CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter illustrates the analysis toward ten data. There are eight data for topical theme, one data for textual theme, and one data for interpersonal theme.

4.1 Simple Theme

In this classification, eight data containing the simple theme are analyzed, including the type of topical theme, two data of nominal group, one data of verbal group, three data of adverbial group, and two data for preposition group.

4.1.1 Topical Theme with Nominal Group

In this category, two data are analyzed. Each data represents the nominal group constituent as the subject, one with simple constituent of pronoun and the other with nominalization of the head noun.

Data 1 (14)

You are free at leisure or shopping at the popular Ben Thanh market.

	You	*are*	*free at leisure or shopping at the popular Ben Thanh market.*
Clause Function	Subject	Predicate	Complement
Group	Nominal Group		
Classification of Theme	Unmarked		
Type of Theme	Topical		
Form of theme	Simple Theme		

The type of clause in the data is simple clause since it only has one subject *You,* one predicate *are* and one complement *free at leisure or shopping at the popular Ben Thanh market.* The theme of the clause is *You* since it starts the clause and the theme *You* as the person who reads the context that becomes the focus of the clause. *You* is considered as Nominal Group because it is a pronoun serving as the subject. The Nominal Group shows that the form of theme in this data is simple theme since it only has one thematic constituent *You* in the clause.

The type of the theme is classified as the topical theme because *You* is the topic that shows the importance of who is being addressed by the text in the clause or who will do the event stated in the clause *are free at leisure or shopping at the popular Ben Thanh market.* It can be assumed that what is being addressed by the clause is the subject that may be tourists who are instructed to do particular action. The classification of the theme in the clause is unmarked topical theme because it exists in the beginning of the clause as the subject.

Data 2 (48)

Another famous Vientiane landmark is the That LuangStupa.

	Another famous Vientiane landmark	*is*	*the That LuangStupa.*
Clause Function	Subject	Predicate	Complement
Group	Nominal Group		
Classification of Theme	Unmarked		
Type of Theme	Topical		
Form of Theme	Simple Theme		

In data, the type of clause is simple clause because it only has one subject *Another famous Vientiane landmark,* one predicate *is,* and one complement *the That LuangStupa*. The theme in the data is *Another famous Vientiane landmark* because it presents in the beginning of the clause and the theme *Another famous Vientiane landmark* is the emphasis of information about the famous place to the person who reads the context. The form of theme in the data is simple theme since it has only one thematic constituent *Another famous Vientiane landmark* in the clause.

The type of theme in the data is topical theme because it is the topic that is important in the clause and the presence of the topic explains about what is the thing *the That LuangStupa* the other place is famous in Vientiane landmark. The group of the clause is the nominal group starting the clause. The nominal group is

included into the classification of unmarked topical theme since it presents in the beginning of the clause as the nominal group conducting subject of the clause.

4.1.2 Topical Theme with Verbal Group

In this category, one data are analyzed. The data represents the verbal group as the theme, the data with simple constituent of verbal.

Data 3 (59)

Visit Vat Visoun, the site of an impressive stupa, That Makmo, stylistically more Srilankalese than Lao.

	Visit	*Vat Visoun, the site of an impressive stupa, That Makmo, stylistically more Srilankalese than Lao.*
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 because it has one predicate *Visit* and one object *Vat Visoun, the site of an impressive stupa, That Makmo, stylistically more Srilankalese than Lao.* The data shows the predicate which is started by *Visit* that begins the clause and therefore can be said as the theme. It suggests that the focus of the clause is on *visit* that it emphasizes the importance of particular place to be visited may be new, wonderful, and/or peculiar in the

mentioned region as stated by the object *Vat Visoun, the site of an impressive stupa, That Makmo, stylistically more Srilankalese than Lao.* The form of theme *visit* is simple theme because the clause has only one thematic constituent in the clause.

In data, the type of theme is topical theme because there is predicate serving as the topic in the starting of the clause. The topic shows that the person reading the text is suggested to do as suggested by the topic, that is to *Visit* the places *Vat Visoun, the site of an impressive stupa, That Makmo, stylistically more Srilankalese than Lao.*

The group of the clause is *visit* as verbal group since it is located in the starting of the clause and it is usually a nominal group presenting in the beginning of the clause as the constituent of the theme. The classification of the theme is marked topical theme because the clause starts with verbal group *visit* as the first information that wants to be shown in the text, so the verbal group is important to lead the information of the clause and it is followed by the object *Vat Visoun, the site of an impressive stupa, That Makmo, stylistically more Srilankalese than Lao.* It explains the name of the place that the people/tourists will go. This means that the author wants to show the importance of the verbal group *visit* as the command to the person who reads the context in the brochure.

4.1.3 Topical Theme with Adverbial Group

In this category, five data are analyzed. Data 4 (39), data 5 (65), and data 6 (69) represent the adverbial group constituent as the adverb. Data 6 (69) with simple constituent of adverb, data 4 (39) and data 5 (65) with complex constituent that have two clauses.

Data 4 (39)

Built in 1818, Vat Sisaket is the sole survivor of an invasion in 1828.

	Built in 1818,	*Vat Sisaket*	*is*	*the sole survivor of an invasion in 1828.*
Clause Function	Adverb	Subject	Predicate	Complement
Group	Adverbial Group			
Classification of Theme	Marked			
Type of Theme	Topical			
Form of Theme	Simple Theme			

The type of clause in the data is complex clause because it has two clauses. The first clause has an adverb *Built in 1818.* While in the second clause there is subject *Vat Sisaket,* predicate *is,* and complement *the sole survivor of an invasion in 1828.*

The theme in the first clause is *Built in 1818* that comes in the beginning of the first clause as the focus of information that the author wants to show for the

person who reads the context. In the data, the form of theme in the first clause is simple theme since it has one thematic constituent *Built in 1818*. The type of theme *Built in 1818* in the first clause is topical theme because it is the topic describing the thing in the past, not now or later, and the clause shows the year *in 1818,* so the thing *Built in 1818.*

Despite the common form of a nominal group presents in the beginning of the clause as the constituent of theme, in the first clause, the group *Built in 1818* as adverbial group presents in the first clause. Therefore, the classification of the first clause is marked theme because the adverbial group *Built in 1818* presents in the beginning of the clause to describe the focus constituent of the clause in the data.

Data 5 (65)

After breakfast visit Vat Xieng Thong, considered as the most beautiful temple.

	After breakfast	*Visit*	*Vat Xieng Thong,*	*considered*	*as the most beautiful temple.*
Clause Function	Adverb	Predicate	Object	Predicate	Object
Group	Adverbial Group			Verbal Group	
Classification of Theme	Marked				
Type of Theme	Topical				

Form of Theme	Simple Theme				

The type of clause in the data is complex clause because there are two clauses in the data. In the first clause there is *After breakfast* functioning as the adverb in the first of the clause, but it has been nominalized from preposition since *After breakfast* is identified as an adjunct. There are *visit* as predicate and *Vat Xieng Thong* as object. In the second clause there are predicate *considered* and object *as the most beautiful temple.*

The theme in the first clause is *After breakfast* in the data because it presents in the beginning of the clause as the focus of the information that the person will do the event, that is *After breakfast*, so the person may enjoy the trip more when they have meal first before they do the event. The form of theme in the first clause is simple theme since the clause has one theme *After breakfast*.

The type of theme *After breakfast* in the first clause is topical theme because the presence of *after breakfast* is importance in the starting clause as the topic**.** The topic *after breakfast* describes about when the event *visit Vat Xieng Thong, considered as the most beautiful temple*. of the clause will happen that is *after breakfast* not before breakfast.

The group of the first clause is adverbial group because *after breakfast* explains about the time of the event in data. The theme classification of the first clause in the data is marked theme because *after breakfast* presents in the starting

of the clause as adverbial group explaining the emphasis of information and it does not function as the nominal group.

Data 6 (69)

Inside are an impressive 12-meter high funeral chariot and various funeral urns of each Royal Family's member.

	Inside	*are*	*an impressive 12-meter high funeral chariot and various funeral urns of each Royal Family's member.*
Clause Function	Adverb	Predicate	Object
Group	Adverbial Group		
Classification of Theme	Marked		
Type of Theme	Topical		
Form of Theme	Simple Theme		

In the data, the type of clause is simple clause since there is an adverb *Inside* is indicated as preposition conducting as an adjunct in the first of the clause, one predicate *are,* and one object *an impressive 12-meter high funeral chariot and various funeral urns of each Royal Family's member.* The theme in the clause is *Inside* because it shows in the starting of the clause as the focus of the location explaining about the place *an impressive 12-meter high funeral chariot and various funeral urns of each Royal Family's member* for the person who is at the first time comes to this place. The form of theme is simple theme since the clause has only one thematic constituent *Inside.*

The type of theme *Inside* is topical theme because the present of *inside* is important in the clause as the topic. The topic *Inside* shows where is the place *an impressive 12-meter high funeral chariot and various funeral urns of each Royal Family's member.* that is *Inside* presenting in the beginning of the clause.

The group in the data is *inside* as adverbial group since it is referred the place in the clause. The adverbial group *inside* indicates as the adverb in the clause. The classification of theme in the clause is marked topical theme because in the starting of the clause there is adverbial group *inside* and it does not function as nominal group.

4.1.4 Preposition Group

Data 7 (38)

In the afternoon visit Vat Sisaket, the oldest original temple in Vientiane.

	In the afternoon	*Visit*	*Vat Sisaket, the oldest original temple in Vientiane.*
Clause Function	Adverb	Predicate	Object
Group	Preposition 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 the clause has one adverb *In the afternoon* in the starting of the clause. *In the afternoon* functions as

an adverb, but *In the afternoon* has been nominalized from the preposition because *In the afternoon* is identified as an adjunct. The clause has one predicate *visit,* and one object *Vat Sisaket, the oldest original temple in Vientiane*.

The theme of the clause is *In the afternoon* because it starts the clause. The theme *In the afternoon* is as the emphasis of the information, that the person who reads the context suggests to do *visit* in this afternoon because it has the structure of the schedule in the brochure tour and travel itinerary, and the place is may be more interesting when the tourist visit in the afternoon. The form of theme in the clause is simple theme since it has one theme *In the afternoon*.

The type of theme in the data is topical theme because *In the afternoon* presents in the starting of the clause as the topic. The presence of topic *In the afternoon* is important because it wants to describe the event of the clause *visit Vat Sisaket, the oldest original temple in Vientiane.* will happen *In the afternoon* not in other time. The group of the clause is preposition group since it explains about the time *In the afternoon* of the event in the clause. The classification of the theme *In the afternoon* is marked topical theme because it presents in the first position of the clause as the preposition group *In the afternoon* and it does not function as the subject that include to the unmarked theme.

Data 8 (67)

In the compound stand several small chapels housing bronze Buddha images, which were displayed in Paris in 1911

	In the compound	*Stand*	*several small chapels housing bronze Buddha images,*
Clause Function	Adverb	Predicate	Object
Group	Preposition Group		
Classification of Theme	Marked		
Type of Theme	Topical		
Form of Theme	Simple Theme		

Which	*were displayed*	*in Paris in 1911.*
Subject	Predicate	Object
Nominal Group		

The type of clause in the data is complex clause because it has one adverb *In the compound.* The adverb *In the compound* is indicated as preposition conducting as an adjunct in the first of the clause, and then it is followed one predicate *stand,* and one object *several small chapels housing bronze Buddha images.* In the second clause, there is subject *which* conducting as the pronoun, predicate *were displayed,* and object *in Paris in 1911.*

The theme in the first clause is *In the compound* since it presents in the beginning of the clause as the focus of the information for the person that comes to this place *several small chapels housing bronze Buddha images.* The form of theme in the first clause is simple theme because it has one thematic constituent in

the starting of the first clause. The type of theme in the first clause is topical theme since *In the compound* presents as the topic. The topic *In the compound* is important in the clause because it shows about where the thing *stand several small chapels housing bronze Buddha images,* that is *In the compound* not in other place.

The group of the first clause is *In the compound* as preposition group because it indicates the place as the adverb of the clause. The classification of theme in the first clause is marked topical theme since it presents the preposition group in the starting of the first clause, and it does not subject as the nominal group. In the second clause, the classification of theme is unmarked topical theme because it functions as the subject *which* conducting the pronoun.

4.2 Multiple Themes

In this classification, there are two data analyzed containing the multiple themes; those are the textual theme with the continuative adjunct and the interpersonal theme with the modal adjunct.

4.2.1 Textual Theme with Conjunctive Adjunct

In this category, only one data analyzed. The data represents the conjunctive adjunct constituent as the textual theme, the data with complex constituent in one clause. First constituent is with conjunctive adjunct and second constituent is with verbal group.

Data 9 (71)

Then board a traditional boat for a trip upstream the Mekong River to visit the famous caves of Pak Ou housing thousands of statues representing Lord Buddha.

	Then	*board*	*a traditional boat for a trip upstream the Mekong River to visit the famous caves of Pak Ou housing thousands of statues representing Lord Buddha.*
Clause Function	Adverb	Predicate	Object
Group	Conjunctive adjunct	Verbal group	
Classification of Theme	Marked		
Type of Theme	Textual	Topical	
Form of Theme	Multiple Theme		

The type of clause in data can be said as simple clause because in the beginning of the clause presents one adverb *Then,* one predicate *board,* and one object *a traditional boat for a trip upstream the Mekong River to visit the famous caves of Pak Ou housing thousands of statues representing Lord Buddha.*

The themes in the data are *Then* and *board* because the clause has two different constituents. First constituent is the adverb *Then* as conjunctive adjunct and second constituent is the predicate *board* as verbal group. The conjunctive adjunct *Then* is the first theme that presents in the starting information of the

clause as the other theme, but it is still in one clause, and it is followed by the second theme *board* as the verbal group. The form of theme in the clause is multiple themes since the clause has more than one thematic constituent in the beginning of the clause those are the conjunctive adjunct *Then* and the verbal group *board*.

The type of theme *Then* is the textual theme since it is placed before the topical theme *board.* It can be realized by conjunctive adjunct *Then* in the beginning of the clause. The conjunctive adjunct *Then* in the first clause describes the relation of the text between the conjunctive adjunct and the topic of the clause *board* that is *Then* describes about the temporal of the event in the clause and it is not for long period of time, so *Then* marking in the starting of the clause.The topical theme *board* is the topic to lead the next information in the clause; *board* shows what will do to the thing that is *board a traditional boat for a trip upstream the Mekong River to visit the famous caves of Pak Ou housing thousands of statues representing Lord Buddha.*

The group of the clause is adverb *Then* presenting in the beginning of the clause to indicate the continuation of idea from the author with the next word in the context. *Then* is the conjunctive adjunct, but it conducts as the adverb that explain the temporal of the event in the clause. The classification of theme in the data is marked theme since the first clause presents the conjunctive adjunct *Then.* that function as the adverb. The conjunctive adjunct *Then* is followed by the verbal group *board* that occur to the marked theme too since *Then* and *board* do not function as the nominal group in the starting of the clause.

4.2.2 Interpersonal Theme with Modal Adjunct

In this category, only one data analyzed. The data represents the modal adjunct constituent as the interpersonal theme, the data with complex constituent in one clause. First constituent is with modal adjunct and second constituent is with verbal group.

Data 10 (95)

Please refer to princess.com for up-to-date information.

	Please	*refer*	*to princess.com for up-to-date information.*
Clause Function	Adverb	Predicate	Object
Group	Modal adjunct	Verbal group	
Classification of Theme		Marked	
Type of Theme	Interpersonal	Topical	
Form of Theme	Multiple Theme		

The type of clause in the data is simple clause because the first of clause contains one adverb *Please*, one predicate *refer*, and the last one is object *to princess.com for up-to-date information.* There are two themes in the data as the different constituent, those are theme *Please* and theme *refer* because *Please* is the first theme presenting in the first of the clause as the other theme and the second theme is *refer*. Therefore, the form of theme in data is multiple themes since the

clause contain two thematic constituents in the beginning of the clause those are the adverb *Please* as modal adjunct and the predicate *refer* as verbal group.

The type of theme *Please* is the interpersonal theme because it comes before the topical theme *refer* in the data. The interpersonal theme can be realized by modal adjunct *Please.* The modal adjunct *Please* is a request for the person in the event that is *Please refer* to something. *Refer* is the topic in the clause because it leads the information *refer* to the thing *to princess.com for up-to-date information.*

The group of the clause is adverb *Please* since it explains about the comment of the content in the starting of the clause. *Please* is the modal adjunct, but it conducts as adverb that explains the request for someone in the event of the clause. The classification of the theme in the data is marked theme because the interpersonal theme *Please* shows as the adverb in the beginning of the clause and it follows the topical theme *refer* as the verbal group that include to the marked theme too. *Please* and *refer* do not function as the nominal group that include to the unmarked theme.