

THEME AND RHEME IN RIDWAN KAMIL'S POLITICAL SPEECHES

SKRIPSI

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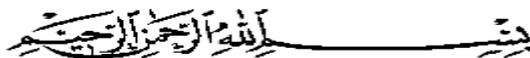
ABSTRACT

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This study deals with theme and rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech. It was aimed to investigate types of theme and rheme and the most dominant types of theme and rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech. This study was conducted by using qualitative descriptive research. The source of data was script of Ridwan Kamil's speech. There were 46 data of theme and rheme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech. Specifically, 28 (60.87%) for ideational theme, 11 (23.91%) for textual theme, and 7 (15.22%) for interpersonal theme. It concluded that the Theme can be identified as that element which comes in first position in the clause, and it is one element in a particular structural configuration which taken as a whole, organizes the clause as a message. The most dominant types of theme and rheme was ideational theme with amount 28 (60.87%). It means that Ridwan Kamil's speech based on his idea and experience to deliver in public. Moreover, Ridwan Kamil was actor or first pronoun in every his speech. He himself planned something to Bandung as Risma's planned to Surabaya. That is why, many ideational theme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech.

Keyword: Theme and Rheme, Speech, and Ridwan Kamil

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The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language has an important meaning in the world of politics. Language is essential to politicians because most activities performed by politicians are created by language. Akinkurolere and Ariyo (2015: 140) states that language as a social activity is a weapon in the hands of leaders to drive home their thoughts and feelings. Therefore, the language in politic becomes a very powerful medium influence the people.

The languages used in the political speeches are relatively different with common language use in everyday lives. With issue related to propaganda, campaign and political socialization, language in the political world is used by politician to persuade the public. Sometimes, politicians use rhetorical ambiguity, which is a campaign strategy that may bring more votes. Politicians adopt some positions which do not show conviction and there are moments when they change the words which describe their positions. Language here refers to the structure pattern, diction and the other elements, that is going to be discussed more through the analysis of discourse.

Discourse analysis is the analysis of the language used by a speech community. There are certain elements of communication process. One of the elements is textual function in which human being able to use language in the process of interaction or organizing message that has relevant to context and concern with clause as message. That process used in communication or

conversation. It can be seen in social media or online media such as online magazine. Discourse is defined as a meaning that is realized in the sentence. Sentence is many units of language or linguistics form that is functional in content. This means that a discussion on discourse is relate of the sentence.

Metafunction is a term use in functional grammar where refers to the users ways in this case human beings in using language. These ways categorized based on the purposes or goals use by the users so that producing difference meaning as well as exchanging meaning. In almost any instance of language use, there are three divisions of metafunctions that operate simultaneously in the expression of meaning. They are able to use language to present, exchange, and organize experience. However metafunction is a tool for us to analyze what kind of language a speaker uses in order that there is mutual understanding in the situation involve. Metafunction work in the word, sentences, phrase, and clause because metafunction state that simultaneously encode three strands meaning.

As Halliday (2004: 126) divided the metafunction into three functions, interpersonal, topical and textual functions. The interpersonal function concerns with enacting and distinguishing interpersonal relations. The topical function of language is concern with the communication and interlinking of ideas; it is divided into two terms call experiential and logical function. The textual (discourse) function is the one where by language serves as means to create texts as oppose to merely isolate and disconnect sentences. In textual function, the recognizable internal structure (theme and rheme) are use to organize human experience. Furthermore, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 364) said that theme is

coded by three element, they are topical, textual and interpersonal. The first element takes the transitivity system of topical function. The second element takes the interpersonal and the third takes the textual function of the sentence. One element in clause is enunciated as the Theme and then it is combining with Rheme as a remainder.

Theme is the element which serves of the point of the departure of the message. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 368) that Theme is the element that serves as the point of departure of the message; it is that which locates and orients the clause within its context. It is functionally occupied by the first element of the transitivity system of a clause. It organizes the clause the message. Theme is follow by Rheme. Thus, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 375) said that as a message structure, therefore, a clause consists of a Theme accompanied by a Rheme; and the structure is expressed by the order – whatever is chosen as the Theme is put first. So Rheme is the rest of the message of the clause. Thus, the rheme is where the clause moves after the point of the departure. The two parts together constitute a message. Textual itself was discussed broadly in other sub discussion.

However, In fact many students especially VI A morning at English Education program UMSU did not know exactly what theme and rheme is. It can be found in daily life when the speaker speaks in public about politics, the hearer still confuse about the aim of the speaker. Furthermore, many students especially VI A morning at English Education program UMSU still difficulty in understanding text until they cannot get message in it. In addition, many students

especially VI A morning at English Education program UMSU did not know function of theme and rheme in text especially speech. Moreover, many students VI A morning at English Education program UMSU still have lack knowledge about discourse analysis especially theme and rheme. That is why, the researcher focuses discuss about theme and rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech.

Ridwan Kamil is a mayor of Bandung for period 2013 to 2018. He is interesting to be analyzed because he has multi backgrounds which are not linear. He studied in Architecture department, worked as Lecture in Bandung Institute of Technology and now he works as Mayor of Bandung. In other words, he is different from other politicians who have early experience in political world. Therefore, the point of this study is a candidate Mayor of Bandung Ridwan Kamil.

Based on the phenomenon above, So the researcher interested to conduct the research entitle **“Theme and Rheme in Ridwan Kamil's Political Speeches”**.

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the researcher was identified this research as follows:

1. The university's students especially VI A morning at English Education program UMSU did not know exactly what theme and rheme is.

2. The university's students especially VI A morning at English Education program UMSU still difficulty in understanding text until they cannot get message in it.
3. Many students especially VI A morning at English Education program UMSU did not know function of theme and rheme in text especially speech.
4. Many students especially VI A morning at English Education program UMSU still have lack knowledge about discourse analysis especially theme and rheme.

C. The Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope of this study focused on theme and rheme developed by Halliday (2004), and it was limited on Ridwan Kamil's political speeches in election campaign as candidat mayor of Bandung period 2013-2018.

D. The Formulation of the Study

The problems of the study were formulated as the following.

1. What types of theme and Rheme used in Ridwan Kamil's political speech?
2. What is the most dominant of Theme and Rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech?

E. The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives of the study were:

1. to find out the types theme used in in Ridwan Kamil's political speech.
2. to describes the most dominant of Theme and Rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech.

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of this research were expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the findings can add more theoretical horizon in linguistics and become reference for further studies.
2. Practically, the findings were useful for:
 - a. The students who interested in functional grammar either textual function analysis.
 - b. The readers were expected can understanding discourse analysis in text which have different background knowledge.
 - c. Politician or public figure was expected to be guidance in dealing with the importance of studying great speeches as well as a reference to know how to produce utterances that have.
 - d. Other researchers, it can give surprising progress in pragmatic field and can be references for them to conduct in different object.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic functional linguistics, often called systemic functional grammar or systemic grammar (the functional is often omitted), is a grammar model developed by Halliday (2004: 265) with his *Introduction to Functional Grammar* based on the model of language as social semiotics. According to Eggins (2001: 12) systemic functional linguistics is an approach to language which is centered on how people use language with each other in accomplishing everyday social life. In this approach there are four main theoretical claims about language: that language used is functional; that its function is to make meaning; that these meanings are influenced by social and cultural context in which they are exchanged; and that the process of using language is semiotic process, a process of making meanings by choosing. These four points, that language is functional, semantic, contextual, and semiotic, can be summarized by describing the systemic functional linguistics is interested in the authentic speech and writing of people interacting in naturally occurring social context.

According to Halliday (2004: 5) language is structured to make three kinds of meanings, or metafunctions, simultaneously: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. Eggins (2001: 34) defines ideational or experiential meanings as ones about how we represent experience in language. Whatever use we put language to, we are always talking about something or someone doing something.

For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning about “bottles of wine” and what we should do with them. It makes meanings that focus on the actions we, as human agents, should carry out, and the entities our actions will effect (the reds). Simultaneously, we use language to make interpersonal meanings: meanings about our role relationships with other people and our attitudes to each other. Whatever use we put language to we are always expressing an attitude and taking up a role. For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning of friendly suggestion, non – coercive, open to negotiation; the kind of meaning we might make with friends, whose opinions we are interested in and whose behavior we do not seek to dominate.

Finally, in any linguistic event we are always making textual meanings: meanings about how what we are saying hangs together and relates to what was said before and to the context around us. Whatever use we put language to we are always organizing our information. For example, the sentence *I suggest we attack the reds* takes as its points of departure the speaker’s intention (only to suggest, not to impose) and the interactants (we). It is a possible answer to what should we do now?.

2. Meta-functional Analysis and Textual Meaning

There are three meta-function of language: the experiential / topical / ideational, the interpersonal and the textual meta-function. While, Thomson (2004) defines the three meta-function as “when we look at the language from the point of view of the textual meta-function, we are trying to see how speakers

construct their message in a way which makes them fit smoothly into the unfolding language event". In Meta-function of language, the third and the final strand of meaning is the level organization of the clause that enables the clause to pack in ways that make it effective given purpose to its context. Thus, the textual strand of meaning is concerned with the potential clause offers its constituents to be organized differently, to achieve different purpose.

The other language expresses textual meanings differently (e.g. through the use of particles to signal the textual status of particular constituent). What seems true, however, is that all language users depend on signals, which indicate the cohesive relations between the clause, its context and its purpose. Two key systems enter into the expression of textual meaning in the clause, the system of theme and the system of information structure. The system of theme is realized through a structure in which the clause falls into just two main constituents: a theme and a rheme. The different types of themes can be found in the clause, and that the choice of what gets to be theme in an English clause contributes very significantly to the communicative effects of the message. But to understand these points, first, we need to develop the description of the clause into its textual constituents.

Halliday and Mathiessen (2004: 270) states that the significance of these three distinct functions in the clause is subject, actor and theme. Each of the three forms parts of a different functional configuration making up a separate strand in the overall meaning of the clause. Three different strands of meaning as follows:

- 1) The theme functions in the structure of the clause as a message. A clause has a meaning as a message, a quantum of information; the theme is the point of departure for the message. It is the element the speaker selects for “grounding” what he is going to say.
- 2) The subject functions in the structure of the clause as an exchange. A clause has a meaning as an exchange, a transaction between speaker and listener; the subject is the warranty of the exchange. It is the element the speaker makes responsible for the validity of what he is saying.
- 3) The actor functions in the structure of the clause as a representation. A clause has meaning as a representation, a construal of some processes in on going human experiences; the actor is the active participant in that process. It is the element the speaker portrays as the one that does the deed.

These three headings-clauses as a message, clause as an exchange and clauses as representation- refer to the three distinct kinds of meaning that are embodied in the structure of a clause. Theme, subject and actor do not occur as isolates; each occurs in association with other functions from the same strand of meaning. By separating out the functions of theme, subject and actor it is able to show that the clause is a composite entity. It is constituted not of one dimension of structure but of three, and each of three construes a distinctive meaning. And the three types of meanings or meta-function can be glossed as follows:

- 1) Ideational meaning : meaning about the world.
- 2) Interpersonal meaning : meaning about roles and relationship.
- 3) Textual meaning: meaning about the message.

In addition, Meta-functions are embodied into a clause. The clause is chosen because it is the grammatical unit in which three distinct structures, each expressing one kind of Semantics Organization, are mapped onto one another to produce a single wording. The clauses simultaneously encode three strands of meaning; they are ideational, textual and interpersonal.

3. Definition of Theme and Rheme

In an English clause there are two points of prominence, the beginning and the end. The beginning of a clause is where we put information which links the clause to what has come before. For example, we find conjunctions at the beginning of clauses because they provide a logical link with what has gone before. We also find information about the topic of the clause, what the clause is about. This information is contained in the first nominal group in the clause. There are exceptions to this, such as when a prepositional phrase precedes the first nominal group. The topical information is also usually related to something, which has been introduced earlier in a text or is retrievable from the context. Look at the following example from the Bruce Springsteen song ‘The River’. *I come from down in the valley*

Here we find ‘I’ at the beginning, telling us that the clause is about ‘me’ (the singer). This is the Theme of the clause and in this case it relates the text to its context. We retrieve the identity of ‘I’ from outside the text, i.e. the person singing the song (adopting the role of the main participant in the song). ‘I’ is the Theme of the clause. The new information in the clause ‘down in the valley’ is, in

this case, a prepositional phrase (realizing a circumstance) and comes at the end. If we move on to the next line: where Mister, when you're young. We find the new information from the previous line picked up as Theme ('where'). Information, which was already available in the text, is further developed.

In English the Theme can be identified as that or those element(s) which come(s) first in the clause. This represents the point of departure of this message from the previous one. It means that first position in the clause is important in many of the world's languages and that creating a theme in the clause is a universal feature, through its realizations may vary from language to language. One way of explaining the interaction organization of sentence is to suggest that a clause consists of two segments. The first segment is called Theme and the second segment called Rheme. The definition of Theme is given by Halliday (2004: 368) as follows:

The Theme can be identified as that element which comes in first position in the clause, and it is one element in a particular structural configuration which taken as a whole, organizes the clause as a message. Within that configuration, the Theme is starting-point for the message; it is the ground from which the clause is taking off.

Theme is, broadly speaking, what the clause is going to be about. Or in terms of Theme and Rheme, Theme represents 'This is what I'm talking about' and Rheme is 'This is what I'm saying about it'. In terms of looking at a clause as a message, the Theme looks backwards, relating the current message to what has gone before. The part in which the theme is developed is called the rheme The Rheme is also defined as the remainder of the message. The definition of rheme is given by Martin (2003: 87) as follows:

Rheme is the part of the clause in which the theme is developed. Since we typically depart from the familiar to head towards the unfamiliar, the Rheme typically contains unfamiliar, or ‘new’ information. To identification the rheme are simple: everything that is not the theme is the rheme. Thus, once I have identified the theme in a clause, I have also identified the Rheme which just “everything else”.

The Rheme points both backwards and forwards by picking up on information, which is already available and adding to it, and by presenting information, which is not there before. The interaction of Theme and Rheme governs how the information in a text develops.

3.1 Types of Theme

Theme is divided into 3 categories: Ideational, Textual and Interpersonal developed by Halliday & Mathiessen (2004: 373), namely:

1) Ideational Themes

The ideational or topical Theme is usually but not always the first nominal group in the clause. It can be nominal group complexes, adverbial groups, prepositional phrases or embedded clauses. The subject is also the topical theme in the unmarked case, and it is called a marked topical theme if it is not the subject. The term marked is used because it stands out. It is not what we normally expect to find because it attracts attention.

a. Unmarked Topical Theme

Nominal group as Theme

John	wrote the letter
Theme	Rheme

Nominal group complex as Theme

John and Jessica	wrote the letter
Theme	Rheme

Embedded clause

((What John and Jessica did)	was write the letter
Theme	Rheme

b. Marked Topical Themes

Adverbial Theme

Away	the bird flew
Theme	Rheme

Prepositional phrase as Theme

Her sweater	she made
Theme	Rheme

The Topical Theme was extend and include the theme of a clause.

Thematic are also elements which precede the topical theme, but that are not elements which come after the topical theme.

2) Textual Themes

Textual themes can be continuatives and/or conjunctive adjuncts and conjunctions. The difference is that conjunctive adjuncts are more free to move in a clause whereas conjunctions adjuncts pretty well restricted to being at the beginning. Thus, in the example below, at the beginning at the second clause in each pair, the conjunction 'but' had remain, and in various positions in the clause

the conjunctive adjunct ‘nevertheless’ can occur. Structural themes are conjunctions that tend to provide textual themes within a clause complex. Conjunctive adjuncts tend to (but don’t always) join text outside of clause complexes. Continuatives are a small set of items which, if they are there, are always at the beginning of the clause and signal that a new move is beginning. For example: well, right, OK, now, anyway, of course.

Ok,	What we do now	Is clean our classroom
Cont.	Topical	Rheme
Theme		

They signal to the listeners that someone is about to start, resume or continue speaking related to the context of speaking. By providing a logical link between messages conjunctives related the clause to the preceding text.

Well,	on the other hand,	They	would come
Cont.	Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme
Theme			

A clause at the beginning and carry the logico-semantic relations between clauses always occurred almost conjunctions.

Well,	on the other hand,	If	They	Come on Sunday
Cont.	Conjunctive	Struc	Topical	Rheme
Theme				

3) Interpersonal Themes

Thematic are also the topical theme before occurring interpersonal elements. They may be modal adjuncts, vocatives, finite or WH-elements.

a) Modal Adjunct

Maybe	we	must go home now
Modal	Topical	Rheme
Inter		
Theme		

b) Vocatives

Vocatives (a name or nickname used to address someone) are only thematic if they occur before the topical theme, a finite verb or a modal adjunct.

Dearly beloved	we	are gathered here today
Vocative	Topical	Rheme
Theme		

4. Communication

People within the society need a tool of communication which is called “language” (Hyland, 2004: 160). By language, human being can deliver, express, and show this message, idea, and wishes to another. It is the most important tool used by the people to store their values, beliefs, and attitude. Language has assisted our society in many respects due to the domino effect of the benefits achieved from the opportunity to communicate. Intentional communication is the common conversations and exchange of words and thoughts that forms and maintains social relationships in our everyday lives. In addition to the role of language in interpersonal communication, we can look to its role within individual humans and also its function within human society. So, language has become a very important communication tool in the human’s life. This type of communication can be either intentional or unintentional. Succinctly, language within the individual, supports thought, rationalization and attribution, creativity,

memory, self-direction, self-expression, humor, and perhaps even aspects of consciousness. It is in respect to this idea that many have developed ideas concerning the presence of a universal language in our world whereby we can communicate with one another in more ways than one and not only verbally.

As a social creature, we cannot live alone in our life. We need to interact and communicate with other people. In communication, we need a medium to express our thought and feeling. The medium is language. Language is a form of interaction. It is a part of the social and there is no need to interpose a psychological level of interpretation. It is a system of meaning, and a system of meaning is one by which meaning is created and meanings are exchanged. According to Halliday (2004: 9) “A language is a resource for making meaning- a semogenic system, together with the processes which instantiate the system in the form text (spoken and written discourse).”

Language is the development of the basic form of communication between human beings, and in a society. Just as it is the basic form, it is also the most developed. We cannot communicate in any real sense without language, other than through gesture, we do communicate through some non-verbal forms like the visual arts-painting and sculpture-and through dance, but the culmination of true, articulate, communication is through language. It could take a number of forms. It could be unvarnished, workaday prose, it could be poetry, it could be drama, but all of these are forms of language, written, spoken and read. Language is a systematic means of communicating by the use of sounds or conventional

symbols while communication is the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior.

Language is a means of communication; language also differentiates human being from other creatures. It can be said that language has a function as a distinctive feature for human being. Besides, language also plays its role as social control and medium to reveal about the human mind. Communication is not a process made up of total of individual expression in some action – reaction sequence. It is a system of interaction with a structure independent of the behavior of its individual participants. One person does not “communicate to” another person; he engages in communication with him. In such communication, surely, spoken and written communication by using language occurs.

5. Language, Text, and Texture

Language is a system of human communication which consists of the structure arrangement of sound into larger units such as morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, utterances, and text. Language is used to communicate with others whether written or spoken. Spoken language is used directly to say something and spoken language is more understandable. Written language is a language which reflects to a written form. Language is one of the important materials in constructing the text. Text is used in linguistic to refer to any passage, spoken or written ones. A text may be written or spoken, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play. Halliday and Hasan (1994: 84) say that “a text is a unit not of form but of meaning as a

semantic”. Text has its texture that distinguishes a text from disconnected sequence of sentences. There will be certain linguistic features present in that passage which can be identified as contributing to its total unity and giving its texture.

5.1 Spoken and Written Language

Spoken language is not the same as written one. They have different characteristic features. Since this study focuses on the students’ talk that is spoken language, it is important to know the differences between spoken and written language. Martin (2003: 35) says that spoken and written language differ in a number of ways. Written language is not simply speech written down. Speaking and writing are manifestations of the same linguistic system but in general they encode meaning in different ways because they have evolved to serve different purposes.

The term “written language” does not only refer to language which is written down. Likewise the term “spoken language” does not only refer to language which is said aloud. For example if someone reads an academic paper aloud, the features of the language are more like those of written language than spoken language. Similarly if we transcribe language, the written down version has more in common with spoken language than it does with written. What is at issue here is not just the medium through which language is transmitted but, more importantly, the way meanings are encoded. The key register here is the mode and

the key difference between spoken and written language is the relationship between language in the context of speaking (or writing).

5.2 Text in Contexts

A good place to start is to say more precisely what functional linguists mean by text. A text is a piece of language in use: that is, 'language that is functional'. A text's length is not important and it can be either spoken or written. What is important is that a text is a harmonious collection of meaning appropriate to its context. This unity of purpose gives a text both texture and structure. Texture comes from the way the meanings in the text fit coherently with each other – in much the same way as the threads of a piece of fabric or carpet are woven together to make a whole. Structure refers to the way that most pieces of language in use will contain certain obligatory structural elements appropriate to their purpose and context. Actually, a text always occurs in two contexts, one within the other.

This is represented visually in Figure 2.1. The outer context around the text is known as the **CONTEXT OF CULTURE**. When you think of the differences in form of address, in ceremonies, in politeness and in significant activities between one culture and another, you get some idea of the importance of context of culture in shaping meanings. The context of culture is sometimes described as all the sum of the meanings it is possible to mean in that particular culture. Within the context of culture, speakers and writers use language in many more specific

context of situation. Each of these is an inner context which functional linguistics calls the **CONTEXT OF SITUATION**.

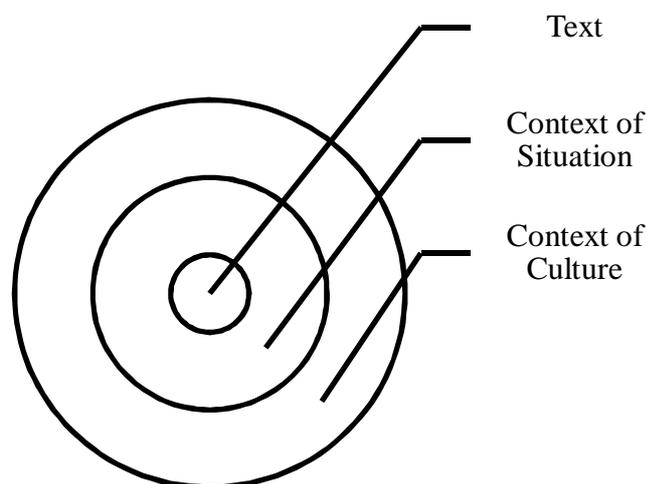


Figure 2.1 Texts in Context

Context of situation is useful term to cover the things going on in the world outside the text that make the text what it is. These are the extra linguistic features of a text which are given substance in the words and grammatical patterns that speakers writers use consciously or subconsciously to construct texts of different varieties, and that their audience use the classify and interpret. Although at first it may seem astonishing, the situational differences between texts can, in fact, be accounted for by just three aspects of the context. Systemic functional linguistics refers to these three aspect, or parameters, of the context of situation as **FIELD, TENOR, and MODE OF DISCOURSE**.

6. Biography of Ridwan Kamil

Ridwan Kamil Born in Bandung on October 4, 1971 Emil was the second of five children. Emil actually liked since childhood imagination. He likes to read

comics and see photos from various cities abroad after his father. From the latter then a shadow would appear that the city can make people uncomfortable. Moreover since childhood Emil also has entrepreneurial spirit. When elementary school he had sold his homemade ice mambo. During the period of private school known as Emil active and intelligent. Besides active in student council, Paskibra and football clubs, Emil always get the order of five in the class. During his lecture at the Department of Architecture ITB, Emil is also active in student groups and units Sundanese arts activities.

Emil entrepreneurial spirit on campus and then grew again, to seek additional funds for college Emil create watercolor illustrations or mockups for lecturers. In 1997 Emil graduated from ITB and chose to work in the United States. But just four months of work he was fired because of the impact of monetary crisis from Indonesia to make the client does not pay for his job. Emil ashamed to go home trying to stay in America, and finally he got a scholarship S2 at the University of California, Berkeley. To survive he felt a meal once a day with a cheap menu for 99 cents and working in part-time at Berkeley city planning department.

In the American experience to survive Emil continue to grow when his wife, Atalia Praratya, will give birth to their first child. The father who now has two children had no money, so eventually he had to admit poor at the local city government in order to get free health care. Finally, he accompanied his wife to give birth in a special hospital of the poor, precisely in the ward full of women screaming in pain when giving birth. For him the experience of falling-up that's

what her life forming values. Emil is also the author of this blog also claims he will never forget that experience and that's precisely the experience that maketh motivation. In 2002 Emil returned to Indonesia and two years later he founded the Urbane. According to Emil in the first four years Urbane has a target to build a commercial reputation, while the next four years, which means now, Urbane focus on building the urban poor. Problems he had experienced himself. From all his experience that then Emil has a philosophy to live is to give, to live is to give. Urbane Kesuksesan himself together at this time he realized just luck because the wheel of life sometimes above, sometimes below. People say that dead people leave a name, but for Emil supreme desire is to die if he left the inspiration, ideas and stories that could be followed by others.

By living and has a small office in Bandung (only enough for 25 people), also works as a lecturer and chairman of Architecture ITB Bandung Creative City Forum, Ridwan Kamil break the myth that to be successful to stay in Jakarta, has a large office and must work as a full professional. Together Urbane (Urban Evolution) as a planning consultant services, architecture and design which he founded in 2004, Ridwan Kamil who was familiarly called Emil many works of architecture produced in various countries such as Singapore, Thailand, Bahrain, China, Vietnam, United Arab Emirates and course in Indonesia. Generally the project is a development of the urban area or an area of 10-1000 ha called mega projects. Some examples of projects handled Emil such as the Marina Bay Waterfront Master in Singapore, Urban Resort Master Plan Sukhothai in Bangkok, Ras Al Kaimah Waterfront Master in Qatar, as well as the Residential

District 1 Saigon South Master Plan in Saigon. While in China there is Shao Xing Waterfront Masterplan, Beijing CBD Master Plan, and the Guangzhou Science City Master Plan.

While in Jakarta Emil worked for Epicentrum Superblock Project, from a land area of 12 ha was built Bakrie Tower, Epicentrum Walk, offices, retail, and waterfront. Prior to that he also designed them Tarumanegara University Tower I, Al-Azhar International School in Kota Baru Parahyangan, Bandung, and the Grand Tour Community Club House in Jakarta, East Kalimantan Fertilizer IT Center Behind the boards, and much more. The success was coupled with award-winning 20 contests, both with Urbane or private. For example, in 2009 and 2008 Urbane awarded the BCI Asia Top 10 Awards for the categories of building design business. Besides Emil is also a champion in designing the Tsunami Museum in Aceh and won the Creative Young Entrepreneur Award in 2006 from the British Council.

B. Previous Related Study

In this study, it was related to the previous research. There were some previous researches which related to my research, such as:

Rahmawati & Eri. 2015. *Thematic Progression Analysis In Indonesian Efl Students' Thesis Abstracts*. His Study Examines thematic progression in thesis abstracts written by English students in Indonesia University of Education. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method since it attempts to describe and analyze textual data accurately. The data for this study come from *repository.upi.edu*. Five undergraduate students' thesis abstracts were downloaded

from the website published in 2014. After gathering the data, a thematic progression theory proposed by Fries (2002) is employed to analyze the data. Findings show that constant theme is the type of thematic progression that is mostly used the thesis abstracts by 52.64%. The linear theme and split rheme thematic progression pattern are also found in the abstracts. However, split rheme is found only once. Among the problems the students have probably encountered are how to write a coherent abstract and to create an appropriate logical relation among sentences in their writing. This study concludes that the students' thesis abstracts mostly use constant theme pattern, which suggests their writing is not quite well-arranged. Since an abstract should be written in more or less 200 words and it should represent the important information of the research, students may be confused as to how to summarize their research into 200 words.

Rini. 2015. *Contrastive Analysis On The Theme/Rheme Structure on Headlines of The Jakarta Post And Media Indonesia*. This study is to investigate the contrastive structure of Theme/ Rheme analysis in identifying marked and unmarked Themes in English and Indonesian headlines. The study takes as its starting point the assumption that the different choices of Theme/ Rheme, their organization at the local and global structures and the pres-entation of Given/New information of the headlines presented in English and Indonesian. This study designs a Discourse Analysis. It analyzes Theme/Rheme in Indonesian and English clauses. The study seeks to ana-lyze and compare the different choices of Theme/Rheme in the thematic structures. These issues are investi-gated in a

corpus of English and Indonesian headline about lieu of law on direct regional election. Most of the Theme used was marked themes.

C. Conceptual Framework

Metafunction is a term use in functional grammar where refers to the users ways in this case human beings in using language. These ways categorized based on the purposes or goals use by the users so that producing difference meaning as well as exchanging meaning. In almost any instance of language use, there are three divisions of metafunctions that operate simultaneously in the expression of meaning. They are able to use language to present, exchange, and organize experience. However metafunction is a tool for us to analyze what kind of language a speaker uses in order that there is mutual understanding in the situation involve.

Theme is the element which serves of the point of the departure of the message. Theme is the element that serves as the point of departure of the message; it is that which locates and orients the clause within its context. It is functionally occupied by the first element of the transitivity system of a clause. It organizes the clause the message. Theme is follow by Rheme. Thus, a message structure, therefore, a clause consists of a Theme accompanied by a Rheme; and the structure is expressed by the order – whatever is chosen as the Theme is put first. So Rheme is the rest of the message of the clause. Thus, the rheme is where the clause moves after the point of the departure. The two parts together

constitute a message. Textual itself was discussed broadly in other subdiscussion.

One of speech which has theme and rheme is Ridwan Kamil. He is a mayor of Bandung for period 2013 to 2018. He is interesting to be analyzed because he has multi backgrounds which are not linear. He studied in Architecture department, worked as Lecturer in Bandung Institute of Technology and now he works as Mayor of Bandung. In other words, he is different from other politicians who have early experience in political world. Therefore, the point of this study is a candidate Mayor of Bandung Ridwan Kamil.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by applying Qualitative research. According to Ary (2010: 420) stated that Qualitative research investigated the quality of relationship, activities, situation, and materials. It focused on understanding the context and attempts to explain the intentionality of behaviors. Qualitative inquiry is a generic term for an array of educational research approaches, such as ethnography, naturalistic inquiry, narrative research case studies, interpretive research, fieldwork, field studies, and participant observation. These approaches use different methodologies, but certain features are typical of qualitative research.

Furthermore, according to Sharan B. Meriam (2009: 21) describes qualitative research is a situated activity that locates to the observer in the world. Qualitative design attempts to describe what is going on and what data shows. The type of this research was content analysis. Content or document analysis was a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material (Ary, 2010 435). Furthermore, Meleong (2000: 56) states that content analysis is defined as systemic, replicable technique for compressing many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit rules of coding.

B. Source of the Data

In qualitative research, there were two sources namely primary source and secondary source. Primary sources were original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, are artifacts. These were the direct outcomes of events or the records of participants. Meanwhile, secondary sources, the mind of a nonobserver comes between the event and the user of the record (Ary, 2010: 452).

In this study, the researchers used secondary sources and the source of the data was Ridwan Kamil' speech about political speeches by candidate Mayor of Bandung by Ridwan Kamil period 2013-2018 on Tuesday at February, 28th 2012 in Bandung.

C. Instrument for Collecting Data

In this research the researcher used document as instrument for collecting the data. According to Bogdan & Biklen (2007) stated that documents the informants write themselves or are written about them such as autobiographies, personal letters, diaries, memos, minutes from meetings, newsletters, policy documents, proposals, codes of ethics, statements of philosophy, yearbooks, news releases, scrapbooks, letters to the editor.

Meanwhile, according to Ary (2010: 54) content or document analysis was a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristic of the material. The materials analyzed can be

textbooks, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical composition, or any of a hos of other types of documents.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected by applying a documentary technique. The document of speech has been read and analyzed to find theme and rheme. The procedures of administrating the data from Ridwan Kamil's speech as follows:

- 1) Downloading Ridwan Kamil's political speech,
- 2) Making script of Ridwan Kamil's political speech,
- 3) Selecting utterance by utterance which contain theme and rheme in speech,
- 4) Classifying which of the types of theme and rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech,
- 5) Showing the data into table.
- 6) Converting the occurrences into percentage and drawing conclusion.

E. Technique of Analyzing the Data

In this research, there were three steps to analyze the data, namely (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger. Data condensation occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. Even before the data are actually collected, anticipatory data condensation is occurring as the

researcher decides (often without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data condensation occur: writing summaries, coding, developing themes, generating categories, and writing analytic memos.

The data condensing/transforming process continues after the fieldwork is over, until a final report is completed. Data condensation is not something separate from analysis. It is a part of analysis. The researcher's decisions—which data chunks to code and which to pull out, which category labels best summarize a number of chunks, which evolving story to tell—are all analytic choices. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusions can be drawn and verified.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In daily life, displays vary from gasoline gauges to newspapers to Facebook status updates. Looking at displays helps us understand what is happening and to do something—either analyze further or take action—based on that understanding.

3. Drawing and verifying Conclusion

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. The competent researcher holds these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there, vague at first, then increasingly explicit and grounded. “Final” conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and any necessary deadlines to be met.

Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst’s mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes; or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop “intersubjective consensus” or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set. The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their confirmability—that is, their validity. Data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification—as interwoven before, during, and after data collection in parallel form, to make up the general domain called “analysis.

These four streams can also be represented as shown in figure 2 below.

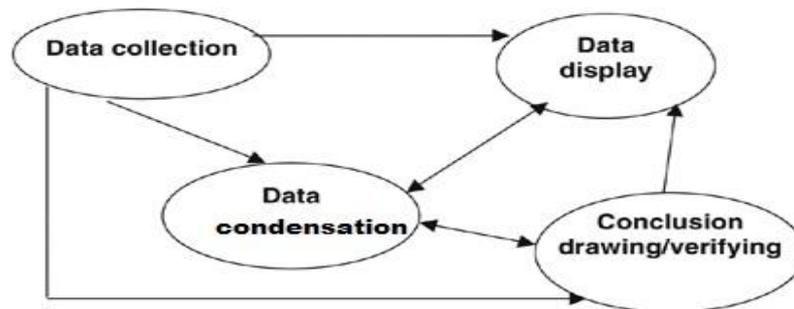


Figure 2: Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model taken from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014)

CHAPTER IV

DATA, AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this study were taken from script in Ridwan Kamil's speech. It was obtained theme and rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech. There were utterances which showed theme and rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech. There were 46 data found in Ridwan Kamil's speech to be analyzed which related to the theory. After conducting selecting of theme and rheme that found in Ridwan Kamil's speech, it can be seen in Tabel 4.1 below.

Tabel 4.1
Data found In Ridwan Kamil's Speech

No	Data
1	Indonesia was born from the imagination
2	Indonesianis Ben Anderson also called Indonesia as "imagined community".
3	The diversity and richness of this homeland is remarkable
4	The Portuguese, the British and the Dutch were once fighting over the wealth of this motherland
5	Modern human Indonesia today domination is derivative migrants Micronesia origin of China
6	Jakarta is a myth
7	Jakarta is also a time bomb.
8	History records the center of the archipelago when Sriwijaya is around the Musi River.
9	Jakarta is the center of government / politics
10	Pak Ahok resigned from the House members to pair up with Mr. Jokowi.
11	Pak Alex Nurdin resigned as Governor of South Sumatra,

12	I guess because what I do in Bandung easily consumed citizens of Jakarta via social media
13	I do not make any self-promoting efforts to the citizens of Jakarta
14	months I did not immediately declare yes or no to the offer to be a candidate for the Governor of DKI
15	I respect my input and aspirations by attending a friendship invitation from various groups of citizens and leaders of Jakarta
16	I went to an informal invitation from 4 political parties
17	I listened carefully to the direct inputs from the President,
18	I pay attention to citizen feedback via social media as well.
19	I used to start elections in Bandung with 6% as 'nobody'
20	while the incumbent was 30%. And finally win 45% with determination and this creative strategy.
21	My love has been rejected 2 times
22	I entered the architecture because I was not able to enter Chemical Engineering ITB
23	and I have been harassed many times while in America
24	I have not finished the task as Mayor of Bandung.
25	If the pilkada in Indonesia could be at the beginning
26	I certainly do not think much
27	I want to be happy without injuring
28	I want to win without injuring.
29	Bandung's bureaucracy reform has improved
30	A. The public service of the red report cards is now the 4th order nationwide.
31	The transparency of the government has been ranked 3rd from the origin of the order 17 in West Java.
32	Each RW is given a budget of 100 million as a concept of

	equitable development.
33	So Bandung improved not only the affairs of the park, as some nonsmokers think.
34	It means that the people of Bandung are happy
35	Problems of garbage and damaged roads have disappeared from the big 5 Bandung problem of citizen survey version
36	Adipura comes again after 17 years of absence
37	honestly, the city of Bandung still has a debt problem that is the reduction of flood and traffic congestion.
38	These two problems are a priority in the rest of my job
39	Indonesia is not only Jakarta
40	And the hardest, majority of Bandung residents do not allow me to leave before completing the task
41	The central myth of everything must be dismantled.
42	I am sure Indonesia can progress if in the region also led by trusted
43	Indonesia can be great with the leadership of great people like Ibu Risma in Surabaya
44	I still want to complete big dreams in Bandung, the capital of Asian-African solidarity
45	I decided with common sense and clear heart not to go forward as a candidate for Governor Jakarta 2017
46	I entered the architecture

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, this research follows the step of data analysis. They were data condensation, data display and verification and conclusion. In data condensation, the first step was data selection. The data were selected from all

utterance by utterance which contains theme and rheme. The researcher tried to select whether utterance by utterance was theme and rheme or not. After that, the researcher focused on classifying types of theme and rheme from the data that have been selected in order to make sure that it was really suitable as the data. Next, the researcher simplified kinds of theme and rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech which given some codes in order to make them easier to be classified in each category. The researcher placed them into table that presented in appendix III.

In data display, the data were organized. The organization was explored and described in detail description in order to be easier to draw the conclusion and also to let reader know why something in the way it. It is also aimed to sort the data into group or category. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in the table to put the categorization of theme and rheme in Ridwan Kamil's speech showed that were enclosed in Appendix III. Then, concept made the data display into tables, some of the data were display and analyzed the detail description of the data that will be representative of each categories.

In drawing conclusion, the data were interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. Data display and drawing conclusion step would be discussed deeply to answer the research problem.

1. Types of Theme and Rheme

Theoretically, there were three types of theme and rheme, namely ideational theme, interpersonal theme, and textual theme.

a. Ideational Theme

Theoretically, the ideational or topical Theme is usually but not always the first nominal group in the clause. In this case, there were 28 data of ideational theme, such as:

<u>Indonesia</u>	<u>was born from the imagination</u>
Theme	Rheme

From example above, it showed ideational theme in source stage. *Indonesia* is the first element that comes in this clause. This example was nominal group as theme included unmarked topical theme. Meanwhile *was born from the imagination* referred to dependent clause which needed other clause. That is why, it showed rheme which followed theme.

Another example of ideational theme, namely:

<u>The Portuguese, the British and the Dutch</u>	<u>were once fighting over the</u>
Theme	Rheme

wealth of this motherland

From example above, it showed nominal complex as theme included unmarked topical theme. That example referred to complex sentences which consisted of three independent clauses and one dependent clause. It was proven from *and* as conjunctive in that sentence. *The Portuguese were once fighting over the wealth of this motherland* (first sentence), the British were once fighting over

the wealth of this motherland (second sentence), and the Dutch were once fighting over the wealth of this motherland (third sentence).

Another example of ideational theme, namely:

<u>Jakarta</u>	<u>is the center of government / politics</u>
Theme	Rheme

From example above, it showed ideational theme in source stage. *Jakarta* is the first element that comes in this clause. This example was nominal group as theme included unmarked topical theme. Meanwhile *is the center of government / politics* referred to dependent clause. This sentence showed simple sentence which consisted one dependent clause and one independent clause.

And the last example of ideational theme, namely

<u>I</u>	<u>went to an informal invitation from 4 political parties</u>
Theme	Rheme

From example above, *I* was theme in nominal group and *went to an informal invitation from 4 political parties* was rheme in this sentence. *I* can be seen in the first clause. *I* as personal pronoun in this sentence because *I* referred back to the personal pronoun in the first paragraph about his goal went to an informal invitation from 4 political parties.

b. Textual Theme

Theoretically, textual themes can be continuatives and/or conjunctive adjuncts and conjunctions. The difference is that conjunctive adjuncts are more

free to move in a clause whereas conjunctions adjuncts pretty well restricted to being at the beginning. In this concept, there were 11 data of textual theme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech, such as:

<u>And the hardest,</u>	<u>majority of Bandung</u>	<u>residents do not allow</u>
Conjunction	Theme	Rheme
		<u>me to leave before completing the task</u>

From the example above, It showed textual theme in the sentences where conjunctive adjuncts tend to *and the hardest* join text outside of clause complexes. In addition, it was also showed conjunction at the beginning of the clause and signal that a new move is beginning. Then, *majority of Bandung* was theme which showed information about the topic of the clause contained in the first nominal group in the clause. Meanwhile, *residents do not allow me to leave before completing the task* was rheme which followed to theme.

The second example of textual, namely:

<u>because</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>was not able to enter Chemical Engineering</u>
Conjunction	Topical	Rheme
	Theme	

From example above, it showed conjunction adjunct from word *because* where conjunction adjunct was bond morpheme which needed another word to be complex sentence. Moreover, it was also showed that *because* at the beginning in the sentences and *I* was topical group which referred personal pronoun in this sentences. So, conjunction and topical was theme in the example above. Meanwhile, *was not able to enter Chemical Engineering* was rheme because it showed dependent clause.

c. Interpersonal Theme

Theoretically, thematic are also the topical theme before occurring interpersonal elements. They may be modal adjuncts, vocatives, finite or WH-elements. In this concept, it found that there were 7 data of interpersonal theme, such as:

<u>I</u>	<u>do</u>	<u>not make any self-promoting efforts to the citizens</u>
Topical	finite	Rheme
Theme		

Jakarta of flood and traffic congestion.

From the example above, *I* showed topical group which referred to personal pronoun, *do* as finite in interpersonal theme. Finite and topical were theme in the sentences.

Another example of interpersonal theme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech, such as:

<u>when</u>	<u>Sriwijaya is around the Musi River,</u>	<u>History</u>
Wh-element	Topical	Rheme
Theme		
	<u>records the center of the archipelago</u>	
	Rheme	

From example above. it was used wh-element in the sentence. *When* showed wh- element in interpersonal theme which have meaning an event at the time. And *Sriwijaya* was first element in the first clause and *history records the center of the archipelago* was rheme which referred to dependent clause.

From explanation above, it concluded that, theme was the beginning of a clause is where we put information which links the clause to what has come before. Meanwhile, rheme was support sentences in developing the news or information. Rheme cannot independent, it needed the first information to link the next sentences.

2. The Most Dominant of Theme and Rheme

To know the dominant types of theme and rheme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech, it could be seen in table 4.1 below:

Table 4.2
The Percentage of Types of Theme and Rheme

No.	Types of Anomaly	Amount	Percentage
1.	Ideational	28	60.87%
2.	Textual	11	23.91%
3.	Interpersonal	7	15.22%
Total		46	100%

From table 4.2 above, it found that there were 46 data of theme and rheme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech. Specifically, 28 (60.87%) for ideational theme, 11 (23.91%) for textual theme, and 7 (15.22%) for interpersonal theme. It could be concluded that the most dominant of theme and rheme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech was ideational theme. It means that Ridwan Kamil's speech based on his idea and experience to deliver in public. Moreover, Ridwan Kamil was actor or first pronoun in every his speech. He himself planned something to Bandung as Risma's planned to Surabaya. That is why, many ideational theme

found in Ridwan Kamil's speech. To show completed the data, it could be seen in chart below:

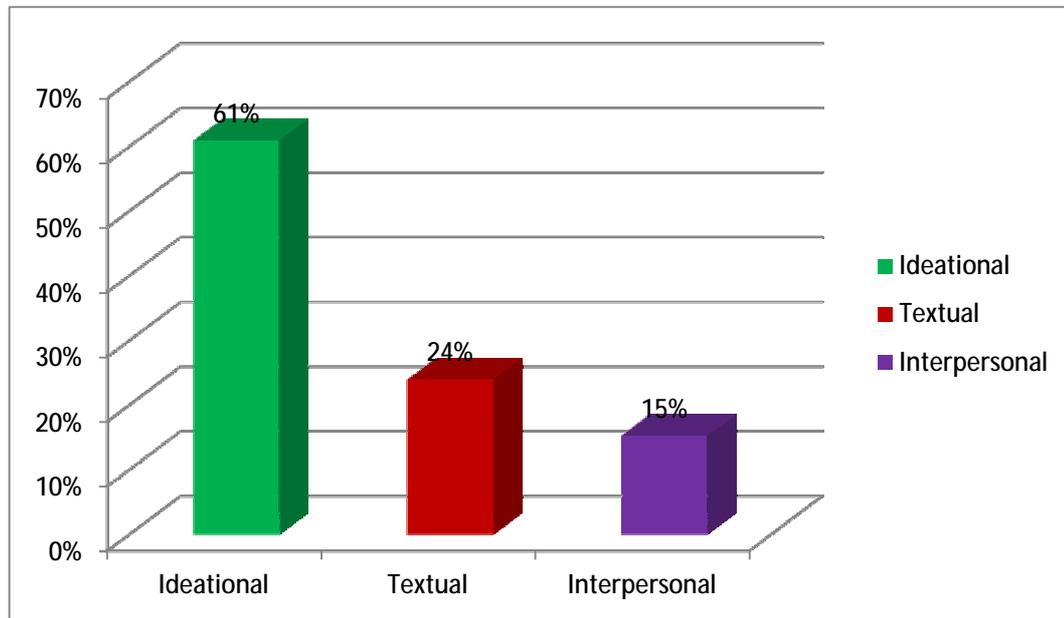


Chart 1 Types of Theme and Rheme

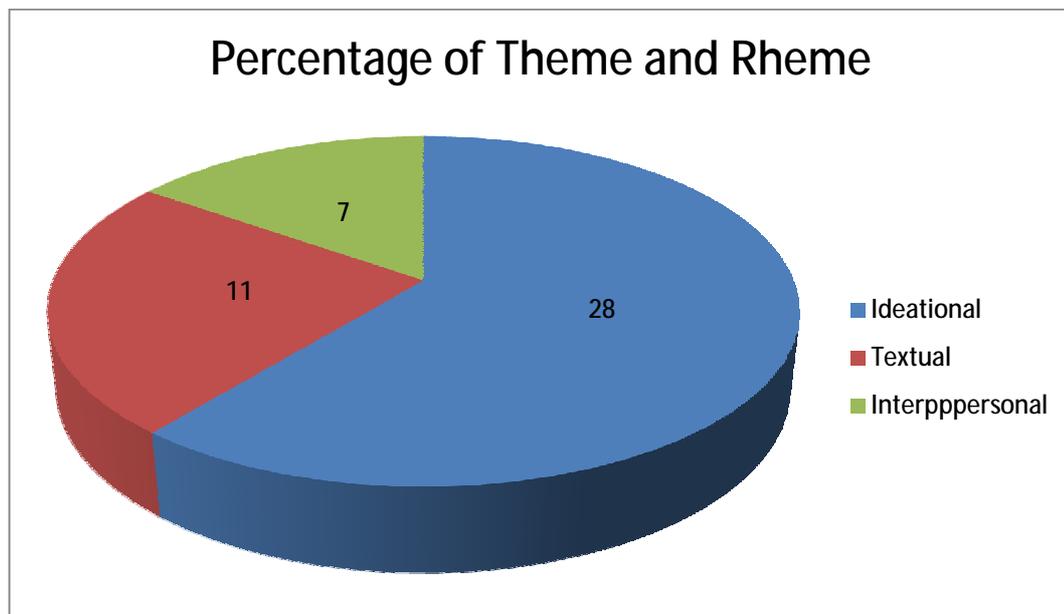


Diagram 1 Percentage of Theme and Rheme

C. Research Finding

After analysis of the data obtained in this study, it could be argued some of finding as follows:

1. There were 46 data of theme and rheme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech. Specifically, 28 (60.87%) for ideational theme, 11 (23.91%) for textual theme, and 7 (15.22%) for interpersonal theme.
2. The most dominant types of theme and rheme was ideational theme with amount 28 (60.87%). It means that Ridwan Kamil's speech based on his idea and experience to deliver in public. Moreover, Ridwan Kamil was actor or first pronoun in every his speech. He himself planned something to Bandung as Risma's planned to Surabaya. That is why, many ideational theme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, it is obtained some conclusions as follows:

1. There were 46 data of theme and rheme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech. Specifically, 28 (60.87%) for ideational theme, 11 (23.91%) for textual theme, and 7 (15.22%) for interpersonal theme. It concluded that the Theme can be identified as that element which comes in first position in the clause, and it is one element in a particular structural configuration which taken as a whole, organizes the clause as a message.
2. The most dominant types of theme and rheme was ideational theme with amount 28 (60.87%). It means that Ridwan Kamil's speech based on his idea and experience to deliver in public. Moreover, Ridwan Kamil was actor or first pronoun in every his speech. He himself planned something to Bandung as Risma's planned to Surabaya. That is why, many ideational theme found in Ridwan Kamil's speech.

B. Suggestions

There are some constructive points suggested as the following:

1. The students who interested in functional grammar either textual function analysis.

2. The readers were expected can understanding discourse analysis in text which have different background knowledge.
3. Politician or public figure was expected to be guidance in dealing with the importance of studying great speeches as well as a reference to know how to produce utterances that have.
4. Other researchers, it can give surprising progress in pragmatic field and can be references for them to conduct in different object.

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APPENDIX

Script of Ridwan Kamil's Political Speech

To Jakarta Not to Jakarta

Indonesia was born from the imagination. Large house with a variety of residents rather than uniform. Indonesianis Ben Anderson also called Indonesia as "imagined community". An ambitious imagination that tries to unite the diversity of 17 thousand islands and 700s of this language. The diversity and richness of this homeland is remarkable. The Portuguese, the British and the Dutch were once fighting over the wealth of this motherland. The natural wealth that could make the Dutch want to swap Maluku from the UK and exchange it with the island of New Amsterdam that changed its name to Manhattan New York City today. Modern human Indonesia today domination is derivative migrants Micronesia origin of China which in the course of history mixed with genetika of India or Arab. It is not derived from Homo Erectus Sangiran or The Hobbit aka Homo Floresiensis. Micronesian migration thousands of years ago came to Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia as far as the Pacific islands and Hawaii. That's why our browns are similar to those of Hawaiians. If you want to see the ancestors of the Indonesian nation, go to the aborigines of Taiwan which genetiknya similar to brown mature modern human Indonesia today. So pitting the ethnicity of Indonesian people today with the term natives instead of indigenous is ignorance. History records the center of the archipelago when Sriwijaya is around the Musi River. Nusantara as Majapahit as ruler centered in Mojokerto. And Nusantara or Indonesia today centered Jakarta. Jakarta is the center of government / politics and also the economic center of Indonesia. Unlike America where the central government in Washington DC and its economic center in New York or Los Angeles. Or China with Beijing as the political center and Shanghai as the economic center. The mixing of all these centers in Jakarta makes Indonesians compete to pursue their economic destiny or political fate to Jakarta. Jakarta is a myth. Jakarta is also a time bomb.

The magnitude of Jakarta's magnetism as central to many things, it is not surprising to be the Governor of Jakarta became the main target of the political stage. Pak Jokowi withdrew from Solo to become Governor of Jakarta in 2012 which later became President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014. Pak Ahok resigned from the House members to pair up with Mr. Jokowi. Pak Alex Nurdin resigned as Governor of South Sumatra, and back again when defeated. Next year Pak Ahok is also preparing for the next election. And for one reason or another, the offer and the opportunity came to me. I do not make any self-promoting efforts to the citizens of Jakarta. So when the survey results stated popularity and elektabilitas suddenly rose, I guess because what I do in Bandung easily consumed citizens of Jakarta via social media. Do not forget Jakarta is the world's most chatty Twitter city. Why not immediately forward or not? As an eastern man, I trained my mother to honor the relationship. "Do not decline the invitation of hospitality and multiply takziah to the newly deceased," it was my mother's regular message. I understand the point, with the relationship of brotherhood doubled. With takziah, gratitude and the spirit of life increases. That is why during the last 3 months I did not immediately declare yes or no to the offer to be a candidate for the Governor of DKI. I respect my input and aspirations by attending a friendship invitation from various groups of citizens and leaders of Jakarta. I went to an informal invitation from 4 political parties. During that time, I listened carefully to the direct inputs from the President, the Chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly, the Speaker of the House, the Chairman of the DPD, including a warm discussion with Pak Prabowo Subianto. I pay attention to citizen feedback via social media as well. And until Sunday, February 28, 2015 I still receive the relationship of national figures in Jakarta. All I listen to well.

Winning the 2017 Jakarta Gubernur election is not impossible. I used to start elections in Bandung with 6% as 'nobody', while the incumbent was 30%. And finally win 45% with determination and this creative strategy. From the last survey in Jakarta that went into me, the popularity was 60% and 20% electability.

And this too, with me not doing anything. Not moving. Not afraid of losing? Winning loses in life is commonplace. My love has been rejected 2 times. Lose in football often. I entered the architecture because I was not able to enter Chemical Engineering ITB and I have been harassed many times while in America because of minority and race factors. I've passed all that. So want to be scorned or dibuli on twitter or medsos by many parties, including the political opponents buzzer is just plain. Politics is noisy. Insha Allah I am immune. My inner problem is only one. I have not finished the task as Mayor of Bandung. If the pilkada in Indonesia could be at the beginning and finally, there would be no such dilemma. If the pilkada can be all the same, there will be no stigma of the head lice for those who want to serve to a higher level. And if you follow the passions and mathematics of pilkada, I certainly do not think much. But life is not necessarily so. I want to be happy without injuring. I want to win without injuring.

Bandung today has improved, but not healthy yet. Lebay if you say Bandung has succeeded. Lying anyway if anyone says Bandung no progress. In the past 2 years, Bandung's bureaucracy reform has improved. The bureaucratic performance of the order of hundreds of 2013 is now the 1st national sequence with the value A. The public service of the red report cards is now the 4th order nationwide. The transparency of the government has been ranked 3rd from the origin of the order 17 in West Java. That's progress. SME business permit is eliminated altogether. 7000 poor people have been given business credit without interest and without collateral. Each RW is given a budget of 100 million as a concept of equitable development. Open unemployment fell from 10.9% to 8%. It's all progress. So Bandung improved not only the affairs of the park, as some nonsmokers think. By city planning, the repair of sidewalks and city parks move quickly. Social interactions correlate with happiness. Therefore the happiness index rises to 70.6 by the end of 2015. It means that the people of Bandung are happy. Problems of garbage and damaged roads have disappeared from the big 5 Bandung problem of citizen survey version. Adipura comes again after 17 years

of absence. But honestly, the city of Bandung still has a debt problem that is the reduction of flood and traffic congestion. These two problems are a priority in the rest of my job. And the hardest, majority of Bandung residents do not allow me to leave before completing the task. In the word 'Bandung citizen' is contained in it the sound of volunteers who had struggled to win me, my family voice and the voice of my life mentor my biological mother, who did not approve anywhere before the intention of completing the first period of urbanity Bandung is cash. Hopefully citizens of Bandung also understand, help me by actively obeying the rules and participate actively in the programs pemkot, for Bandung Champion blessing business together.

Indonesia is not only Jakarta. The central myth of everything must be dismantled. I am sure Indonesia can progress if in the region also led by trusted and progressive people equally. Indonesia can be great with the leadership of great people like Ibu Risma in Surabaya or Prof. Nurdin Abdullah in Bantaeng. I may go to Jakarta, but not now. I still want to complete big dreams in Bandung, the capital of Asian-African solidarity and this Unesco design city. God willing, many things in Bandung will inspire Indonesia and the world. Therefore I decided with common sense and clear heart not to go forward as a candidate for Governor Jakarta 2017. We are sorry to be born inward if this decision disappoints all parties who have been passionate to convey my aspirations to go to Jakarta in 2017. Insha Allah is all beautiful in time.

APPENDIX II

Data Found in Ridwan Kamil's Speech

No	Data
1	Indonesia was born from the imagination
2	Indonesianis Ben Anderson also called Indonesia as "imagined community".
3	The diversity and richness of this homeland is remarkable
4	The Portuguese, the British and the Dutch were once fighting over the wealth of this motherland
5	Modern human Indonesia today domination is derivative migrants Micronesia origin of China
6	Jakarta is a myth
7	Jakarta is also a time bomb.
8	History records the center of the archipelago when Sriwijaya is around the Musi River.
9	Jakarta is the center of government / politics
10	Pak Ahok resigned from the House members to pair up with Mr. Jokowi.
11	Pak Alex Nurdin resigned as Governor of South Sumatra,
12	I guess because what I do in Bandung easily consumed citizens of Jakarta via social media
13	I do not make any self-promoting efforts to the citizens of Jakarta
14	months I did not immediately declare yes or no to the offer to be a candidate for the Governor of DKI
15	I respect my input and aspirations by attending a friendship invitation from various groups of citizens and leaders of Jakarta

16	I went to an informal invitation from 4 political parties
17	I listened carefully to the direct inputs from the President,
18	I pay attention to citizen feedback via social media as well.
19	I used to start elections in Bandung with 6% as 'nobody'
20	while the incumbent was 30%. And finally win 45% with determination and this creative strategy.
21	My love has been rejected 2 times
22	I entered the architecture because I was not able to enter Chemical Engineering ITB
23	and I have been harassed many times while in America
24	I have not finished the task as Mayor of Bandung.
25	If the pilkada in Indonesia could be at the beginning
26	I certainly do not think much
27	I want to be happy without injuring
28	I want to win without injuring.
29	Bandung's bureaucracy reform has improved
30	A. The public service of the red report cards is now the 4th order nationwide.
31	The transparency of the government has been ranked 3rd from the origin of the order 17 in West Java.
32	Each RW is given a budget of 100 million as a concept of equitable development.
33	So Bandung improved not only the affairs of the park, as some nonsmokers think.
34	It means that the people of Bandung are happy
35	Problems of garbage and damaged roads have disappeared from the big 5 Bandung problem of citizen survey version
36	Adipura comes again after 17 years of absence
37	honestly, the city of Bandung still has a debt problem that is the reduction of flood and traffic congestion.

38	These two problems are a priority in the rest of my job
39	Indonesia is not only Jakarta
40	And the hardest, majority of Bandung residents do not allow me to leave before completing the task
41	The central myth of everything must be dismantled.
42	I am sure Indonesia can progress if in the region also led by trusted
43	Indonesia can be great with the leadership of great people like Ibu Risma in Surabaya
44	I still want to complete big dreams in Bandung, the capital of Asian-African solidarity
45	I decided with common sense and clear heart not to go forward as a candidate for Governor Jakarta 2017
46	I entered the architecture

APPENDIX III

TYPES OF THEME AND RHEME

No	Data	Types of Theme and Rheme		
		Ideational	Textual	Interpersonal
1	Indonesia was born from the imagination	ö		
2	Indonesianis Ben Anderson also called Indonesia as "imagined community".		ö	
3	The diversity and richness of this homeland is remarkable	ö		
4	The Portuguese, the British and the Dutch were once fighting over the wealth of this motherland	ö		
5	Modern human Indonesia today domination is derivative migrants Micronesia origin of China	ö		
6	Jakarta is a myth	ö		
7	Jakarta is also a time bomb.		ö	
8	History records the center of the archipelago when Sriwijaya is around the Musi River.			ö
9	Jakarta is the center of government / politics	ö		
10	Pak Ahok resigned from the House members to pair up with Mr. Jokowi.	ö		

11	Pak Alex Nurdin resigned as Governor of South Sumatra,	ö		
12	I guess because what I do in Bandung easily consumed citizens of Jakarta via social media		ö	
13	I do not make any self-promoting efforts to the citizens of Jakarta			ö
14	months I did not immediately declare yes or no to the offer to be a candidate for the Governor of DKI			ö
15	I respect my input and aspirations by attending a friendship invitation from various groups of citizens and leaders of Jakarta		ö	
16	I went to an informal invitation from 4 political parties	ö		
17	I listened carefully to the direct inputs from the President,	ö		
18	I pay attention to citizen feedback via social media as well.	ö		
19	I used to start elections in Bandung with 6% as 'nobody'	ö		
20	while the incumbent was 30%. And finally win 45% with determination and this creative		ö	

	strategy.			
21	My love has been rejected 2 times			ö
22	because I was not able to enter Chemical Engineering ITB		ö	
23	and I have been harassed many times while in America		ö	
24	I have not finished the task as Mayor of Bandung.	ö		
25	If the pilkada in Indonesia could be at the beginning		ö	
26	I certainly do not think much			ö
27	I want to be happy without injuring	ö		
28	I want to win without injuring.	ö		
29	Bandung's bureaucracy reform has improved	ö		
30	The public service of the red report cards is now the 4th order nationwide.	ö		
31	The transparency of the government has been ranked 3rd from the origin of the order 17 in West Java.	ö		
32	Each RW is given a budget of 100 million as a concept of equitable development.	ö		
33	So Bandung improved not only the affairs of the park, as some nonsmokers think.	ö		

34	It means that the people of Bandung are happy	ö		
35	Problems of garbage and damaged roads have disappeared from the big 5 Bandung problem of citizen survey version	ö		
36	Adipura comes again after 17 years of absence	ö		
37	honestly, the city of Bandung still has a debt problem that is the reduction of flood and traffic congestion.			ö
38	These two problems are a priority in the rest of my job	ö		
39	Indonesia is not only Jakarta			ö
40	And the hardest, majority of Bandung residents do not allow me to leave before completing the task		ö	
41	The central myth of everything must be dismantled.	ö		
42	I am sure Indonesia can progress if in the region also led by trusted		ö	
43	Indonesia can be great with the leadership of great people like Ibu Risma in Surabaya	ö		
44	I still want to complete big dreams in Bandung, the capital	ö		

	of Asian-African solidarity			
45	I decided with common sense and clear heart not to go forward as a candidate for Governor Jakarta 2017		ö	
46	I entered the architecture	ö		