CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Actually, the total data existing in the book are 114 paragraphs. The data are then classified into four types of thematic progression based on the movement of the theme and rheme of one clause to the theme of the subsequent clauses structurally. As a result, there are one (1) data for simple linear progression, eight (8) data for constant progression, seven (7) data for derived progression, and ninety eight (98) data for split progression. Since there are some of the data showing the same phenomenon, then the data taken to be analyzed are 38 paragraphs which are considered representative.

The result of this research shows that narrative text does not always have linear as the common type found as is assumed by Eggins as explained in chapter 1. The text used to be analyzed here shows that split progression occurs the most in the text since the participant of the text is varied and does not focus on only a participant, as can be found in most narrative text. The following part presents the analysis of the data.

4.1 Simple Linear Progression

Bloor and Bloor (2004, p.89) show us the pattern of simple linear progression drawn as follows:

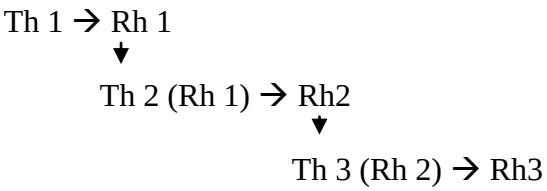


Figure 4.1 Simple Linear Progression

It explains that the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme of the second clause and the rheme of the second clause becomes the theme of the third clause.

In this research, there is only one data showing the indication of simple linear progression in the book and the cohesion device used in retaining the cohesion of the text is the combination of anaphoric reference and repetition.

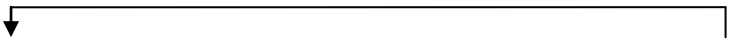
4.1.1 Anaphoric Reference and Repetition

There is only one data found concerning the simple linear progression having anaphoric reference, in the form of pronoun, and repetition as the cohesion device in the text.

Data 1

At the same time, the Soviets sold oil to Cuba for far less than its market value. They also allowed the Cubans to buy more than they needed at this low price. The Cubans sold this extra oil to other countries at its market value-thus making money on the deal! (p.41)

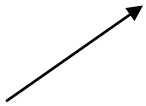
Analysis:



At the same time,**the Soviets** sold oil to Cuba for far less than its market value. **They**

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2

also allowed **the Cubans** to buy more than they needed at this low price. **The**



|Rh2 ||Th3

Cubans sold this extra oil to other countries at its market value-thus making

|Rh3

money on the deal!

|

In the first clause *At the same time, the Soviets sold oil to Cuba for far less than its market value,* the topical theme of the clause is a marked theme, an adverb of time, *At the same time* and its rheme is *the Soviets sold oil to Cuba for far less than its market value*.

In the second clause *They also allowed the Cubans to buy more than they needed at this low price*, the topical theme of the clause is *They* and its rheme is *also allowed the Cubans to buy more than they needed at this low price*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *the Soviets*. Hence, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The third clause *The Cubans sold this extra oil to other countries at its market value-thus making money on the deal* has *The Cubans* as its topical theme and the rheme is *sold this extra oil to other countries at its market value-thus making money on the deal*. The topical theme of this clause refers back to an

element of the rheme of the previous clause by repeating the word *the Cubans* to emphasize it. Hence, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the clauses in the paragraph can be represented as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Simple linear progression

The pattern of the thematic progression throughout the paragraph is simple linear progression shown by the line above (→). It can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *They* referring anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *the Soviets* and the topical theme of third clause *the Cubans* which repeats an element of the rheme of the preceding clause *the Cubans*. From that discussion, the cohesion devices used to retain the progression of theme in the paragraph are anaphoric reference and repetition.

It can be concluded that Data 1 indicates the simple linear progression since the pattern of the thematic progression of its clauses is the same as it is drawn above in figure 4.1 in which the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme of the second clause and the rheme of the second clause becomes the theme of the third clause.

4.2 Constant Progression

Ventola (1991, p.371) exposes the pattern of constant progression drawn as follows:

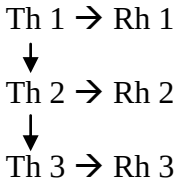


Figure 4.2 Constant Progression Pattern

It indicates that the theme of the first clause becomes the theme of the following clause, the second clause, and the theme of the second clause which comes from the theme of the first clause becomes the theme of the third clause.

In this research, there are eight data indicating the constant pattern progression in the book. Six of the data have anaphoric reference as its cohesion device, one data have synonym as the cohesion device and one data has the combination of repetition and synonym as its cohesion device.

4.2.1 Anaphoric Reference

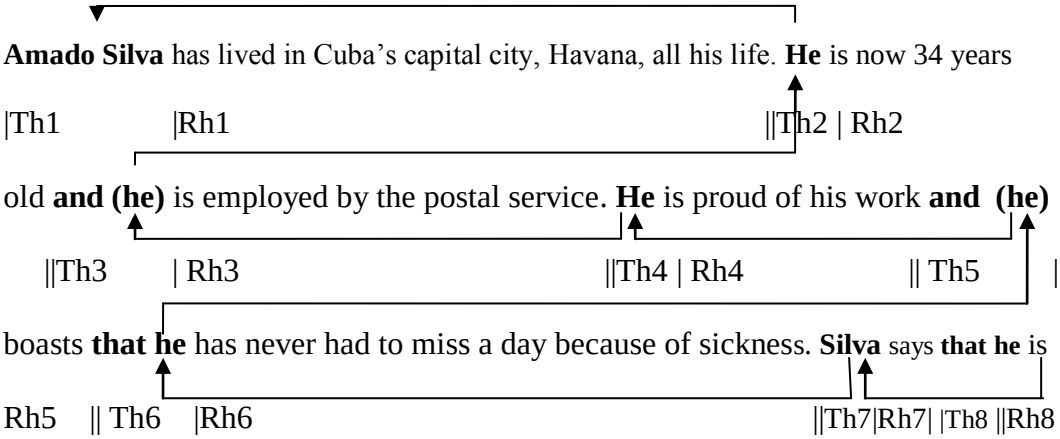
Actually, there are six data provided in the book concerning the paragraph having constant progression pattern and anaphoric reference, in the form of pronoun, as its cohesion device, but only two of them are taken as the representative data to be analyzed here since the other data also indicate the same phenomena.

Data 2

Amado Silva has lived in Cuba's capital city, Havana, all his life. He is now 34 years old and is employed by the postal service. He is proud of his work and

boasts that he has never had to miss a day because of sickness. Silva says that he is as loyal as can be – to his job and to his country. (p.5)

Analysis:



|

The first clause *Amado Silva has lived in Cuba's capital city, Havana, all his life* consists of only a clause with *Amado Silva* as its topical theme and the rest *has lived in Cuba's capital city, Havana, all his life* is its rheme.

He is now 34 years old || and (he) is employed by the postal service.
1 +2

The following clause consists of a clause complex which has paratactic relation. The topical theme of the initiating clause *He is now 34 years old* is *He* which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the preceding clause *Amado Silva* while its rheme is *is now 34 years old*. On the other hand, the theme of the continuing clause *and (he) is employed by the postal service* is included in multiple theme since it consists of two kinds of theme, structural theme and

topical theme. The structural theme of the second clause is the conjunction *and* while the topical theme is the omitted theme *he* which also refers to the topical theme of the previous clause. The rheme of the second clause is *is employed by the postal service*.

We can see that actually the topical theme of the second clause in the clause complex is being omitted. It can happen since the subject of the second clause refers to the same subject of the previous clause. The writer omits the subject 'he' and unites the clauses by conjunction 'and'. If the subject of the second clause is made explicit, then it is known that it refers to the same subject/person, Silva.

He is proud of his work || and (he) boasts || that he has never had to miss a day
1 +2 α "β
because of sickness.

The following clause also consists of a clause complex in which the first and the second clauses have paratactic relation while the second and the third clauses have hypotactic relation. The topical theme of the first clause of this clause complex *He is proud of his work* is *He* referring back to the topical theme of the prevous clause while its rheme is *is proud of his work*. On the other hand, the theme of the second clause of this clause complex *and (he) boasts (something)* is included in the multiple theme since it consists of two kinds of theme; structural theme and topical theme. The structural theme is the conjunction *and* while the topical theme is *he*. The rheme of the second clause is *boasts (something)* in which *(something)* is realized by a noun clause which is considered as a

dependent clause. The dependent clause is assumed as the third clause which is a noun clause, *that he has never had to miss a day because of sickness* and has a multiple theme; structural and topical theme. The structural theme is *that* while the topical theme is *he*. The rest of the dependent clause *has never had to miss a day because of sickness* acts as its rheme.

We can see that actually the topical theme of the second clause of this clause complex is being omitted. It can happen since the subject of the clause refers to the same subject of the previous clause. The writer omits the subject 'he' and unites the clauses by conjunction 'and'. If the subject of the second clause is made explicit, then it is known that it refers to the same subject/person, Silva.

Silva says || that he is as loyal as can be – to his job and to his country.
α "β

The following clause also consists of a clause complex indicating hypotactic relationship. The topical theme of the dominant clause *Silva says (something)* is *Silva* with *says (something)* as its rheme in which *(something)* is realized by a noun clause considered as a dependent clause. That noun clause which is a dependent clause *that he is as loyal as can be – to his job and to his country* has a multiple theme; structural and topical theme. The structural theme is *that* and the topical theme is *he*. The rheme of the clause is *is as loyal as can be – to his job and to his country*.

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred in the paragraph can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 (theme= Amado Siva) to clause 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

Clause 4 to 5: Constant progression

Clause 5 to 6: Constant progression

Clause 7 to 8: Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression throughout the paragraph is the constant progression shown by the line above (→) since the topical theme of the first clause in the paragraph above Amado Silva is used as the topical theme of the subsequent clauses by referring it through anaphoric reference *He*. The use of pronoun *He* can be seen throughout the clauses, except the seventh clause, to refer to Amado Silva, but the seventh clause uses Silva to raise again the reader's attention. Hence, the cohesion device used is anaphoric reference.

Data 3

Silva and his family were stunned at first. Gradually their disbelief at the government's action turned to anger. (p.5)

Analysis:

Silva and his family were stunned at first. Gradually **their** disbelief at the

|Th1 | Rh1 || Th2

government's action turned to anger.

| Rh2 |

The first clause *Silva and his family were stunned at first* has *Silva and his family* acting as its topical theme. The rest of the clause *were stunned at first* is its rheme.

In the second clause *Gradually their disbelief at the government's action turned to anger*, the theme of the clause is included in the multiple theme since there are two types of theme there. The first theme is *Gradually* which is the interpersonal theme, modal adjunct. The second theme *their disbelief at the government's action* serves as the topical theme. The rest of the clause *turned to anger* is the rheme of the clause. This data also indicates the same phenomena as that of Data 2 in which an element of the topical theme of this clause *their* refers back to the topical theme of the previous clause *Silva and his family*. Thus, the progression is the constant pattern shown by the line above (→).

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred can be seen as follow:

Clause 1 to 2 : Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression throughout the paragraph is the constant progression since a part of the topical theme of the second clause *their* refers anaphorically to the theme of the first clause *Silva and his family*. Hence, the cohesion of the text is gained through the anaphoric reference.

4.2.2 Synonym

There is one data in the book for the paragraph indicating the constant progression and having synonym as its cohesion device.

Data 4

The Soviets helped Castro by supplying Cuba with a ready market for its sugar. In fact, the Soviet Union bought Cuban sugar for more than it was worth-three to five times its value on the world market. (p.40)

Analysis:

The Soviets helped Castro by supplying Cuba with a ready market for its sugar.

|Th1 |Rh1 |

In fact, **the Soviet Union** bought Cuban sugar for more than it was worth-three to

|Th2 |Rh2

five times its value on the world market.

|

The first clause *The Soviets helped Castro by supplying Cuba with a ready market for its sugar* has *The Soviets* as its topical theme and its rheme is *helped Castro by supplying Cuba with a ready market for its sugar*.

In the second clause *In fact, the Soviet Union bought Cuban sugar for more than it was worth-three to five times its value on the world market*, the theme of this clause is a multiple theme where *In fact* acts as the interpersonal

theme and *the Soviet Union* serves as the topical theme. The rheme of this clause is *bought Cuban sugar for more than it was worth-three to five times its value on the world market*. The topical theme of this clause refers back to the theme of the previous clause by using the other name of it shown by the line above (➔).

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred can be drawn as follow:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression throughout the paragraph is the constant progression. It can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *the Soviet Union* which is the restating of another call for the topical theme of the previous clause *The Soviets*. *The Soviets* is the other name of *the Soviet Union*. Hence, the cohesion device used to maintain the theme in the paragraph is the synonymy.

4.2.3 Repetition and Synonym

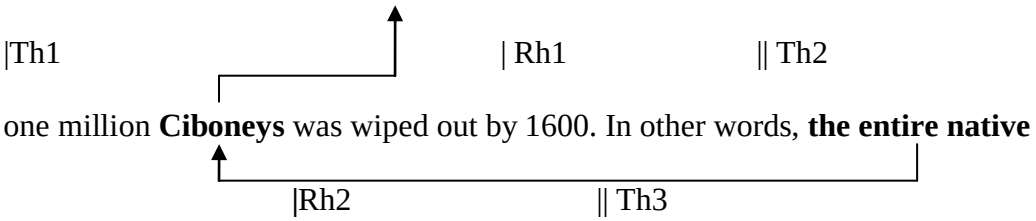
There is only one data for the paragraph having constant progression pattern and using the combination of repetition and synonym as the cohesion devices.

Data 5

The cruel treatment of the Ciboneys had horrible results. The population of about one million Ciboneys was wiped out by 1600. In other words, the entire native Cuban population was killed off by the Spanish! (p.13-14)

Analysis:

The cruel treatment of **the Ciboneys** had horrible results. The population of about



Cuban population was killed off by the Spanish!

|| Rh3

The first clause *The cruel treatment of the Ciboneys had horrible results* has *The cruel treatment of the Ciboneys* serving as the topical theme of the clause while the rest of the clause *had horrible results* is its rheme.

In the second clause *The population of about one million Ciboneys was wiped out by 1600*, the topical theme of the clause is *The population of about one million Ciboneys*. The theme of this clause repeats the word *Ciboneys* which also acts as an element of the topical theme of the previous clause in which it shows that the progression is constant shown by the line above (→). The rest of the clause *was wiped out by 1600* acts as its rheme.

The third clause *In other words, the entire native Cuban population was killed off by the Spanish* has a multiple theme. The first is the conjunctive adjunct theme *In other words* joining the clause with other clause and the second is the topical theme *the entire native Cuban population*. The rest of the clause *was killed off by the Spanish* is its rheme. Since the topical theme of this clause, *the entire native Cuban,* has the same meaning of the topical theme of the previous clause

Ciboneys, hence the progression occurred is constant progression shown by the line above (→).

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression throughout the paragraph is constant progression. It can be seen from a part of the topical theme of the second clause *Ciboneys* which repeats a part of the topical theme of the previous clause *Ciboneys*. The writer chooses to use the word again to make the reader aware of the importance of the thing being talked about. Besides that, the constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause *the entire native Cuban population* which relates to the topical theme of the preceding clause *Ciboneys* by means of synonymy since Ciboneys is the other name of the native people of Cuba. From that analysis, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used in maintaining the theme throughout the paragraph are repetition and synonym.

From the data of constant progression analyzed, it can be concluded that all data analyzed indicate the same phenomena as it is drawn in figure 4.2. It can be seen from the progression of the topical theme of the first clause which is used as the topical theme of the following clauses. All the data above show that the theme of the first clause is used as the theme of the second clause and the theme

of the second clause which comes from the theme of the first clause becomes the theme of the third clause. That pattern continues to the subsequent clauses.

4.3 Derived Progression

Ventola (1991, p.372) shows us the pattern of the derived progression. This progression can be drawn as follow:

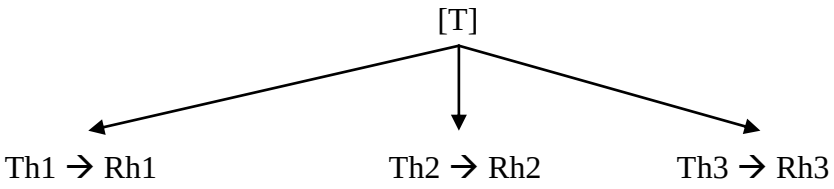


Figure 4.3 Derived Progression

It can be said that in the derived progression, the theme of each clauses is derived from a hyper-theme and the theme of a clause is not stated explicitly from the previous clause's theme-rheme, but actually they are related in meaning.

In this research, there are seven data indicating the derived progression in some paragraphs in the book. One data uses class/sub-class relationship to retain the cohesion in the text, four other data use meronymy, one data uses the combination of cataphoric reference and class/sub-class and one data uses the combination of meronymy and homophoric reference.

4.3.1 Class/Sub-class

There is one data found in the book concerning the derived progression using class/sub-class as the cohesion device.

Data 6

But more and more Cubans are getting fed up with a government that they say doesn't care about them. One Havana grocer repeated a joke popular in his country. (p.44)

Analysis:

But more and more **Cubans** are getting fed up with a government that they say

|Th1 |Rh1

doesn't care about them. **One Havana grocer** repeated a joke popular in his

||Th2 | Rh2

country.

|

The first clause *But more and more Cubans are getting fed up with a government that they say doesn't care about them* has a multiple theme; structural and topical. The element acting as the structural theme is *But* while the topical theme is *more and more Cubans*. The rest of the clause *are getting fed up with a government that they say doesn't care about them* acts as the rheme.

On the other hand, the second clause *One Havana grocer repeated a joke popular in his country* has a simple theme only. The element acts as the topical theme is *One Havana grocer* and the rest of the clause *repeated a joke popular in his country* serves as the rheme. The topical theme of this clause is not mentioned explicitly in the theme or rheme of the previous clause. However, it is related to the topical theme of the previous clause *Cubans* in which *One Havana grocer* is

included in Cuban people having its specific job, as a grocer. This indicates that *One Havana grocer* is derived from *Cubans* which shows that the progression is the derived progression.

The analysis above can be represented as follow:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

The pattern of the thematic progression of this paragraph is derived progression. It can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause which is not mentioned explicitly in the theme or rheme of the first clause. However, they are related in meaning since *One Havana grocer* is included as Cuban people having its specific job, as a grocer. Since there are a lot of job specifications of Cuban, hence *grocer* is assumed as one kind or sub-class of the various jobs that Cuban people have. Hence, the relation between the theme of the second clause to the theme of the previous clause is the class/sub-class relationship.

4.3.2 Meronymy

There are four data having the derived progression pattern and using meronymy as its cohesion device. However, the data taken to be analyzed are only two since the other data also indicate the same phenomena as the analyzed data.

Data 7

Located less than 90 miles away from Cuba, the United States was more than an interested bystander to the island's troubles. American presidents had long considered Cuba very important because of its nearness to Florida. (p.17)

Analysis:

Located less than 90 miles away from Cuba, **the United States** was more than an

|Th1 | Rh1

interested bystander to the island's troubles. **American presidents** had long

|| Th2 |Rh2

considered Cuba very important because of its nearness to Florida.

|

The first clause *Located less than 90 miles away from Cuba, the United States was more than an interested bystander to the island's troubles* has an adverb of place *Located less than 90 miles away from Cuba* serving as the topical theme of the clause in which it is included in the marked theme. Meanwhile, the rheme of the clause is *the United States was more than an interested bystander to the island's troubles*.

In the second clause *American presidents had long considered Cuba very important because of its nearness to Florida*, the topical theme of the clause is *American presidents* while its rheme is *had long considered Cuban very important because of its nearness to Florida*. Here, the topical theme of the clause *American presidents* is derived from an element of the rheme of the previous clause *the United States* shown by the broken line above (⇢). Therefore, the progression is the derived pattern.

From the analysis, the thematic progression occurred can be seen as follow:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

The pattern of the thematic movement of the paragraph is the derived progression since the topical theme of the second clause *American presidents* is derived from the rheme of the preceding clause *the United States*. Actually, the previous clause does not mention *American presidents* explicitly. However, it is correlated in meaning with the *the United States* in which *American presidents* is assumed as part of the United States since to build a country, there has to be a president or prime minister to run the governmental activities. For that very reason, *American presidents* which is the theme of the second clause is considered as one thing composing a country named the United States and they are related in the whole to part relationship. Hence, the cohesion device used to create the link between the thematic structure of the clauses in this paragraph is meronymy.

Data 8

In 1959 many former leaders and military officers were put on trial. More than a thousand of Batista's supporters were publicly executed. (p.29)

Analysis:

In 1959 **many former leaders and military officers** were put on trial.



|Th1 | Rh1 |

More than a thousand of Batista's supporters were publicly executed.

|Th2 | Rh2 |

In the first clause *In 1959 many former leaders and military officers were put on trial*, the element acting as the topical theme is *In 1959*, marked theme, functioning as adverb. It wants to emphasize the importance of the time of the event while the rheme *many former leaders and military officers were put on trial* tells the information occurring at that time.

In the second clause *More than a thousand of Batista's supporters were publicly executed*, the topical theme of the clause is *More than a thousand of Batista's supporters* while its rheme is *were publicly executed*. Here, the topical theme of this clause is derived from a hyper-theme and is assumed as the whole part of the rheme of the first clause in which former leaders and military officers are included in Batista's supporters. This indication shows that the theme of the second clause is a part to the rheme of the first clause. Hence, the progression is derived progression.

As can be comprehended from the above explanation, the thematic progression occurred can be drawn as follow:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

The pattern of the theme throughout the paragraph is the derived progression shown by the broken line above (-►) since the theme of the second clause is included as the rheme of the first clause. This phenomena indicates the same thing as that of Data 7 above. It can be seen from the theme of the second clause *More than a thousand of Batista's supporters* and the rheme of the first clause *many former leaders and military ofiicers* which is considered as the whole to part relationship since *many former leaders and military officers* is a part of *More than*

a thousand of Batista's supporters. Hence, the cohesion device used to retain the thematic progression is meronymy.

4.3.3 Cataphoric Reference and Class/Sub-class

There is only one data found in the book concerning the paragraph having a derived progression throughout its clauses and using the combination of cataphoric reference and class/sub-class relationship as its cohesion devices.

Data 9

It was obvious that the property and wealth of Cuba were unfairly distributed. The bulk of land and businesses was in the hands of rich investors - mostly Americans. (p.31)

Analysis:

It was obvious that **the property and wealth of Cuba** were unfairly distributed.

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2 |Rh2 |

The bulk of land and businesses was in the hands of rich investors – mostly

|Th3 |Rh3

Americans.

|

It was obvious that the property and wealth of Cuba were unfairly distributed.

α xβ

The first clause consists of a clause complex indicating hypotactic relationship. The topical theme of the dominating clause is *It* considered as the empty subject as it is actually referred to *that the property and wealth of Cuba were unfairly distributed*. As the actual subject is put in the end of the clause in which it is called in the traditional grammar as the end-focus and end-weight, the word *It* which also acts as the theme is called as the thematized comment theme. The rheme of the clause is *was obvious*. Meanwhile, the theme of the dependent clause, noun clause, being assigned in the end of the clause is included in a multiple theme; structural and topical. The structural theme can be seen from *that* and the topical theme is *the property and wealth of Cuba* while the rheme is *were unfairly distributed*. The topical theme of the second clause cannot be tracked from the theme-rheme of the previous clause since the theme of the previous clause *It* is only an empty subject in which the real subject is experiencing an extraposed *that the property and wealth of Cuba were unfairly distributed* and it is put in the end of the clause complex while the rheme of the previous clause *was obvious* only adds information to it. From this analysis, there is the breaking of the progression occurred in this case.

The following clause *The bulk of land and businesses was in the hands of rich investors - mostly Americans* has *The bulk of land and businesses* serving as the topical theme of the clause while the rheme is *was in the hands of rich investors – mostly Americans*. The topical theme of this clause is assumed to be derived from the topical theme of the previous clause *the property and wealth of Cuba* shown by the broken line above (-►) since land and businesses are some

kinds of property and wealth that Cuba has. From this description, it can be seen that they are related in meaning, but not in form. This phenomena indicates the derived progression since the theme of the third clause is not mentioned explicitly in the previous clause, but they have a relation.

From the analysis above, the progression in the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Since the theme of the first clause is an empty subject, hence the breaking of the progression occurred.

Clause 2 to 3: Derived progression

The pattern of thematic movement throughout the paragraph is the derived progression, except the progression of the theme of the first clause to the theme of the second clause since the theme of the first clause is an empty subject and the theme of the second clause, noun clause, becomes its genuine subject. The derived can be seen from the theme of the third clause *the bulk of land and businesses* which is derived from the topical theme of its preceding clause *the property and wealth of Cuba*. It can be said so since land and businesses are parts or kinds of property and wealth of Cuba and they are related through the super ordinate and subordinate relationship. Hence, the cohesion device used to link the theme is the class/sub-class relationship.

4.3.4 Meronymy and Homophoric Reference

There is one data found in the book concerning the paragraph which has the derived progression as the pattern of its thematic progression and has the combination of meronymy and homophoric reference as its cohesion devices.

Data 10

The 19th century brought a great deal of change to Cuba. The Spanish Empire, once a strong force throughout the New World, was no longer so powerful. Many of the Spanish Colonies were demanding freedom. Mexico, Peru and Argentina had all become independent. And Cuba also wanted to be free. (p.16)

Analysis:

The 19th century brought a great deal of change to Cuba. **The Spanish Empire**, once

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2

a strong force throughout the New World, was no longer so powerful. **Many of the**

|Rh2 ||Th3

Spanish Colonies were demanding freedom. **Mexico, Peru and Argentina** had all

|Rh3 ||Th4 |Rh4

become independent. And **Cuba** also wanted to be free.

|Th5 |Rh5 |

The first clause's topical theme is *The 19th century* and its rheme is *brought a great deal of change to Cuba*.

The topical theme of the second clause *The Spanish Empire, once a strong force throughout the New World, was no longer so powerful* is *The Spanish Empire, once a strong force throughout the New World* and the rheme is *was no longer so powerful*. The topical theme of this clause is not mentioned explicitly in the previous clause, but its sudden existence can be understood since culturally Cuba is related to Spanish since once they have conquered Cuba. Since the topical theme does not come from the theme-rheme of the previous clause, the progression is derived progression.

The third clause's topical theme is *Many of the Spanish Colonies* and the rheme is *were demanding freedom*. The topical theme of this clause is a part of the topical theme of the previous clause and is derived from it. Since the topical theme of this clause is a part and derives from the topical theme of the previous clause so the progression occurred is derived progression.

The topical theme of the fourth clause is *Mexico, Peru and Argentina* and the rest of the clause *had all become independent* acts as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause is a member of the larger part *Spanish colonies* which becomes the topical theme of the previous clause. Since the topical theme is derived from the topical theme of the previous clause so the progression occurred is derived progression.

The last clause has a multiple theme where *And* functions as the structural theme and *Cuba* acts as the topical theme. The rheme of the clause is *also wanted*

to be free. The topical theme of this clause is also derived from the hyper-theme *Spanish colonies*. They are related to each other as the part-whole relationship. Since the topical theme is derived from a hyper-theme so the progression occurred is derived progression.

The progression of the themes throughout the paragraph can be represented as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

Clause 2 to 3: Derived progression

Clause 3 to 4: Derived progression

Clause 4 to 5: Derived progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph is derived progression. It can be seen in the topical theme of the second, third, fourth and fifth clause. The existence of the topical theme of the second clause *The Spanish Empire* does not exist in the thematic information of its previous clause. However, its emergence is understood culturally since Cuba was once conquered by Spanish and if one is related Cuba and Spanish, it can be understood culturally. This kind of reference is known as homophoric reference. Meanwhile, the topical theme of the third clause *Many of the Spanish-colonies* is assumed as the part of the topical theme of the previous clause *The Spanish Empire* since when the countries has been part of the Spanish colonies, then they will be part of the Spanish Empire. On the other hand, the topical themes of the fourth and the fifth clause *Mexico, Peru and Argentina* and *Cuba* are derived from a hyper-theme *Spanish-colonies* which is an element of the rheme of the third clause. The relationship between

those countries and Spanish-colonies are part to whole relationship known as meronymy. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used throughout the paragraph to maintain its cohesiveness are homophoric reference and meronymy.

From the data analyzed above, it can be concluded that the theme of one clause is derived from the element of the theme or rheme of the previous clause and the relation is not shown through the same form, but they are related in meaning. It can be seen through the cohesion device such as class/sub-class, for example, in Data 6 and 9 in which one acts as the super-ordinate element and the other as the sub-ordinate element. Here, the super-ordinate element can be said as the hyper-theme of the subsequent themes. To conclude, the data analyzed above indicate the same pattern as the derived progression pattern drawn by Ventola (1991).

4.4 Split Progression

Actually, many scholars have argued concerning the split progression. However, it has a standard pattern drawn below:

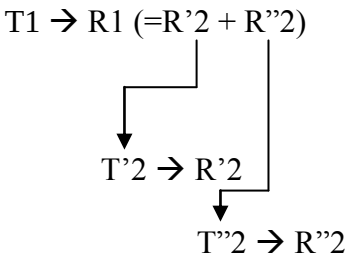


Figure 4.4 Split Progression (Taken from Ventola (1991, p.372))

The pattern indicates that the first clause has two elements acting as its rheme and each element of the rheme becomes the theme for the following clauses. However, Downing and Locke (2006, p.248) also argue that split progression can be formed by other pattern combination, but the combination mostly found is between constant and linear progression. Having analyzed the data, it is found that most of the data indicate the combination of the other three patterns as it is contended by Downing and Locke and it is only one data found indicating the standard pattern argued by Ventola. In this research, both arguments and theories are used to analyze and discuss the data.

There are ninety-eight data having split progression in the thematic patterns of the paragraphs. The following part analyzes not only the pattern given by Ventola (1991) and Bloor and Bloor (2004), but also the pattern of the other progression combination pointed out by Downing and Locke (2006) and Paltridge (2000) as is discussed in Chapter II.

4.4.1 Anaphoric Reference

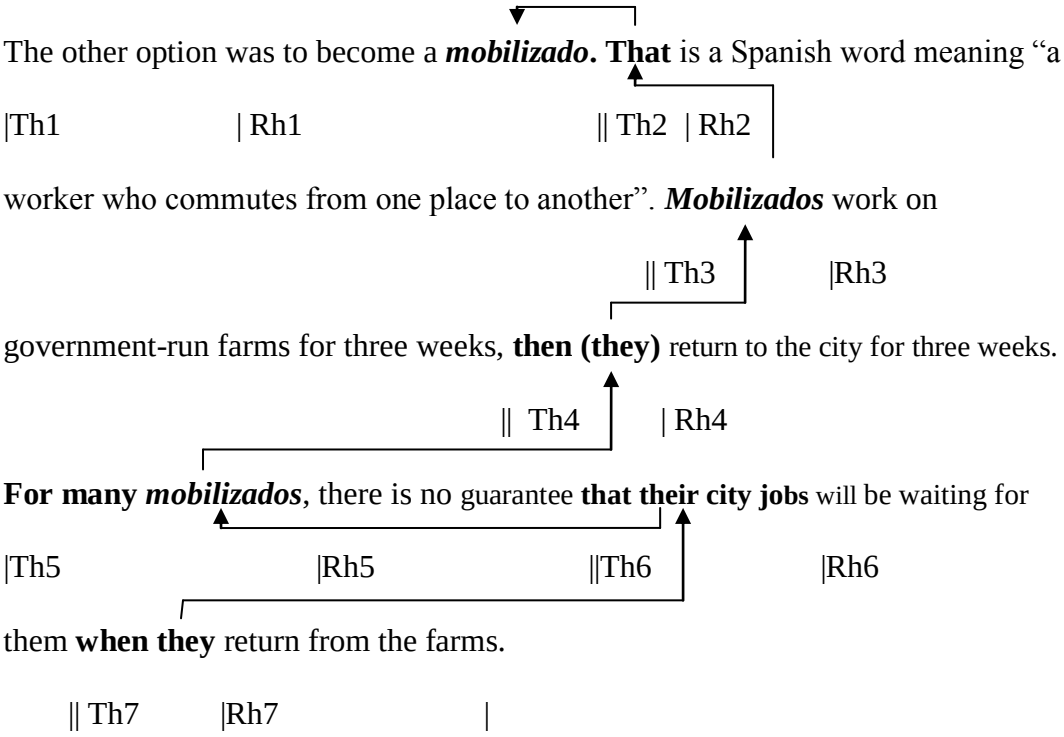
There are thirteen data found in the book indicating the split progression and having anaphoric reference as the cohesion device. However, there are only five data analyzed below since the other data indicate the same phenomena.

Data 11

The other option was to become a *mobilizado*. That is a Spanish word meaning “a worker who commutes from one place to another”. *Mobilizados* work on

government-run farms for three weeks, then return to the city for three weeks. For many *mobilizados,* there is no guarantee that their city jobs will be waiting for them when they return from the farms.

Analysis:



In the first clause *The other option was to become a mobilizado*, the topical theme of the clause is *the other option.* The rheme of the clause is *was to become a mobilizado.*

The second clause *That is a Spanish word meaning "a worker who commutes from one place to another"* has *that* which is a demonstrative pronoun referring to something before. The word *that* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *mobilizado* which shows that the progression is

linear through the line given (➔). Meanwhile, the rheme of the clause is *is a Spanish word meaning "a worker who commutes from one place to another"*.

Mobilizados work on government-run farms for three weeks, || then (they) return to
1 x2
the city for three weeks.

The following clause is a clause complex having a paratactic relationship in which one acts as the initiating and the other as continuing. The topical theme of the initiating clause is *mobilizados* which comes from the topical theme of the previous clause shown through the line (⟶) indicating the constant progression. But, we can see that here the word being referred to by the previous clause using the demonstrative pronoun *that* for *mobilizados* is mentioned again in this clause *mobilizados*. This implies that the word is important for the readers to notice. The rheme of this clause is *work on government-run farms for three weeks*.

On the other hand, the subject of the continuing clause experiences an ellipsis since the clause has the same subject. Therefore, to unite the clauses, it is not necessary to mention again the subject. However, in this analysis the subject needs to be revealed. Hence, if we make it explicit, it can be known that the clause has a multiple theme in which *then* functions as the structural theme and *they* referring to *mobilizados* acts as the topical theme of the clause while the rheme of this clause is *return to the city for three weeks*. The topical theme of the clause *they* referring anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause *mobilizados* indicates that the progression is constant.

For many *mobilizados*, there is no guarantee || that their city jobs will be waiting
αα α=β
for them || when they return from the farms.
xβ

The following clause is also a clause complex with a hypotactic relation. The topical theme of the dominating clause of this clause complex is an adverb, marked theme, *For many mobilizados* while the rheme is *there is no guarantee (something)*. The theme of this clause refers to the theme of the previous clause *they* referring to *mobilizados*. This shows the constant progression of the theme indicated by the line.

In the dependent clause of this clause complex *(something)* which is a noun clause, its theme is a multiple theme in which *that* acts as the structural theme and *their city jobs* acts as the topical theme and *will be waiting for them* is its rheme. The topical theme refers to the theme of the previous clause by anaphoric reference. The word *their* indicating the possessive in the nominal group *their city jobs* refers anaphorically to *mobilizados*. This phenomena also indicates the occurrence of constant progression.

The third clause of this clause complex also has a multiple theme in which *when* acts as the structural theme and *they* as the topical theme. The topical theme of this clause also refers anaphorically to *mobilizados* acting as the theme of the previous clause in the form of pronoun *they*. Hence, the progression of the theme is constant progression.

Having analyzed the theme-rheme of the clauses, it can be seen that the thematic progression occurred as follows:

Clause 1 → 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 → 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 → 4: Constant progression

Clause 4 → 5: Constant progression

Clause 5 → 6: Constant progression

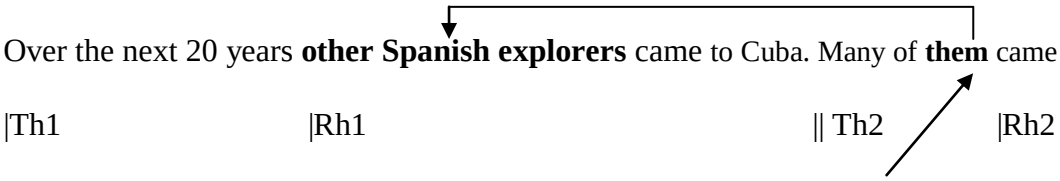
Clause 6 → 7: Constant progression

From that pattern, it can be seen that this paragraph has a split progression which is the combination of simple linear progression and constant progression. Linear progression can be seen from the theme of the second clause *That* referring back to the rheme of the previous clause *mobilizado* anaphorically. Meanwhile, the constant progression can be seen in the rest of the clause in which their themes refer back anaphorically to the previous clause's theme. Therefore, the cohesion device used is anaphoric reference.

Data 12

Over the next 20 years other Spanish explorers came to Cuba. Many of them came to conquer the island and to bring it under the control of Spain. These Spanish were called conquistadores, or conquerors.

Analysis:



|

The first clause *Over the next 20 years other Spanish explorers came to Cuba* has an adverb of time *Over the next 20 years* acting as the topical theme of the clause, marked theme, while its rheme is *other Spanish explorers came to Cuba*.

In the second clause *Many of them came to conquer the island and to bring it under the control of Spain*, the topical theme of the clause is *Many of them* and the rest of the clause serves as rheme *came to conquer the island and to bring it under the control of Spain.* The topical theme of this clause *Many of them* is gained from an element of the rheme of the previous clause which is *other Spanish explorers* shown by the line above (⟶). The word *them* in the theme of the second clause refers to *other Spanish explorers* which is an element of the rheme of the first clause. Therefore, the progression occurred is linear progression.

The third clause *These Spanish were called conquistadores, or conquerors* has *These Spanish* acting as the topical theme of the clause while the rheme is *were called conquistadores, or conquerors*. The topical theme of this clause *These*

Spanish comes from the theme of the previous clause *Many of them* in which *them* there refers to *other Spanish explorers*. This shows that the progression occurred is constant progression. In the topical theme of this clause, the writer uses the word *Spanish* to emphasize the importance of it since in the rheme of the clause the writer writes the given name of those Spanish *conquistadores* which is why the use of Spanish is important.

From the analysis above, the pattern of the thematic progression occurred can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

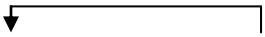
Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression of paragraph is the split progression with the combination of simple linear and constant progression. The simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *them* referring back anaphorically to the rheme of the previous clause *other Spanish explorers* while the constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause *These Spanish* referring back anaphorically to the theme of the second clause *them*. Hence, after conducting the analysis, it can be seen that the cohesion device used to link the themes between the clauses is anaphoric reference.

Data 13

The Spanish hoped that they would find gold and jewels on the island, as well as in the other places they conquered in the "New World" of America. Beginning in 1512 an all-out effort was made to mine gold in Cuba. (p.13)

Analysis:



The Spanish hoped **that they** would find gold and jewels on the island, as well as in

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2 |Rh2

the other places they conquered in the "New World" of America. **Beginning in 1512**

||Th3

an all-out effort was made to mine gold in Cuba.

|Rh3 |

The Spanish hoped that they would find gold and jewels on the island, as well as in
α ‘β
the other places they conquered in the "New World" of America.

The first clause consists of a clause complex which has a hypotactic relationship. The topical theme of the dominating clause is *The Spanish* and the rheme is *hoped (something)* in which *(something)* is realized by a noun clause. That noun clause, the dependent clause, has a multiple theme where *that* functions as the structural theme and *they* functions as the topical theme of the clause. The rheme of this clause is *would find gold and jewels on the island, as well as in the other places they conquered in the "New World" of America*. The topical theme of the dependent clause *they* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of its preceding clause *The Spanish*. Hence, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The topical theme of the following clause *Beginning in 1512 an all-out effort was made to mine gold in Cuba* is an adverb of time, marked theme,

Beginning in 1512 and the rheme of the clause is *an all-out effort was made to mine gold in Cuba*. The topical theme of this clause cannot be tracked from the previous clause since it is a marked theme. Therefore, the progression occurred is the derived progression.

From the analysis conducted, the pattern of the thematic progression throughout the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Derived progression, marked theme

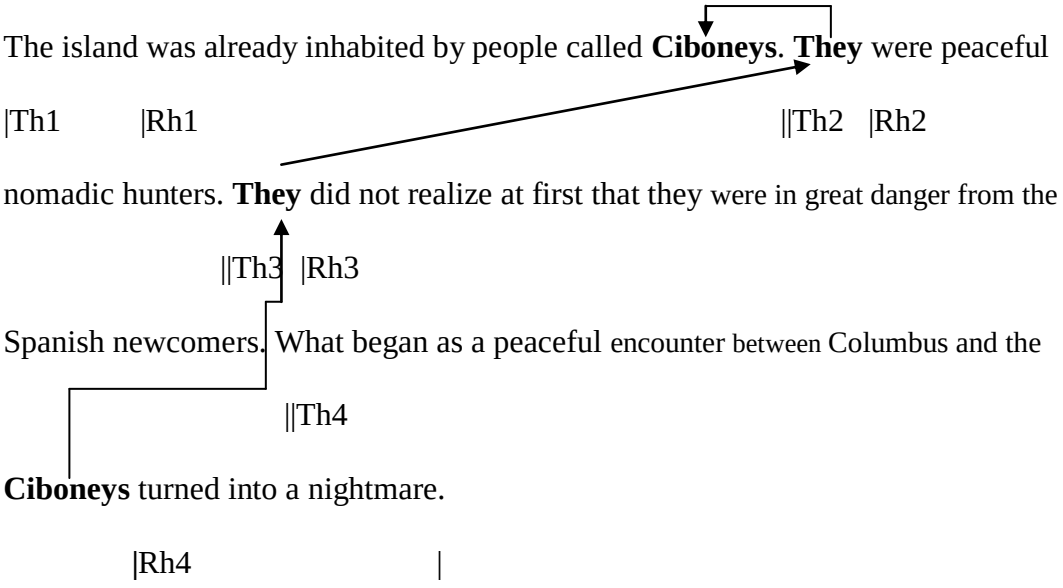
The pattern of the thematic progression of the paragraph is split progression with the combination of constant progression and derived progression. The constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the dependent clause, noun clause, *they* which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the dominating clause *The Spanish*. Meanwhile, the derived theme can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause which is the marked theme in the form of adverb of time. It is said as derived since it cannot be tracked from the previous clause's thematic information and it does not have any reference and it is just informing the readers concerning the time of the event took place. From the analysis, it can be concluded that the cohesion device used to maintain the themes of the paragraph is the anaphoric reference.

Data 14

The island was already inhabited by people called Ciboneys. They were peaceful nomadic hunters. They did not realize at first that they were in great danger from

the Spanish newcomers. What began as a peaceful encounter between Columbus and the Ciboneys turned into a nightmare. (p.13)

Analysis:



The first clause *The island was already inhabited by people called Ciboneys* has *The island* acting as the topical theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *was already inhabited by people called Ciboneys* serves as the rheme.

In the second clause, the topical theme of the clause is *They* and the rheme is *were peaceful nomadic hunters*. The topical theme of this clause *They* refers anaphorically to the rheme of the previous clause *Ciboneys*. Hence, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The topical theme of the third clause is *They* and the rheme is *did not realize at first that they were in great danger from the Spanish newcomers*. The topical theme of this clause has the same reference with the previous clause's

topical theme which refers anaphorically to *Ciboneys*. Since the topical theme of this clause also comes from the topical theme of the previous clause, then the progression occurred is constant progression.

Differ with the topical theme of the previous data, the topical theme of the fourth clause *What began as a peaceful encounter between Columbus and the Ciboneys* is in the type of an embedded clause which is assigned as the theme of this clause. The rheme of this clause is *turned into a nightmare*. From the topical theme of this clause, it can be seen that actually there is one of its element related to the previous clause's topical theme. That is *Ciboneys*. The word Ciboneys there is the only element which links the theme of this clause to the topical theme of the previous clause. Hence, the progression occurred is constant progression.

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the themes of the clauses can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

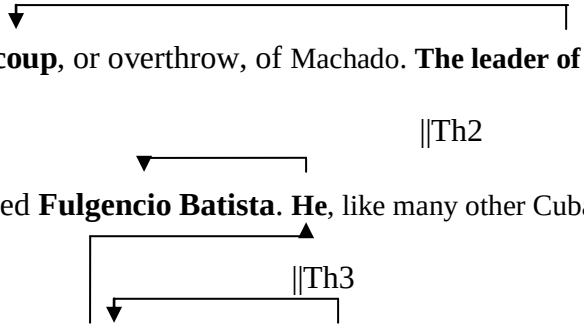
The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in the paragraph is split progression with the combination of simple linear and constant progression. The simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause which refers to the rheme of the first clause. Meanwhile, the topical theme of the other clauses refers back anaphorically to the topical theme of its previous clause. The cohesion device used throughout the clauses is anaphoric reference in which *They* is used in the second and third clause to refer anaphorically to the *Ciboneys*,

but in the fourth clause the word *Ciboneys* appears again since it plays a role to emphasize the message that *Ciboneys* becomes the focus of the topic in that paragraph.

Data 15

In September 1933 there was a coup, or overthrow, of Machado. The leader of the coup was an army sergeant named Fulgencio Batista. He, like many other Cubans, hated the violent style of Machado. Batista promised that he would end the terror, and the Cuban people believed him. (p.23)

Analysis:



The first clause has a marked theme, adverb of time, as its topical theme *In September 1933* while *there was a coup, or overthrow, of Machado* serves as its rheme.

The topical theme of the second clause is *The leader of the coup* and its rheme is *was an army sergeant named Fulgencio Batista*. Since the topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *a coup,* the progression occurred is linear progression.

The topical theme of the third clause is *He, like many other Cubans,* and its rheme is *hated the violent style of Machado*. The topical theme of this clause refers to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Fulgencio Batista*. Thus, the progression occurred is linear progression.

Batista promised that he would end the terror, and the Cuban people believed him.
1α 1“β +2

The following clause consists of a clause complex. The second clause depends on the first clause. The relationship between the first and second is said to be hypotactic. However, if we combine the first and second clause, we can see that they make an initiating clause of the clause complex and the third clause is said to be the continuing. The relationship can be seen through the conjunction *and,* and it is known as paratactic relation

The topical theme of the first clause in the clause complex is *Batista* and its rheme is *promised (something)* in which *(something)* is realized by a noun clause. The topical theme *Batista* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause by mentioning the name of the participant to rouse the reader’s attention. The progression occurred is constant progression. Furthermore, the topical theme of the second clause, noun clause, is included in a multiple theme in which *that* acts as the structural theme and *he* serves as the topical theme while its

rheme is *would end the terror*. Since the topical theme *he* refers to *Batista*, the previous clause's theme, the progression occurred is constant progression. On the other side, the topical theme of the third clause is also a multiple theme with *and* as the structural and *the Cuban people* as the topical theme while its rheme is *believed him*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to an element of the topical theme of the third clause in the paragraph *other Cubans*. Thus, the progression occurred is constant progression to the third clause's theme.

From the analysis, the thematic progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Simple linear progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

Clause 4 to 5: Constant progression

Clause 5 to 6: Constant progression to Th3

The pattern of the thematic progression in this paragraph is split progression with the combination of simple linear and constant progression. To see the progression to maintain the cohesiveness in the paragraph, a cohesion device which is anaphoric reference is used. It can be seen from the topical theme throughout the paragraph, such as the topical theme of the second clause *The leader of the coup* in which article *the* in the phrase shows that it has been mentioned before and it is from an element of the previous clause *a coup*. Besides that, pronoun *he* is used to refer back to Fulgencio Batista. Furthermore, it can also be seen from the topical

theme of the last clause which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the third clause.

From the data above concerning the split progression having anaphoric reference as the cohesion device, the thematic pattern containing in the paragraph is the combination between the linear progression and constant progression, except Data 13 which has a derived progression because of the emergence of an adverb of time that has no reference. Data 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 do not have the pattern drawn by Ventola above. Rather, they are only the combination between the other three patterns of thematic progression.

4.4.2 Synonym

There is only one data in the book concerning the paragraph having split progression and having synonym as the cohesion device.

Data 16

The United States withdrew its troops from Cuba in 1909. Technically, the little country was now on its own. However, there were problems almost right away. (p.21)

Analysis:

The United States withdrew its troops from **Cuba** in 1909. Technically,

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2

the little country was now on its own. However, **there** were problems almost right

|Rh2 |Th3 |Rh3

away.

|

The first clause *The United States withdrew its troops from Cuba in 1909* has *The United States* as its topical theme and the rest of the clause *withdrew its troops from Cuba in 1909* acts as the rheme of the clause.

The second clause has a multiple theme serving as the clause theme. *Technically* serves as the interpersonal theme and *the little country* acts as the topical theme of the clause. The rheme of the clause is *was now on its own.* The topical theme of this clause refers to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Cuba* by giving another name for it *the little country*. Since the topical theme of this clause refers to an element of the rheme of the previous clause, hence the progression occurred is linear progression.

The third clause also has a multiple theme with *However* as the conjunctive adjunct and *there* as the topical theme of the clause while the rest of the clause *were problems almost right away*. But, the topical theme of this clause does not indicate the relationship with the theme or rheme of the previous clause since the function of *there* in the clause is only to show the existence of something

following after. Hence, it breaks the signposted progression occurred between this clause and the previous clause.

Form the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the themes of the clauses can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: *There* as theme which breaks the progression occurred

The pattern of the progression occurred in this paragraph is assumed as the split progression since there is the combination between linear progression and the broken progression indicated by the emergence of *there* in the third clause. The linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *the little country* which refers to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Cuba* by giving another name for it. This relationship is known as the synonym. Hence, the cohesion device used to indicate the progression of one clause to another is through synonym.

From the data analyzed above, it can be seen that Data 16 does not show us the pattern drawn by Ventola above. Data 16 has a unique pattern in which it combines the pattern of linear and broken progression since there is the use of *there* showing the existence only without indicating the progression occurred with the theme and rheme of the previous clause and being an empty word.

4.4.3 Anaphoric Reference and Repetition

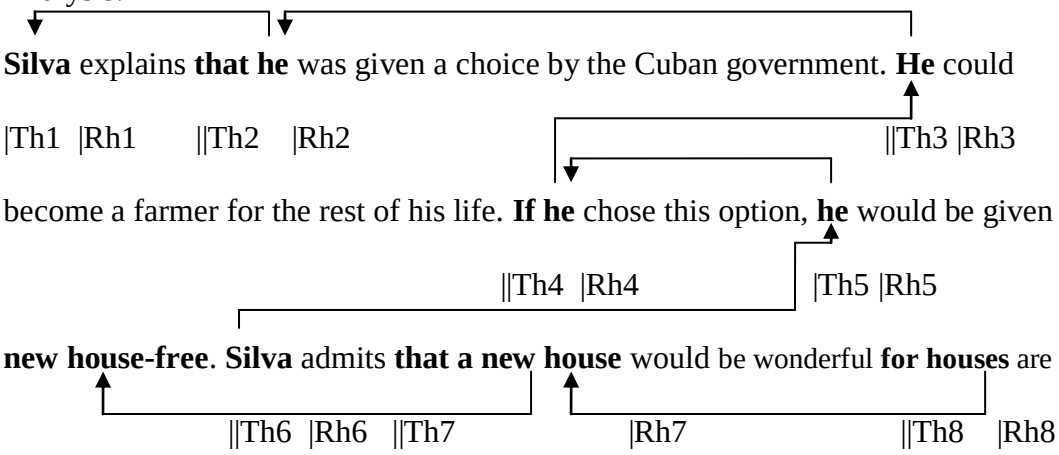
There are eight data provided in the book concerning the paragraphs which have split progression and the combination of anaphoric reference and repetition

as their cohesion devices. The data taken to be analyzed below are only three data which are considered representative to be taken as the case of it.

Data 17

Silva explains that he was given a choice by the Cuban government. He could become a farmer for the rest of his life. If he chose this option, he would be given a new house-free. Silva admits that a new house would be wonderful for houses are rundown and cramped where he lives. (p.6)

Analysis:



Silva explains that he was given a choice by the Cuban government.

α “β

The first clause contains a clause complex with hypotactic relationship between the clauses in which one is said as the dominating clause and the other as the dependent clause. The topical theme of the dominating clause *Silva explains*

(something) is *Silva* and the rheme is *explains (something)* in which *(something)* is realized by a noun clause. That noun clause, the dependent clause, *that he was given a choice by the Cuban government* has a multiple theme where *that* acts as the structural theme and *he* acts as the topical theme. The rheme of the clause is *was given a choice by the Cuban government*. The topical theme of the dependent clause *he* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the preceding clause *Silva*. Thus, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The following clause *He could become a farmer for the rest of his life* has *He* as the topical theme and *could become a farmer for the rest of his life* as its rheme. The topical theme of this clause *He* refers anaphorically to the theme of the previous clause. Hence, the progression occurred is constant progression.

If he chose this option, he would be given a new house-free.

xβ α

The following clause consists of clause complex in which one is the dependent clause and the other is the dominating clause. In this data, the dependent clause precedes the dominating clause and because of that there is a major theme and rheme. The major theme is the dependent clause *If he chose this option* in which the theme here is in the form of a clause, and the major rheme is the dominating clause *he would be given a new house-free*. However, each clause has its own theme-rheme structure. The theme of the dependent clause is included in a multiple theme where *If* serves as the structural theme and *he* serves as the topical theme. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the

preceding clause's theme so the progression of the theme of this clause to its preceding clause is constant progression. Meanwhile, the topical theme of the dominating clause is *he* and the rest of it *would be given a new house-free* is its rheme. The topical theme of this clause also refers anaphorically to the preceding clause's theme so the progression is constant progression.

Silva admits that a new house would be wonderful for houses are rundown and

α "β (α xβ (1

cramped where he lives.

+2))

The following clause also consists of a clause complex. The topical theme of the first clause *Silva admits (something)* is *Silva* which refers anaphorically to the previous clause's theme while the rheme of the clause is *admits (something)* in which *(something)* is realized by a noun clause. The use of the restate of the name of *Silva* is needed to rouse again the reader's attention. Since the topical theme of this clause refers to the theme of the previous clause so the progression occurred is constant progression. Meanwhile, the theme of the second clause, the noun clause, is a multiple theme in which *that* acts as the structural theme and *a new house* acts as the topical theme. The rheme of this clause is *would be wonderful*. This data is considered unique and differs from the other data analyzed before since it exposes another pattern of split progression since the topical theme of this clause *a new house* refers anaphorically to the rheme of the fifth clause *he would be given a new-house free* by repeating the expression *a new house* again. Since

the topical theme of this clause refers to the rheme of the fifth clause, hence the progression occurred is simple linear progression. On the other hand, the theme of the last clause is also included in a multiple theme with *for* as the structural theme and *houses* as the topical theme. Its rheme is *are rundown and cramped where he lives*. The topical theme of this clause *houses* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the preceding clause *a new house*. Thus, the progression occurred is constant progression.

From the analysis conducted above, the progression occurred throughout the themes of the paragraph can be represented as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

Clause 4 to 5: Constant progression

Clause 5 to 6: Constant progression

Clause 6 to 7: Simple linear progression to rheme of the fifth clause

Clause 7 to 8: Constant progression

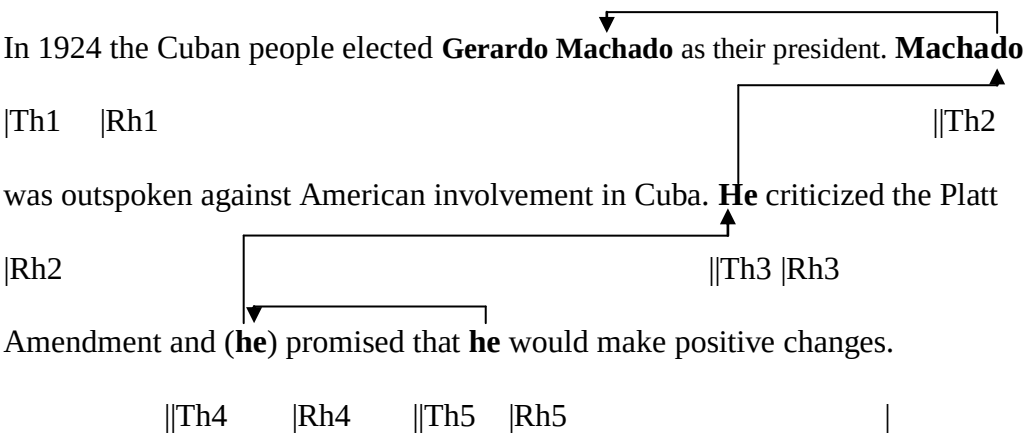
From that pattern, it can be seen that the progression occurred in the paragraph is split progression with the combination of constant and simple linear progression. The constant progression can be seen in the most part of the clauses by using pronoun *He* to refer back to *Silva* and the repetition of *houses* in the theme of the eight clause. Meanwhile, the simple linear can be seen from the topical theme of the seventh clause *a new house* which repeats the element of the rheme of the fifth clause *a new house*. This indicates that the progression not only can be tracked

from the exact previous clause but also can be tracked from some numbers of the previous clauses in which such phenomena occurs in this data. Since the pronoun and repetition of word are used to link the theme-rheme of one clause to another, hence the cohesion devices used are anaphoric reference and repetition. This can be seen through the use of pronoun *he* to refer to *Silva* and the repetition of *houses* which are indicated through the line (↦).

Data 18

In 1924 the Cuban people elected Gerardo Machado as their president. Machado was outspoken against American involvement in Cuba. He criticized the Platt Amendment and promised that he would make positive changes. (p.22)

Analysis:



The first clause *In 1924 the Cuban people elected Gerardo Machado as their president* has a marked theme, adverb of time, *In 1924* serving as the topical

theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *the Cuban people elected Gerardo Machado as their president* serves as the rheme.

The topical theme of the second clause *Machado was outspoken against American involvement in Cuba* is *Machado* and the rheme is *was outspoken against American involvement in Cuba*. The topical theme of this clause *Machado* refers to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Gerardo Machado* by repeating the name partially. Since that is the case, then the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

He criticized the Platt Amendment and (he) promised that he would make positive

1 +2 (α “β

changes.

)

The following clause consists of a clause complex which has paratactic and hypotactic relationships. The topical theme of the initiating clause *He criticized the Platt Amendment* is *He* and the rest of it *criticized the Platt Amendment* serves as the rheme. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause *Machado*. Thus, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The following clause *and promised that he would make positive changes* is said to be the continuing clause, but it has a hypotactic relationship. The dominating clause *and (he) promised (something)* has a multiple theme in which *and* acts as the structural theme and *(he)* as the topical theme while the rheme is

promised (something) in which *(something)* is realized by a noun clause. Actually, the topical theme of this clause is omitted, but as it is essential to see the progression occurred so the subject is revealed to know to which it refers to. It is known that the topical theme of this clause *(he)* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause which also refers to *Machado*. Since that is so, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The last clause, dependent clause, which is a noun clause *that he would make positive changes* also has a multiple theme in which *that* acts as the structural theme and *he* as the topical theme and the rest of the clause *would make positive changes* serves as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause which also refers to *Machado*. Hence, the progression occurred is constant progression.

From the analysis conducted above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

Clause 4 to 5: Constant progression

The pattern of the progression in the paragraph is split progression with the combination of simple linear and constant progression. Simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *Machado* which refers to the topical theme of the previous clause *Gerardo Machado* by repeating half of his name. Meanwhile, constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of

the third, fourth and fifth clause which refer to *Machado* anaphorically by using pronoun *He*. Therefore, the cohesion devices used to retain the progression in the paragraph are repetition and anaphoric reference.

Data 19

On July 26, 1953, Castro and his followers tried to take over a military barracks in the city of Santiago de Cuba. Their idea was to start a revolution in Cuba.. The seizure of the barracks was to be the first "battle" in a war for a new order. (p.24)

Analysis:

On July 26, 1953, **Castro and his followers** tried to take over **a military barracks** in

|Th1 |Rh1.1 |Rh1.2

city of Santiago de Cuba. **Their** idea was to start a revolution in Cuba. **The seizure of**

||Th2 |Rh2 ||Th3

the barracks was to be the first "battle" in a war for a new order.

|Rh3 |

The first clause *On July 26, 1953, Castro and his followers tried to take over a military barracks in the city of Santiago de Cuba* has a marked theme, adverb of time, *On July 26, 1953* acting as the topical theme. The rest of the clause *Castro and his followers tried to take over a military barracks in the city of Santiago de Cuba* serves as the rheme.

The topical theme of the second clause *Their idea was to start a revolution in Cuba* is *Their idea* and the rheme is *was to start a revolution in Cuba*. The topical theme of the clause *Their* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Castro and his followers*. Hence, the progression occurred is linear progression.

The third clause *The seizure of the barracks was to be the first "battle" in a war for a new order* has *The seizure of the barracks* serving as the theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *was to be the first "battle" in a war for a new order* acts as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause *The seizure of the barracks* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the first clause *a military barrack* by repeating it. Thus, the progression occurred is linear to the rheme of the first clause.

From the analysis above, the progression occurred can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Linear progression to rheme of the first clause

The pattern of the progression throughout the paragraph is considered as split progression even though the analysis shows that linear progression occurs. This data is different from the other data of split progression analyzed above in which this data shows the standrad pattern of split progression shown by Ventola above indicating that the rheme of a clause has two elements which are taken as the topical theme of the subsequent clauses. This phenomena occurs in this data in which two elements of the first clause *Castro and his followers* and *a military*

barrack are taken as the topical theme of the second clause through the use of adjective pronoun *Their* and as the topical theme of the third clause by repeating the expression *barrack* respectively. Thus, the cohesion devices used are the anaphoric reference and repetition.

Each of the data analyzed above indicates the various pattern of split progression. Data 17 shows that the topical theme of one clause can be taken from an element of the rheme of the previous clause which is not placed just before it. It can be seen from that data in which the topical theme of the seventh clause is retrieved from the topical theme of the fifth clause and not the sixth clause as it is expected. On Data 18, it only shows the combination between simple linear and constant progression. Meanwhile, Data 19 indicates the basic pattern of split progression drawn by Ventola above since the rheme of the first clause has two elements which are taken as the topical theme of the subsequent clauses respectively.

4.4.4 Anaphoric Reference and Synonym

There are six data in the book which indicate that the paragraphs have split progression as the thematic movement pattern and have the combination of anaphoric reference and synonymy as the cohesion devices. The data taken to be analyzed are only two data considered as the representative data since the other data show the same phenomena.

Data 20

Cuba did not provide the Spanish with gold, but the island turned out to be valuable just the same. It had some of the finest harbors in the New World. These harbors turned Cuba into a center of shipping and navigation. (p.14)

Analysis:

Cuba did not provide the Spanish with gold, **but the island** turned out to be valuable

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2 |Rh2

just the same. **It** had some of **the finest harbors** in the New World. **These harbors**

||Th3|Rh3 ||Th4

turned Cuba into a center of shipping and navigation.

|Rh4 |

Cuba did not provide the Spanish with gold, but the island turned out to be valuable

1 +2

just the same.

The first clause consists of a clause complex in which the relationship between them is paratactic. The first clause in the clause complex is said as initiating clause and the second as continuing clause. The topical theme of the initiating clause *Cuba did not provide the Spanish with gold* is *Cuba* and its rheme is *did not provide the Spanish with gold*. On the other hand, the theme of the continuing clause is a multiple theme. *And* serves as the structural theme and *the*

island acts as the topical theme of the clause and the rheme of this clause is *turned out to be valuable just the same*. The topical theme of this clause *the island* refers to the topical theme of the preceding clause *Cuba* in which they are said to be synonymous since they refer to the same thing and one of them, i.e. *the island*, gives a name for the other, i.e. *Cuba*. From that analysis, it can be inferred that the progression occurred is constant progression.

The following clause *It had some of the finest harbors in the New World* has *It* as the topical theme of the clause and *had some of the finest harbors in the New World* as its rheme. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the theme of the previous clause *the island* by using pronoun to refer back. Hence, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The topical theme of the following clause *These harbors turned Cuba into a center of shipping and navigation* is *These harbors* and the rheme is *turned Cuba into a center of shipping and navigation*. The topical theme of this clause *These harbors* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause. Therefore, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be represented as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Simple linear progression

The pattern of the progression in this paragraph is split progression with the combination of constant and simple linear progression. The constant progression

can be seen from the topical theme of the second and the third clause which refers to the topical theme of its previous clause. The topical theme of the second clause *the island* refers to the topical theme of the first clause *Cuba* by giving it another name and this phenomena is known as synonymy as the cohesion device while the topical theme of the third clause uses anaphoric reference *It* to refer to the topical theme of its previous clause *the island*. Meanwhile, the simple linear progression in this clause can be seen from the topical theme of the fourth clause *These harbors* which refers anaphorically to the rheme of its previous clause *its finest harbors*. Thus, the cohesion devices used to retain the cohesion in the paragraph throughout the clauses are synonym and anaphoric reference.

Data 21

Because of the monopoly, Cuban farmers were not making as much money as they wanted. They began doing business secretly with French, English, and Dutch sailors. These smugglers bought sugar, tobacco and other goods for prices more fair to the Cubans. They would conduct their business in secret harbors and coves around the island. (p.15-16)

Analysis:

Because of the monopoly, **Cuban farmers** were not making as much money as they

|Th1 |Rh1

wanted. **They** began doing business secretly with **French, English, and Dutch**

||Th2 |Rh2

sailors. These smugglers bought sugar, tobacco and other goods for prices more fair

|Th3 |Rh3

to the Cubans. **They** would conduct their business in secret harbors and coves around

||Th4 |Rh4

the island. (p.15-16)

|

The topical theme of the first clause *Because of the monopoly, Cuban farmers were not making as much money as they wanted* is *Because of the monopoly* , marked theme, and its rheme is *Cuban farmers were not making as much money as they wanted*.

The second clause *They began doing business secretly with French, English, and Dutch sailors* has *They* as the topical theme and *began doing business secretly with French, English, and Dutch sailors* as its rheme. The topical theme of this clause *They* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Cuban farmers*. Since it refers to the rheme of the previous clause, the progression occurred is linear progression.

The topical theme of the third clause *These smugglers bought sugar, tobacco and other goods for prices more fair to the Cubans* is *These smugglers* and the rheme is *bought sugar, tobacco and other goods for prices more fair to the Cubans.* The topical theme of this clause refers to an element of the rheme of the previous clause which is *French, English, and Dutch sailors* by giving it another name which is known as synonymous since it is a name given to the sailors of the country who do the business secretly with the Cuban farmers which are said to be smugglers. Since it refers to an element of the previous clause's rheme, the progression occurred is linear.

The fourth clause *They would conduct their business in secret harbors and coves around the island* has *They* as the topical theme and the rest of the clause *would conduct their business in secret harbors and coves around the island* serves as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme *They* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause *These smugglers*. Since it refers to the theme of the previous clause, the progression occurred is constant.

From the analysis above, the progression occurred throughout the clauses can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Simple linear progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

The pattern of the progression occurred in this paragraph is split pattern with the combination of simple linear and constant progression. The simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second and third clause

which refers to an element of the rheme of its previous clause. The topical theme of the second clause *They* refers anaphorically to the rheme of the first clause *Cuban farmers* and the topical theme of the third clause refers to the rheme of the second clause through synonym which can be seen in the third clause's theme in which *These smugglers* becomes the call for French, England, and Dutch sailors which do business secretly with the Cuban farmers without the notice of the government. Meanwhile, the constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the fourth clause *They* which refers to the topical theme of the third clause *These smugglers* through anaphoric reference. From the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used are anaphoric reference and synonymy.

From the data analyzed above, split progression shows its various patterns and it can be seen from Data 20 which has the combination pattern of constant-constant-simple linear and from Data 21 which has the combination pattern of simple linear-simple linear-constant.

4.4.5 Anaphoric Reference and Class/Sub-class

There are only two data in the book which have a split progression pattern and have the combination of anaphoric reference and class/sub-class as its cohesion devices.

Data 22

In 1989 and 1990 great changes swept through the Communist nations in Eastern Europe. Many of them threw off the Communist system, which they blamed for their troubles. Nations like Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia looked to Western-style democracy for political and economic models. (p.9)

Analysis:

In 1989 and 1990 great changes swept through **the Communist nations** in Eastern

|Th1 |Rh1

Europe. **Many of them** threw off **the Communist system**, **which they** blamed for

||Th2 |Rh2 ||Th3 |Rh3

their troubles. **Nations** like Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia looked to

|| Th4 |Rh4

Western-style democracy for political and economic models.

|

The first clause *In 1989 and 1990 great changes swept through the Communist nations in Eastern Europe* has a marked theme, adverb of time, as its topical theme. The rheme of the clause is *great changes swept through the Communist nations in Eastern Europe* informing the event taking place at that time.

Many of them threw off the Communist system, which they blamed for their

α =β

troubles.

The following clause consists of a clause complex. One clause acts as the dominating clause and the other as the dependent clause. The topical theme of the dominating clause *Many of them threw off the Communist system* is *Many of them* while the rest *threw off the Communist system* serves as its rheme. The pronoun *them* in the topical theme of the clause refers anaphorically to the Communist nations existing in the preceding clause serving as an element of its rheme. Thus, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

On the other hand, the topical theme of the dependent clause *which they blamed for their troubles* is *which* since it replaces the *Communist System* in that dependent clause. The rheme of the clause is *they blamed for their troubles*. The word *which* in the dependent clause refers to the *Communist System* which is mentioned in the preceding clause's rheme showing that the progression is linear progression.

The last clause *Nations like Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia looked to Western-style democracy for political and economic models* has *Nations like Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia* acting as its topical theme and its rheme is *looked to Western-style democracy for political and economic models*. The topical theme *Nations like Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia* is a sub-classification of the Communist nations in which in the preceding clause, it is mentioned through pronoun *they* which refers to the Communist nations. The progression of the theme is derived progression since it is a sub classification and is derived from the rheme of the preceding clause.

From the analysis above, the progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Simple linear progression

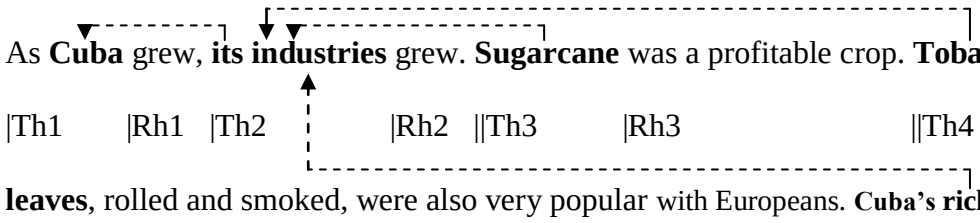
Clause 3 to 4: Derived progression

The pattern of the progression is split progression with the combination of simple linear progression and derived progression. The simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second and third clauses which refer to an element of the rheme of the preceding clauses. Meanwhile, the derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the fourth clause which derives from an element of the rheme of its preceding clause. To link the topical theme of one clause to the rheme of its preceding clause, the cohesion devices used are anaphoric referent and class/sub-class. The anaphoric referent can be seen from the theme of the second clause *Many of them* in which it refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Communist nations*. Besides that, the topical theme of the third clause *which* also refers anaphorically to the rheme of the previous clause *Communist System* by replacing the word through the relative pronoun. For the class/sub-class, it can be seen from the topical theme of the fourth clause *Nations like Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia* which is the sub-classification of the larger class the Communist nations which have some other nations using Communist as their national system. The Communist nations is mentioned in the rheme of the third clause by being replaced by the pronoun *they* shown by the broken line above (-►).

Data 23

As Cuba grew, its industries grew. Sugarcane was a profitable crop. Tobacco leaves, rolled and smoked, were also very popular with Europeans. Cuba's rich soil produced excellent tobacco which is thought by many to be the best in the world. (p.15)

Analysis:



As Cuba grew, its industries grew.
xβ α

The first clause is included in the clause complex which has a hypotactic relationship. One acts as the dependent clause and the other as the dominating clause. This data shows the same phenomena as that of Data 17 in which the dependent clause precedes the dominating clause. This makes the existence of major theme and rheme. The dependent clause acts as the major theme and the dominating clause acts as the major rheme. However, each of them has its own theme-rheme structure. The dependent clause *As Cuba grew* has a multiple theme

in which *As* acts as the structural theme and *Cuba* as the topical theme while the rest of the clause serves as the rheme. Meanwhile, the dominating clause *its industries grew* has a simple theme *its industries* acting as the topical theme and the rheme of the clause is *grew*. The part of the topical theme of the second clause *its* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the first clause *Cuba*. Thus, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The topical theme of the following clause *Sugarcane was a profitable crop* is *Sugarcane* and the rest of the clause *was a profitable crop* acts as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause is said to be derived from a hyper-theme existed in the topical theme of the previous clause *industries*. This kind of progression is known as the derived progression.

The following clause *Tobacco leaves, rolled and smoked, were also very popular with Europeans* has *Tobacco leaves, rolled and smoked* acting as the topical theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *were also very popular with Europeans* serves as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause is also derived from a hyper-theme which is the industry of Cuba. This kind of progression is also known as the derived progression.

The last clause *Cuba's rich soil produced excellent tobacco which is thought by many to be the best in the world* has *Cuba's rich soil* serving as the topical theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *produced excellent tobacco which is thought by many to be the best in the world* acts as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause is also said to be derived from the hyper-

theme of the paragraph which is Cuban's industries. Therefore, the progression occurred is the derived progression.

From the analysis conducted above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the clauses of the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Derived progression

Clause 3 to 4: Derived progression

Clause 4 to 5: Derived progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in the paragraph is split progression with the combination of constant progression and derived progression. This data shows another pattern of split progression. The constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *its* which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the first clause *Cuba*. Meanwhile, the derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third, fourth and fifth clauses in which they are said as the sub-class of the super-ordinate term *industries* shown by the broken line above (- →). They are some classifications of Cuban industries which indicate that they are the sub-class of it. Therefore, the cohesion device used to link the theme of one clause to the others is anaphoric reference and class/sub-class relationship.

From the data analyzed above, it can be seen that split progression has other pattern in which Data 22 shows the combination between simple linear progression and derived progression while Data 23 shows the combination between constant progression and derived progression.

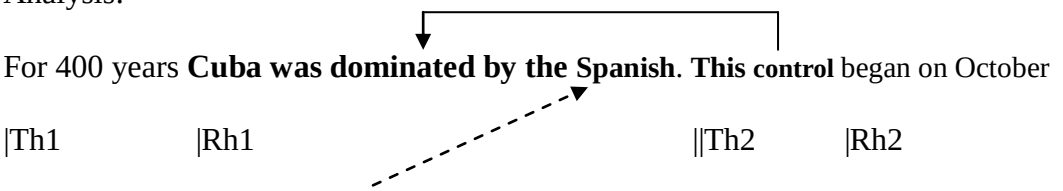
4.4.6 Anaphoric Reference and Meronymy

There are twenty-four data found in the book which have the split progression as the pattern of thematic progression and have the combination of anaphoric reference and meronymy as the cohesion devices. The data taken to be analyzed are five data which are considered representative to be discussed.

Data 24

For 400 years Cuba was dominated by the Spanish. This control began on October 28, 1492, when Christopher Columbus set foot on the northeast shore of the island.

Analysis:



The first clause *For 400 years Cuba was dominated by the Spanish* has a marked theme, adverb, *For 400 years* serving as the topical theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *Cuba was dominated by the Spanish* is the rheme of the clause.

This control began on October 28, 1492, when Christopher Columbus set foot on
α xβ
the northeast shore of the island

The following clause consists of a clause complex having a hypotactic relationship. The dominating clause *This control began on October 28, 1492* has *This control* which acts as the topical theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *began on October 28, 1492* serves as the rheme. The topical theme of the clause *This control* refers anaphorically to the rheme of the previous clause wholly. Hence, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

On the other hand, the dependent clause *when Christopher Columbus set foot on the northeast shore of the island* has a multiple theme in which *when* acts as the structural theme and *Christopher Columbus* serves as the topical theme. The rheme of the clause is *set foot on the northeast shore of the island*. The topical theme of this clause is derived from a hyper-theme of the paragraph talking about Spanish. Therefore, the progression occurred is derived progression.

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Derived progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in the paragraph above is split progression with the combination of simple linear progression and derived progression. Simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *This control* which refers anaphorically to the rheme of the first clause *Cuba was dominated by the Spanish*. Meanwhile, the derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause *Christopher Columbus* which is derived from the hyper-theme of the clause talking about Spanish.

Christopher Columbus is an explorer from Spanish and he is considered as the part of Spanish in this case which indicates that the relationship between him and Spanish is a part to whole relationship known as meronymy. From that analysis, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used are anaphoric reference and meronymy.

Data 25

By the end of the 16th century Spain had a number of colonies in the New World. Spanish explorers had found large amounts of precious stones, gold and silver – and a new plant they called tobacco - in these colonies. They made a great deal of money sending these treasures back to Spain.

Analysis:

By the end of the 16th century **Spain** had a number of colonies in the New World.

|Th1 |Rh1 |

Spanish explorers had found large amounts of precious stones, gold and silver – and

|Th2 |Rh3

a new plant they called tobacco - in these colonies. **They** made a great deal of money

||Th3 | Rh3

sending these treasures back to Spain.

|

The first clause *By the end of the 16th century Spain had a number of colonies in the New World* has a marked theme, an adverb, *By the end of the 16th century* acting as the topical theme of the clause. The rheme of the clause is the rest of the clause, *Spain had a number of colonies in the New World*.

The topical theme of the second clause *Spanish explorers had found large amounts of precious stones, gold and silver – and a new plant they called tobacco - in these colonies* is *Spanish explorers* and the rheme is *had found large amounts of precious stones, gold and silver – and a new plant they called tobacco - in these colonies*. The topical theme of this clause *Spanish explorers* is derived from an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Spain*. Hence, the progression occurred is derived progression.

The third clause *They made a great deal of money sending these treasures back to Spain* has *They* acting as the topical theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *made a great deal of money sending these treasures back to Spain* serves as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause *They* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause *Spanish explorers*. Thus, the progression occurred is constant progression.

From the analysis conducted, the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

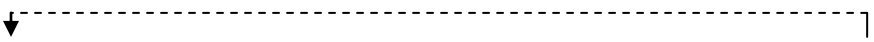
The pattern of the thematic progression occurred throughout the clauses of the paragraph is split progression with the combination of derived progression and

constant progression. The derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *Spanish explorers* which is a member of the whole part *Spain* provided in the rheme of the first clause and it is derived from the hyper-theme of the paragraph talking about Spain. Since *Spanish explorers* is a part of a large thing, a country *Spain*, in which they are people from Spain whose occupation is to explore the world so the relationship between them is meronymy. Meanwhile, the constant progression can be seen from the use of pronoun *They* in the third clause to refer back to the topical theme of the second clause *Spanish explorers*. It can be concluded that the cohesion devices used to maintain the cohesive element through the themes of the clauses are meronymy and anaphoric reference.

Data 26

The United States protested vigorously against these ruthless measures. President William McKinley tried to prevent U.S. involvement in Cuba's struggle, and urged patience with Spain. (p.17)

Analysis:



The United States protested vigorously against these ruthless measures. **President**

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2



William McKinley tried to prevent U.S. involvement in Cuba's struggle, and **(he)**

|Rh2 ||Th3

urged patience with Spain.

|Rh3 |

The topical theme of the first clause *The United States protested vigorously against these ruthless measures* is *The United States* and the rest of the clause *protested vigorously against these ruthless measures* is the rheme of the clause.

President William McKinley tried to prevent U.S. involvement in Cuba's struggle,

1

and (he) urged patience with Spain.

+2

The following clause consists of a clause complex which has a paratactic relation. The first clause in the clause complex is said as the initiating clause and the second clause is said as the continuing clause. The topical theme of the initiating clause is *President William McKinley* and *tried to prevent U.S. involvement in Cuba's struggle* acts as the clause's rheme. The topical theme of this clause *President William McKinley* is derived from the topical theme of the previous clause *The United States* in which *President William McKinley* is the president of U.S. at that time and he is assumed as the part of the United States. As the topical theme of this clause is derived from the topical theme of the previous clause, then the progression occurred is the derived progression.

Meanwhile, the topical theme of the continuing clause is a multiple theme. *And* functions as the structural theme and *he* functions as the topical theme. The subject of the clause needs to be revealed to determine the progression of the theme and that is the reason the omitted subject in the continuing clause is

revealed. The topical theme of this clause *he* refers anaphorically to the theme of the previous clause which means that the progression is constant progression.

From the analysis conducted above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph is the split progression with the combination of derived progression and constant progression. The derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *President William McKinley* who is a member of the topical theme of the first clause *The United States* since the U.S. is led by a president to run the country. Hence, this is assumed as the part to whole relationship and is known as the meronymy. Meanwhile, the constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause *he* which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the second clause *President William McKinley*. From the analysis, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used to maintain the cohesion in the paragraph are meronymy and anaphoric reference.

Data 27

Little by little, the United States became a very obvious presence in Cuba. Land, mines, sugar mills and other industries were in the hands of American companies. Cuba became dependent on the United States, which was now its chief trading

partner. In addition the United States lent great sums of money to the growing nation. (p.21)

Analysis:

Little by little, the United States became a very obvious presence in **Cuba**. **Land,**

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2

mines, sugar mills and other industries were in the hands of American companies.

|Rh2 |

Cuba became dependent on **the United States**, **which** was now its chief trading

|Th3 |Rh3 ||Th4 |Rh4

partner. In addition **the United States** lent great sums of money to the growing

||Th5 |Rh5

nation.

|

The first clause *Little by little, the United States became a very obvious presence in Cuba* has a multiple theme in which *Little by little* acts as the interpersonal theme and *the United States* acts as the topical theme. The rheme of the clause is *became a very obvious presence in Cuba*.

The topical theme of the second clause *Land, mines, sugar mills and other industries were in the hands of American companies* is *Land, mines, sugar mills and other industries* and the rheme of the clause is *were in the hands of American companies*. The topical theme of the clause is derived from the hyper-theme of the

text which is *Cuba* and it is included as the part of Cuba since the country has land, mines, sugar mills, and other industries to carry its economic activities. The relation between the topical theme of this clause and Cuba is a part –whole relationship. Since the theme is not mentioned explicitly in the theme-rheme of the previous clause, then the progression is the derived one.

Cuba became dependent on the United States, which was now its chief trading

α =β

partner.

The following clause consists of a clause complex with the hypotactic relationship. The first clause is said to be the dominating clause and the second is said to be dependent on the dominating clause. The topical theme of the dominating clause is *Cuba* and the rheme is *became dependent on the United States*. The topical theme here refers to the rheme of the first clause. Hence, the progression occurred is simple linear progression to Rh1. Meanwhile, the topical theme of the dependent clause is *which* and the rheme is *was now its chief trading partner*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to *the United States* which acts as the rheme of the previous clause. The relative pronoun *which* acts as the subject of the dependent clause. Since the topical theme of the clause refers to the rheme of the previous clause so the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The theme of the following clause *In addition the United States lent great sums of money to the growing nation* is included in a multiple theme. *In addition* acts as the textual theme relating that clause to its previous clause and *the United*

States acts as the topical theme. The rheme of the clause is *lent great sums of money to the growing nation*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the theme of the previous clause *which* referring to the United States. Since the topical theme of this clause refers to the topical theme of the previous clause, then the progression occurred is constant progression.

From the analysis conducted above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be represented as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

Clause 2 to 3: Simple linear progression to Rheme 1

Clause 3 to 4: Simple linear progression

Clause 4 to 5: Constant progression

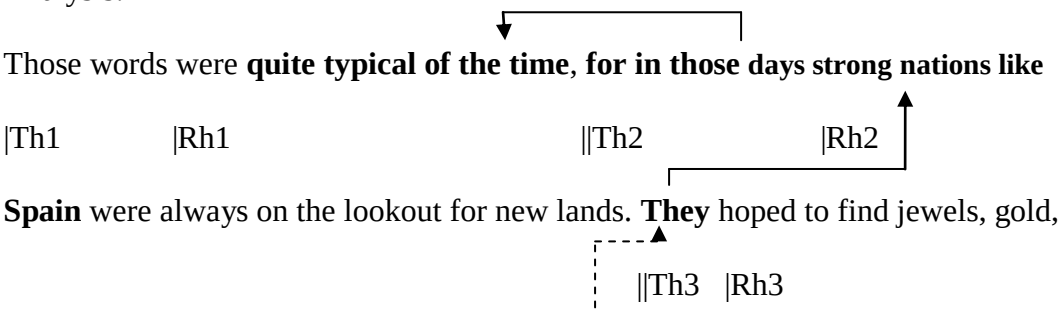
The pattern of the thematic progression is the split progression with the combination of derived, simple linear and constant progression. The derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause which is derived from a hyper-theme which is Cuba. The relationship between the topical theme of the second clause and Cuba is a part-whole relationship. The simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause and fourth clause which refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause. However, this data also shows its uniqueness in which the topical theme of the third clause comes from an element of the rheme of the first clause. Meanwhile, the constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the fifth clause which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause.

From that discussion, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used are meronymy and anaphoric reference.

Data 28

Those words were quite typical of the time, for in those days strong nations like Spain were always on the lookout for new lands. They hoped to find jewels, gold, spices and other valuables. And from what Columbus could see in 1492, Cuba looked as if it might prove very valuable! (p.13)

Analysis:



Those words were quite typical of the time, for in those days strong nations like

α xβ

Spain were always on the lookout for new lands.

The first clause consists of a clause complex which has a hypotactic relationship. The first clause in the clause complex is said to be the dominating clause and the second is said to be the dependent clause. The topical theme of the dominating clause *Those words were quite typical of the time* is *Those words* while the rest of the clause *were quite typical of the time* acts as its rheme. Meanwhile, the theme of the dependent clause is included in the multiple theme in which *for* acts as the structural theme and *in those days* serves as the topical theme of the clause while the rest of the clause *strong nations like Spain were always on the lookout for new lands* acts as the rheme. The topical theme of the dependent clause *in those days* refers to the rheme of the previous clause *quite typical of the time* anaphorically since they both refer to the same time back then when Spain was about to conquer Cuba. Since the topical theme of this clause refers to the rheme of its preceding clause, hence the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The topical theme of the following clause *They hoped to find jewels, gold, spices and other valuables* is *They* and the rest of the clause *hoped to find jewels, gold, spices and other valuables* is the rheme. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to *strong nations like Spain* which is an element of the rheme of the previous clause. Thus, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The subsequent clause *And from what Columbus could see in 1492, Cuba looked as if it might prove very valuable* has a multiple theme in which *And* acts as the structural theme and *from what Columbus could see in 1492* serves as the topical theme, marked theme. The rest of the clause *Cuba looked as if it might*

prove very valuable is the clause's rheme. The part of the topical theme of this clause *Columbus* is considered as a member or part of the topical theme of the preceding clause *They* referring to *strong nations like Spain*. It is said so because Columbus is a Spain and of course he is part of it. From that assumption, then an element of the theme of this clause is derived from the topical theme of the previous clause. Thus, the progression occurred is derived progression.

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Simple linear progression

Clause 3 to 4: Derived progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph is split progression with the combination of simple linear and derived progression. The simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause which refers anaphorically to the rheme of the previous clause and also from the topical theme of the third clause *They* referring anaphorically to the rheme of the previous clause *strong nations like Spain*. Meanwhile, the derived progression can be seen from the part of the theme of the fourth clause *Columbus* which is derived from the topical theme of the previous clause *They* and the relationship between *Columbus* and *Spanish* who always quested for a new land is the part to whole relationship. Thus, the cohesion devices used in are anaphoric reference and meronymy.

From the data analyzed above, it can be concluded that split progression has various patterns in which the data above indicates the different patterns which include the combination with the derived progression. Data 24 and 28 indicate the combination of simple linear and derived progression. Data 25 and 26 indicate the combination of derived and constant progression. Meanwhile, Data 27 indicate the complex combination between the three patterns; derived, simple linear and constant progression. Besides, Data 27 shows that the topical theme of a clause can be retrieved from the clause which is far ahead before it. It shows that the element of theme-rheme of one clause can be used not only as the topical theme of its following clause but also as a topical theme of a clause which is far ahead after it.

4.4.7 Anaphoric Reference and Homophoric Reference

There are thirty two data found in the book which have split progression as the pattern of thematic progression and have the combination of anaphoric reference and homophoric reference as their cohesion devices. The data taken to be analyzed are three data which are considered as representative to be discussed.

Data 29

However, there were dangers on the seas in the 17th century. Robbers and thieves were everywhere in their large, fast ships. Many were pirates, sailing under their own skull-and-crossbones flags. But there were also privateers-pirates of a different sort. They actually worked for their own countries-France, England or

Holland. These nations were all enemies of Spain. They encouraged the privateers to do as much robbing as they could! (p.14)

Analysis:

However, there were dangers on the seas in the 17th century. **Robbers and thieves**

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2

were everywhere in their large, fast ships. **Many** were pirates, sailing under their own

|Rh2 ||Th3 |Rh3

skull-and-crossbones flags. **But there** were also **privateers-pirates** of a different sort.

||Th4 |Rh4

They actually worked for their own countries-**France, England or Holland**. **These**

||Th5 |Rh5 ||Th6

nations were all enemies of Spain. **They** encouraged the privateers to do as much

|Rh6 ||Th7 |Rh7

robbing as they could!

|

The first clause *However, there were dangers on the seas in the 17th century* has a multiple theme in which *However* acts as the conjunctive adjunct and *there* serves as the topical theme.

The topical theme of the second clause is *Robbers and thieves* and the rest of the clause *were everywhere in their large, fast ships* is the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause is not mentioned explicitly from the theme or

rheme of the previous clause, but its existence is understood culturally since the dangers in seas are related to the thieves or robbers conducted in the sea such as pirates. Since the theme is derived from a hyper-theme *the dangers in the sea* so the progression occurred is the derived progression.

The third clause *Many were pirates, sailing under their own skull-and-crossbones flags* has a simple theme and the element acting as the topical theme is *Many* and the rest of the clause *were pirates, sailing under their own skull-and-crossbones flags* functions as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause *Robbers and thieves* which indicates that the progression occurred is the constant progression.

The fourth clause *But there were also privateers-pirates of a different sort* has a multiple theme in which *But* functions as the structural theme and *there* acts as the topical theme. The rest of the clause *were also privateers-pirates of a different sort* functions as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause is an empty 'there' indicating only the existence of something. This matter leads to the breaking of the progression of the text since it is only an empty word. Thus, it indicates the breaking progression occurred in this clause.

The topical theme of the fifth clause *They actually worked for their own countries-France, England or Holland* is *They* and *actually worked for their own countries-France, England or Holland* functions as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause *They* refers anaphorically to the rheme of its previous

clause *privateers-pirates*. Hence, the progression occurred is the linear progression.

The topical theme of the sixth clause *These nations were all enemies of Spain* is *These nations* and the rest of the clause *were all enemies of Spain* serves as the rheme. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the rheme of its previous clause *France, England or Holland*. Therefore, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The topical theme of the seventh clause *They encouraged the privateers to do as much robbing as they could* is *They* and the rest of it *encouraged the privateers to do as much robbing as they could* functions as the rheme. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the topical theme of its previous clause *These nations* which indicates that the progression occurred is the constant progression.

From the analysis conducted above, the pattern of the thematic progression in this paragraph can be represented as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Broken progression occurred –There

Clause 4 to 5: Simple linear progression

Clause 5 to 6: Simple linear progression

Clause 6 to 7: Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in the paragraph is split progression with the combination of derived, constant and simple linear

progression. The derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *Robbers and thieves* which is derived from a hyper-theme *the dangers of the sea*. The existence of them is understood culturally since the dangers in the sea are related to the robbers and thieves in which they rob the things from other ships. The constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of third clause and seventh clause which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of its previous clause. Meanwhile, the linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the fifth and sixth clause which refers anaphorically to the rheme of its previous clause by using pronoun *They*. Form that analysis, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used are anaphoric reference and homophoric reference.

Data 30

Castro lowered rents on housing. He outlawed unfair treatment of people because of their race. Under the Batista government, Cubans of African descent had been discriminated against. (p.29)

Analysis:

Castro lowered rents on housing. **He** outlawed unfair treatment of people because of

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2 |Rh2

their race. Under **the Batista government**, Cubans of African descent had been

||Th3 |Rh3

discriminated against.

The topical theme of the first clause *Castro lowered rents on housing* is *Castro* and the rheme is *lowered rents on housing*.

The topical theme of the second clause *He* and the rheme is *outlawed unfair treatment of people because of their race*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the previous clause *Castro*. Hence, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The third clause has a marked theme as its topical theme. It is *Under the Batista government* and the rheme of the clause is *Cubans of African descent had been discriminated against*. The sudden appearance of the theme of this clause is understood since it derives from the hyper-theme under discussion *Cuba* and it compares the policy of Castro's government and that of Batista. This case is under the historical context of those who know the relationship between Cuba and Batista because once Cuba was governed by Batista. From that analysis, it can be concluded that the progression occurred is derived progression.

From the data analyzed above, the thematic progression of the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Derived progression

The pattern of the thematic progression of this paragraph is split progression with the combination of constant and derived progression. Constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *He* which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the first clause by using a pronoun. Meanwhile, the derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause since it derives

from the hyper-theme of the discussion *Cuba* and the appearance of *Batista government* is understood culturally and historically since the topic of the larger theme is about Cuba. Thus, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used are anaphoric reference and homophoric reference.

Data 31

Castro has told the Cuban people that they must be willing to die for their country and for socialism. Visitors to Havana say that there are large, blue neon signs everywhere proclaiming *SOCIALISMO O MUERTE!* (SOCIALISM OR DEATH) (p.44)

Analysis:

Castro has told the **Cuban people** that **they** must be willing to die for their

|Th1 |Rh1 ||Th2 |Rh2

country and for socialism. **Visitors** to Havana say that **there** are large, blue neon

||Th3 |Rh3 ||Th4 |Rh4

signs everywhere proclaiming *SOCIALISMO O MUERTE!* (SOCIALISM OR DEATH)

Castro has told the Cuban people that they must be willing to die for their country

α “β

and for socialism

The first clause consists of a clause complex which has a hypotactic relationship. The topical theme of the dominant clause *Castro has told the Cuban people* is *Castro* and the rheme of the clause is *has told the Cuban people (something)* in which *(something)* is realized by a noun clause. That noun clause, the dependent clause, *that they must be willing to die for their country and for socialism* is included in a multiple theme in which *that* acts as the structural theme and *they* functions as the topical theme. The rest of the clause *must be willing to die for their country and for socialism* serves as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause *they* refers anaphorically to the rheme of the previous clause *the Cuban people*. Thus, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

Visitors to Havana say that there are large, blue neon signs everywhere

α “β

proclaiming *SOCIALISMO O MUERTE!* (SOCIALISM OR DEATH)

The following clause is also a complex clause with the same case as its previous clause. The topical theme of the dominating clause is *Visitors to Havana* and the rheme of this clause is *say (something)* in which *(soemthing)* is realized by a noun clause. The topical theme of this clause is not mentioned explicitly in the theme-rheme of the previous clause, but its existence is understood culturally. Since the topical theme of this clause is derived from the hyper-theme, then the progression occurred is derived progression. Meanwhile, the theme of the dependent clause, noun clause, is included in a multiple theme in which *that*

functions as the structural theme and *there* as the topical theme. The rest of the clause *are large, blue neon signs everywhere proclaiming SOCIALISMO O MUERTE! (SOCIALISM OR DEATH)* functions as its rheme. The progression of this case can be seen in Data 29 in which there is the broken progression occurred for the expression *there*.

The pattern of the progression occurred in this paragraph can be represented as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Derived progression

Clause 3 to 4: Broken progression occurred – there

The thematic progression occurred is split progression with the combination of simple linear and derived progression and also with the empty expression *there* showing the breaking of the progression. The simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *they* which refers anaphorically to the rheme of the previous clause by using a pronoun. Meanwhile, the derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause *Visitors to Havana* which is derived from the hyper-theme of the text. It can be concluded from this discussion that the cohesion devices used are anaphoric reference and homophoric reference.

From the data above, it can be seen that all the data shows the combination of the other pattern of thematic progression to create a split progression. However, the existence of *There* expression is considered problematic since it shows the breaking of the progression occurred. It can be seen in Data 29 and 31.

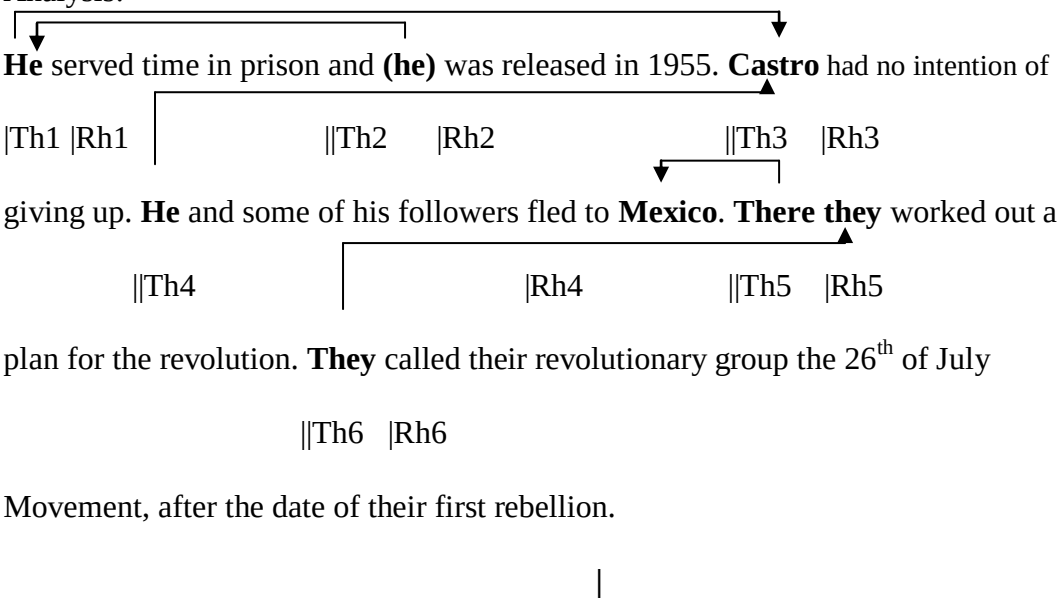
4.4.8 Anaphoric Reference and Cataphoric Reference

There are nine data found in the book which have split progression as the pattern of thematic progression and have the combination of anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference as their cohesion devices. The data taken to be analyzed are two data which are considered as representative to be discussed.

Data 32

He served time in prison and was released in 1955. Castro had no intention of giving up. He and some of his followers fled to Mexico. There they worked out a plan for the revolution. They called their revolutionary group the 26th of July Movement, after the date of their first rebellion. (p.26)

Analysis:



He served time in prison and (he) was released in 1955.

1 +2

The first clause consists of a clause complex whose relationship is paratactic where the first clause is said to be initiating and the second is said to be continuing. The topical theme of the initiating clause in this clause complex is *He* and its rheme is *served time in prison*. The topical theme of this clause refers cataphorically to the theme of the third clause *Castro*. Meanwhile, for the dependent clause, the omitted subject of the clause needs to be revealed to show the progression of the theme so the pronoun *he* is shown there. The topical theme of the dependent clause is a multiple theme with *and* as the structural theme and *he* as the topical theme. The rheme of this clause is *was released in 1955*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the preceding clause *He*. Therefore, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The topical theme of the following clause *Castro had no intention of giving up* is *Castro* and the rheme is *no intention of giving up*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the theme of the previous clause *he*, but actually this theme *Castro* realizes the pronoun *He* used as the topical theme of the first clause cataphorically. However, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The fourth clause *He and some of his followers fled to Mexico* has *He and some of his followers* as the topical theme of the clause and the rest of the clause *fled to Mexico* functions as the rheme of the clause. *He*, the topical theme, refers

anaphorically to the topical theme of the preceding clause *Castro*. Hence, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The fifth clause *There they worked out a plan for the revolution* has a marked theme, an adverb, *There* serving as its topical theme and the rest of the clause *they worked out a plan for the revolution* serves as its rheme. The topical theme of the clause is *There* which refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Mexico*. Since the theme of this clause refers back to an element of the rheme of the previous clause so the progression occurred is linear.

The topical theme of the last clause *They called their revolutionary group the 26th of July Movement, after the date of their first rebellion* is *They* and the rest of the clause *called their revolutionary group the 26th of July Movement, after the date of their first rebellion* functions as the rheme. The topical theme of this clause *They* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *they* referring to Castro and his followers. Hence, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The thematic progression occurred in this paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

Clause 4 to 5: Simple linear progression

Clause 5 to 6: Simple linear progression

The thematic progression occurred is split progression with the combination of constant and simple linear progression. In both of this progression, the cohesion devices used to maintain the cohesive aspect in the paragraph are cataphoric reference and anaphoric reference. Cataphoric reference can be seen in the theme of the first clause *He* which refers cataphorically to the theme of the third clause *Castro*. Meanwhile, the anaphoric reference can be seen at the entire themes of the clauses of the paragraph, such as the use of pronoun *he* in the theme of the fourth clause to refer to *Castro*, the use of locational *There* to refer to *Mexico*, and the use of pronoun *they* to refer to *Castro and his followers*.

Data 33

Much of their time was spent talking with the peasants, or poor farmers, who lived in the mountains. Castro and Guevara were both charismatic-they were very attractive leaders. They were interesting speakers and good listeners. Most of the peasants they met liked and trusted them. (p.26)

Analysis:

Much of **their** time was spent talking with **the peasants**, or poor farmers, who lived

|Th1 |Rh1

in the mountains. **Castro and Guevara** were both charismatic-they were very

||Th2 |Rh2

attractive leaders. **They** were interesting speakers and good listeners. **Most of the**

||Th3 |Rh3 ||Th4

peasants they met liked and trusted them.

|Rh4 |

The topical theme of the first clause is *Much of their time* and the rheme is *was spent talking with the peasants, or poor farmers, who lived in the mountains*. The word *their* in the theme refers cataphorically to the topical theme of the subsequent clause *Castro and Guevara*.

The topical theme of the second clause is *Castro and Guevara* and the rest of the clause *were both charismatic-they were very attractive leaders* acts as the rheme of the clause. The topical theme of this clause is the realization of the topical theme of the previous clause *their*. But, the progression occurred is still considered as the constant progression since the topical theme of this clause also refers to the topical theme of the previous clause.

The topical theme of the third clause is *They* and the rheme is *were interesting speakers and good listeners*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the topical theme of its preceding clause *Castro and Guevara* by using the pronoun. Since the topical theme of this clause refers to the topical theme of the previous clause so the progression occurred is the constant progression.

The topical theme of the last clause is *Most of the peasants they met* and its rheme is *liked and trusted them*. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the first clause *peasants*. Even though the reference of the topical theme of this clause is provided in the element of the

rheme of the first clause, the progression occurred is said as linear progression to Rh1.

The thematic progression occurred in this paragraph can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Simple linear progression to Rh1

The thematic progression occurred is the split progression with the combination of constant and simple linear progression. The constant progression can be seen from the relation between the topical theme of the first clause *their* which refers cataphorically to the topical theme of the second clause *Castro and Guevara* and the topical theme of the second clause itself is the realization of *their*. Besides that, such progression can be seen on the topical theme of the third clause *They* which refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the second clause. Meanwhile, the simple linear progression can be seen from the topical theme of the fourth clause *Most of the peasants* which refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the first clause *peasants*. From that analysis, it can be concluded that the cohesion devices used are anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference.

From the data analyzed above, it can be seen that Data 32 and 33 have the same combination pattern of constant and linear to create the split progression and both of the data uses cataphoric and anaphoric reference as their cohesion devices. But, Data 33 shows another phenomena in which the topical theme of the fourth clause refers to the rheme of the first clause.

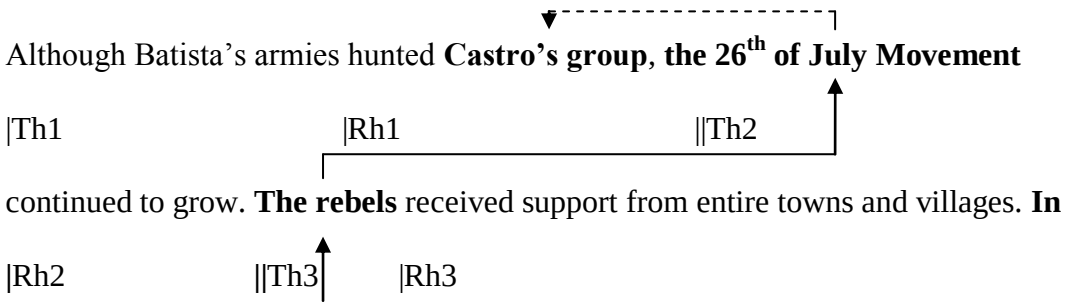
4.4.9 Synonym and Class/Sub-class

There is only one data found in the book which has split progression as the pattern of thematic progression and has the combination of synonymy and class/sub-class as its cohesion devices.

Data 34

Although Batista's armies hunted Castro's group, the 26th of July Movement continued to grow. The rebels received support from entire towns and villages. In return, Castro and his followers tried to show the people what kind of a revolution they were working for. (p.27)

Analysis:



Although Batista's armies hunted Castro's group, the 26th of July Movement

xβ α

continued to grow.

The first clause consists of a clause complex having a dependent clause and a dominant clause. Since the dependent clause precedes the dominating clause, it can be said that the dependent clause serves as the major theme and the dominating clause as the major rheme. However, each of them has their own theme-rheme structure. This can be seen in Data 17 and Data 23. The topical theme of the dependent clause *Although Batista's armies hunted Castro's group* is a multiple theme where *Although* functions as the structural theme and *Batista's armies* as the topical theme. Meanwhile, the theme of the dominant clause *the 26th of July Movement continued to grow* is a single theme in which *the 26th of July Movement* serves as a topical theme and *continued to grow* acts as the rheme. The topical theme of this clause is the sub-classification of an element of the rheme of the previous clause *Castro's group* since Castro made a large group to start a revolution in Cuba named and some of it creates a movement named *the 26th of July Movement*. Hence, the progression occurred is derived progression.

In the second clause *The rebels received support from entire towns and villages*, the topical theme of the clause is *The rebels* and the rheme is *received support from entire towns and villages*. The topical theme of this clause is another name given to the topical theme of the previous clause *the 26th of July Movement* since that is the only group at that time considered as the rebellion group to the

government. Since the theme of this clause refers to the theme of the previous clause, then the progression is constant progression.

The following clause *In return, Castro and his followers tried to show the people what kind of a revolution they were working for* has a multiple theme in which *In return* serves as the conjunctive adjunct and *Castro and his followers* acts as the topical theme. Meanwhile, the rheme is *tried to show the people what kind of a revolution they were working for*. Since the topical theme refers back to the theme of the previous clause and has the same referents though using a different name in which *Castro and his followers* is said as *The rebels*, then the progression is constant.

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred can be represented as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression in the paragraph is split progression with the combination of derived and constant progression shown by the line above. The derived progression can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *the 26th of July Movement* which is the sub-classification of the rheme of the preceding clause *Castro's group*. The constant progression can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause *The rebels* which is also the other name of the topical theme of the previous clause *the 26th of July Movement* and from the topical theme of the fourth clause *Castro and his followers* which is the other

name for referring to *The rebels*. Hence, the cohesion device used to relate the themes of the paragraph is synonym and class/sub-class.

From the data analyzed, it can be seen that Data 34 does not indicate the pattern drawn by Ventola. Rather, the data indicates the combination between derivedand constant progression.

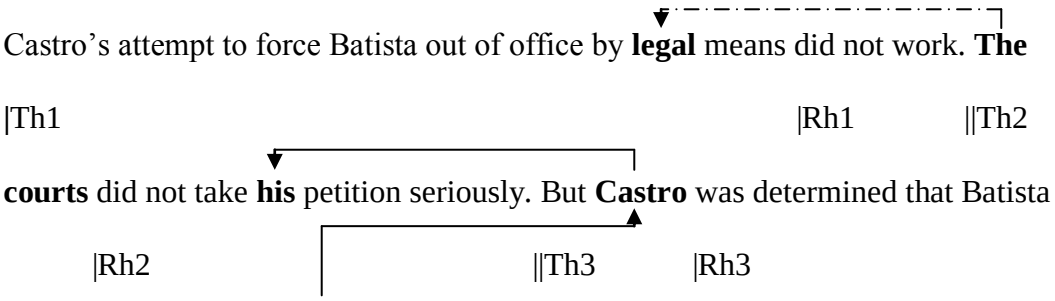
4.4.10 Anaphoric Reference, Homophoric Reference and Repetition

There is one data found in the book which has split progression as the pattern of thematic progression and has the combination of anaphoric reference, homophoric reference and repetition as its cohesion devices.

Data 35

Castro's attempt to force Batista out of office by legal means did not work. The courts did not take his petition seriously. But Castro was determined that Batista be removed from office. Castro, together with about 125 others, decided to use more forceful means. (p.24)

Analysis:



be removed from office. **Castro**, together with about 125 others, decided to use

||Th4 |Rh4

forceful means.

|

The first clause *Castro's attempt to force Batista out of office by legal means did not work* has *Castro's attempt to force Batista out of office by legal means* acting as its topical theme and the rheme of the clause is *did not work*.

The topical theme of the second clause is *The courts* and the rheme is *did not take his petition seriously*. The topical theme of this clause is culturally understood from the context since it talks about legal matter and the existence of court usually appears when it talks about legal matter since people who are sued will be judged there. Since the topical theme of this clause is derived from a hyper-theme *legal* this and is not mentioned explicitly in the theme-rheme of the previous clause so the progression occurred is derived progression.

The third clause *But Castro was determined that Batista be removed from office* has a multiple theme where *But* functions as the structural theme and *Castro* acts as the topical theme. The rest of the clause *was determined that Batista be removed from office* is its rheme. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *his*. Hence, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The last clause *Castro, together with about 125 others, decided to use more forceful means* has nominal group *Castro, together with about 125 others*

functioning as the topical theme of the clause and the rheme of the clause is *decided to use more forceful means*. The topical theme of this clause refers to the topical theme of the previous clause *Castro* by repeating the word. Since the topical theme of this clause refers to the topical theme of the previous clause so the progression occurred is constant progression.

From the analysis conducted, the thematic progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

Clause 2 to 3: Simple linear progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph is split progression with the combination of derived, simple linear and constant progression. To see the progression occurred, this paragraph is helped by the cohesion devices used to maintain the cohesiveness within the paragraph which are homophoric reference, anaphoric reference, and repetition. The homophoric reference can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause *The court* since it is culturally understood from legal matter in which it usually includes *The court* as the place to execute the legal things. The anaphoric reference can be seen from the topical theme of the third clause which refers anaphorically to the rheme of its preceding clause *his*. Meanwhile, the repetition can be seen from the topical theme of the last clause which refers to the topical theme of the previous clause by mentioning it again.

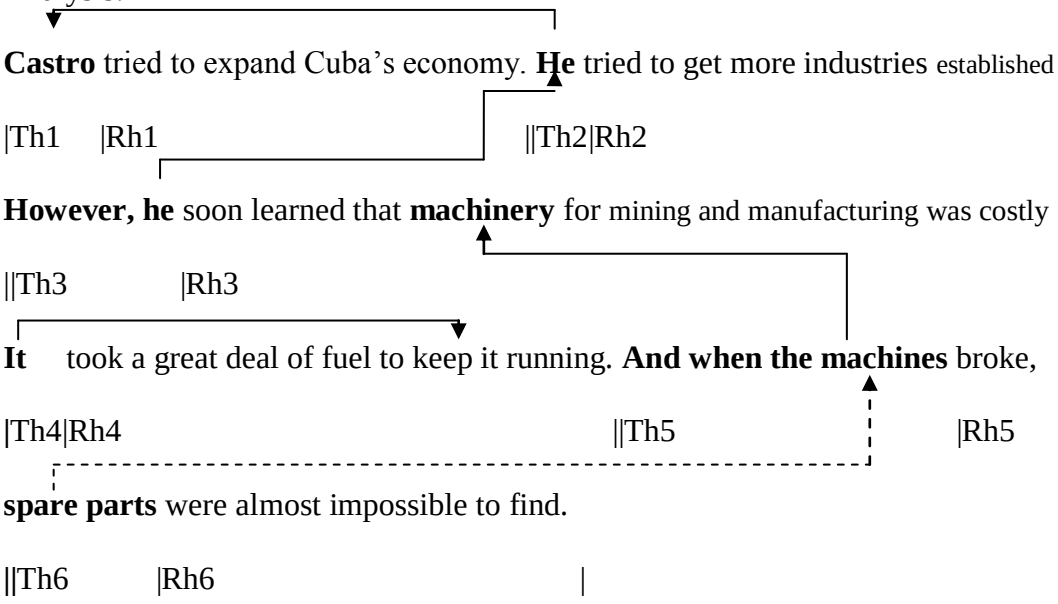
4.4.11 Anaphoric Reference, Cataphoric Reference and Meronymy

There is only one data found in the book which have split progression as the pattern of thematic progression and have the combination of anaphoric reference, cataphoric reference and meronymy as its cohesion devices.

Data 36

Castro tried to expand Cuba's economy. He tried to get more industries established. However, he soon learned that machinery for mining and manufacturing was costly. It took a great deal of fuel to keep it running. And when the machines broke, spare parts were almost impossible to find. (p.40)

Analysis:



The topical theme of the first clause is *Castro* and the rest of the clause *tried to expand Cuba's economy* is its rheme.

The topical theme of the second clause *He tried to get more industries established* is *He* and *tried to get more industries established* is its rheme. The topical theme of this clause *He* refers to the topical theme of its preceding clause *Castro*. Thus, the progression occurred is constant progression.

The third clause *However, he soon learned that machinery for mining and manufacturing was costly* has a multiple theme in which *However* functions as the conjunctive adjunct and *he* acts as the topical theme. The rest of the clause *soon learned that machinery for mining and manufacturing was costly* serves as the clause's rheme. The topical theme of this clause *he* refers anaphorically to the topical theme of its previous clause which indicates that the progression occurred is constant progression.

The topical theme of the fourth clause is *It* and the rest of the clause *took a great deal of fuel to keep it running* acts as its rheme. The topical theme of this clause is an empty word which breaks the progression to the thematic structure of the previous clause. Hence, the broken progression occurred in this clause.

And when the machines broke, spare parts were almost impossible to find

xβ α

The following clause has a clause complex in which one is said as the dependent clause and the other as the dominating clause. This data also shows the same phenomena as that of Data 17, 23 and 34 concerning the major theme and

rheme which has their own theme and rheme structure. The dependent clause *And when the machines broke* has a multiple theme in which *And* acts as the structural theme and *when* also functions as the structural theme and the topical theme of the dependent clause is *the machines*. The rest of the clause *broke* functions as the clause's rheme. The topical theme of this clause *the machines* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the third clause which indicates that the progression occurred is linear progression.

Meanwhile, the theme of the dominating clause *spare parts were almost impossible to find* is included in a simple theme. The topical theme of this clause is *spare parts* and the rest of the clause *were almost impossible to find* serves as the rheme. The topical theme of this clause derives from the rheme of the previous clause *machines* in which machines usually consist of spare parts to run and they have the part to whole relationship. This assumption indicates that the progression occurred is derived progression.

From the analysis conducted, the thematic progression throughout the paragraph can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Constant progression

Clause 2 to 3: Constant progression

Clause 3 to 4: Broken progression occurred – It

Clause 4 to 5: Simple linear progression Rh3

Clause 5 to 6: Derived progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph is split progression with the combination of derived, simple linear and constant

progression. To see the progression occurred, this paragraph is helped by the cohesion devices used to maintain the cohesiveness within the paragraph which are anaphoric reference, cataphoric reference, and meronymy. The anaphoric reference can be seen from the topical theme of the second clause and the third clause *he* which refers anaphorically to *Castro* by using a pronoun to mention him again and also from the topical theme of the fifth clause *the machines* which refers anaphorically to the rheme of the third clause. Meanwhile, the cataphoric reference can be seen from the topical theme of the fourth clause *It* which refers cataphorically to following expression *to keep it running*. Since the topical theme of this clause refers cataphorically to the following expression, it indicates that there is the breaking of the progression occurred between the topical theme of this clause to the previous clause's theme and rheme. The last is meronymy which can be seen from the topical theme of the sixth clause *spare parts* which has a part to whole relationship with the topical theme of the previous clause *the machines* since machines are usually composed of spare parts to make them running.

From this data, we can see another pattern of split progression. This data shows that the topical theme of one clause can refer to an element of the rheme of some previous clauses before it. Besides that, this data also indicates that the existence of the empty word *It* is problematic since it shows the breaking of the progression to the previous clause.

4.4.12 Anaphoric Reference, Repetition and Meronymy

There are three data found in the book which have split progression as the pattern of thematic progression and have the combination of anaphoric reference, repetition and meronymy as its cohesion devices. However, the data taken to be analyzed are only two data considered as representative to be discussed.

Data 37

The Cuban people were encouraged by the United States to write a constitution. And one of the ways the United States kept control in Cuba was with this new constitution. American politicians added a special section, known as the Platt Amendment. (P.19)

Analysis:

The Cuban people were encouraged by **the United States** to write a constitution.

|Th1 |Rh1

And one of the ways **the United States** kept control in Cuba was with this new

|Th2 |Rh2

Constitution. **American politicians** added **a special section**, (**which** is) known as

||Th3 |Rh3 ||Th4 |Rh4

the Platt Amendment.

|

The topical theme of the first clause *The Cuban people were encouraged by the United States to write a constitution* is *The Cuban people* and the the rest of the clause *were encouraged by the United States to write a constitution* acts as the rheme of the clause.

The second clause *And one of the ways the United States kept control in Cuba was with this new constitution* has a multiple theme in which *And* in the clause acts as the structural theme while *one of the ways the United States kept control in Cuba* acts as the topical theme. The rheme of the clause is *was with this new Constitution*. An element of the topical theme of this clause *United States* repeats an element of the rheme of the previous clause *the United States*. Since an element of the topical theme of this clause repeats an element of the rheme of the previous clause, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

American politicians added a special section, (which is) known as the Platt Amendment

α =β

The following clause consists of a clause complex which has a hypotactic relationship. It consists of a dominating clause and a dependent clause. The topical theme of the dominating clause is *American politicians* while its rheme is *added a special section*. The topical theme of this clause *American politicians* is derived from the topical theme of the previous clause *the United States*. Thus, the progression occurred is derived progression.

Actually, the dependent clause is in the form of non-finite clause since it undergoes the reducing of the subject and predicate *which is*, but here the subject and predicate need to be revealed to point the theme of the dependent clause and

to which it refers. Having revealed the subject and predicate of the clause, it can be seen that the topical theme of the second clause is in the form of a relative pronoun *which* which refers anaphorically to a noun group of previous clause while its rheme is *is known as the Platt Amendment*. Since the topical theme *which* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *a special section* so the progression occurred is linear progression.

From the analysis conducted above, the progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be seen as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Simple linear progression

Clause 2 to 3: Derived progression

Clause 3 to 4: Simple linear progression

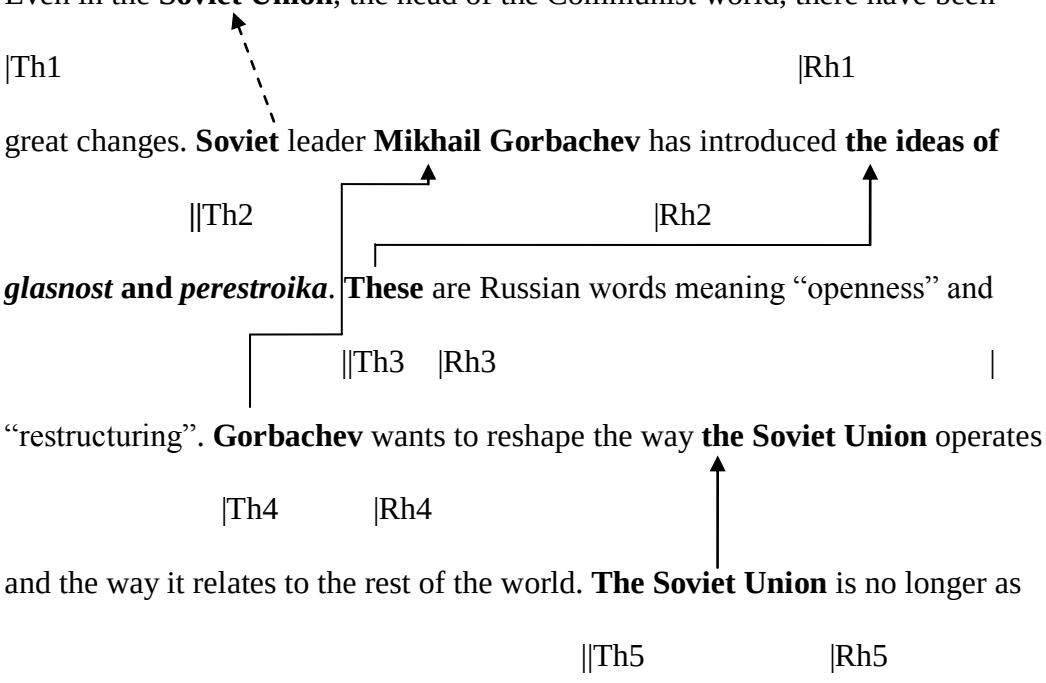
The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph is split progression with the combination of simple linear progression and derived progression. To see the progression occurred, this paragraph is helped by cohesion devices to maintain the cohesiveness. The cohesion devices used are repetition, meronymy, and anaphoric reference. The repetition can be seen from an element of the rheme of the first clause *the United States* which is repeated in the topical theme of the subsequent clause. Meanwhile, the part to whole relationship, or known as meronymy, can be seen from the relationship between an element of the topical theme of the third clause *American politicians* and the theme of the previous clause *the United States* in which American politicians is one of the compositions of a country named the United States. Since we know that a country usually has its politicians to control and run the government. On the other hand,

the anaphoric reference can be seen from the use of *which* becoming the topical theme of the fourth clause acting as subject which refers to *a special section* which acts as the rheme of the preceding clause.

Data 38

Even in the Soviet Union, the head of the Communist world, there have been great changes. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has introduced the ideas of *glasnost* and *perestroika*. These are Russian words meaning "openness" and "restructuring." Gorbachev wants to reshape the way the Soviet Union operates and the way it relates to the rest of the world. The Soviet Union is no longer as interested in sponsoring Communist revolutions around the world as it once was.

Analysis:



interested in sponsoring Communist revolutions around the world as it once was.

|

The theme of the first clause is a multiple theme. *Even* acts as the structural theme while *in the Soviet Union, the head of the Communist world* acts as the topical theme. The rest of the clause *there have been great changes* serves as the rheme of the clause.

The topical theme of the second clause *Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has introduced the ideas of glasnost and perestroika* is *Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev* and the rheme is *has introduced the ideas of glasnost and perestroika*. The topical theme of this clause refers to the topical theme of the previous clause *Soviet Union* and derives from it in which the leader of Soviet is a member who contains in a larger part Soviet Union. Since it is derived from the hyper-theme Soviet Union so the progression occurred is derived progression.

The topical theme of the third clause is *These* and its rheme is *are Russian words meaning "openness" and "restructuring"*. *These* refers anaphorically to an element of the rheme of the previous clause. Hence, the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

The topical theme of the fourth clause is *Gorbachev* and the rest *wants to reshape the way the Soviet Union operates and the way it relates to the rest of the world* serves as the rheme. The topical theme of this clause refers anaphorically to the topical theme of the second clause *Mikhail Gorbachev* which indicates that the

progression occurred is constant progression to the topical theme of the second clause.

The topical theme of the fifth clause is *The Soviet Union* and *is no longer as interested in sponsoring Communist revolutions around the world as it once was* functions as the rheme of the clause. The Soviet Union refers back to an element of the rheme of the previous clause *the Soviet Union* by repeating the word. Since the topical theme of this clause refers back to the rheme of the preceding clause so the progression occurred is simple linear progression.

From the analysis above, the thematic progression occurred throughout the paragraph can be drawn as follows:

Clause 1 to 2: Derived progression

Clause 2 to 3: Simple linear progression

Clause 3 to 4: Constant progression to Th2

Clause 4 to 5: Simple linear progression

The pattern of the thematic progression occurred in this paragraph is split progression with the combination of derived, simple linear and constant progression. To see the progression of the themes throughout the paragraph and maintain its cohesiveness, the cohesion devices used here are anaphoric reference, meronymy, and repetition. The anaphoric reference can be seen in the theme of the third clause referring back to the rheme of the preceding clause by the use of demonstrative *These*. Besides that, it can be seen from the topical theme of the fourth clause *Gorbachev* which refers back to the topical theme of the second clause *Mikhail Gorbachev.* The meronymy can be seen in the topical theme of the

second clause *Soviet leader* referring back to the topical theme of the previous clause *Soviet Union* as a member of it in which it shows that the relationship is the part to whole one. Meanwhile, the repetition can be seen in the theme of the last clause *The Soviet Union* which repeats the rheme of the previous clause *the Soviet Union.*

From all the data having split progression, it is only one data, i.e. Data 19, which indicates the basic pattern drawn by Ventola while the rest of the data indicate the combination of the other types of thematic progression. The combination can be only between two types of thematic progression and can be between the three types of thematic progression.

Having identified the data, there is a certain phenomena which can be taken into account. It is that the occurrence of derived progression coincides with some types of cohesion devices, such as meronymy, class/sub-class, and homophoric reference.

From the data analyzed above, it can be seen that most of the data having simple linear, constant and derived progression are in accordance with the pattern proposed by Bloor and Bloor (2004) and Ventola (1991). However, concerning the data having split progression, there is only one data having the standard pattern drawn by Ventola. Meanwhile, the rest of the split progression data have the combination of the other types of progression as it is proposed by Downing and Locke (2006) and Paltridge (2000). As a result, there is one (1) data for simple linear progression, eight (8) data for constant progression, seven (7) data

for derived progression, and ninety eight (98) data for split progression. The data statistic of the research can be seen as follow:

Thematic Progression	Amount of Paragraph	Percentage
Simple Linear Progression	1	1%
Constant progression	8	7%
Derived Progression	7	6%
Split Progression	98	86%
Total	114	

Table 4.1 Data Statistic

The result of this research shows that this narrative text has split progression with the combination of the other three types of thematic progression as the most frequent type of thematic progression and proves that narrative can not only have a linear progression as the common type of thematic progression, as is assumed by Eggins as explained in chapter 1, but also a split progression in which the result indicates that the percentage of split progression is the highest of all.