CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

This chapter explains about the object of this research, the method that describes about the analysis, the technique, and the description in collecting the data.

3.1 Research Object

The object of this research is the theme in the clauses in the brochures of tour and travel. The data of the theme are taken from the brochures Vietnam – Ho Chi Minh City 4D by MUSTAFA AIR TRAVEL PTE LTD Singapore, Laos: Vientiane – LuangPrabag by MUSTAFA AIR TRAVEL PTE LTD Singapore, Palace on Wheels by MUSTAFA AIR TRAVEL PTE LTD Singapore, and THE WONDERS OF JAPAN & THE FAR EAST by PRINCESS CRUISES Singapore.

The data in these brochures show the issue of theme such as verbal and adverbial that are located in the beginning of the clause. The form of theme and the type of theme are also contained in the data. In addition, there is also the theme that has the group of clause. In short, the data contained in the brochures are varied, thus they represent the analysis of this research. All the data from 4 brochure is 98 data, and the finding is presented in the appendix. However, there are only 10 data are analyzed in the chapter IV that represent all of the data.

3.2 Research Method

This research uses the method of analytic descriptive. Sugiyono (2007:14) said that *"Metode deskriftif analisis adalah yang digunakan untuk menganalisa data dengan cara mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan data yang telah terkumpul sebagaimana adanya".* Based on the theory, the data in the brochures are analyzed based on the constituent in the clause. After that, the data are described based on the sequence of the constituent. Finally, the data are described based on the function of the constituent and the type of the constituent.

3.2.1 Data Collection

There are several ways to collect the data. First, the writer read the brochures tour and travel to know the content of the text. After that, the writer marked the data having the constituent of verbal group with 36 data, 41 data for nominal group, 10 data for adverbial group and 3 data for preposition group. After finishing this process, the data were classified according to the type of theme, those are 90 data for topical theme, 5 data for textual theme and 3 data for interpersonal theme.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data through several ways. First, the constituent in the beginning of the clause was explained based on the theory of theme. Second, the constituent of theme was classified based on the

types. The last way, the constituent was described based on the group of the clause.

The data analysis below illustrates the finding of this research:

Data (61)

Climb Vat Phousi hill for an outstanding view over the city.

	Climb	*Vat Phousi hill for an outstanding view over the city.*
Clause Function	Predicate	Object
Group	Verbal Group	
Classification of Theme	Marked	
Type of Theme	Topical	
Form of theme	Simple Theme	

The type of clause in the data is simple clause since it has one predicate *Climb* and one object *Vat Phousi hill for an outstanding view over the city.* The theme in the clause is *Climb* because it comes in the beginning of the clause as the main information that focuses on the clause for the reader. The form of theme in the clause is simple theme because the clause has only one thematic constituent *Climb* in the beginning of the clause.

The type of theme in the clause is topical theme because in the beginning of the clause there is the predicate conducting as the topic of the clause. The topic *Climb* explains about the activity for the reader do in the context.

The group of the clause is *Climb* as the verbal group since it presents to begin the information of the clause. The classification of the theme is marked by topical theme because the clause begins with the verbal group *Climb* as the first information that the author wants to give in the context. The verbal group *Climb* does not function as the subject in unmarked theme, but it functions as the verbal group that presents in the beginning of the clause.