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A TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL PROCESSES IN A CORPORATE NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: Language is a social semiotic resource that individuals utilize to express meanings in context and achieve their purposes. In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the transitivity system is a common means used to construe human experience into a set of process types. The present study aimed to discover the process types of transitivity system in the legal document. Data was obtained from PT. Warlbor International Indonesia, Non-Disclosure Agreement and descriptive qualitative research was used as the research method. The findings show that the material processes have the highest frequency with 47 occurrences (50%) among all the processes. The relational processes come in the second highest frequency with 31 occurrences (33%), followed by the mental processes with 14 occurrences (15%) for third place. Verbal processes, with a total of 2 occurrences or 2%, rank in the fourth position. However, neither behavioural nor existential processes are discovered in the data sources analyzed. The highest percentage of material processes usage implies that legal documents primarily describe the external world, including things, events, and human actions or about what humans have done.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistics, transitivity system, process types, legal document*

INTRODUCTION

The term “linguistics” is commonly used to refer to the “science of languages” or “the scientific study of language.” (Gordon & Ladefoged, 2001, as cited in Oviogun & Veerdee, 2020). In the 1960s, British linguist, M.A.K Halliday introduced the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) (Megah S, 2019). Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) defines language as a social semiotic resource that individuals use to express meanings in context and achieve their purposes (Halliday, 1985). SFL considers language more as a system for construing meaning than as a method for conveying ideas and

emotions; that means it emphasizes the importance of meaning-making over meaning-expressing in language (Halliday & Martin, 1993). Its scope is broad since it aims to explain how humans derive meaning and comprehend the relationship between them and their surroundings through the use of language and other semiotic resources.

In accordance with the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics, there are three metafunctions of language: ideational, interpersonal, and textual, creating networks of systemic linguistic choices that serve as potential meanings (Halliday, 1994). The ideational metafunction focuses on clauses as representations and is used to express our experiences in both the physical and mental worlds. There are two subfunctions in the ideational metafunction: the experiential, which involves mainly with content or ideas, and the logical, which involves mainly with the relationship between ideas. The interpersonal metafunction focuses on clauses as exchanges and helps understand the way speakers and listeners interact, the relationships that exist between them, and the impact of their behaviour. The textual metafunction focuses on clauses as messages and relates to the arrangement of information in a text.

From the meanings given above, the researcher is interested in ideational metafunction, particularly in experiential metafunction to undertake the research. The researcher considers it is crucial to study experiential metafunction because it provides insight into the meaning of text. We can comprehend the intended meaning by expressing the experience, the participants involved, and the circumstances contained in a clause through experiential metafunction. In Systemic Functional Linguistics, experiential metafunction explains how language can represent experience and express viewpoints about the outside world or an event. Experiential metafunction is interpreted by applying a grammatical or an analysis tool, the transitivity system.

As defined by Halliday (1994), the transitivity system is a collection of grammatical systems that construes human experience as a set of process types. A clause is divided into three components by the transitivity system: process (described by the verb phrase), participant (the roles participating in the process), and circumstance (information about when, where, how, and why). As a sub-network of the ideational metafunction, the transitivity system is used to delve into the content of a text or experiential meaning. It is a term for a linguistic grammar that classifies verb meanings according to different process types.

“Processes are central to transitivity” and participant and circumstance depend on doings, happenings, feelings, and beings (Gerot & Wignell, 1995). Process describes an action in which verbs carry out the process. Martin et al. (1997) futher explain that process type is a tool for categorizing all of the events we have experienced into a small number of types. As indicated by Halliday (1994), transitivity expresses the speaker’s or writer's experience in the form of a clause and the clause itself is viewed as a unit of experience made up of the three components: process, participant, and circumstance. Halliday (1994) classifies the process types of transitivity system into six types: material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioural, and existential.

In this research, the researcher takes interest in analyzing the process types found in the PT. Warlbor International Indonesia’s legal document, Non-Disclosure Agreement.

A legal document is a written instrument that uses a special type commonly referred to as the Language of the Law (Mellinkoff, 1963, as cited in Marković & Gostojić, 2022). Legal documents use language that is accurate, clear, all-encompassing, and as thorough as feasible in describing a particular legal scope. Transitivity analysis in legal documents helps describe how legal documents deliver the message in accomplishing goals, and also improve people's understanding about the content of legal documents.

While transitivity analysis has been utilized across diverse textual forms such as musical lyrics, film scripts, and narrative compositions, its application within the realm of legal discourse remains inadequately investigated, primarily confined to circular communications. This study seeks to fill this void by utilizing a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) as its primary data source. The selection of an NDA is particularly beneficial for enhancing our comprehension of a text's lexical density, given that the genre's intrinsic demand for precision and obligation produces a significant concentration of intricate verbal and relational processes. By examining these processes through the lens of transitivity, this research aspires to uncover unique linguistic patterns and insights pertinent to contractual language. Additionally, to uphold the authenticity of this examination, the NDA is obtained directly from PT. Warlbor International Indonesia, employing its original English version instead of a translated text, thus maintaining the authenticity and legal integrity of the employed language..

There are two research questions for this research:

1) How is the meaning construed through the process types of transitivity system in the PT. Warlbor International Indonesia's legal document?
2) What are the most dominant process types of transitivity system found in the PT. Warlbor International Indonesia's legal document?

Most of the previous research for such analysis are always from students' narrative writings (Zein et al., 2019), song lyrics (Harbi et al., 2019), and movie scripts (Sihura, 2019). There are some research conducted regarding legal documents such as Prasetya et al. (2022) that analyzed transitivity using circular letter, Hilmiyatun (2017) investigated clause construction in legal text, and Pramoolsook and Dalimunte (2020) identified genre types in Islamic law and jurisprudence textbooks. It can see from the studies mentioned above that the data source from legal document for the research using transitivity system in SFL is only circular letters where the content cannot represent the entire legal documents. The other three previous studies show that the research related to transitivity system use the other type of data sources, such as narrative texts, song lyrics, and movie scripts. Apart from that, there are also two data sources that use legal texts and SFL theory but the research is not analyzed using transitivity system, demonstrating the limitations of analyzing legal documents using transitivity system. Therefore, the researcher intends to use the other type of legal documents because the legal document analysis is crucial as it describes how the legal document delivers the message in order to improve people's understanding about the content of legal document by aiming the following objectives of the research:

1. To analyze the clause constructions in the PT. Warlbor International Indonesia Non-Disclosure Agreement through the lens of Systemic Functional Linguistics

(SFL), specifically by applying transitivity analysis to elucidate how meaning is made, and
2. To identify the dominant linguistic patterns in the PT. Warlbor International Indonesia Non-Disclosure Agreement through the lens of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL).

Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic approach that views language as a social semiotic system originally developed by British linguist, Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, who adopted the concept of systems from his teacher J. R. Firth (Halliday, 1961). SFL is language theory based on the notion of language function. SFL places more emphasis on language function than more structural methods, which prioritize the language elements and their combinations. SFL analyzes how social contexts and language features relate to each other (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Language as functional and language as meaning-making are the core concepts of SFL (Halliday, 1978).

Language use is functional, and the function of it is making meanings. The social and cultural contexts in which they are exchanged have an impact on these meanings. Language as a 'social semiotic', which implies that the means of communication among individuals must be considered in a social context (Halliday, 1978). A comprehensive study of the connection between language and society is crucial. The use of language is semiotic, which means that meaning is created by choosing. Different from other linguistic theories, SFL has always sought to be applied linguistics. That is, a branch of linguistics in which theories are developed with the ability to address problems that emerge in global societies, requiring both contemplation and action (Matthiessen, 2012).

Language Metafunction

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) outlines three viewpoints that connect to the core functional characteristics of human language to explain the meaning of language. These three viewpoints, which are also referred to as 'strands of meaning' (Fontaine, 2012) or metafunctions, indirectly represent how we experience and engage with the outside world. Due to the parallel structure of the three metafunctions, any example of language (text) can be analyzed from three perspectives that each reflect a different aspect of language use. They illustrate how all meaning typically simultaneously concerns experience, relationships, and structure, or Field, Tenor, and Mode in SFL terms. These metafunctions are referred to as ideational, interpersonal, and textual in Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) (Halliday, 1994).

Ideational Metafunction

Ideational metafunction is a function of language to construct or express ideas, and it deals with "clause as representation". Ideational metafunction focuses on how

language represents the world and, as such, most closely resembles accepted notions of language and meaning. Language helps us organize, comprehend, and convey our thoughts about the world and our awareness (Nugraha, 2016). Ideational metafunction is divided into two categories in functional grammar: experiential and logical. Experiential metafunction enables speakers to interpret their own experience and the world around them. Logical metafunction is more concerned with the relationship between events and how meaning is construed. According to Bloor & Bloor (2004), the experiential meaning focuses on content or ideas, whereas the logical meaning deals with the relationship between ideas. Experiential metafunction is realized by transitivity system. This system conveys experiential meanings in the context of participants, processes and circumstances, interpreting and representing the phenomena that we "experience" in the world.

Transitivity System

The transitivity system, as stated by Halliday (1994), is a collection of grammatical systems that construes human experience into a set of process types. It reflects both our external and internal experiences of the world at the clause level. Transitivity clause represents experience (ideational metafunction: experiential). As mentioned by Halliday (1994), the transitivity system has three components: process, participants, and circumstances. Martin et al., (1997) further explain that the transitivity system is a grammatical source for interpreting our experiences presented as a combination of processes, participants, and circumstances. Processes are central to transitivity (Gerot & Wignell, 1995). The process concentrates on the part of the clause identified by the verbal group, but it can also be considered as experiences depicted throughout the entire clause (Bloor & Bloor, 2004). Different processes indicate different participants in different circumstances. It can be inferred that the transitivity system is a framework for describing an entire clause with a set of types of processes as the center in order to construe experience.

The three components of the transitivity system based on Halliday (1994) are as follows:

1) The process described by the verb phrase in a clause (in the verbal group).
2) Participants involved in the process refer to the roles of those who actively participate in the process (in the noun group).
3) Circumstances related with the process. Circumstantial elements add information about when, where, how, why, etc (in the prepositional phrase and adverbial group).

Below are the types of circumstantial elements:

a. Extent: add information about distance, duration, and frequency.
b. Location: add information about place and time.
c. Manner: add information about means, quality, comparison, and degree.
d. Cause: add information about reason, purpose, and behalf.
e. Contigency: add information about condition, default, and concession.

f. Accompaniment: add information about comitative and additive.
g. Role: add information about guise and product.
h. Matter: add information about matter or what about.
i. Angle: add information about source and viewpoint.

Process Types

Material Process

Material processes are activities or events related to the physical and real carried out by the doer and can be observed by the senses. Running, tossing, scratching, cooking, sitting, finding, digging, and other physical motions are examples of material processes. There are two primary participant roles in the material process:

1) The Actor is someone or something doing the action.
2) The Goal is the one who experiences the process or is impacted by the process done by the Actor.

Other participant roles in the material process of a clause could be involved: Scope, Recipient, Client, and Attribute.

1) The Recipient and the Client both have a beneficial role; they stand for participants who benefit from the process' performance. Goods are given to the Recipient, and services are performed for the Client. For instance, I sent a letter to my love (*to my love* is the Recipient); She baked a pie for the children (*for the children* is the Client).
2) The Scope can interpret an entity that exists independently of the process but indicates the domain in which the process occurs. As an example, she crossed the room. In this example, *the room* exists as an entity whether anyone crosses it or not. In addition, the Scope may simply be another name for the process and not actually be an entity. For instance, they played a game of tennis. In this example, it is obvious that *a game of tennis* is the process' scope, and it is not a standalone entity. It serves as the name of a specific type of game.
3) The Attribute can be used to infer the resultant qualitative state of the Actor or Goal after the process is done. By way of illustration, they washed the plates clean. Here, *clean* is an Attribute indicating the resultant state of the Goal, *the plates*.

They	**build**	a house	for every employee
Actor	**Process: Material**	Goal	Client

Table 1. The Example of Material Process in a Clause

Mental Process

Mental processes are activities associated with the processes of feeling or sensing. Verbs in the mental processes include:

1) Perceptive: see, notice, perceive, sense, hear, feel, taste, smell, etc.
2) Coginitive: think, believe, know, understand, expect, consider, realize, imagine, pretend, remember, recall, forget, etc.
3) Desiderative: want, wish, desire, intend, plan, decide, resolve, agree, comply, refuse, etc.
4) Emotive: like, fancy, love, adore, dislike, hate, attract, please, displease, disgust, offend, offend, enjoy, etc.

Senser and Phenomenon are the participants in the mental process. The Senser is by definition a conscious being, because only the conscious is capable of thinking, feeling, or seeing. The Phenomenon represents something that can be felt, thought, or seen. The Phenomenon may be a thing, an act, or a fact. The Phenomenon of thing is identified by an event of a noun group. The Phenomenon of fact is identified by a clause (typically finite) indicating a fact. The Phenomenon of act is typically limited to those of perception and realized by a non-finite clause.

He	**wants**	the car
Senser	**Process: Mental**	Phenomenon

Table 2. The Example of Mental Process in a Clause

Relational Process

Relational processes include processes of being, possessing, and becoming. Verbs such as is, has, be, will be, belong, remain, become, taste (like), represent, constitute, turn into, express, stand for, and signify are included in the relational process. Relational Processes are divided into two modes: Attributive Process and Identifying Process. In attributive, an attribute is ascribed to an entity, while in identifying, an entity is used to identify another entity. While a relational-identifying clause is reversible, a relational-attributive clause is generally not reversible.

The relational process can be intensive, possessive, or circumstantial.

1) The intensive type defines a relationship of the sameness between two entities (‘x is a’).
2) The possessive type shows that one entity is the owner of another (‘x has a’).
3) The circumstantial type provides location, time, and manner details on the entity (‘x is at a’).

The two participants implicated in the attributive process are Carrier and Attribute. The two participants implicated in the identifying process are Token and Value. The

Carrier acts as something that is described by the Attribute, whereas the Token acts as something that is identified by the Value.

Sarah	**is**	wise
Carrier: Possesor	**Process: Relational (Attributive)**	Attribute: Possessed

Table 3. The Example of Relational Process in a Clause

Verbal Process

Verbal processes refer to the act of saying and signaling including verbs such as talk, tell, say, scream, shout, explain, etc. Sayer is the participant in the verbal process. It is the one sending a message or signal. Other participants associated in this type of process are Receiver, Verbiage, and Target.

1) The Receiver indicates the one who receives the signal.
2) The Verbiage has a purpose in line with what is expressed; depending on the situation, it can be the actual meaning or the name of saying.
3) The Target is the entity that is the focus of the saying process.

I	**ordered**	a steak
Sayer	**Process: Verbal**	Verbiage

Table 4. The Example of Verbal Process in a Clause

Behavioural Process

Behavioural processes relate to psychological activity describing human physical behaviour. Examples of verbs included in the behavioural process are: breathe, snore, smile, hiccup, look, listen, watch, and reflect. The behavioural process differs the least from the six types of process in that it shares certain similarities with both the material and the mental process, rather than having distinctive characteristics of its own. The participant in every behavioural process is called Behaver and Behaviour is the subcategory of range.

She	**'s crying**
Behaver	**Process: Behavioural**

Table 5. The Example of Behavioural Process in a Clause

Existential Process

The existential process is process of existence. It indicates that something happens or exists. Participant in the existential clauses is called Existent. Typically, existential clauses use the verb be. Verbs that signify "exist" or "happen" are also used to express them. These verbs include exist, remain, arise, occur, come about, etc. Many other verbs, such as erupt, flourish, and prevail, can likewise be used in a variety of abstract existential clauses.

There	**is**	a man	at the door
	Process: Existential	Existent	Circumstance

Table 6. The Example of Existential Process in a Clause

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

According to Plano Clark and Ivankova (2016), a research design is a set of procedures for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data from qualitative case studies or quantitative experiments. Creswell and Creswell (2018) describe a research design as a framework of research methods, including qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide a research study's procedures a clear guidance. A research design reflects the ideas of the researcher. It helps avoid discouragement by tying the research together with a structured plan that demonstrates how all the key components of the research cooperate to achieve the research objectives.

A research design is divided into two categories: qualitative and quantitative. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher gathers, analyzes, categorizes data, and draws conclusions based on the analysis of the data obtained. As per Creswell and Creswell (2018) state, qualitative research is a method meant to explore and comprehend the meaning that individuals or groups assign to social or human issues, where the research process includes developing questions and procedures, data collection that typically takes place in the participant's setting, inductive data analysis that builds from specifics to general themes, and the researcher's interpretation of the significance of the findings. From the definition provided by Muzari et al. (2022), it can be concluded that one of the characteristics of qualitative research is that the data is analyzed descriptively in the form of sentences, and unlike quantitative research, statistical procedures are not used.

Source of Data

The data used in this research is primary data. Primary data refers to unpublished data that is obtained directly from a source and has not been altered by any individual; in other words, researchers employ a variety of techniques to obtain and compile primary data for a particular purpose (Taherdoost, 2021) . This implies that the source of data in this research is not derived from previous research or studies. In this research, the source of the data is taken from PT. Warlbor International Indonesia. The researcher uses the legal document, Non-Disclosure Agreement, between the company and the company's partner implemented on May 15th, 2023 with a total of 72 clauses.

Research Instrument

According to Purwanto, a research instrument is basically a tool used to collect data in research (2018, as cited in Sukendra & Atmaja, 2020). A research instrument is made based on the purpose of measurement and the theory used as a basis. Research instruments in qualitative research include observation, interviews, document analysis, and audiovisual materials (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). In this research, the researcher applies document analysis to gather the data. A document analysis is a systematic method of analyzing documentary evidence to answer a specific research question (Morgan, 2022).

Data Collecting Technique

There are several steps involved in the data collecting technique.

1) Deciding the texts needs to be used in analyzing the data. In this case, the researcher uses the legal document, Non-Disclosure Agreement, from PT. Warlbor International Indonesia.
2) Reading the texts and understanding the meaning contained in the texts.
3) Marking and identifying the process types of transitivity in the clauses.
4) Classifying and presenting all the clauses in the form of a table.

Data Analysis Technique

After collecting the data, the researcher continues to do the data analysis through several steps.

1) Analyzing the process types of transitivity system in each clause.
2) Putting the data into categories based on the process types of transitivity system.
3) Calculating the data in order to determine the dominant process type.
4) Interpreting the clause construction and the process types of transitivity system.
5) Summarizing the finding of the result and drawing the conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

After data collection, the researcher continues to classify each clause from the data source, Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia, into process types of transitivity system developed by Halliday. The process types consist of material process, mental process, relational process, behavioural process, verbal process, and existential process. The results of the analysis can be seen in the below.

1) Material Process

Datum 16: ….that the Recipient **provides** written evidence to the Disclosing Party…

that	the Recipient	**provides**	written evidence	to the Disclosing Party
	Actor	**Material**	Goal	Recipient

Table 7. Analysis 30

Analysis 30 belongs to material process. The process itself is marked by the verb *provide* with the Actor *the Recipient*, the Goal *written evidence*, and the Recipient *the Disclosing Party*. The Actor *The Recipient* is the one who does the process. The Goal *written evidence* is the motive of the process, while the Recipient *the Disclosing Party* is the one who benefits from the process.

2) Mental Process

Datum 07: Now therefore, the Parties **agree** on the following terms and conditions.

Now therefore	the Parties	**agree**	on the following terms and conditions
Circ. (location)	Senser	**Mental**	Phenomenon (thing)

Table 8. Analysis 09

Analysis 09 belongs to mental process. The clause shows the existence of desiderative mental process by the verb *agree*. *On the following terms and conditions* functions as the Phenomenon which describes about the thing that *the Parties* as the Senser agree. The Circumstance of Location indicated by *Now therefore* adds more information about when the Parties agree.

3) Relational Process

Datum 02: Each may be **referred** to individually as the "Party" or jointly as the "Parties".

Each	may be **referred** to	individually	as the "Party"	or jointly	as the "Parties"
Token	**Relational**	Circ. (manner)	Value	Circ. (manner)	Value

Table 9. Analysis 02

Analysis 02 belongs to relational process; the relational process is concerned with being. The relational process is identified by the verb *refer*. In the clause above, *each* is identified by *the Party* and *the Parties* (identifying mode in intensive type). The intensive type defines a relationship of the sameness between two entities; it means that the Value (*the Party* or *the Parties*) represents the Token (*each*) in the clause. The identifying mode implies that the clause is reversible; thus, the clause can be reversed into: The *Party* and the *Parties* may both be used to refer to each individually or jointly. There are two Circumstances of Manner *individually* and *jointly* describing the quality of the process in the clause above.

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4) Verbal Process

Datum 17: If the Recipient is **required** by a judicial or administrative authority to disclose any Confidential Information in accordance with the provisions of law of administrative regulations…

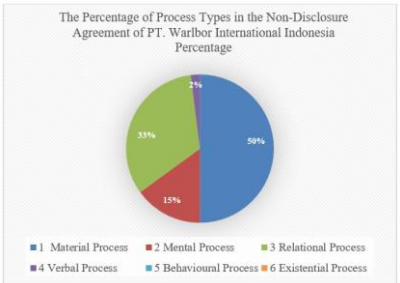
If	the Recipient	is **required**	by a judicial or administrative authority	to disclose any Confidential Information	in accordance with the provisions of law of administrative regulations
	Receiver	**Verbal**	Sayer	Circ. (cause)	Circ. (cont.)

Table 10. Analysis 34

Analysis 34 belongs to verbal process. *A judicial or administrative authority* as the Sayer is the one who does the saying process indicated by the verb *require* in passive voice, while *the Recipient* as the Receiver is the one the saying process is addressed. There are two circumstances in the clause: the Circumstance of Cause represented by *to disclose any Confidential Information* and the Circumstance of Contingency represented by *in accordance with the provisions of law of administrative regulations*. The two circumstances give additional information about the purpose and under what conditions the process is actualized.

No	Process Type	Occurrence	Percentage
1	Material Process	47	50%
2	Mental Process	14	15%
3	Relational Process	31	33%
4	Verbal Process	2	2%
5	Behavioural Process	0	0
6	Existential Process	0	0
	Total	94	100%

Table 11. The Total Quantity and Percentage of the Process Types used in the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia



Picture 1. The Percentage of Process Types in the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia

Discussion

The Meaning Construed through the Process Types of Transitivity System in the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia

Non-Disclosure Agreement is one type of legal document that is created to protect confidential information belonging to a company from being disclosed/distributed. The data source used in this research is the Non-Disclosure Agreement between PT. Warlbor International Indonesia and its partner in collaborating on "Reconstitued Tobacco". PT. Warlbor International Indonesia as the Disclosing Party with its partner as the Recipient have caused the Non-Disclosure Agreement to be signed on in order to prevent any improper disclosure of the confidential information provided by the Disclosing Party to Recipient.

Transitivity analysis in Non-Disclosure Agreement helps describe the content or message contained in it. The data analysis reveals that there are four process types of transitivity system discovered, namely the material process, the relational process, the mental process, and the verbal process; Meanwhile, behavioural process and existential process are not included in the data source analyzed. Each type of process has a specific role in conveying information in the text depending on its characteristics.

The material processes dominate the total process occurences by 50%. This shows that most of the messages in the Non-Disclosure Agreement are conveyed through material processes. Material processes are a type of process that shows human activity including the process of doing or happening. The Non-Disclosure Agreement aims to provide information regarding matters related to human activity, especially about things that can and cannot be done by both parties involved in the agreement and are legally bound. One of the examples of the material process from the data analysis is shown below.

"*Recipient Group shall **use** the Confidential Information solely for the Purpose.*"

The clause above is an example from the Non-Disclosure Agreement that discusses one of the articles contained in it. This clause indicates that the Recipient must keep the confidential information (including trade secrets, intellectual property, raw materials, formulas, production processes, prices, concepts, ideas, designs, plans, procedures, constumer lists or information, technical, production, and the others as mentioned in the Agreement) in strict confidence and may use it only for purposes that both parties have agreed. Any kind of improper disclosure is considered a breach of the agreement.

Mental processes are defined as processes of sensing or feeling. The mental processes in the data analysis represent human inner experiences. Inner experiences in the Non-Disclousre Agreement include the desiderative type to express desire and the cognitive type which deals with logic; in other words, mental processes in Non-Disclosure Agreement occur within the range of the consciousness. These experiences influence the actions and decision-making processes of both parties in the Agreement. One of the examples of the mental process from the data analysis is shown below.

"*Now therefore, the Parties **agree** on the following terms and conditions*"

The clause above is an example of the mental process from the Non-Disclosure Agreement that is including in the desiderative type to show that the parties involved in the Agreement have understood and acknowledged all terms and conditions stated in the Agreement including the definition and kinds of confidential information, the use, return or destruction of the confidential information, the liabilities of both parties, the dispute resolution if any dispute or controversy happens, and so on. The message conveyed through

the mental process is a demand that both parties comply with what has been stated in the agreement.

The relational processes in the data analysis are used to define or describe something including the process of being or possessing. The relational processes discuss about the relationship between two entities which is either attributive (to describe) or identifying (to define). The relational processes in the Non-Disclosure Agreement describe about the effective and termination date, the portion or provision of the Agreement, rights, powers, or privileges under the Agreement, the arbitral award, and so on, as well as define about the representatives and affiliates of both parties, the discussions and negotiations included in the Agreement, the confidential information, the law and the seat of arbitration, and so on. One of the examples of the relational process from the data analysis is shown below.

"*Representative" shall* ***include*** *but not limited to directors, officers, employees, agents, potential funding sources, affiliates, partners, accountants, consultants, attorneys and any other advisors.*"

The clause above is included in the identifying type talking about how the representative is being used to identify the terms that should be included in it but not limited to, for instance directors, officers, employees, agents, potential funding sources, accountants, etc. From the definition of the confidential information in the Analysis 11, representative represents not only one party, instead it is related to the representative of both parties. This implies that the representative of both parties involved must remain subject to this Agreement.

The verbal process indicates the verbal action or the process of saying (signaling). One of the examples of the verbal process from the data analysis is shown below.

"*In consideration of the disclosure of the Confidential Information, the Recipient* ***undertakes*** *to use Confidential Information only for the Purpose, keep Confidential Information in strict confidence, adopting a minimum level of secrecy no less than that which they would apply to their own Confidential Information*"

The clause above is included in the verbal process as the Recipient is the participant of verbal process or known as the sayer doing the verbal action. The clause implies that the Recipient understands and acknowledges that the confidential information is such a valuable asset to the Disclosing Party; hence, the Recipient commits to the articles or terms and conditions stated in the Agreement that it will not make any diclosure to any parties regarding the confidential information.

The data analysis also reveals that the behavioural process and the existential process are not discovered in it because of the nature of such Agreement. The behavioural process *construes physiological behaviour, such as watching, listening, kicking, grumbling, etc, whereas the existential process construes the existence. The Non-Disclousre Agreement is* an Agreement between two parties that has an enforcebale act to discuss about the things that both parties can or cannot do regarding the outer experiences as well as the the things that both parties understand, acknowledge, or agree with regarding the inner experiences, and also describing or defining terms involved in the Agreement.

The Most Dominant Process Types in the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia

It can be seen from Table 11 and Figure 1 that the data source, Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia, has 94 occurences or process types. The material processes have the highest frequency with 47 occurrences (50%) among all the processes. The relational processes come in the second highest frequency with 31 occurrences (33%), followed by the mental processes with 14 occurrences (15%) for third place. Verbal processes, with a total of 2 occurrences or 2%, rank in the fourth position. On the other hand, the behavioural process and existential process are not found in the data sources analyzed.

The material processes as the most dominant process in the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia are marked by the verbs such as *make, provide, obtain, give, use, attempt, destroy, exchange, modify, amend,* etc. Material processes indicate the events or activities dealing with the real world, and that is why they occur the most in the data source. The frequency of material processes is followed by relational processes, mental processes, and verbal processes.

Relational processes focus on the relationship between entities. It is a type of process related to being realized by the verbs *be, is, are, was, have, include, mean, deem*, etc in the data source, with the verbs like *be, include,* and *have* appearing more than once to represent relational processes in the clauses. Mental processes describe states of consciousness marked by the verbs *agree, acknowledge, understand, wish, intend, comply,* and so on in the data source; among them, the verb *agree* appears four times to describe the desiderative mental processes. Verbal processes are concerned with the process of saying described by the verb *require* and *undertake* in the data source.

The findings show that there are only four types of processes in the data source without any behavioural processes or existential processes included in it. This indicates the fact that the Non-Disclosure Agreement does not require behavioural and psychological attitudes as well as the features of existence. It is in contrast that the data source pays remarkable consideration to outer and inner experiences between both Parties involved in the Agreement expressed by the process of happening or doing, as well as the process of being or having, sensing, and saying.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Following the analysis of process types using transitivity system in the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia, the researcher draws the conclusions as presented below.

1) The Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia contains 94 processes. Not all the process types are found in the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia. The prevalence of specific process types in the PT. Warlbor International Indonesia NDA is not random; it is a direct linguistic reflection of the document's primary purpose: to create unambiguous, binding, and objective contractual obligations. The Dominance of Material Processes (50%) directly mirrors the NDA's focus on actions, obligations, and prohibitions. Material clauses are about "doing

and happening," which is the essence of a contract's stipulations. The High Frequency of Relational Processes (33%) is crucial for defining roles, states, and properties. This process type is used to establish what something "is" or what it "has," creating the static, factual framework of the agreement. The Presence of Mental Processes (15%) acknowledges the involved parties as conscious, perceiving entities, but carefully limits their internal world to cognition and perception, not emotion. The Scarcity of Verbal Processes (2%) is significant. While communication is central to an NDA, the document itself is the final, authoritative "utterance." These processes are typically reserved for specifying permitted or required acts of communication. The Absence of Existential and Behavioral Processes is equally telling. Existential ("There is..."): An NDA deals with specific, defined obligations and information, not mere existence. Its propositions are active and binding, not merely declarative of presence. Behavioral processes relate to human physiological and psychological behavior, which are irrelevant to the legal and logical framework of a contract. Their absence preserves the document's high level of formality and impersonal tone. In conclusion, the transitivity pattern—dominated by Material and Relational processes, supplemented by Cognitive Mental processes, and stripped of Behavioral and Existential ones—creates the precise, action-oriented, and objective discourse that is essential for a legally enforceable Non-Disclosure Agreement. This linguistic structure minimizes ambiguity and maximizes the document's power to govern conduct.

2) With 47 occurrences or 50%, the material process is the most dominant process in the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia. The highest percentage of material process usage implies that the Non-Disclosure Agreement of PT. Warlbor International Indonesia primarily describes the external world, including things, events, and human actions or about what humans have done.

Suggestion

Regarding the aforementioned conclusions, the researcher would like to give the following suggestion:

1) The data source used in this research is the Non-Disclosure Agreement from PT. Warlbor International Indonesia which is included in a legal document; therefore, the researcher suggests that future researchers use the other types of data source in order to obtain more diverse results and conclusions.
2) Transitivity system consists of three elements: process, participant, and circumstance. Since this research analyzes about the process types, it is suggested that future researchers might explore the other two elements: participant or circumstance to conduct the research.
3) Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) has three metafunctions, referred to as ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Hence, the researcher suggests that future researchers continue to carry out this interesting collaboration by developing several aspects. Other researchers can expand their analysis by exploring other aspects of Systemic Functional Linguistic theory, for instance by using aspects of interpersonal and textual metafunctions.

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