CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter explains the analysis of data based on the classifications. The data are selected from paragraphs in the business and sports articles, which are divided from sentences into several clauses. The data focuses into clause because the clause is the central processing unit in grammar. It means the clause bring meanings of different kinds in every principal systems of the clause: mood, transitivity and theme. The analysis of data shows that every clause has three functional components of meaning; interpersonal, experiential, and textual.

4.1 SFPC + Material Process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consists of three data and have the same structures, which is subject, finite, predicator and complement (interpersonal component), material process (experiential component), and has types of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 1

Apple was told to pay $532.9 million

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Apple</td><td>was</td><td>told</td><td>to pay $532.9 million</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Interpersonal Meaning (IM)</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Experiential Meaning (EM)</td><td>goal</td><td colspan="2">process: material</td><td>actor</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">passive structure with subject as goal</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Textual Meaning (TM)</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal that is marked by the existence of mood (subject and finite) and residue (predicator and complement) shows a statement about information. It means that the speaker invites to receive the information because he or she allocates the role to the listener or reader. The tense of the finite indicates that the subject *apple* already know that they had to pay $532.9 million.

In addition, experiential is marked by goal, material process and actor as another participant. As the subject in interpersonal component, *apple* also has a

role as goal in experiential because it indicates as a direct obejct, which is something that does something by another entity (actor).

Additionally, the textual, which is marked by theme and rheme shows about the old and new information. In this clause, the theme has categories as the ideational or topical theme and the subject has a position as nominal group then the topical theme is unmarked case. Meanwhile, the rheme carries new information, which is not there before. The relation between theme and rheme indicates that how the text can be developed by the existence of theme, which has several categories and rheme that also presents what the elements said about it.

Data 2

Smartflash was started in the early 2000s by inventor Patrick Racz in an effort to commercialize his ideas.

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>smartflash</td><td>was</td><td>started</td><td>in the early 2000’s</td><td>by inventor Patrick Racz in an effort to commercialize his ideas</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td colspan="2">complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Mood</td><td colspan="3">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>goal</td><td colspan="2">process: material</td><td>circumstance: time</td><td>circumstance: manner</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">passive structure with complement as circumstance time & manner</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="4">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal is marked by the existence of mood element (subject and finite) and residue element (predicator and complement). It is a statement about information by the speaker and invites to receive the information to the addressee (listener or reader).

In addition, the experiential is marked by goal that also has role as subject in interpersonal component, while material process shows how goal affect by other entity, which is circumstances of manner in the end of the clause.

Additionally, the textual is marked by theme and rheme shows about the old and new information. In this clause, the theme has categories as unmarked topical theme because the first word that appears is subject. Meanwhile, the rheme carries new information and develops the meaning in a text.

Data 3

Smartflash claimed that apple infringed three patents

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>smartflash</td><td colspan="2">claimed</td><td>that apple infringed three patents</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>actor</td><td colspan="2">process: material</td><td>participant: goal</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">material process with subject as actor</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this clause, the interpersonal component is marked by mood, which are subject and finite (past), and residue (predicator and complement). In mood element, the word *claimed* includes to finite along with predicator because it is a part of verbal operators. The interpersonal component shows about a statement that demands information, it means that the speaker invites to the addressee to give the information.

Meanwhile, the experiential component is marked by actor, which has role as subject in interpersonal component. *Smartflash* as an actor is the one doing something that followed by material process to the entity, which may be done by goal that also has a role as complement in interpersonal component.

Whereas, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme, in this data, the type of theme is unmarked topical because *smartflash* occupies the subject position.

4.2 SFPC + Adj + Material Process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consists of one data that has structure subject, finite, predicator, complement, and adjunct (interpersonal component), material process (experiential component) and has type of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 4

The recommendation will be sent to FIFA's executive committee for a final decision in Zurich on March 20, ending a four-year long saga over

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>The recommendation</td><td>will</td><td>be sent</td><td>to FIFA's executive committee</td><td>for a final decision in Zurich on March 20, ending a four year long saga over</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (future)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td><td>adjunct</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type with adjunct after complement</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>actor</td><td colspan="2">process: material</td><td>recipient</td><td>client</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">material process with complement as recipient and adjunct as client</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="4">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood (subject and finite) and residue (predicator, complement and adjunct). It is a statement about information by the speaker to the addressee to receive the information about *a final decision in Zurich*.

Meanwhile, the experiential component is marked by material process with subject as actor, complement as recipient and adjunct as client that also known as beneficiary. In this case, the recipient is the one to whom the service is given, which means *to a FIFA's executive committee*, while the client is for whom services are provided.

Whereas, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme, which has categories as unmarked topical theme because the first word in the clause is subject.

4.3 SFPC + Conjunctive Adj + Material Process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consist of one data that has structure subject, predicator, complement, conjunctive (interpersonal component), material process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 5

We expect the clubs to be compensated for the damage that a final decision would cause.

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>we</td><td colspan="2">Expect</td><td>the clubs to be compensated</td><td>for the damage that a final decision would cause</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (present)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td><td>conjunctive adjunct</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type with conjunctive adjunct</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>actor</td><td colspan="2">process: material</td><td>participant: goal</td><td>client</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">material process with subject as actor</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="4">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element (subject and finite) and residue element (complement) with conjunctive adjunct. It is a statement about information by the speaker to the addressee (listener or reader) and show about material process in experiential component.

In this case, the process of material consists of two participants, which are actor and goal. *We* as actor is the one who doing something to goal as other entity (*the clubs to be compensated*).

Meanwhile, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme that has categories as unmarked topical theme because the first word that appears is subject and rheme explains the new information, which also develops the meaning in the clause.

4.4 S + Circumstantial adj + FPC + Relational Process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consist of one data that has structure subject, circumstantial adjunct (interpersonal component), relational process (experiential component) and has type of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 6

"Staging the World Cup in November and December is an organizational as well as a financial burden for European Leagues,"

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>staging the World Cup</td><td>In November and December</td><td colspan="2">is</td><td>an organizational as well as a financial burden for European Leagues</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>circumstantial adjunct</td><td>finite (present)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td>mood</td><td></td><td>mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type with circumstantial adjunct after subject</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>token</td><td>circumstance: time</td><td colspan="2">identifying: intensive</td><td>participant: value</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">relational process with circumstantial of time after carrier position</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="4">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood (subject and finite) and residue (complement). It is a statement gives information from the speaker to the addressee (listener or reader) with the existence of circumstantial of time to explain *when staging the world cup*.

Meanwhile, the experiential component is marked by *staging the world cup* as token, which also has a role as subject in interpersonal component. The position of token means that *staging the world cup* stands for what is being defined. In other word, *staging the world cup* is the identity of *an organizational as well as a financial burden for European Leagues*.

Whereas, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme, which contains old and new information. The unmarked topical theme appears because the first word in the beginning of the clause is subject.

4.5 Adj + SFP + Relational Process + Marked topical theme

This classification consist of one data that has structure adjunct, subject, finite, predicator (interpersonal component), material process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is marked topical theme.

Data 7

When the tournament should be played

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>when</td><td>the tournament</td><td>should</td><td>be played</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>adjunct</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (future)</td><td>predicator</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">mood</td><td>residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type
with adjunct before subject</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td></td><td>value</td><td colspan="2">identifying: intensive</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">relational process with subject as value</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>marked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">theme-rheme structure with adjunct &
subject as marked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element (subject and finite) and residue element (predicator without complement). It is a statement demands information from the speaker to the addressee (listener or reader) to give more information about *the tournament*.

In addition, the experiential component is marked by relational process that consists of one participant, which is *the tournament* as value because the clause is passive. In this case, the value is nominal group, which gives the classification.

Additionally, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme and has categories as marked topical theme, because the first word that appears is not subject but adjunct.

4.6 Mood adjunct + SFPC + Material Process + Interpersonal & Topical theme

This classification consist of one data and have structure mood adjunct, subject, finite, predicator, complement (interpersonal component), material process (experiential component), and has two types of theme, which are interpersonal and topical theme (textual component).

Data 8

Closely held Smartflash, which claimed that apple infringed three patents, was seeking $852 million in damages

Analysis

	Closely held	smartflash	was	seeking	$852 million in damages
IM	mood adjunct	Subject	finite (past)	predicator	complement
		mood		residue	
	the type of mood is indicative in declarative type with mood adjunct before subject				
EM		actor	process: material		participant: goal
	passive structure with actor as subject				
TM	interpersonal	topical			
	theme		rheme		
	theme-rheme structure with mood adjunct as interpersonal theme and subject as topical theme				

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element (subject and finite) and residue element (predicator and complement) and the existence of mood adjunct in front of subject. In this case, the word *closely held* is mood adjunct because it expresses probability about the problem between *smartflash* and *apple*. In addition, the speech function is statement giving information, which indicated by the speaker to the addressee (listener or reader) to receive the information, in this case, is about *$852 million in damages*.

Additionally, the experiential component is marked by actor, which has role as subject in interpersonal component, material process, and goal as participant that formed in passive structure. In material process, they express a role that does something as the reason why it should be done; this entity is marked by goal as participant, which also as complement in interpersonal component.

Meanwhile, the textual component is marked by the existence of theme and rheme. In theme element, several types appear which are interpersonal and topical. Interpersonal theme appears because it occurs before topical theme in the form of mood adjunct, and topical theme appears because it is the subject. For the whole of theme element, the type is marked case because the first word that appears is not subject.

4.7 SFP + Verbal Process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consist of one data and has structure subject, predicator (interpersonal component), verbal process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 9

DLF managing director Andreas said

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>DLF managing director Andreas</td><td colspan="2">said</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td>residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>sayer</td><td colspan="2">process: verbal</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">verbal process with subject as sayer</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="2">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element, which are subject and finite. It is a statement about information by the speaker to the addressee (listener or reader), in this case the finite is a part of verbal operators expressing tense.

Meanwhile, the experiential component is marked by verbal process that has one participant, which is sayer. The verbal process shows the process of saying from the sayer that has a role as subject in interpersonal component. In this case, the verbal process only encodes a signal source without projecting clause because there is only one participant, which is sayer.

Whereas, the textual component is marked by theme-rheme and it consists of unmarked topical theme, because the first word that appear is subject.

4. 8 SFP + Adj + Verbal Process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consist of one data and has structure subject, predicator, and adjunct (interpersonal component), verbal process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 10

Ward said after the verdict was announced

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Ward</td><td colspan="2">said</td><td>after the verdict was announced</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td>adjunct</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td>residue</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>sayer</td><td colspan="2">process: verbal</td><td>verbiage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">verbal process projecting adjunct as indirect speech</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood (subject and finite) and residue (complement). The predicator is not appears because it already fused with finite in residue element, it is a statement about information by the speaker, which invites the addressee (listener or reader) to receive the information.

In addition, the experiential component is marked by verbal process that have two participants, which are sayer and verbiage. The verbal process encodes a

signal source (sayer) with projecting adjunct as indirect speech, it also used to reported by *ward* as a sayer.

Additionally, the textual component is marked by theme-rheme that consists of unmarked topical theme because the first word that appears in the clause is subject.

4.9 SFPC + Verbal Process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consists of one data and has structure subject, predicator, and complement (interpersonal component), verbal process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 11

English Premier League chief executive Richard Scrudamore said there was little discussion during Tuesday's meeting.

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>English Premier League chief executive Richard Scrudamore</td><td colspan="2">said</td><td>there was little discussion</td><td>during Tuesday's meeting</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td colspan="2">complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="3">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>sayer</td><td colspan="2">process: verbal</td><td>existential</td><td>circumstance: time</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">verbal process projecting complement as indirect speech</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="4">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element (subject and finite) and residue element (complement). The predicator is not appear because it already fused with finite in mood element, it is statement about information to the addressee (listener or reader) about what the subject is talking about.

Meanwhile, the experiential component is marked by verbal process that consists of sayer and circumstance of time. The sayer has also role as subject used to encodes signal source with projecting complement as indirect speech, the projected clause explains what the subject said.

Whereas, the extual component is marked by theme-rheme that has categories as unmarked topical theme, with the existence of subject in the beginning of the clause.

4.10 Adj + SFPC + Verbal Process + Marked topical theme

This classification consists of three data and have structure adjunct, subject, predicator, and complement (interpersonal component), verbal process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is marked topical theme (textual component).

Data 12

After a federal jury said the company's iTunes software used a Texas company's patended inventions without permission

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>after</td><td>a federal jury</td><td colspan="2">said</td><td>the company's iTunes software used a Texas company's patended inventions without permission</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>adjunct</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative typewith adjunct before subject</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td></td><td>sayer</td><td>process: verbal</td><td colspan="2">verbiage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">verbal process projecting complement as indirect speech</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td colspan="2">marked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with subject and adjunct as marked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood (subject and finite) and residue (complement). In mood component there is only subject without predicator because in the finite there includes predicator element that already fused. Moreover, adjunct can be identified as element that does not have potential to become subject. It shows about statement giving information, the

speaker selects a speech role that indicates the addressee (listener or reader) to receive the information.

In addition, the experiential component is marked by the subject, which has a role as sayer and predicator has verbal process. The verbal process shows a clause that encodes a signal source to responsible for the verbal process (sayer), in this case the verbal process used for reporting that also realized to signaling.

Meanwhile, the textual component that is marked by theme has a category as marked topical. It happens because the first word that appears in clause is not subject but adjunct.

Data 13

While apple said it was worth $4.5 million at most

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>while</td><td>apple</td><td colspan="2">said</td><td>it was worth $4.5 million at most</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>adjunct</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type with the existence of adjunct before subject</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td></td><td>sayer</td><td>process: verbal</td><td></td><td>verbiage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">verbal process projecting complement as indirect speech</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td colspan="2">marked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with adjunct and subject as marked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element (subject and finite) and residue element (complement). In mood component there is only subject without predicator because it already fused in finite, while adjunct that appear in the beginning of the clause can be identified as element, which do not have potential to become subject. It shows about statement gives information by the speaker to the addressee (listener or reader) to receive the information.

In addition, the experiential component is marked by the subject, which has a role as sayer and predicator has verbal process. The verbal process shows a clause that encodes a signal source to responsible for the verbal process (sayer), in this case the verbal process used for reporting.

Meanwhile, the textual component consists of theme-rheme and theme has a category as marked topical because the first word that appears in clause is not subject but adjunct.

Data 14

While the leagues said such a move would cause ‘great damage’ to domestic soccer

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>while</td><td>the leagues</td><td colspan="2">said</td><td>such a move would cause ‘great damage’ to domestic soccer</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>adjunct</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in type declarative with adjunct before subject</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td></td><td>sayer</td><td>process: verbal</td><td colspan="2">verbiage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">verbal process projecting complement as indirect speech</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td colspan="2">marked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with adjunct and subject as marked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element (subject and finite) and residue element (complement). In mood element there is only subject without predicator because it already fused in finite, while adjunct appears in front of subject can be identified as element, which does not have potential to become subject. It shows about statement gives information by the speaker to the addressee (listener or reader) to receive the information.

In addition, the experiential component is marked by the subject, which has a role as sayer and finiter has verbal process. The verbal process shows a clause that encodes a signal source to responsible for the verbal process (sayer), in this case the verbal process used for reporting that also realized to signaling.

Meanwhile, the textual component that is marked by theme-rheme has a category as marked topical because the first word that appears in clause is not subject but adjunct.

4.11 Conjunctive Adj + SFPC + Verbal Process + Marked topical theme

This classification consists of one data and has structure conjunctive adjunct, subject, predicator, and complement (interpersonal component), verbal process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is marked topical theme (textual component).

Data 15

Meanwhile, the world player's union FIF Pro said any discussion over shortening the World Cup should involve its members.

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>meanwhile</td><td>The world player's union FIF pro</td><td colspan="2">said</td><td>any discussion over shortening the World Cup should involve its members</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>conjunctive adjunct</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type with conjunctive adjunct</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td></td><td>sayer</td><td colspan="2">process: verbal</td><td>verbiage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">verbal process projecting complement as indirect speech</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td colspan="2">marked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with conjunctive adjunct & subject as marked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element (subject and finite), and residue element (complement). The predicator is not appear because it already fused with finite in mood element, it is shows the statement giving information by the speaker to the addressee to receive the information. Meanwhile, the conjunctive adjunct in the beginning of the clause is one of several types of adjuncts, which fall outside of mood structure.

In addition, the experiential component is marked by verbal process and it has two participants, which are sayer and verbiage. In verbal process, the projecting clause encodes a signal source (sayer) used for reporting about what the sayer is talking about.

Additionally, the extual component is marked by theme-rheme that contains old and new information. The theme element has categories as marked topical theme because the first word in the beginning of clause is not subject.

4.12 SFPC + Mental Process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consists of one data and has structure subject, finite, predicator, and complement (interpersonal component), mental process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 16

"The jury was very attentive, took good notes and worked very hard,"

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>the jury</td><td>was</td><td>very attentive</td><td>took good notes and worked very hard</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (past)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>senser</td><td colspan="2">process: mental</td><td>phenomenon</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">passive structure with finite & predicator as mental process of emotion</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood element (subject and finite) and residue element (predicator and complement). It is shows statement giving information by the speaker through passive structure to the addressee, which indicates to receive that information.

In addition, the experiential component is marked by mental process that consists of senser and phenomenon. The senser has role as subject explains the one who can feel about phenomenon and the mental process shows the emotion of senser as conscious being.

Additionally, the textual component is marked by theme-rheme that consists of unmarked topical theme because the first word that appear is subject.

Data 17

European clubs want compensation if FIFA stages the 2022 World Cup in Qatar in November and December.

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>European clubs</td><td colspan="2">want</td><td>compensation if FIFA stages the 2002 World Cup in Qatar in November and December</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>subject</td><td>finite (present)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td>senser</td><td colspan="2">process: mental</td><td>phenomenon</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">mental process with complement as phenomenon</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>unmarked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood (subject and finite) and residue (complement). The predicator is not appear because it already fused with finite in mood element, in this case the statement gives information from the speaker to the addressee (listener or reader).

Meanwhile, the experiential component is marked by mental process. The senser as subject in interpersonal component is the one that can feel about the phenomenon, in this clause the phenomenon has role as complement in

interpersonal component. The process of mental shows how the *European clubs* as senser feels about *compensation if FIFA stages the 2022 World Cup in Qatar in November and December* as phenomenon through the word *want* as mental process.

Whereas, the textual component is marked by theme-rheme and has categories as unmarked topical theme because the first word that appear is subject.

4.13 SFPC + Relational process + Unmarked topical theme

This classification consists of one data and has structure subject, finite, predicator, and complement (interpersonal component), relational process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is unmarked topical theme (textual component).

Data 18

Apple had sales of $18 billion for iTunes, software and services last fiscal year, about 10 percent of the company's revenue.

Analysis

apple	had	sales	of $18 billion for iTunes software and services last fiscal year about 10 percent of the company's revenue
subject	finite (past)	predicator	complement
mood		residue	
the type of mood is indicative in declarative type			
carrier	process: relational: attributive possessive		participant: attribute
relational process with finite & predicator as possessive attribution			
unmarked topical			
theme	rheme		
theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme			

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood that consists of subject and finite, and residue that consists of predicator and complement. The statement in interpersonal component is declarative and giving information from the speaker to the addressee about *$18 billion for iTunes software and services*.

In addition, the experiential component is marked by relational process that have carrier and attribute as participants. The carrier element has role as subject in interpersonal component and the type of relational process is attributive possessive, which is used to identify something, in this case is attribute as one of participant.

Additionally, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme, in this data, the theme has categories as unmarked topical theme because the first word in the clause is subject.

Data 19

The dispute is over digital rights management

Analysis

	The dispute	is	over	digital rights management
IM	subject	finite (present)	predicator	complement
	mood		residue	
	the type of mood is indicative in declarative type			
EM	carrier	relationa process: attributive intensive		participant: attribute
	relational process with subject as carrier			
TM	unmarked topical			
	theme	rheme		
	theme-rheme structure with subject as unmarked topical theme			

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood (subject and finite) and residue (predicator and complement). It shows a statement of information about *digital rights management*; in this case, the speaker invites to receive the information to the addressee (listener or reader).

Meanwhile, the experiential component is marked by relational process that has carrier and attribute as participants. *The dispute* as carrier also has a role as subject in interpersonal component; it is the one that assign quality to something, which is attribute (*digital rights management*).

Whereas, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme that contains old and new information, which has type as unmarked topical theme. Unmarked topical can appear because the first word in the clause is subject and rheme used to complete the information.

4.14 SFPC + Existential process + Marked topical theme

This classification consists of two data and have structure subject, finite, and complement (interpersonal component), existential process (experiential component), and has type of theme, which is marked topical theme (textual component).

Data 20

"There's a bit of a relief trade here that she wasn't hawkish," said Michael Materasso.

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>There</td><td colspan="2">is</td><td>a bit of a relief trade here that she wasn't hawkish said Michael Materasso</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>(dummy) subject</td><td>finite (present)</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="2">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td colspan="3">process: existential</td><td>participant: existent</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">existential process with complement as existent</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>marked topical</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="3">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">theme-rheme structure with (dummy) subject as marked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood (dummy subject and finite) and residue (complement without predicator). The dummy subject *there* tells that *a bit of a relief trade here* exist; in addition, the statement giving information by the speaker to the addressee to receive the information about the existence of *a bit of a relief trade here.*

Whereas, the experiential component is marked by *there* as existential, that has a role as dummy subject in interpersonal component, and *bit of a relief trade here that she wasn't hawkish said Michael Materasso* as existent is a phenomenon from the function of existential process.

Meanwhile, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme. It has categories as marked topical theme, although *there* is subject but the position shows it as a role of dummy subject and has no representational function, which means not nominal group and expressed by verbs of existing.

Data 21

There is reason to feel good about the economic outlook.

Analysis

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>There</td><td colspan="2">is</td><td>reason to feel good</td><td>about the outlook</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IM</td><td>(dummy) subject</td><td>finite (present)</td><td>predicator</td><td colspan="2">complement</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">mood</td><td colspan="3">residue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">the type of mood is indicative in declarative type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">EM</td><td colspan="3">process: existential</td><td>participant: existent</td><td>circumstance: matter</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">existential process with complement as existent & circumstance of matter</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">TM</td><td>marked topical</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>theme</td><td colspan="4">rheme</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">theme-rheme structure with (dummy) subject as marked topical theme</td></tr>
</table>

In this data, the interpersonal component is marked by mood (dummy subject and finite) and residue (complement without predicator). The dummy subject *there* tells that such reason exists; in addition, the statement gives information by the speaker to the addressee to receive the information about the existence of *reason to feel good.*

Whereas, the experiential component is marked by existential process *there* has a role as dummy subject in interpersonal component, and *reason to feel good* as existent is a phenomenon from the function of existential process while the circumstantial matter explains what the reason (existent) is about.

Meanwhile, the textual component is marked by theme and rheme, which has categories as marked topical theme because it expressed by verbs of existing, which is not nominal group.