

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of the Study

Generally person likes to listen to the music, especially songs. Song is as universal as language that everyone can express their feelings, their thought, and their experience by using a song, either by writing song or singing song. Sometimes people do not know what the meaning of the song is because they just enjoy the rhythm. That is why it is significant to explain about language which its essence is to give information. A composer always tries to deliver the ideas of his or her songs to the listener. One of the legend composers of Karo songs is Djaga Depari. National Composers Djaga Depari was not just writes songs about romance in Karo life but he also wrote songs about struggle of Karo people against the colonizer of foreign nations in Karo's region. His songs describe the struggle of the people of Karo made him known as a composer of national Republic of Indonesia.

This research deals with textual function of selected Karo's song that all songs composed by Djaga Depari. The Karo's songs are chosen because they have many functions. Songs can be used as learning media such as to ease people to know about the culture of Karonese. Karonese is one of the branches of Bataknese. But people almost do not familiar about Karonese. So, these analyses give information to people about Karonese through Karo's songs. By listen the song, people easier to understand Karo's language than learn by text books.

Language is the most important aspect in human life and is used to communicate with others and express inner thoughts and emotions either in spoken or written. Language is so basic to our existence that life without words is difficult to envision (Gleason and Ratner, 1993:2). Language is not an isolated system; it is part of human culture and the way of life. The purposes of language use and meanings come from the social contexts and the language is 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).

A language is a coding system and a means by which information may be transmitted or shared between two or more communicators for purposes of command, instruction or play. Language is used in order to talk about our experience of the world; including the worlds in our own minds, to describe events and states and the entities involved in them (Thompson, 1996:28). Language may be used to perform many communicative functions. The most important function of language is the communication of information. Language has three major functional components called as language metafunctions. Three metafunctions of language are identified by Halliday in Systemic Functional Linguistics, namely (1) the ideational function, (2) the interpersonal function and (3) the textual function. Bilal mentioned that (2012:726):

The ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness. The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and

hearer. The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text.

Based on Halliday that the ideational function is the 'content function of language' (2007: 183). It is realized in transitivity and serves to represent situations and events in the world and the entities, actions and processes involved. The interpersonal function is realized by the mood system and it is language as exchange or action, in which the speaker as an intruder of reality construes intersubjective reality. The textual function is realized by the theme system of language and it is language as message. The textual function is realized in information structure and cohesion (Bilal, 2012:726).

In this case, it is important to study about Theme and Rheme. Halliday (1994: 36) argues that:

The Theme is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message; it is that with which the clause is concerned. The remainder of the message, the part in which the Theme is developed, is called in Prague school terminology the Rheme.

There are three types of Theme namely: (a) Ideational or Topical, (b) Textual, and (c) Interpersonal. Ideational or Topical Theme consists of: (1) Unmarked Topical Themes and (2) Marked Topical Themes. The textual Theme is any combination of (i) continuative, (ii) structural and (iii) conjunctive (Halliday, 1994: 53). Based on Eggins (1994:278) stated that it is called Interpersonal Theme when a constituent to which would assign a Mood label (but not Transitivity label) occurs at the beginning of a clause. The interpersonal Theme is any combination of (i) vocative, (ii) modal, (iii) mood-marking (Halliday, 1994:53).

Theme and Rheme can be analyzed through the written text or spoken.

By learning and understanding textual function, the readers can easily determine

the aspects of Theme such as simple, multiple, unmarked and marked Theme. In fact, many people difficult to identify the Theme and Rheme in a clause and distinguished unmarked and marked Theme.

Music is a branch of abstract arts in the form of sounds. Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. If the music included to the lyric will make a song be harmony. Most of the people in this world like songs and enjoy the songs by listening to it by using the tape recorder, MP3, MP4, compact disc, and cassette. Every song has meaning in its lyric or sentences. A song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible and in such cases their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Language can build a meaning of a song. Language is very important because it is means of communication. He or she will choose the right words that she or he thinks can best convey his or her thought, feeling and experience.

Thus, by analyzing Karo's songs through functional grammar; the writer can find out the focusing of Karo's songs, whether it is focused on activities or entities. By conducting this research, the writer can describe the Karo's songs and its meaning from functional grammar point of view. The writer can figure out whether the textual meanings of Karo's songs are monotone or not. In this research, the writer limits on analyzing the data without changing the lyrics of the songs.

It is significant to analyze Theme and Rheme in Karo's songs in order to find out what types are dominantly used in Karo's songs. In addition, the analysis of Theme and Rheme in this study must be lyric by lyric. After finding the dominant type of Theme, we can compare how many percent the dominant type of Theme used in Djaga Depari's (henceforth DD) selected song.

### **B. The Problems of The Study**

Based on the background of this study, the problems of the study are formulated as following.

1. What types of Theme are used in ten selected DD's song lyrics?
2. What is the dominant type of Theme used in the lyrics?
3. In what context is the dominant Theme used?

### **C. The Objectives of The Study**

In line with the problems, the objectives are.

1. to describe the types of Theme used in DD's song lyrics,
2. to derive the dominant type of Theme used in the song lyrics and
3. to elaborate the contextual occurrence of the use of dominant Theme in the song lyrics.

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

This study is focused on the Textual Functions applied in Karo's songs. All these Karo's songs are composed by DD. To limit the data, every repetition on the

lyric of ten songs will not be analyzed. The concepts of Theme and Rheme are textual function which explains in the most general way how a message is organized in language. The data will take from browsing internet.

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

The findings of this study are significant in two respects, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings are expected to enrich theories of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), particularly on the use of English in Indonesian context of culture. Practically, the findings are helpful for the listener of DD's songs in better understanding the messages of the songs.