

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of The Study

In social life people need a language to interact and change their ideas with each other. People use language as a tool to express their wishes and ideas. Without language it is so difficult to believe how people can cooperate and get along with others. Language itself is divided into two parts, written and spoken. A written language exists only as a complement to a specific spoken language. Written languages use visual symbols to represent the sounds of the spoken languages, but they still require syntactic rules that influence the production of meaning from the series of words. Written language can be significantly more precious. Written words can be chosen with greater deliberation and thought, and a written argument can be extraordinarily sophisticated, intricate, and lengthy.

The purposes of language use and meanings come from the social contexts and the language organized to serve social functions. These are reflected in the grammar. Grammar is the central processing unit of language, the powerhouse where meanings are created (Halliday, 1994:15).

Language has three major functional components called as language metafunction. Three metafunction of language are identified by Halliday in Systemic Functional Linguistic, namely (1) the ideational function, (2) the interpersonal function and (3) the textual function. The textual function is realized by the theme system of language and it is language as message.

In English, the Theme, the 'point of departure' for the clause, is also one of the means by which the clause is organised as a message. Theme is the 'glue' that structures and binds the ideational and interpersonal meanings. The belief that an understanding of the way in which Theme works can be usefully incorporated into pedagogy is the motivation behind this and many other studies of Theme.

Theme, then, is seen to play a crucial role in focussing and organising the message and to contribute to the coherence and success of the message. Martin (1992:12) argues that the choice of what comes first is "a textual resource systematically exploited" to effect different patterns.

Theme gives a special status to a chosen part of the clause, it helps organise the message and plays a crucial role in the success of a text from a reader's perspective. It also helps construe the intended interpretation of the clause and the text as a whole. In addition, it is commonly understood that Theme is important since it extends the analysis of a text beyond the grammatical structure of individual clauses or sentences to the unit of text.

There are three types of Theme namely: (a) Ideational or Topical, (b) textual, and (c) Interpersonal. Ideational or Topical Theme consist of: (1) Unmarked Topical Themes and (2) Marked Topical Themes.

Short story is a short work of prose dealing with characters and situations which represent real life. Usually a short story involves a character or characters who are confronted with a conflict or crisis of some sort.

To understand about the thematic /theme-rheme structure and thematic progression in the short story, the writer has to use the Systemic Functional

Linguistic theory which proposed by Halliday as the framework of the discussion. Gerot and Wignell (1994: 5) stated that Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focuses on the purpose and language. They derive from examination of spoken and written language and the contexts of their use. They investigate how language is used and its effect. Their aims include: Revealing many of the choices languages users have interaction, and showing how meaning is made. Functional grammar views language as a resource for making meaning. There are three kinds of meaning within grammatical structures that can be identified: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. This research is focused on the textual meaning or metafunction.

There have been some previous studies that related to the theme and rheme. Anggraeni (2010) studied about the Employment of Theme and Rheme in Ali Muakhir's Short Story *Purbasari yang Baik Hati* and Its Translation *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu. She focused in two framework such as theories of Translations and theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic. She also used two kinds of data such as the source text and its translation to support her research.

Kuswoyo (2013) researched about Theme of Imperative Clause in Political Advertising Slogan. He focused in employed descriptive method and adopted Systemic Functional Grammar approach in order to find out the Theme choices, the kind of theme and the meaning of slogan based on context of situation.

From those previous study above, this research will be different. This research will be focused on analysis theme and rheme in every clause of *The Frog*

*Prince* short story viewed from Systemic Functional Linguistic theory proposed by Halliday. The writer chooses *The Frog Prince* short story to be analyzed because this series introduces young readers to the captivating world of classic fairy tales, with simple, yet fascinating retellings. This short story is written by Brothers Grimm in 1857, traditionally it is the first story in their collection.

The purpose of this research are to find out the types of theme used in *The Frog Prince* short story, to derive the thematic progression, and to find out the dominant types of Theme used in *The Frog Prince* short story.

### **B. The Problem of The Study**

Based on the background above, the problems of the study are formulated as the following :

1. What types of Theme are used in *The Frog Prince* short story?
2. What is the dominant type of Theme used in *The Frog Prince* short story?
3. What types of thematic progression used in *The Frog Prince* short story?

### **C. The Objective of The Study**

In line with the problems, the objectives of the study are :

1. to describe the types of Theme used in *The Frog Prince* short story.
2. to derive the dominant type of Theme used in *The Frog Prince* short story.
3. to describe the types of thematic progression used in *The Frog Prince* shortstory.

#### **D. The Scope of The Study**

In this study, the writer limits the study to the use of Theme and Rheme. This study is focused on textual meaning of metafunction. The concepts of Theme and Rheme are textual function which explains in the most general way how a message is organized in language.

#### **E. The Significance of The Study**

The findings of this study was expected to be useful and relevant in two respects, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings of this study are expected to enrich the knowledge and theories of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), particularly on the use of English in Indonesian context of culture.

Practically, the findings of this study are expected to be useful and relevant for the researchers who are interested in doing research about Theme and Rheme in the short story or any other literary work as a basis for further study.

