CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the results found and the previous discussion, the analysis section has explored in depth the key aspects relevant to the research focus. By integrating the findings, summarizing the essence of the analysis, and presenting a comprehensive and in-depth picture of the issues studied, it is concluded that:

1. There are seven types of schematic structure discovered within divorce case examination at Medan Syari'ah Courtroom. There are four types of Talaq divorce case trials, namely T-1, T-2, T-3 and T-4 schematic structures. T-1 schematic structure consists of Opening the Trial ^ Litigants Summon ^ (Judicial Inquiry) ^ The *Power of Attorney* ^ [{Relaas Checking}] ^ Reasons for Divorce ^ Trial Postponement ^ [[Reminder for Petitioner]] ^ Closing the Trial. T-2 schematic structure consists of Opening the Trial ^ Case Queue Call ^ (Judicial Inquiry) ^ Witnesses Summon ^ (Judicial Inquiry) ^ Witnesses' Oath ^ [{First Witness Testimony}]n ^ [{Second Witness Testimony}]n ^ Judicial Deliberation. T-3 schematic structure consists of The Judge's Verdict ^ Closing the Trial and T-4 schematic structure consists of Opening the Trial ^ Litigants Summon ^ (Judicial Inquiry) ^ Istighfar Recitation ^ The Talaq Vow ^ [[Determination Reading]] ^ Closing the Trial ^ Trial Fee Payment. As well as three types of Contested divorce case trials such as C-1, C-2 and C-3. C-1 schematic structure consists of Opening the Trial ^ Litigants Summon ^ (Judicial Inquiry) ^ The *Power of Attorney* ^ [{Relaas Checking}] ^ Trial Postponement ^ [[Reminder for Plaintiff]] ^ Closing the Trial. C-2 schematic structure consists of Opening the Trial ^ Case Queue Call ^ (Judicial Inquiry) ^ Witnesses Summon ^ (Judicial Inquiry) ^ Witnesses' Oath ^ [{First Witness Testimony}]n

^ [{Second Witness Testimony}]n ^ Judicial Deliberation and C-3 schematic structure consist of (Judges' Deliberation Results) ^ The Judge's Verdict ^ Closing the Trial ^ Trial Fee Payment.

2. There are six processes of Transitivity revealed in divorce case proceedings at Medan Syari'ah Courtroom. Namely Material process, Mental process, Relational process, Verbal process, Behavioral process and Existential process. Nevertheless, Material process mostly used by the parties involved in the trial proceedings at Medan Syari'ah Courtroom.

3. There are four kinds of Speech Function in the divorce case process at the Medan Syari'ah Courtroom utilized, such as Statement, Question, Command and Offer, which Statement dominantly used in the divorce trial proceedings at Medan Syari'ah Courtroom. Meanwhile, the parties involved in the hearing process shared various Mood types, namely Declarative mood, Interrogative mood, and Imperative mood as well as Minor Clause. However, the Declarative Mood was frequently used. It indicated that the parties involved during the divorce trial proceedings were generally applied to communicate facts, arguments, or provisions/rules conveyed by the Panel of Judges, Petitioner or Plaintiff, the Attorney, and Witnesses in the divorce case examination at Medan Syari'ah Courtroom.

5.2. Implications

From the summary of the results, several important implications can be identified as follows: as a first step towards a deeper understanding of the implications of these findings, it is worth emphasizing some key aspects that can guide further research and contribute theoretically and practically to the development of the Syari'ah judicial system and legal practice in Indonesia:

1. Theoretically:

a. This study enriches genre or discourse theory in the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach by showing that divorce proceedings in syari'ah courts have a distinctive schematic structure that differs from criminal court or state court legal discourse. These findings indicate that legal discourses are contextual and cultural and can systematically combine legal and religious functions as institutional discourse development in SFL.

b. By analyzing experiential function through the transitivity system and interpersonal function using speech function and mood system, this study confirms that the social and ideological meanings of a legal interaction can be revealed by lexical-grammatical choices. This contribution expands the understanding that social structures in legal institutions are also formed and negotiated through linguistic structures as the integration of experiential and interpersonal functions in the context of syari'ah law.

c. This study provides a theoretical basis for developing a framework for analyzing legal discourse in the Islamic tradition, which has been relatively understudied in functional linguistics. This opens up space for further research that is more inclusive of religion-based legal practices, especially in Muslim countries as a contribution to the study of non-western legal discourse.

2. Practically:

a. The findings of this study can be used as teaching materials in applied linguistics, law, and Islamic legal communication programs. The SFL analysis model applied in this local context provides a concrete example of how theory can be used to understand real legal practice as an analytical model for legal and language education.

b. By presenting the distinctive structure of interactions in talaq and contested divorce proceedings, this study can serve as a practical guide for syari'ah lawyers, forensic linguists, and mediators to identify relevant, effective, and legally compliant interaction patterns in accordance with Islamic law as a guide for discourse analysis in divorce cases.

c. This study can raise public awareness that the divorce process is not merely a legal matter but also a space for communication that reflects complex human values, norms, and emotions. By understanding the patterns and language used in the proceedings, society can become more aware of the importance of healthy, fair, and empathetic communication in resolving domestic conflicts with dignity.

5.3. Suggestions

Along with the findings and implications previously outlined, the following suggestions can be put forward as constructive guidelines for the further development and improvement of the effectiveness of the Syari'ah judicial system, particularly in the handling of talaq and contested divorce cases at the Medan Syari'ah Courtroom:

1. This study focuses on only one location, namely the Medan Syari'ah Court. To determine the extent to which these schematic structures and linguistic functions are local or universal in the context of Islamic law in Indonesia, further research could be conducted at Syari'ah Courts in other regions such as Aceh, West Java, or Kalimantan, with the aim of examining the variation or uniformity of discursive practices across regions as an expansion of the research object to syari'ah court hearings in other regions.

2. This study can be continued with a sharper focus on mood (interrogative, declarative, imperative) and modality (obligation, probability, certainty) in interactions between participants (judges, petitioners, respondents, plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses). This is

important for revealing in greater detail the dynamics of power, authority, and legitimacy in the divorce process, with the aim of deepening understanding of interpersonal aspects and institutional relations in the legal discourse as an in-depth study of the functions of mood and modality as a reflection of power relations.

3. Divorce trials are not only verbal but also multimodal: facial expressions, gestures of judges/witnesses, intonation, and even the use of courtroom space contribute to meaning. Further research could combine the Systemic Functional Multimodal Discourse Analysis (SF-MDA) approach with the aim of providing a more comprehensive picture of how meaning is constructed in the courtroom process through visual, gestural, and verbal means as a multimodal analysis integration to reveal the non-verbal dimensions of court proceedings.