CHAPTER II

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

2.1 Theme

Theme or subject is the element which functions as the starting point, and how the clause is developed, it means as the beginning information to deliver the message in the clause to the reader. Theme is information that is already known by the reader as the theory of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 64).

Theme can be understood, that the theme is the subject in the sentence that serves as a starting point in a clause to deliver the message to the reader by using the information previously known by the reader, in order to understand the information well. Theme and Rheme related in the sentence to explain the information contained in the sentences, those are the given information and the new information. The given information is information that already mentioned in the context as the familiar information. The new information is information that the reader doesn't know the information, the information is information that contains the information which is unfamiliar, and information that never mentioned in the text. The position of theme comes first in the clause. However, theme cannot stand alone without any further information. The information is next called as Rheme.

2.2 Rheme

Rheme is a part of a clause in which the theme is developed. Rheme is new information or unfamiliar information for the reader. Rheme is a predicate after a theme as the theory of Eggins (2004: 300).

Rheme can be understood, that the rheme is predicate that is explaining the new information in the sentence, such as information that unfamiliar in context, and the information has never mentioned in the text. Thus the information in the sentence departs from familiar to unfamiliar as the good structure. The position of the rheme is after the theme in the sentence.

Based on the theory above, in this report will be explained the role of theme or subject that is not including in the sentences in brochures tour and travel itinerary destined Vietnam, and this report will be explained the sentences is more focused to the rheme or predicate.

2.3 Data Analysis

The data analyzed are 6 random sentences taken from 3 brochures; data grouped into 2 sentences in each brochure, the data grouped to the analysis with the theory of theme by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 64), and the theory of rheme by Suzanne Eggins (2004: 300), whether the data taken from 3 brochures that there is not including the role of subject or theme in the sentences, and the sentences are grouped with each brochure, for each brochure is different destination location, but still in the one country, namely in Vietnam, and analyzed based on the theory.

Below are the lists of the sentences those are found in brochure of Tour and Travel Itinerary destined Vietnam:

Brochure 1

1. Depart for Ho Chi Minh City.
2. Met on arrival and transferred to the hotel.

Brochure 2

1. Take an orientation tour of Hanoi: Ngoc Son Temple, Sword Lake, the acient houses and bustle life of the Old Quarter.
2. Proceed for a City tour showing many beautiful and ancient sights of the capital including Ba Dinh Square, the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

Brochure 3

1. Take a stop at the family-run enterprise making rice paper where you also have a chance to make rice paper yourself.
2. Visit the tunnel within an hour then back to Saigon for lunch.

Those data next will be analyzed by the theory, and the data will be analyzed to show theme and rheme as the complete sentence. Theme and rheme will be explained as the function in the sentences, and the data will be analyzed as the descriptive. Below the analysis the data:

Data 1

Depart for Ho Chi Minh City.

Data 1 above shows the role of subject or theme is not including in the sentence directed to predicate or rheme; *depart for Ho Chi Minh City.*

depart	**for Ho Chi Minh City**
predicate	Object

There is only one clause that is independent clause. Predicate and Object is a rheme in the analysis above. Rheme is new information in the sentence for the reader. In the analysis above is not including subject or theme, because theme is information that already known by the reader and theme should be starting point in the clause.

The role of subject or theme in the analysis is; *the reader,* because this is the sentence in tour and travel agency for *the reader*. *The reader* becomes as *the customer* that consult about the vacation and to know the new information such as the destination, hotel and transportation. To be a complete sentence as theme and rheme is; *The customer depart for Ho Chi Minh City.*

[The customer]	**Depart**	**for Ho Chi Minh City.**
	Predicate	Object
Theme	Rheme	

Data 2

Met on arrival and transferred to the hotel.

Data 2 above shows the role of subject or theme is not including in the analysis. In the analysis the sentence directed to predicate or rheme, there are two rhemes in the analysis above; *met on arrival* and *transferred to the hotel.*

Met	**on arrival**	**And**	**transferred**	**to the hotel.**
Predicate	Object	Adj: conjun	predicate	adjunct

Predicate and object is a rheme in the analysis above. Rheme is new information in the sentence for the reader. Adj:conjun is including to the second theme. After Adj:conjun; *and* the role of subject or theme is already represented in the first clause or in independent clause, because in the analysis above there are two clauses in the sentence those are two independent clauses. *and* is including in the theme, because the position of *and* between the two clauses, that contained in second theme or starting point in second independent clause in the sentence.

In the analysis above is not including subject or theme, because subject or theme is information that already known by the reader and theme should be starting point in the clause. The role of subject or theme in table 2 is; *the reader*, because this is the sentence in tour and travel agency for *the reader*. *The reader* becomes as *the customer* that consult about the vacation and to know the new information such as the destination, hotel and transportation. To be a complete sentence as theme and rheme is; *The customer met on arrival and transferred to the hotel.*

[The customer]	**Met**	**on arrival**	**and**		**Transferred**	**to the hotel.**
	Predicate	Object	Adj: conjun		Predicate	adjunct
theme	Rheme		theme		rheme	

Data 3

Take an orientation tour of Hanoi: Ngoc Son Temple, Sword Lake, the acient houses and bustle life of the Old Quarter.

Data 3 above shows the role of subject or theme is not including in the table. In the table 3 the sentence directed to predicate or rheme; *take an orientation tour of Hanoi: Ngoc Son Temple, Sword Lake, the acient houses and bustle life of the Old Quarter.*

Take	**an orientation tour of Hanoi: Ngoc Son Temple, Sword Lake, the acient houses and bustle life of the Old Quarter.**
Predicate	Object

There is only one clause that is independent clause. Predicate and Object is a rheme in the analysis above. Rheme is new information in the sentence for the reader. In the analysis above is not including subject or theme, because theme is information that already known by the reader and theme should be starting point in the clause. The role of subject or theme in the analysis is; *the reader*, because this is the sentence in tour and travel agency for *the reader. The reader* becomes as *the customer* that consult about the vacation and to know the new information such as the destination, hotel and transportation. To be a complete sentence as theme and rheme is; *The customer take an orientation tour of Hanoi: Ngoc Son Temple, Sword Lake, the acient houses and bustle life of the Old Quarter*.

[The customer]	**Take**	**an orientation tour of Hanoi: Ngoc Son Temple, Sword Lake, the acient houses and bustle life of the Old Quarter.**
	Predi cate	Object
Theme	Rheme	

Data 4

Proceed for a City tour showing many beautiful and ancient sights of the capital including Ba Dinh Square, the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

Data 4 above shows the role of subject or theme is not including in the table. In the table 4 the analysis directed to predicate or rheme; *proceed for a City tour showing many beautiful and ancient sights of the capital including Ba Dinh Square, the Ho Chi Minh Museum.*

Proceed	**for a City tour showing many beautiful and ancient sights of the capital including Ba Dinh Square, the Ho Chi Minh Museum**
Predicate	Object

There is only one clause that is independent clause. Predicate and Object is a rheme in the analysis above. Rheme is new information in the sentence for the reader. In the analysis above is not including subject or theme, because theme is information that already known by the reader and theme should be starting point

in the clause. The role of subject or theme in the analysis is; *the reader,* because this is the sentence in tour and travel agency for *the reader. The reader* becomes as *the customer* that consult about the vacation and to know the new information such as the destination, hotel and transportation. To be a complete sentence as theme and rheme is; *The customer proceed for a City tour showing many beautiful and ancient sights of the capital including Ba Dinh Square, the Ho Chi Minh Museum.*

[The customer]	**Proceed**	**for a City tour showing many beautiful and ancient sights of the capital including Ba Dinh Square, the Ho Chi Minh Museum**
	Predicate	Object
theme	Rheme	

Data 5

Take a stop at the family-run enterprise making rice paper where you also have a chance to make rice paper yourself.

Data 5 above shows the role of subject or theme is not including in the table. In the table 5 the sentence directed to predicate or rheme; *take a stop at the family-run enterprise making rice paper where you also have a chance to make rice paper yourself.*

Take	**a stop at the family-run enterprise making rice paper where you also have a chance to make rice paper yourself.**
predicate	Object

There is only one clause that is independent clause. Predicate and Object is a rheme in the analysis above. Rheme is new information in the sentence for the reader. In the analysis above is not including subject or theme, because theme is information that already known by the reader and theme should be starting point in the clause. The role of subject or theme in the analysis is; *the reader*, because this is the sentence in tour and travel agency for *the reader. The reader* becomes as *the customer* that consult about the vacation and to know the new information such as the destination, hotel and transportation. To be a complete sentence as theme and rheme is; *The customer take a stop at the family-run enterprise making rice paper where you also have a chance to make rice paper yourself.*

[The customer]	**Take**	**a stop at the family-run enterprise making rice paper where you also have a chance to make rice paper yourself.**
	predicate	Object
Theme	Rheme	

Data 6

Visit the tunnel within an hour then back to Saigon for lunch.

Data 6 above shows the role of subject or theme is not including in the table. In the table 6 the sentence directed to predicate or rheme, but in table 2 there are two rheme; *visit the tunnel within an hour* and *back to Saigon for lunch.*

Visit	**the tunnel within an hour**	**Then**	**back**	**to Saigon for lunch.**
Predicate	object	Adjunct	predicate	object

Predicate and object is a rheme in the analysis above. Rheme is new information in the sentence for the reader. Adjunct or adverb is including to the second theme. After Adjunct; *then* the role of subject or theme is already represented in the first clause or in independent clause, because in the analysis above there are two clauses in the sentence those are two independent clauses. *then* is including in the theme, because the position of *then* between the two clauses, that contained in second theme or starting point in second independent clause in the sentence.

In the analysis above is not including subject or theme, because subject or theme is information that already known by the reader and theme should be starting point in the clause. The role of subject or theme in table 2 is; *the reader,* because this is the sentence in tour and travel agency for *the reader. The reader*

becomes as *the customer* that consult about the vacation and to know the new information such as the destination, hotel and transportation. To be a complete sentence as theme and rheme is; *The customer visit the tunnel within an hour then back to Saigon for lunch.*

[The customer]	**Visit**	**the tunnel within an hour**	**Then**		**back**	**to Saigon for lunch.**
	Predicate	Object	Adjunct		predicate	object
theme	Rheme		theme		rheme	

After analyzed the data above, Data 1, Data 2, Data 3, Data 4, Data 5 and Data 6 the result is the same problem, there is no role of subject or theme in sentences, and subject or theme is not including in the sentences. The sentences above clearly more focused to predicate or rheme as new information for the reader, therefore the sentence directed to the rheme.

According to the theory of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 64), the theme is information that is already known to the readers, to do with analysis above the role of subject or theme is not including in the sentences, because the reader already known the theme or subject in the sentences in brochures in tour and travel itinerary destined Vietnam is for the reader, therefore there is not including the role of subject or theme in the sentences, and the sentences is more focused to the rheme or predicate as in the analysis above, according to the theory of Eggins

(2004: 300), rheme itself is new information that is not known by the reader, it's clearly relation with the analysis above, that the sentences is more focused to rheme because rheme is new information to explain and inform the reader about the destination and facilities such as transportation and hotel.