CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter explains about the theories used to analyze the data.

2.1 Functional Grammar

Functional Grammar explains about language that people use in daily life. Halliday (2004: xiii) mentions that functional grammar is language that is used by people to explain the structure of sentence based on what happen in life. Functional grammar is tool to make structure of sentence in English, and it explains about the meaning of sentence in language. Functional grammar has three functional components of meaning to know the type of constituent in the clause. The discussion below will explain about three functional components of meaning.

2.2 Three Functional Components of Meaning

In grammar of language there are three functional components of meaning. Halliday and Matthiessen in their book (2004: 309) state that the grammar of a language is categorized into three functional components of meaning, those are interpersonal meaning, experiential meaning and textual meaning. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 106), interpersonal meaning is the role of speaker to give information in the text to the reader. Eggins (2004: 206) argues that experiential meaning is the process in the clause that contains the participant

and the circumstance. The process is also known as transitivity element. Based on Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 64), textual meaning is the important part in the clause that occurs as the theme and the cohesion.

In this research, theme becomes the main focus to analyze; therefore, the detail description about the theme and all of it is aspects will be discussed below.

2.3 Theme

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 64), *"Theme is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message; it is that which locates and orients the clause within its context. The remainder of the message, the part in which the Theme is developed,".* It explains that theme presents in the starting of the clause to deliver the information in the context. Theme usually comes first in the clause, but it does not always as a subject in the clause. Theme is as the main information of the clause, and it is the focus of the clause from the author. For example:

Today, the participant will visit the garden

From the clause above, the theme is *Today* since it is the element presented in the first of the clause as the focus of the clause for the reader. *Today* explains about the time of the event *will visit the garden* and who will do the event is *the participant.*

2.4 Form of Theme

The theme has the form to determine it. According to Bloor and Bloor (2004: 77), simple theme has one thematic constituent in the clause, while multiple themes has more than one thematic constituent such as one textual theme in the first of the clause and it is followed by one topical theme.

2.4.1 Simple Theme

Simple theme only has one theme in the clause. According to Bloor and Bloor (2004: 77), simple theme is the clause having one thematic constituent. The example is *I climb the mountain.* The theme in the clause is *I* since it is the only one theme presented in the beginning of the clause.

2.4.2 Multiple Themes

Multiple themes have many themes in the clause. According to Bloor and Bloor (2004: 77), multiple theme are some themes occur in clauses. It contains three metafunctions, those are topical, interpersonal and textual. For example: *Ok, dear, I will go to the hospital*

Ok,	*dear,*	*I*	*will go to the hospital*
Textual Theme	Interpersonal Theme	Topical Theme	

The table above describes that the clause have three themes. The first theme is *Ok* as the textual theme, the second theme is *dear* as the interpersonal theme and the

last theme is *I* as the topical theme. *will go to the hospital* doesn't include to the theme because it is the rheme.

2.5 Type of Theme

This research contains the type of theme in the clauses. According to Gerot and Wignell (2004: 104), theme contains three categories those are topical/ideational, textual and interpersonal.

2.5.1 Topical Theme

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994: 104), topical theme is the first constituent in the clause and it can be nominal group as the subject, nominal group complex, adverbial group and preposition group that present in the beginning of the clause.

Further, Bloor and Bloor (2004: 72) mention topical theme always occurs in the first constituent of the clause as a participant, circumstance or process. Topical theme can be realized by some elements, those are subject, predicator, complement or circumstance adjunct. Topical theme is divided into two classifications, those are unmarked and marked. The detail explanation about unmarked and marked will discuss below.

2.5.1.1 Unmarked

Unmarked is one of the classification for topical theme as nominal group. Gerot and Wignell (1994: 104) state that unmarked theme is the clause containing the nominal group in the beginning of the clause as the function of subject.

The type of theme for topical theme contains a nominal group or nominal group complex as a theme that includes to the unmarked. Bloor and Bloor (2004: 31) mention that nominal group is a noun/pronoun as a head in a group, and it may be function as a subject. For example:

(1) *People visit the market*

(2) *Family and friend visit the food festival*

From example (1), the topical theme is *People* since it is the nominal group that conducts as the function of subject while in example (2), the topical theme is *Family and friend* because it contains the nominal group complex; those are two nouns *Family* and *friend* as the head.

2.5.1.2 Marked

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 104) argue that marked theme occurs in the clause by adverbial group, preposition groupf and verbal group. Marked theme does not function as the subject in the beginning of the clause. The explanation those may describe below.

a. Adverbial Group

Bloor and Bloor (2004: 32) state that the adverbial group is usually an adverb as a head in the clause. For example:

(3) *Down people walked*

From the example (3), the topical theme is *Down* since it is an adverb that explains about the adverb of place.

b. Preposition Group

Further, in marked topical theme contains a preposition group. Bloor and Bloor (2004: 32) argue that preposition group is a combination of preposition and nominal group. For example:

(4) *In the street, participant visit the color festival*

The preposition group in the example (4) is *In the street* as topical theme since it shows about the preposition *In* and the nominal group *the street* as the location in the clause.

c. Verbal Group

Topical theme also contains a verbal group that includes into marked theme. Bloor and Bloor (2004: 31) mention that verbal group can be a simple verb such as *walk* that has one element in the clause, and it may be complex such as *is visiting* that has two elements in the clause. The verbal group has five elements those are *may* (modal operator), *have*: auxiliary (bare infinitive), *been*: auxiliary

(past participle), *being*: auxiliary (present participle), and the last *written*: lexical verb (past participle). For example:

(5) *Visit the twin tower*

The topical theme in the example (5) is *Visit* because it presents a verbal group in the beginning of the clause as the topic of the clause. The topical theme *Visit* explains about the activity that the reader/the participant has to do.

2.5.2 Textual Theme

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 105) said that textual theme may be conjunctive adjunct, continuatives and conjunctions that presents before topical theme. Conjunctive adjunct is able to move in the other place in the clause. Textual theme functions to connect the first thematic constituent to the second thematic constituent in the context. For example:

(6) *However, people still can visit the museum*

From the example (6) above, the conjunctive adjunct is *However* since it occurs in the first of the clause before topical theme *people.* The example below explains about the conjunctive adjunct can be move to other place:

(7) *People still can visit the museum however*

In the example (7), the conjunctive adjunct places in the end of the clause, therefore it doesn't include to the theme anymore, but it includes to the rheme.

Textual theme also contains the continuative in the clause. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994: 106), continuative is always in the starting of the clause

such as *alright, well* and *OK* to give a signal in the beginning of the clause for the reader. For example:

(8) *Alright, I understand about your problem*

The continuative *Alright* is the signal for the reader that the speaker starts the speaking and to continue the first word to the next word.

2.5.3 Interpersonal Theme

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 107) argue that interpersonal occurs in the starting of the clause conducting as modal adjunct and vocative, and it comes before topical theme. For example of modal adjunct:

(9) *Perhaps the participant is tired to walk*

From the example (10) above, modal adjunct in the clause is *Perhaps* since it explains the probability of the event, and the group *the participant* is the topical theme.

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:107), vocative functions to address someone such as use a name or nickname before topical theme, but it still include to the theme. For example:

(10) *Luna, You have to join with us in this tour*

The word *Luna* is a vocative since the speaker wants to address someone that called the name *Luna* in the context. It presents before topical theme *You* since it is an actor for the clause.