 4.3 GAM undertakes the decommissioning of all arms, ammunition and explosives held by the participants in GAM activities with the assistance of the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM). GAM commits to hand over 840 arms.
- 4.4 The decommissioning of GAM armaments will begin on 15 September 2005 and will be executed in four stages and concluded by 31 December 2005.
- 4.5 GoI will withdraw all elements of non-organic military and non-organic police forces from Aceh.
- 4.6 The relocation of non-organic military and non-organic police forces will begin on 15 September 2005 and will be executed in four stages in parallel with the GAM decommissioning immediately after each stage has been verified by the AMM, and concluded by 31 December 2005.
- 4.7 The number of organic military forces to remain in Aceh after the relocation is 14700. The number of organic police forces to remain in Aceh after the relocation is 9100.
- 4.8 There will be no major movements of military forces after the signing of this MoU. All movements more than a platoon size will require prior notification to the Head of the Monitoring Mission.
- 4.9 GoI undertakes the decommissioning of all illegal arms, ammunition and explosives held by any possible illegal groups and parties.
- 4.10 Organic police forces will be responsible for upholding internal law and order in Aceh.
- 4.11 Military forces will be responsible for upholding external defence of Aceh. In normal peacetime circumstances, only organic military forces will be present in Aceh.
- 4.12 Members of the Aceh organic police force will receive special training in Aceh and overseas with emphasis on respect for human rights.
5. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACEH MONITORIN MISSION

- 5.1 An Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM) will be established by the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries with the mandate to monitor the implementation of the commitments taken by the parties in this Memorandum of Understanding.
- 5.2 The tasks of the AMM are to:
- monitor the demobilisation of GAM and decommissioning of its armaments,
 - monitor the relocation of non-organic military forces and non-organic police troops,
 - monitor the reintegration of active GAM members,
 - monitor the human rights situation and provide assistance in this field,
 - monitor the process of legislation change,
 - rule on disputed amnesty cases,
 - investigate and rule on complaints and alleged violations of the MoU,
 - establish and maintain liaison and good cooperation with the parties.
- 5.3 A Status of Mission Agreement (SoMA) between GoI and the European Union will be signed after this MoU has been signed. The SoMA defines the status, privileges and immunities of the AMM and its members. ASEAN contributing countries which have been invited by GoI will confirm in writing their acceptance of and compliance with the SoMA.
- 5.4 GoI will give all its support for the carrying out of the mandate of the AMM. To this end, GoI will write a letter to the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries expressing its commitment and support to the AMM.
- 5.5 GAM will give all its support for the carrying out of the mandate of the AMM. To this end, GAM will write a letter to the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries expressing its commitment and support to the AMM.
- 5.6 The parties commit themselves to provide AMM with secure, safe and stable working conditions and pledge their full cooperation with the AMM.
- 5.7 Monitors will have unrestricted freedom of movement in Aceh. Only those tasks which are within the provisions of the MoU will be accepted by the AMM. Parties do not have a veto over the actions or control of the AMM operations.
- 5.8 GoI is responsible for the security of all AMM personnel in Indonesia. The mission personnel do not carry arms. The Head of Monitoring Mission may however decide on an exceptional basis that a patrol will not be escorted by GoI security forces. In that case, GoI will be informed and the GoI will not assume responsibility for the security of this patrol.
- 5.9 GoI will provide weapons collection points and support mobile weapons collection teams in collaboration with GAM.
- 5.10 Immediate destruction will be carried out after the collection of weapons and ammunitions. This process will be fully documented and publicised as appropriate.

- 5.11 AMM reports to the Head of Monitoring Mission who will provide regular reports to the parties and to others as required, as well as to a designated person or office in the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries.
- 5.12 Upon signature of this MoU each party will appoint a senior representative to deal with all matters related to the implementation of this MoU with the Head of Monitoring Mission.
- 5.13 The parties commit themselves to a notification responsibility procedure to the AMM, including military and reconstruction issues.
- 5.14 GoI will authorise appropriate measures regarding emergency medical service and hospitalisation for AMM personnel.
- 5.15 In order to facilitate transparency, GoI will allow full access for the representatives of national and international media to Aceh.

6. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

- 6.1 In the event of disputes regarding the implementation of this MoU, these will be resolved promptly as follows:
 - a) As a rule, eventual disputes concerning the implementation of this MoU will be resolved by the Head of Monitoring Mission, in dialogue with the parties, with all parties providing required information immediately. The Head of Monitoring Mission will make a ruling which will be binding on the parties.
 - b) If the Head of Monitoring Mission concludes that a dispute cannot be resolved by the means described above, the dispute will be discussed together by the Head of Monitoring Mission with the senior representative of each party. Following this, the Head of Monitoring Mission will make a ruling which will be binding on the parties.
 - c) In cases where disputes cannot be resolved by either of the means described above, the Head of Monitoring Mission will report directly to the Coordinating Minister for Political, Law and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the political leadership of GAM and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Crisis Management Initiative, with the EU Political and Security Committee informed. After consultation with the parties, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Crisis Management Initiative will make a ruling which will be binding on the parties.

GoI and GAM will not undertake any action inconsistent with the letter or spirit of this Memorandum of Understanding.

Signed in triplicate in Helsinki, Finland on the 15 of August in the year 2005.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, On behalf of the Free Aceh Movement,

Hamid Awaludin

Minister of Law and Human Rights

Malik Mahmud

Leadership

As witnessed by

Martti Ahtisaari

Former President of Finland

*Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Crisis Management Initiative Facilitator
of the negotiation process*



APPENDIX C

Data of Transitivity Analysis in MoU between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM)

S.1

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM)		confirm	their commitment	
Actor		Material	Goal	
to a peaceful, comprehensive and sustainable solution		to the conflict	in Aceh	with dignity for all.
Cir. Angle		Cir. Cause	Cir. Location	Cir. Accompaniment

S.2

The parties	commit	themselves creating conditions	to	within which the government of the Acehnese people can be manifested
Behaver	Behavioral	Behaviour		Cir. Accompaniment
within the unitary state and constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.				
Cirm. Accompaniment				

S.3

The parties	are	deeply convinced that only the peaceful settlement of the conflict		
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute		
will enable the rebuilding of Aceh after the tsunami disaster on 26 December 2004 to progress and succeed.				
Cir. Accompaniment	Cir. Location		Cir. Cause	

S.4

The parties to the conflict		commit	themselves to building mutual confidence and trust.
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Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
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S.5

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) details the agreement and the principles that	will guide	the transformation process.
Actor	Material	Goal

S.6

To this end	the GoI and GAM	have agreed on the following:
Cir. Contingency	Senser	Mental Phenomenon

S.7

A new Law on the Governing of Aceh	will be promulgated	and will enter into force
Goal	Material	Material
as soon as possible	and not later than 31 March 2006.	
Cir. Role	Cir. Location	

S.8

The new Law on the Governing of Aceh	will be based	on the following principles:
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.9

Aceh	will exercise authority within all sectors of public affairs, which will be administered in conjunction with its civil and judicial administration,		
Actor	Material	Goal	Cir. Accompaniment
except in the fields of foreign affairs, external defence, national security, monetary and fiscal matters, justice and freedom of religion, the policies of			
Cir. Manner	-	Attributive	

the Government of the Republic of Indonesia	in conformity with the Constitution.
Attribute	Cir. Accompaniment

S.10

International agreements entered into by the Government of Indonesia which relate to matters of special interest to Aceh

Actor	Material	Cir. Role
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and with the consent of the legislature of Aceh.
Cir. Accompaniment

S.11

Administrative measures undertaken by the Government of Indonesia with regard to Aceh

Actor	Material	Goal
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and with the consent of the head of the Aceh administration.
Cir. Accompaniment

S.12

The name of Aceh and the titles of senior elected Carrier

will be determined
Attributive

by the legislature of Aceh
Attribute

after the next elections.
Cir. Location

S.13

The borders of Aceh correspond to the borders as of 1 July 1956.
Token Identifying Value Cir. Role

S.14

Aceh	has	the right	to use regional symbols	including a flag, a crest and a hymn.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Cause	Cir. Matter

S.15

Kanun Aceh	will be established	re-	for Aceh	respecting the historical traditions
Goal	Material		Client	Cir. Cause
	and customs of the people of Aceh and reflecting contemporary legal requirements of Aceh.			
Cir. Cause			Cir. Matter	

S.16

The institution of Wali Nanggroe with all its attributes and entitlements	ceremonial	will be established.
Goal		Material

S.17

As soon as possible and not later than one year	from the signing of this MoU	GoI	agrees to
Cir. Extent	Cir. Location	Actor	Mental
	and will facilitate the establishment of Aceh-based political parties that meet national criteria.		
Material	Goal		

S.18

Understanding the aspirations of Acehnese people for local political parties,	GoI	will create,
Cir. Contingency	Actor	Material
	within one year or at the latest 18 months from the signing of this MoU,	
Cir. Extent	Cir. Location	

the political and legal conditions for the establishment of local political parties in Aceh in consultation with Parliament.

Goal

S.19

The timely implementation of this MoU	will contribute	positively to this end.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.20

Upon the signature of this MoU,	the people of Aceh	will have
Cir. Angle	Carrier	Attributive

the right	to nominate candidates for the positions of all elected officials to contest the elections	in Aceh in April 2006 and thereafter.
Attribute	Cir. Cause	Cir. Location

S.21

Free and fair local elections	will be organised	under the new Law on the Governing of Aceh
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

to elect the head of the Aceh administration and other elected officials	in April 2006
Cir. Cause	Cir. Location

as well as the legislature of Aceh	in 2009.
Cir. Accompaniment	Cir. Location

S.22

Until 2009	the legislature of Aceh	will not be entitled
Cir. Location	Carrier	Attributive

to enact any laws	without the consent of the head of the Aceh administration.
Cir. Angle	Attribute

S.23

All residents	Acehnese	will issued	be new conventional identity cards	prior to the elections of April 2006.
Recipient		Material	Goal	Cir. Location

S.24

Full participation of all Acehnese people in local and national elections	will be guaranteed	in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.25

Outside monitors	will be invited to monitor the	in Aceh.
Actor	Material	Goal
		Cir. Location

Local elections	may be undertaken	with outside technical assistance.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.26

There	will be	full transparency in campaign funds.
	Existential	Existent

S.27

Aceh	has	the right to raise funds	with external loans.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Cause
			Cir. Accompaniment

S.28

Aceh	has	the right	to set interest rates beyond that set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Indonesia.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Cause

S.29

Aceh	has	the right	to set and raise taxes to fund official internal activities.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Cause

S.30

Aceh	has	the right	to conduct trade and business internally and internationally and to seek foreign direct investment and tourism to Aceh.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Cause

S.31

Aceh	will have	jurisdiction over living natural resources	in the territorial sea surrounding Aceh.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Location

S.32

Aceh	is	entitled to retain seventy (70) per cent of the revenues from all current and future hydrocarbon deposits and other natural resources	
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	
		in the territory of Aceh	as well as in the territorial sea surrounding Aceh.
		Cir. Location	Cir. Accompaniment

S.33

Aceh	conducts	the development and within the territory	
		administration of all seaports and airports	
Actor	Material	Goal	Cir. Location

S.34

Aceh	will enjoy	free trade	with all other parts of the Republic of Indonesia unhindered by taxes, tariffs or other restrictions.
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Cir. Accompaniment

S.35

Aceh	will enjoy	direct and unhindered access to	by sea and air.
		foreign countries,	
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Cir. Manner

S.36

GoI	commits	to the transparency of the collection and allocation of revenues between the Central Government and Aceh
Behaver	Behavioral	Behaviour

by agreeing to outside auditors	to verify this activity and to communicate the results to the head of the Aceh administration.
Cir. Manner	Cir. Cause

S.37

GAM	will nominate	representatives to participate fully at all levels in the commission established
Actor	Material	Goal

to conduct the post-tsunami reconstruction (BRR).
Cir. Cause

S.38

The separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary	will be recognized.
Phenomenon	Mental

S.39

The legislature of Aceh	will redraft	the legal code	for Aceh
Actor	Material	Goal	Client

on the basis of the universal principles of human rights	as provided for in the United Nations International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
Cir. Contingency	Cir. Role

S.40

An independent and impartial court system, including a court of appeals,	will be established	for Aceh
Goal	Material	Client

within the judicial system of the Republic of Indonesia.
Cir. Accompaniment

S.41

The appointment of the Chief of the shall be by the head of the Aceh organic police forces and the approved administration.		
prosecutors		
Goal	Material	Actor

S.42

The recruitment and training of will take place in consultation with organic police forces and prosecutors		
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
and with the consent of the head of the in compliance with the applicable Aceh administration national standards.		
Cir. Accompaniment	Cir. Manner	

S.43

All civilian crimes committed by military will be tried in civil courts in personnel in Aceh Aceh.		
Actor	Material	Goal

S.44

GoI	will adhere	to the United Nations International Covenants
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.		
Cir. Matter		

S.45

A Human Rights Court will be established for Aceh.		
Goal	Material	Client

S.46

A Commission for Truth will be established for Aceh and Reconciliation		
Goal	Material	Client

by the Indonesian Commission of Truth and Reconciliation	with the task of formulating and determining reconciliation measures.
Actor	Cir. Accompaniment

S.47

GoI will,	in accordance with constitutional procedures,	grant amnesty
Actor	Cir. Matter	Material Goal

to all persons who have participated in GAM activities	as soon as possible	and not later than within 15 days of the signature of this MoU.
Recipient	Cir. Role	Cir. Extent

S.48

Political prisoners and detainees held due to the conflict	will be released unconditionally
Actor	Material Cir. Manner

as soon as possible	and not later than within 15 days of the signature of this MoU.
Cir. Role	Cir. Extent

S.49

The Head of the Monitoring Mission	will decide on disputed cases
Senser	Mental Phenomenon

from the legal advisor of the Monitoring Mission.
Cir. Angle

S.50

Use of weapons by GAM personnel	after the signature of this MoU	will be regarded
Carrier	Cir. Location	Attributive

as a violation of the MoU	and will disqualify	the person from amnesty.
Attribute	Attributive	Attribute

S.51

As citizens of the Republic of Indonesia,	all persons having been granted amnesty or released from prison or detention	will have
Cir. Role	Carrier	Attributive

all political, economic and social rights	as well as the right to participate freely in the political process both in Aceh and on the national level.	
Attribute	Cir. Accompaniment	

S.52

Persons who during the conflict have renounced their citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia	will have	the right to regain it.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.53

GoI and the authorities of Aceh	will take measures to assist persons who have participated in GAM activities	
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
to facilitate their reintegration into the civil society.		
Cir. Cause		

S.54

These measures include	economic facilitation to former combatants, pardoned political prisoners and affected civilians.	
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.55

A Reintegration Fund under the administration of the authorities of Aceh	will be established.	
Goal	Material	

S.56

GoI	will allocate funds	for the rehabilitation of public and private property destroyed or damaged
Actor	Material	Goal
		Cir. Cause

as a consequence of the conflict to be administered by the authorities of Aceh.

Cir. Role

S.57

GoI	will allocate	suitable farming land as well as funds	to the authorities of Aceh
Actor	Material	Goal	Recipient

for the purpose of facilitating the reintegration of society of the former combatants and the compensation for political prisoners and affected civilians.

Cir. Cause Recipient

S.58

The authorities of Aceh	will use	the land and funds	as follows:
Actor	Material	Goal	Cir. Role

S.59

All former combatants	will receive	an allocation of suitable farming land, employment or, in the case of incapacity to work, adequate social security	
Recipient	Material	Goal	

from the authorities of Aceh.

Actor

S.60

All pardoned political prisoners	will receive	an allocation of suitable farming land, employment or, in the case of incapacity to work, adequate social security	
Recipient	Material	Goal	

from the authorities of Aceh.

Actor

S.61

All civilians who have suffered a demonstrable loss due to the conflict	will receive	an allocation of suitable farming land, employment or, in the case of incapacity to work, adequate social security
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Recipient	Material	Goal
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from the authorities of Aceh.

Actor

S.62

The authorities of Aceh and GoI	will establish a joint Commission to deal with unmet claims.	Claims Settlement
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Actor	Material	Goal
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S.63

GAM combatants	will have	the right to seek employment in the organic police and organic military forces
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Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
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in Aceh	without discrimination and in conformity with national standards.
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Cir. Location	Cir. Accompaniment
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S.64

All acts of violence between the parties	will end	latest at the time of the signing of this MoU.
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Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
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S.65

GAM	undertakes	to demobilise all of its 3000 military troops.
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Actor	Material	Goal
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S.66

GAM members	will not wear	uniforms or display military insignia or symbols	after the signing of this MoU.
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Actor	Material	Goal	Cir. Location
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S.67

GAM	undertakes	the decommissioning of all arms, ammunition and explosives held by the participants in GAM activities
Actor	Material	Goal

with the assistance of the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM).

Cir. Accompaniment

S.68

GAM	commits	to hand over 840 arms.
Behaver	Behavioral	Behaviour

S.69

The decommissioning of GAM armaments	will begin	on 15 September 2005
Goal	Material	Cir. Location

and will be executed in four stages and by 31 December 2005.
concluded

Material	Cir. Manner	Cir. Location
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S.70

GoI	will withdraw	all elements of non-organic military and non-organic police forces	from Aceh.
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Actor	Material	Goal	Cir. Location
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S.71

The relocation of non-organic military and non-organic police forces	will begin	on 15 September 2005
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Goal	Material	Cir. Location
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and will be executed in four stages in parallel with the GAM decommissioning immediately after each stage has been verified by the AMM,

Material	Cir. Manner
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and concluded by 31 December 2005.

Cir. Location

S.72

The number of organic military forces to remain in Aceh after the relocation	is	14700.
Token	Identifying	Value

S.73

The number of organic police forces to remain in Aceh after the relocation	is	9100.
Token	Identifying	Value

S.74

There will be no major movements of military forces after the signing of this MoU.	
- Existential	Existential
	Cir. Location

S.75

All movements more than a platoon size	will require prior notification to the Head of the Monitoring Mission.
Actor	Material
	Goal
	Recipient

S.76

GoI undertakes the decommissioning of all illegal arms, ammunition and explosives held by any possible illegal groups and parties.
Actor
Material
Goal

S.77

Organic police forces	will be responsible for upholding internal law and order in Aceh.
Carrier	Attributive
	Attribute

S.78

Military forces	will be responsible for upholding external defence of Aceh.
Carrier	Attributive
	Attribute

S.79

In normal peacetime circumstances,	only organic military forces	will be present	in Aceh.
Cir. Contingency	Token	Identifying	Value

S.80

Members of the Aceh organic police force	will receive	special training
Recipient	Material	Goal

in Aceh and overseas	with emphasis on respect	for human rights.
Cir. Location	Cir. Accompaniment	Cir. Cause

S.81

An Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM)	will be established	by the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries
Goal	Material	Actor

with the mandate	to monitor the implementation of the commitments taken by the parties in this Memorandum of Understanding.	
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Cir. Accompaniment	Cir. Cause
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S.82

The tasks of the AMM	are	to: a) – h)
Token	Identifying	Value

S.83

A Status of Mission Agreement (SoMA) between GoI and the European Union	will be signed	after this MoU has been signed.
Goal	Material	Cir. Location

S.84

The SoMA	defines	the status, privileges and immunities of the AMM and its members.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.85

ASEAN contributing countries which have been invited by GoI	will confirm	in writing
Actor	Material	Cir. Manner

their acceptance of and compliance	with the SoMA.
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Goal	Cir. Accompaniment
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S.86

GoI	will give all its support	for the carrying out of the mandate of the AMM.
Actor	Material	Goal
		Cir. Cause

S.87

To this end,	GoI	will write a letter	to the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries
Cir. Cause	Actor	Material	Goal
			Recipient

expressing its commitment and support to the AMM.

Cir. Matter

S.88

GAM	will give all its support	for the carrying out of the mandate of the AMM.
Actor	Material	Goal
		Cir. Cause

S.89

To this end,	GAM	will write a letter	to the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries
Cir. Cause	Actor	Material	Goal
			Recipient

expressing its commitment and support to the AMM.

Cir. Matter

S.90

The parties	commit	themselves to provide AMM with secure, safe and stable working conditions and pledge their full cooperation with the AMM.
Behavior	Behavioral	Behaviour

S.91

Monitors	will have	unrestricted freedom of movement in Aceh.
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Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Location
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S.92

Only those tasks which are within the provisions of the MoU will be accepted by the AMM.			
Goal		Material	Actor

S.93

Parties	do not have	a veto over the actions or control of the AMM operations.	
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	

S.94

GoI	is	responsible	for the security of all in Indonesia.	
			AMM personnel	
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Cir. Cause	Cir. Location

S.95

The mission personnel	do not carry	arms.
Actor	Material	Goal

S.96

The Head of Monitoring Mission may however decide on an exceptional basis that a patrol will not be escorted by GoI security forces.			
Goal		Material	Actor

S.97

In that case, GoI will be informed			
-	Receiver	Verbal	

and the GoI will not assume responsibility for the security of this patrol.			
Sensor	Mental	Phenomenon	

S.98

GoI	will provide	weapons collection points and support mobile weapons collection teams in collaboration	with GAM.
Actor	Material	Goal	Cir. Accompaniment

S.99

Immediate destruction	will be carried out	after the collection of weapons and ammunitions.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.100

This process	will be fully documented and publicised	as appropriate.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

S.101

AMM	reports	to the Head of Monitoring Mission
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver
who will provide regular reports to the parties and to others as required,		as well as to a designated person or office
Verbiage		Cir. Accompaniment

in the European Union and ASEAN contributing countries.
Cir. Location

S.102

Upon signature of this MoU	each party	will appoint	a senior representative
Cir. Location	Actor	Material	Goal

to deal with all matters related to the implementation of this MoU	with the Head of Monitoring Mission.
Cir. Cause	Cir. Accompaniment

S.103

The parties	commit	themselves to a notification responsibility procedure to the AMM, including military and reconstruction issues.
Behaver	Behavioral	Behaviour

S.104

GoI	will authorise	appropriate measures regarding emergency medical service and hospitalisation	for AMM personnel.
Actor	Material	Goal	Client

S.105

In order to facilitate transparency,	GoI	will allow
Cir. Contingency	Actor	Material
full access	for the representatives of national and international media to Aceh.	
Goal	Client	

S.106

In the event of disputes regarding the implementation of this MoU,	these	will be resolved
Cir. Contingency	Carrier	Attributive
promptly as follows:		
Attribute		

S.107

As a rule,	eventual disputes concerning the implementation of this MoU	will be resolved
Cir. Role	Carrier	Attributive
by the Head of Monitoring Mission,	in dialogue with the parties, with all parties providing required information	immediately.
Attribute	Cir. Accompaniment	Cir. Manner

S.108

The Head of Monitoring Mission	will make	a ruling which will be binding on the parties.
Actor	Material	Goal

S.109

If the Head of Monitoring Mission concludes that a dispute cannot be resolved by the means described above,	the dispute	will be discussed
Cir. Contingency	Carrier	Attributive

together by the Head of Monitoring Mission	with the senior representative of each party.
Attribute	Cir. Accompaniment

S.110

Following this	the Head of Monitoring Mission	will make	a ruling which will be binding on the parties.
-	Actor	Material	Goal

S.111

In cases where disputes cannot be resolved by either of the means described above,	the Head of Monitoring Mission	will report
Cir. Contingency	Sayer	Verbal
directly	to the Coordinating Minister for Political, Law and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the political leadership of GAM and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Crisis Management Initiative,	with the EU Political and Security Committee informed.
Cir. Manner	Receiver	Cir. Accompaniment

S.112

After consultation with the parties,	the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Crisis Management Initiative	will make a ruling which will be binding on the parties.
Cir. Contingency	Actor	Material Goal

S.113

GoI GAM	and will not undertake any inconsistent action	with the letter or spirit of this Memorandum of Understanding.
Actor	Material Goal	Cir. Accompaniment

