

TEXTS OF SPECIAL POWERS AND GENERAL POWERS OF ATTORNEY FORENSIC LINGUISTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

A power of attorney is a document that gives authority to another party to carry out legal actions, for and on behalf of the person giving the power of attorney. Power of attorney consists of special power of attorney and general power of attorney. A special power of attorney explains what actions the recipient of the power can take. This research analyzes the situational context in the text of a notarial deed agreement and the differences between the text of a special power of attorney and a general power of attorney. This research uses functional systemic linguistic theory proposed by Halliday (2004), meaning semantics and forensic linguistic theory proposed by Olsson (2008). Qualitative research methods are used to describe a phenomenon in depth and are carried out by collecting data. Qualitative methods use observation of phenomena and research more into the substance of the meaning of the phenomenon. This method is used to analyze the context of the situation contained in the text using the theory put forward by Halliday (2002). Data were analyzed using situational context theory proposed by Halliday (2004). Data were analyzed using situational context theory which analyzes the field, participants and text modes used in the agreement letter between the authorizer and the recipient. This research shows that the text is dominated by a relational process which aims to provide information about agreements and agreements in the text of the notarial deed. The text is dominated by verbs that express relational processes.

Keywords: Situation Context; Forensic Linguistics; Special Power Text; General Power Text

I. Introduction

A power of attorney is a document that gives authority to another party to carry out legal actions, for and on behalf of the person giving the power of attorney because the party giving the power of attorney is unable to do so himself. Power of attorney consists of special power of attorney and general power of attorney. A general power of attorney is used to grant power of attorney to someone in terms of managing the interests of the power of attorney. A general

power of attorney cannot be used to transfer objects or other actions carried out only by the owner. A general power of attorney relates to general matters only and does not relate to specific matters. A general power of attorney cannot be used as a basis for representing or assisting in the trial process. In order to answer the question regarding under what conditions it is mandatory to use a special power of attorney, one of which is used to represent before the court. In the sub-heading of the special power of attorney there is the phrase special power of attorney. The contents of a general power of attorney relate to the management of all power of attorney interests. Meanwhile, in a special power of attorney, the contents relate to the interests of the power of attorney in detail, regarding what the recipient of the power of attorney can do. In a special power of attorney, the power of attorney can be done specifically, namely only regarding one or more specific interests, or in general, covering all the interests of the power of attorney. A special power of attorney is a power of attorney that contains an explanation of what actions the recipient of the power may take. The special power of attorney must be recorded in the special power register at the clerk's office of the judicial body which is listed for data collection and supervision of the person giving the power of attorney who is a material party or principal and the recipient of the power of attorney is a formal party. In a special letter there is a power of attorney and a recipient of power of attorney. Situational context is a context that states what happens in a text, the status of those involved in the text, the purpose of the text. The participants in the text of a special power of attorney are the power of attorney and the recipient of the power of attorney. The context of the situation can influence the choice of variations in language forms. The context of the situation explains what happens in the text, how events can occur, what the status of the participants in the text is, what media is used, and the purpose of the text. There are participants, actions and circumstances in the events in the text (Halliday and Ruqaiya, 1999).

Based on this phenomenon, the author is interested in studying texts in forensic linguistic studies to obtain the semantic meaning contained in the text. The analysis process starts from an analysis of the situational context and ideology contained in the text. The context of the situation consists of field, participants, and text mode. Metafunction in Systemic Functional Linguistics includes ideational, interpersonal and textual elements. Subjects and clauses are divided into clauses as exchanges, clauses as representations, and clauses as messages. The context of the situation in the text is also built by the cultural context. In the context of the situation, there are three aspects, namely field, involvement and text mode. The field is what is happening in the text and the characteristics of the social processes being carried out by the participants. The tenor or involvement is who plays a role in the social event, the characteristics of the participants, status and social roles. The mode or means is 'the symbolic organization' which refers to the part played by language. The field explains what is happening, is taking place (occurs) and is closely related to ideational meaning.

Research Problem

Based on the phenomenon, the problem formulation in this research is:

1. What is the difference in terms of structure between special agreement texts and general agreement texts in forensic linguistic studies?
2. What is the context of the situation in special agreement and general agreement texts in forensic linguistic studies?.

II. Methods

This research applied qualitative research. Creswell (2018) stated that qualitative research is a process of exploring and understanding the meaning of individual and group behavior, describing social problems or humanitarian problems both individually and in groups. The moral message contained in the narrative text is conveyed using symbols such as metaphorical language. These messages were then revealed in this research. According to Creswell (2018) and Patilima (2010) the qualitative approach aims to understand a social situation, event, interaction and group roles. The qualitative approach method is used as a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical scientific research and investigation approach about natural phenomena guided by theories and hypotheses that are thought to exist in the phenomena. Qualitative research methods are used to describe a phenomenon in depth and are carried out by collecting data. This method is used to analyze the context of the situation contained in the text using the theory put forward by Halliday (2002). The data sources used in this research are letters of acceptance of approval and power of attorney, and letters of transfer and assignment of rental rights. There are several articles about forensic linguistic studies related to this research. This was done to determine similarities and differences with other articles related to forensic linguistics. Devi (2023) in her research in the form of a journal article entitled "Study of Forensic Linguistics in the Investigation of the Engeline Murder Case". This research examines forensic linguistics in the investigation stage. Devi's research (2023) aims to provide a general explanation of forensic linguistics in legal investigations. The data sources used in the research are special and general agreement letters to examine the context of the situation contained in the text. Devi's research (2023) uses situational context theory to examine the field, tenor and mode of the text. Devi's research (2023) also found that the existence of a power ideology in the text was determined by the police in handling the case. Pebriani research (2018) in her research article in journal form entitled "Text Analysis of the Setya Novanto Corruption Case News on the Liputan6.com Online Media September-December 2017 Edition (Forensic Linguistic Approach)". Pebriani's research (2018) examines news texts about corruption cases that use online media as a source of research data for their articles. The qualitative descriptive method was used in Pebriani's research (2018) which obtained data in the form of quotes from online media. The approach in Pebriani's research (2018) is aspects related to text, discourse and sociocultural practices to examine Setya

Novanto's involvement in the e-KTP corruption case. The results of Pebriani's research (2018) stated that the media tended to predominantly report on Setya Novanto, who often did not attend KPK investigations.

Clauses have an important role in a text because they carry a certain meaning in a text. According to Halliday (2014), a clause can be seen from three aspects called metafunction which consist of the clause as ideational, the clause as interpersonal, the clause as a message. Ideational clauses are clauses that are used to explain someone's experiences that occur in the world. Ideational clauses consist of three aspects, namely; participants, processes are realized by verbs, and circumstances. Interpersonal clauses are clauses used for social interactions. The language involves modality and clause form. Clauses as messages relate to how clauses are formulated in a text. Medan is related to language which is a person's experience so it is called language as experience (Halliday, 2014). Medan is related to what happened, how the activity was carried out, who carried out the activity, to whom the activity was carried out, why the activity was carried out. Medan is related to social events that occur in the world which are realized through language. Involvement relates to the language used for interactions involving participants. The language used for social interaction consists of modalities and language forms. These two aspects represent relationships between participants that involve the cultivation of social status between participants and intimacy (Martin, 1992). Kridalaksana (2008) states that ideational meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the use of words that have concepts, intentional meaning is the meaning that emphasizes the speaker's intentions. This research also uses forensic linguistic theory. Olsson (2020) states that forensic linguistics examines linguistic phenomena related to legal cases, case examinations, know personal disputes with several parties that have an impact on taking legal action.

III. Findings and Discussion

In the following discussion, the data are analyzed using situational context theory proposed by Halliday (2004), semantic meaning theory and forensic linguistic theory proposed by Olsson (2020). Data were analyzed using situational context theory which analyzes the field, participants and text modes used in the letter of agreement between the authorizer and the recipient. The data used in analyzing the following data is a power of attorney in forensic linguistic studies.

Data (3-1)

Name: NI MADE SARIWANGI

Age: 50 years

Occupation: Self-employed

Address: Perum Puri Asih Kec. West Denpasar Denpasar City

-Hereinafter referred to as: AUTHORIZER. -----

Hereby give consent and authority to my husband, namely: -----

Name: I NYOMAN SUJA

Age: 45 Years

Occupation: Self-employed

Address: Perum Puri Asih Kec. West Denpasar Denpasar City

-Hereinafter also referred to as "Recipient of Approval and Power of Attorney" -----

----- SPECIAL -----

Power of attorney is an agreement in which someone gives power to another person to do something on behalf of the person who gave the power. Meanwhile, the recipient of the power of attorney is the party who is given an order or mandate to do something for and on behalf of the person giving the power of attorney. In data (3-1), there is a tenor between the power of attorney and the recipient of the power of attorney as stated in the power of attorney and agreement. The principal gave power of attorney to her husband I Nyoman Suja to guarantee a plot of land based on the land ownership certificate. The person involved in the power of attorney and the recipient has a husband and wife relationship and the power of attorney is confident in granting his power of attorney because he has an intense relationship with the recipient of the power, namely the husband of the power of attorney. The power of attorney already has the trust to give power of attorney to her husband. In data (3-1), identity information between the power of attorney and the recipient of the power of attorney is also displayed to provide the required information before the notary. This power of attorney is made before a notary and has permanent legal force. The clause in data (3-1) uses a relational process which is realized with the verb give. The verb *give* is attached to the noun power. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, special means typical, special and uncommon. These special words also indicate that the letter is a special power of attorney between the giver of the power of attorney and the recipient of the power of attorney's agreement. In data (3-1) there is the phrase recipient and power of attorney which means I Nyoman Suja was given approval and power of attorney by Ni Made Sari Wangi.

Data (3-2)

To guarantee a plot of land according to the Ownership Certificate number 4320/Padangsambian Village, covering an area of 150 M2 as described in the Measurement Letter dated 23 December 2002, Number: 1191/Pds./2005, issued by the Head of the Denpasar City Land Office on 10 March 2005, registered in the name of NI MADE SARIWANGI, located in Padangsambian Village, West Denpasar District, Denpasar City, Bali Province.

In data (3-2), there is a tenor between the power of attorney and the recipient of the power of attorney as stated in the power of attorney and agreement. The principal gave special power to her husband to guarantee a plot of land based on the land ownership certificate Number: 1191/Pds./2005, which was issued by the Head of the Denpasar City Land Office on March 10 2005. The verb *located* is a relational process that is associated with prepositional phrases in the village Padangsambian, West Denpasar District, Denpasar City, Bali Province. Halliday (2004) states that the relational process is a process related to circumstantial affairs. The verb *located* is a verb followed by a preposition that states place. The circumstance location in Padangsambian Village is the location of a plot of land according to the Ownership Certificate registered in the name of NI MADE SARIWANGI. The power of attorney would like to explain that the land was officially registered with the Head of the Denpasar City Land Office on March 10, 2005. The power of attorney stated before a notary that the certificate was valid, registered and registered in the name of her husband. This statement was made before a notary to give special power to her husband with the guarantee of a land certificate. The verb to guarantee is a verb that is directly attributable to the object of a plot of land. This verb is a relational process which is realized with the verb guarantee. The power of attorney guarantees a plot of land in her husband's name before a notary. It was previously explained that the land was legally registered with the Head of the Denpasar City Land Office.

Data (3-3)

Thus, everything that now exists and/or in the future will exist or be erected/planted and attached to the land which, according to its nature, designation and according to the law, is considered to be a fixed object (immovable property). -----

The data (3-3) is a statement made before a notary and is part of the power of attorney agreement letter from the first party to the second party. The attached verb is a verb that includes a relational process which is directly attributable to the prepositional phrase on the land which explains that the object being pledged is a fixed object (immovable item). Circumstantial relational processes are processes that explain the existence of participants in a place. Halliday (2004) states that the relational process is a process related to circumstantial affairs. The verb *according* is a relational verb that is directly attributable to the noun law. In data (3-3) there is also a relative clause which, according to its nature, consists of relative pronouns, verbs and nouns. The verb *according* is attributed to the adjective noun in the clause. The verb *attached to* the clause is a relational process. The verb *attached* is associated with the prepositional phrase *on the ground*. Semantically, everything mentioned in the special agreement is attached to the land.

Data (3-4)

In order to guarantee the repayment of the debt in the name of I NYOMAN SUJA mentioned above, as the Debtor, in connection with the implementation of the Credit agreement based on the debt and receivables agreement signed by the Debtor with the Limited Liability Company "PT. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA" (PERSERO) Tbk. Denpasar Gajah Mada Branch", domiciled and headquartered in Jakarta, Jalan Jendral Sudirman Number 44-46, Central Jakarta, along with additions, changes, extensions and renewals which may be made at a later date.

Data (3-4) shows that there is a modality which states that the credit agreement is executed based on the debt and receivables agreement signed by the Debtor with the Limited Liability Company "PT. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA Tbk. Gajah Mada Denpasar Branch". Debtors are parties who receive credit or loans, both individuals and business entities who owe debts from financial institutions such as banks or other financial institutions because of certain agreements or laws. Usually debtors provide collateral or guarantees to creditors to obtain loans. Data (3-2) shows the contents of the agreement in the power of attorney agreement given by the first party and the second party. Data (3-2) explains the guarantee of debt repayment. The relational process in data (3-2) is realized in the verb *based on* which states that the verb is attributed to the noun of the debt and receivable agreement. In the Indonesian dictionary, receivables mean money lent (which can be collected from someone); debts, money borrowed from other people and lent to other people. Data (3-2) shows the relative clause indicated by the Debtor with the Limited Liability Company "PT. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA" (PERSERO) Tbk. Gajah Mada Denpasar Branch". The noun that is elaborated is the debt and receivable agreement. The verb signed is a transformative material process. The noun *debtor* is the actor who signs the debt and receivable agreement. According to Halliday (2004), material processes are processes that emphasize physical actions carried out intentionally. In this clause there are position verbs which are relational verbs. This verb is attributed to the prepositional phrase Pusat in Jakarta Jalan Jendral Sudirman Number 44-46, Central Jakarta. Semantically, this means that the Limited Liability Company "PT. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA" (PERSERO) Tbk. Gajah Mada Denpasar Branch" is located at the head office in Central Jakarta.

Data (3-5)

That for this purpose, the Recipient of Approval and Power of Attorney has the right to appear before the authorized official to make and/or sign a Deed of Credit Agreement, Letter of Agreement for Granting Credit, Power of Attorney to Charge Mortgage Rights and/or Deed of Granting Mortgage Rights, as well as other deeds/voices other letters, including the Deed of Credit Extension and/or Credit Addendum, then the Recipient of Approval and Power of

Attorney has the right to take all legal actions and management actions as well as other actions without exception, but in line with the applicable regulations and legal provisions.

According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a deed is a letter of evidence containing a statement (information, confession, decision and so on) relating to a legal event made according to applicable regulations, witnessed and ratified by an official. The Deed of Granting Mortgage Rights (APHT) is the terms and conditions regarding the granting of Mortgage Rights from debtors to creditors in relation to debts secured by Mortgage Rights. The aim of granting this right is to give priority position to the creditor concerned (preferred creditor) over other creditors (concurrent creditor). Addendum is a term in a contract or letter of agreement which means additional clauses or articles that are separate from the main agreement. Legally, the contractual agreement is attached to the main agreement. The material process in data (3-5) is realized with the verb signing. Halliday (2004) states that material processes are processes that emphasize physical actions carried out intentionally. The recipient of the approval and proxy signs the deed of agreement which is carried out in the presence of a notary. The authority is a relative clause which functions to explain the core noun being explained, namely the noun official. The text states that the official is authorized to make/sign the credit agreement deed which is carried out before a notary. The relational process in data (3-5) is realized with the verb *facing* which is attributed with a prepositional phrase to the official. The verb to make is a transformative material verb (Halliday, 2004). This verb is attributed to the Deed of Credit Agreement. According to the Indonesian Dictionary, an addendum is an additional volume (to a book) attached to provisions or additional articles, for example in a deed. In general, the term addendum is used when there is an addition or attachment to the main agreement but is an integral part of the main agreement. Even though the term of the agreement has not expired, the parties can add an addendum as long as it is agreed by both parties.

Data (3-6)

The Giver of Approval and Authorization in his/her capacity as stated above explains that this Agreement and Authorization was made consciously, and without any coercion from any party and accepts the contents of the Agreement and Authorization as stated in this agreement and authorization. Thus, this letter of approval and power of attorney has been created so that it can be used properly.

Giving consent and power of attorney is an agreement in which a person gives authority to another person, who receives it, for and on his behalf to carry out an affair. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, power is authority over something or to determine (order, represent, manage, etc.) something. In a power of attorney agreement there are two parties, namely the person giving the power of attorney and the recipient of the power of attorney. Data (3-6) shows that there is a relational process which is realized with the verb to explain. The phrases giving

approval and authority in their positions mentioned above are attributed to the nouns approval and authority. The verb *created* is a material process related to transformative verbs, Halliday (2004). The verb created explains that the letter of approval and power of attorney can be used properly and can be accounted for. The parties involved in the text are the power of attorney and the recipient and the letter of agreement is made before a notary.

Data (3-7)

The undersigned below:

I. Name : Natan

Age : 47 years

Nationality : Indonesia

Address: Jalan P. Moyo Denpasar

-Hereinafter referred to as:

----“First Party/Lesser”----

II. Name : Nadine

Age : 47 years

Nationality : France

Address: Villa Puri Angsa, Tibubeneng

-In this case acting for and on behalf of: SPORT PTE,LTD.

-Hereinafter referred to as:

-----“Second Party/Renter” -----

A lease is an agreement in which one party binds himself to provide goods to another party for a certain period of time, by paying a price that the latter party can afford. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, a tenant is a person who rents. People can rent various types of goods, both fixed and movable. Data (3-7) shows that there are participants in the text, namely Natan and Nadine, who made the letter of transfer and handover of rental rights which was made before a notary. Data (3-7) shows that there is a relative clause for the undersigned with the relative pronoun *yang*. Relative pronoun that describes the subject Natan and Nadine who made the rental agreement which was executed before a notary. The undersigned relative clause consists of a relative pronoun (*which*), a verb (*undersigned*) and a prepositional phrase (*below*). The relative clause explains the nouns Natan and Nadine which are the subjects of the clause. Natan is the first party and Nadine is the second party in the rental agreement. Hereinafter referred to as "First Party/Lesser" using a relational verb which is realized with the verb *called*. The verb is said to be attributable to the noun First Party/Lesser.

Data (3-8)

-The Parties explain in advance:

That based on the Lease Deed Land Number: 01, dated 04 May 2013, made in front of Ni Putu Sariwangi, Bachelor of Laws, Notary in Denpasar, First Party has rental rights to part of the land covering an area of approximately 1,000 M2 (one thousand square meters), from 2 plots of land each with:

1. Ownership Certificate Number: 1011238/Sesetan Subdistrict, Measurement letter dated 17 May 2014, Number: 03958/Sesetan/2013, total area 4,020 M2 (four thousand and twenty square meters);

Data (3-8) shows that there is a verb *to have* which is a relational process. The noun *first party* is attributed to the noun leasehold rights over a portion of land covering an area of approximately 1,000 M2 (one thousand square meters). The verb (*based on*) is a relational process that is attributable to the noun *Land Lease Deed Number: 01, dated 04 May 2014*. The clause explains that the First Party has the right to lease over a portion of land approximately the size consists of the subject (first party), the verb (owns), and noun (rental rights over a portion of land of approximately area). The verb (have) is a verb that includes a relational process, Halliday (2004). The subject (First Party) is attributable to the noun (leasehold rights over a portion of land of approximately area). Attribution verbs are verbs that use relational processes, Halliday (2004). The clauses of the Land Lease Deed Number: 01, dated 04 May 2014 made before Ni Putu Wahyuni, consist of the subject clause (Land Lease Deed Number: 01, dated 04 May 2014), relative pronoun (yang), verb (made), and prepositional phrases (in front of Ni Putu Sariwangi). The core noun explained in this clause is Land Lease Deed Number: 01, dated 04 May 2013. This clause clarifies the core noun provided by providing additional information about the core noun explained. The additional information contained in this clause, which was made before Ni Putu Wahyuni, consists of the subject clause (Land Lease Deed Number: 01, dated 04 May 2013). This clause also contains a material process that is realized with the verb (made). The verb (made) is a material process, Halliday (2004). Data (3-8) serves to provide information about land lease deeds made before a notary.

Data (3-9)

Security deposit of Rp. 100,000,000, (one hundred million rupiah), paid by the Second Party to the First Party at the time of signing this agreement, upon agreement of the parties, the security deposit is kept by the First Party and will be used as collateral for the building and will be returned to the Second Party, after all obligations or repairs (if necessary) are completed by the Second Party at the end of the rental period.

According to the Indonesian Dictionary, security deposit is money used as collateral for a transaction that has been agreed upon until a predetermined time limit (if the transaction is not fulfilled within the specified time, the money is lost), security deposit. Clause Security deposit of Rp. 100,000,000, (one hundred million rupiah), paid by the Second Party to the First Party at the time of signing this agreement consisting of a nominal security deposit of Rp. 100,000,000, (one hundred million rupiah), verb (paid), and prepositional phrase (by the Second Party to the First Party at the time of signing this agreement). This clause contains the verb (paid) which is a material process, Halliday (2004). The clause that the security deposit is kept by the First Party consists of a subject (the security deposit), a verb (*kept*), a prepositional phrase (by the First Party). The verb saved is a verb that includes a relational process, Halliday (2004). The subject of the money is attributed to the prepositional phrase (by the First Party).

Data (3-10)

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

Number :

Today, (...)

Facing me, (...) Bachelor of Laws, Notary in Bandung City, attended by ---

witnesses that I, the notary, know and will be mentioned at the end of this deed: -----

Mr A, (...)

The presenter known to me, the notary, hereby gives authority

full to: -----

-

- Mr B (...)

with the right to hand over this power (substitutie) in whole or in part ----

and withdraw the transfer of power, -----

----- General : - -----

A general power of attorney is a power of attorney from one person to another to take care of some or all legal actions related to the interests of the person giving the power of attorney. Data (3-10) is an example of a general power of attorney given from Mr. to Mr. B which was made before a notary. This is different from a special power of attorney which uses the terms of the parties when facing a notary. Mr. A and Mr. B are the participants in data (3-10). In data (3-10) there is the verb give which is a relational verb, Halliday (2004). A special power of attorney uses the term 'special' in the letter, while a general power of attorney uses the phrase 'general' at the beginning of the letter. Data (3-10) explains that Mr. A gave full authority to Mr. B which was made before a notary. The prepositional phrase in Bandung City explains that the agreement between Mr. A and Mr. B was made before a notary in Bandung City. In data (3-10) there is the verb hand over which is a material process, Halliday (2004). At the end, general

words are stated which state that the letter is a general power of attorney made between Mr. A and Mr. B before a notary in Bandung.

Data (3-12)

To represent the audience even for oneself or in other circumstances and/or --
as a representative of other people in matters relating to management (rights) anywhere
and --
towards anyone and also to pay attention to their interests, safeguard and defend their
rights and fulfill their obligations. -----
To rent and purchase fixed or movable goods, fixing their prices,
receive the rental money, pay the purchase price, receive what was purchased from the
deliverer. -----

In data (3-12) there are verbs representing relational processes. The verb represents attribution to the facing noun. The verb *to receive* is a relational process that attributes to the noun what is purchased from the person who handed it over. Data (3-12) is dominated by relational processes which function to explain information regarding matters of management (rights) anywhere and to anyone and also to pay attention to interests, safeguard and defend their rights and fulfill their obligations. In data (3-12) there is a verb maintain which is a relational verb. The verb attributes the noun rights.

Difference between Special Power of Attorney and General Power of Attorney

In terms of content, the difference between a special power of attorney and a general power of attorney is that in a general power of attorney, the content is the management of all the power of attorney's interests. The contents of a special power of attorney relate to one or more interests of the power of attorney, which are detailed in relation to the things that the power of attorney may do. The contents of a general power of attorney are related to the management of all power of attorney interests. The contents of a special power of attorney relate to the interests of the power of attorney in detail regarding what the power of attorney can do. A general power of attorney is used to grant power to someone to take care of the interests of the power of attorney. Meanwhile, to transfer objects or other actions carried out only by the owner, a general power of attorney cannot be used. A special power of attorney is a power of attorney which relates to what actions the recipient of the power may take. This form of power of attorney is usually the basis for granting power of attorney to act before the court, representing the interests of the person giving the power of attorney as the principal. A general power of attorney is used to manage assets related to the person giving the power of attorney and contains general sentences. A special power of attorney is used in court or outside of court which is detailed in

relation to the things that the power of attorney may do and includes special sentences, retention rights and substitution rights contained in the power of attorney.

IV. Conclusion

The text of the notarial agreement is drawn up in the presence of a notary. The text is dominated by a relational process which states that the text aims to provide information to the parties involved in the text. The power of attorney conveys before the notary that the certificate is valid, registered and registered in the name of her husband. This statement was made before a notary to give special power to her husband with the guarantee of a land certificate. The verb to guarantee is a verb that is directly attributable to the object of a plot of land. This verb is a relational process which is realized with the verb guarantee. The power of attorney guarantees a plot of land in her husband's name before a notary. It was previously explained that the land was legally registered with the Head of the Denpasar City Land Office. The difference between a special power of attorney and a general power of attorney is that the contents of a general power of attorney are the management of all the interests of the power of attorney. The contents of a special power of attorney relate to one or more interests of the power of attorney, which are detailed in relation to the things that the power of attorney may do. A letter of acceptance and approval of power of attorney is used to delegate authority from a party who has authority to another party. The text is dominated by relational verbs which function to provide information made before a notary and explain the points of agreement in the text

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