

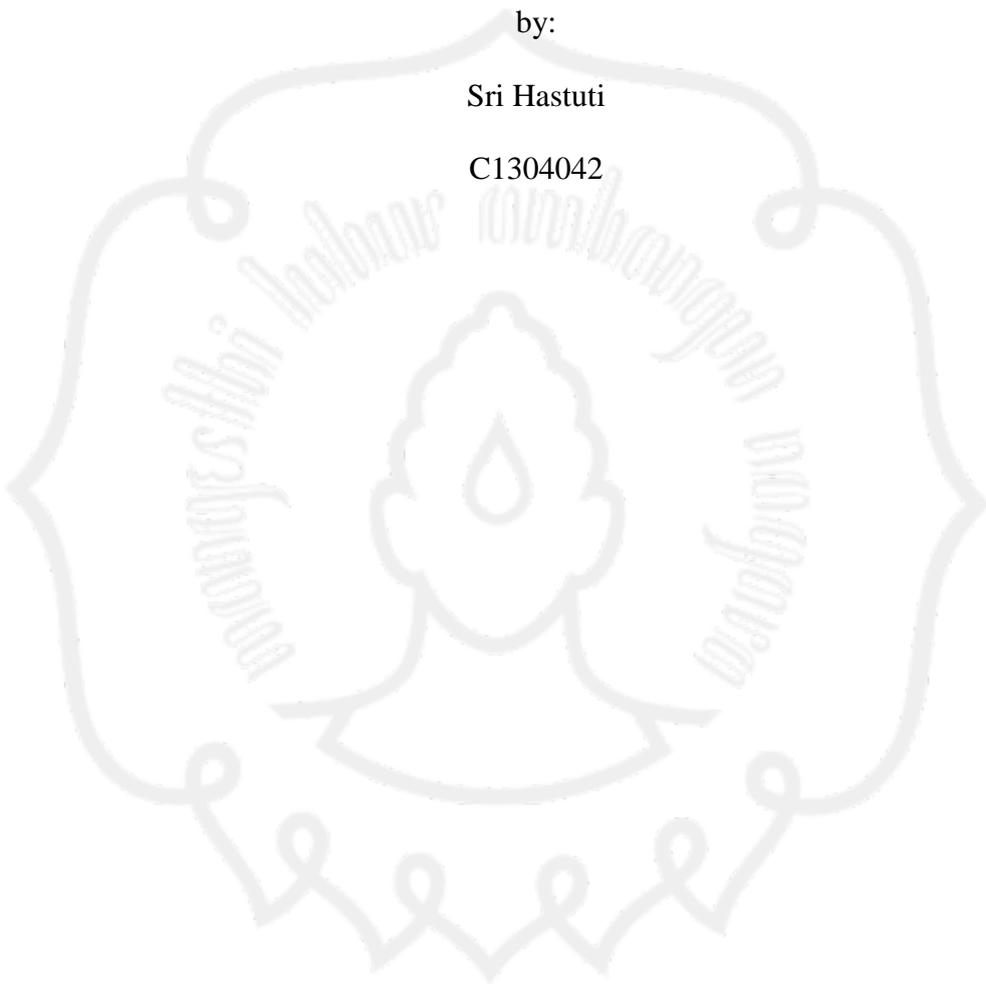
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TENOR IN THE TEXTS OF MELBOURNE  
CITY ARTICLE IN INFINITY HOLIDAYS BROCHURE AND TRAVEL  
POINT BROCHURE

(Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics)

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Research Background

Communication becomes a major field in relation to social behavior in society. It can be divided into two categories; they are direct communication and indirect communication. In direct communication, people will communicate in face to face, while in indirect communication, people will need media to communicate like printed media, such as a magazine, newspaper, etc, or electronic media like TV, radio and etc.

In both direct and indirect communication, language becomes the most important element that can determine whether the communication can do smoothly or not. By using language, people will know person's family, nations, background, culture and also his personality, whether it is good or not (Samsuri, 1987: 3). In other words, language is very vital that cannot be separated from our life and it always follows us wherever we go, even when we sleep. It is because language is a tool that is used to build thought, feeling or desire. It is also a tool that can influence and can be influenced (ibid, p 3). Therefore language needs to be learnt in order that there will not be misunderstanding among the interlocutors. It needs to be learnt by everybody, especially by those who have a job that is closely related with the public, such as spokesman for president, interpreter or those whose work are related in tourism.

Tourism refers to the business of providing information, transportation, accommodation and other service to travelers. It has now become one of the fastest-growing industries and the largest industries in the world (Elliot, 1997: xii). In it, different career opportunities exist, such as in the travel agency, airline, hospitality, cruise, car rental, tour rail and couch industries as well as in numerous related field such as food and beverages service, travel writing, insurance, traffic management, transportation and purchasing. In other words, the tourism is beneficial in providing jobs. Therefore, government, in every country, will be involved in the management of tourism, mainly for economic reasons.

Australia, an advanced country, also has developed its tourism. By having cooperation with private entrepreneurs, Australia tries to promote its tourism places that are scattered in its eight cities. The eight cities are Sydney, Brisbane, Darwin, Canberra, Hobart, Perth, Adelaide and Melbourne.

Melbourne, a big city in Australia, is really suitable to become a tourist destination for travelers around the world. This city is known for its shopping. There are many famous outlets here, such as Donna Karan, Gucci, Giorgio Armani, Gianni Versace, etc. This city is also known with many festivals, shows, events or carnivals, such as the Melbourne International Comedy Festival, the Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show, the L'Oreal Melbourne Fashion Festival and Spring Racing Carnival. Besides, every year this city plays host an international tournament and grand prix event, like a tennis championship and formula one racing grand prix. Furthermore, there is also the world's most beautiful botanical garden. Besides, there are many galleries and theaters in this city.

In promoting the tourism in Melbourne city, Australia government and tourist industry sector have many ways, such as sending the representatives to every country in the world, giving information by using the media like Internet, TV, until producing brochure.

Brochure, a way to promote tourism is a small booklet or pamphlet that often contains promotional material or product, and information. It also means a printed piece that is folded into panel (Adkins, p 3). In relation to the tourism, the brochure means a printed piece to give an information about tourist attraction and product, such as the information of airline, the article about the city, the profile of hotels, inn or apartment with the price and facilities, tourist places, car rental until inserting the map.

In this research, the researcher takes article text about Melbourne city in the brochure to be analyzed. In Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, it is written that article means a piece of writing in a newspaper, etc. The article about city in the tourist brochure will become one of important part for travelers. From this article, the travelers will get the information about the city, like the profile of the city, the weather or the tourist places that exist in the city. The article will also determine whether the travelers will be attracted or not in traveling there. Therefore, the article about city must be written in readable, informative and persuasive form. The writer of the article must try to communicate and bind the interpersonal relationship with the readers in his writing through language.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focuses on the discourse analysis and views language as a source of meaning. It has two characteristics, Functional

and Systemic. It is functional in the sense that it is designed to account for how the language is spoken. It is systemic because it is theory of meaning as choice, by which language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as network of interlocking options (Halliday, 1994: xiv).

In the book of *Language, Context and Text*, Halliday mentions that language has functions named metafunction. There are three metafunctions related to the use of language in society (Halliday in Santosa, 2003: 20). They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. These metafunctions meaning have correlation with context of situation namely field, mode and tenor (Martin, 1992). Field as sets of activity sequences is oriented to some global institution purpose. Tenor refers to the negotiation of social relationship among the participants. While mode refers to the role of language is playing in realizing social action.

In SFL, the way the writer interact with the readers through his text can be seen through interpersonal meaning that is realized in tenor. Therefore, in analyzing the text of article, one aspect of SFL that is interesting to explore is tenor. Tenor construes the interpersonal meaning, which determines the function of language. It covers status, affect and contact. Status concerns the relationship among participants in the text including writer and reader. Affect deals with the judgment and assessment of the writer to the participant and the readers. Contact deals with the degree of involvement among the interlocutors (Martin, 1992: 527-533). These three parts cannot be separated from one another and work together to show the

interpersonal meaning in a text that is realized in tenor. Moreover, the analysis of the lexicogrammar, text structure, genre and cohesion can also lead to tenor

Based on the research background above, the research that is proposed to analyze the tenor of article text is entitled **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TENOR IN THE TEXTS OF MELBOURNE CITY ARTICLE IN INFINITY HOLIDAYS BROCHURE AND TRAVEL POINT BROCHURE.**

### **B. Problem Statement**

Based on the research background above, the interpersonal relationship between the writer and the reader in article text can be seen through the interpersonal meaning that is realized by tenor. Tenor refers to the negotiation of social relationship among the participants. It has three dimensions. They are status, affect and contact that can be interpreted through the lexicogrammar analysis. Then, it can also be seen from the cohesion system, text structure and genre that is realized in the text. Thus, the research is aimed at discovering and comparing tenor realized in the text of article about Melbourne city that are published in Travel Point brochure and Infinity Holidays brochure. Therefore, the main problems of this research will be in the following questions:

1. How are the lexicogrammar, text structure, genre and cohesion realized in the article text of both brochures?
2. How is the tenor covering status, affect, and contact realized in the article text of both brochures?
3. What are the similarities and differences in the article text of both brochures

### **C. Research Limitation**

Research limitation is needed to avoid the expansion of problem. Since there are many editions in both brochures, Travel Point brochure and Infinity Holidays brochure, only one edition from each brochure is taken to analyze with the consideration that the both editions give the same article about Melbourne city. Besides, the editions of both brochures are the most recent editions. They are the editions of 2005-2006.

In addition, this research is focused on the tenor of both article texts based on Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. The tenor covers three dimensions, namely status, affect and contact.

Through the description of lexicogrammar, text structure, genre and cohesion, it can be found the tenor of each text. Moreover by looking at the comparison of each text, the researcher will find the similarities and differences of both texts.

### **D. Research Objectives**

This research aims to analyze tenor in the city article texts. In more details the aims of this research are as follows:

1. To describe the lexicogrammar, text structure, genre and cohesion realized in the article text of both brochures
2. To describe the tenor covering status, affect, and contact in the article text of both brochures

3. To discover the similarities and differences in the article text of both brochures

### **E. Research Benefits**

It is expected that this research will be beneficial for:

1. To the readers

This thesis gives an additional knowledge in understanding how the writer describes his idea in the article text by means of language based on SFL point of view

2. To other researcher

This thesis can be taken as reference for further SFL research

3. To the researcher

This thesis will be the partial fulfillment to gain Sarjana degree in Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts

### **F. Research Methodology**

This research employs a descriptive method in which the researcher researches the data as it is (Arifin, 2003: 55). It uses a descriptive method since it collects the data, compile, analyze and interpret the data. It is supported by Surakhmad in the book of "*Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah; Dasar Metode Teknik*". He writes that descriptive method is not limited only in collecting and compiling the data, but it also covers the analyzing and interpreting the data. Besides the

research uses the comparative method to see the similarities and differences of article texts about city in the brochures.

The source of the data in this research is the article texts of Melbourne city that is published on Travel Point brochure and Infinity Holidays brochure. In this research, the data will be analyzed through the description of lexicogrammar, text structure, genre and cohesion.

### **G. Thesis Organization**

**Chapter I:** Introduction. It covers Research Background, Problem Statement, Research Limitation, Research Objectives, Research Significance, Research Methodology and Thesis Organization

**Chapter II:** Literature Review. It covers Melbourne city as a tourist city, Brochure, Profile of the brochure, SFL, Text and Context, Register, Tenor, Lexicogrammar, cohesion, Text Structure, Genre and Generic Structural Potential.

**Chapter III:** Research Methodology. It covers Research Method, Sample and Technique Sampling, data and Data Resource, Technique of collecting Data, Research Procedure and Technique of Analyzing Data

**Chapter IV:** Analysis. It covers Data Description and Data Interpretation, Discussion

**Chapter V:** Conclusion and Recommendation

**Bibliography**

**Appendix**

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Melbourne as tourist city**

Tourism, as it is written in chapter I, becomes one of the fastest growing and the largest industries in the world (Elliot, 1997: xii). It can help government in providing jobs, started from travel agency, airline, hospitality, cruise, car rental, tour rail and couch industries until food and beverages services or transportation. That is why, government in every country is involved in the industry of tourism.

Australia, as an advanced country, also develops its tourism by promoting its tourist places that are scattered in its eight cities; one of them is in Melbourne city.

Melbourne city that was founded in 1835 and flourished during a gold rush is really suitable to be visited. It is sophisticated, cosmopolitan, conservation mixed with a hip bohemian side, old world but modern. It knows how to treat and tempt visitors. It has its own style. The legacy can be seen until now for it has been restored and it is blending with modern building.

As a tourist destination, Melbourne city has superiority. Firstly, Melbourne is a heaven for shopaholic. There are many shopping places where visitors can choose by themselves. Those who want to have a famous brand, they can go to Crown Entertainment Resort. It is located on the south bank of the Yarra River. It spreads for half a kilometer. There are many retail outlets with big name like Donna Karan, Foberge, Gianni Versace, Gucci, Giorgio, Armani, La perla, Louis

Vuitton, Tiffany & co and Bruce Oldfield that spread over three levels. But this complex is not just home to shops. There is also a big casino, the largest in the southern Hemisphere, a 500-room, hotel, 24-hour cinema and bountiful eateries. Furthermore, there is central business district close by, like the Myer and David Jones department stores. Here, the best of Australia fashion and shoes, leading imports, household goods and food halls are offered.

Melbourne Central that is near with the two department store above is the largest retail complex in the country. It houses the Daimaru department store, 400 specially shops and huge food halls. Then, throughout the city center, many small shops lead the shopper into tiny streets and arcades, like the block Arcade in Collin Street. It is a restored nineteenth century arcade and galleria. Its magnificence almost upstages the shops like Sports girl center, Swanson, street walk and Flinders lane. Furthermore, those who are common with the bargains, the town are the right place for it. The factory direct shops mostly centred on the inner-city suburb of Richmond, offer bargains, remainders and seconds. The goods that are sold here is cheaper than those found in stores-up to 50 per cent in some cases. Then, the visitors who want to go shopping freely and cheaply, they can visit inner suburbs like Chapel Street, south Yarra. It is a trendy stretch that features chain stores with tiny boutiques and trendy cafes. Then, there is Toorak Road, which is a more mature version of its Chapel Street Neighbor. This is grown-up shopping-stylish and more conservative. Beside that, Brunswick Street, Fitzroy is also an alternative experience and for those who want to stand out from

the crowd. Here, there are many fashion shops, cafés and eateries, gift shops and florists.

Beside all of the shopping places above, Melbourne also has The Queen Victoria Market. It is the largest outdoor market in the southern on the edge of the city's central business district and has been the city's premier market for more than century. Here, about 1000 traders offer everything from fresh produce to T-shirts. Moreover, those who want to buy arts and crafts, they can visit arts and crafts market at Southgate with a mix of quirky and mainstream arts and crafts, and the St Kilda and Prahran markets.

Melbourne, as a tourist destination, is not only famous for its shopping. But, this city also holds many events; show, festival, carnival and tournament, such as the Melbourne International Comedy Festival, the Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show, the L'Oreal Melbourne Fashion Festival and Spring Racing Carnival. Then every year, Melbourne plays host to the city. There is also horse race that is known with the Melbourne Cup.

Lastly is about weather. Melbourne's weather is not good enough. The city is renowned for having four seasons in one day. Those who want to visit this city should prepare clothes for winter or dry season or bring umbrella in all at once. However, this imperfection only adds to Melbourne's charm as a tourist city.

## **B. Brochure**

### 1. Definition of Brochures

Brochure simply means a printed piece that often contains promotional material or product, and information. In *Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary*, brochure means booklet containing information or advertisement.

In the book of *Creating Brochures and Booklets*, Adkins writes that a brochure means a printed piece that is folded into panels (1994: 3). It can be created into any number of panels, depending on how paper is folded. Obviously, then, brochures are extremely adaptable because they can be folded in many different ways, on many different sizes of paper. The beauty of this adaptability is that any budget, any purpose and in fact, any whim can be matched to a printed piece. While Toor in his book *Graphic Design on the Desktop* explains that brochure is a printed piece that purpose of which disseminating information, or advertising a services or a product (1994: 115). In another word, brochure means a printed piece that can be in the form of booklet or pamphlet in which it contains about information, promotional material, advertising a product or a service.

From the definition above, it is clearly that brochure is an important media that can be used by private enterprise or state enterprise to give certain information or advertise a certain product to certain public. Toor (1994: 115) supports it. He writes that brochure is informal, and they are used as vehicles, for self-promotion, college recruitment, and ads for products. They are good ways to inform a certain audience about conferences and other events, or they can be

purely educational and inform the public about health related or similar public issues.

## 2.Types of Brochures

Buchanan (1993: 55) writes that a brochure can be virtually any size and can be either folded or bound. She, then explains that a small college or non profit agency may use a standard 11" X 8 1/2" sheet folded twice to fit into a #10 envelope or folded, sealed and labeled to be sent as a self-mailer. An industrial brochure can be a lavish, full size, full color project that acts as a showpiece and is often included with other pieces in a sales kit.

Toor (1994: 115) states that brochures come in different sizes and shapes. The most common is the three-panel, 8 1/2" X 11" or the four – panel 8 1/2 X 14". Some brochures use a newsletter format, 11" X 7" folded once. It is supported by Adkins. He writes that brochures can be in the form of fold and binding. Besides, the common sizes of brochure are 8 1/2" X 11" sheet, printed on one side, one 9" X 16' sheet, one 8 1/2" X 7" sheet, one 8 1/2' X 14' sheet, 11" X 17" sheet, printed on both sides and three 5 1/2" X 4 1/4 sheets.

## 3. Designing Brochure

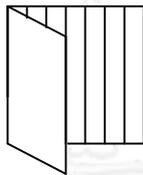
The goal of creating a brochure is to communicate. Therefore, brochures must be designed such in a way that it is not boring to look at and can be able to attract the readers to read it. Beside the choice of paper, selecting printer, determining in the size of paper and letter type, choosing ink color, the picture or

designing the cover, then, choosing the form of brochure become one of important things in designing brochure that determines whether brochure will be interesting or not for the readers.

According to Adkins (1993: 21), there are two kinds of form in brochure that has been printed, they are folding and binding. The most common brochure folds are divided into seven types, as follows:

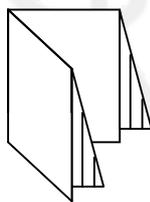
1. Single parallel fold

This consists of simply folding the piece in half. It works well for things like church bulletins and menus.



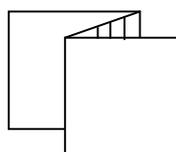
2. French fold

With this process, the paper is folded in half one-way and then folded in half the other. This works well for large poster size pieces, among others.



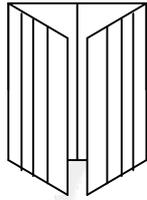
3. Accordion fold

This zigzag fold works well for directing readers' attention to one side of the brochure at a time.



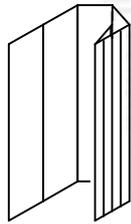
#### 4. Gatefold

The ends of the piece are folded to meet in the middle, forming a “gate” that opens to-I would hope- a massively exciting piece of information or illustration



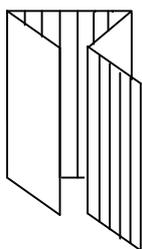
#### 5. Roll or barrel folds

This one starts at one end of the printed piece and is folded in on itself panel by panel. It is a great way to “unfold” information and create a sense of excitement



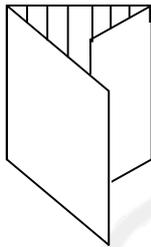
#### 6. Double parallel fold

With this style, the piece is folded in half and then folded in half again in the same direction, giving a sort of “book” effect, again guiding the reader’s eye



## 7. Letter fold

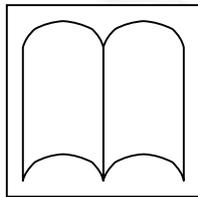
As the name implies, just fold it in thirds like a letter. Many brochures are folded in this manner.



The most common bindings are divided into four, as follow:

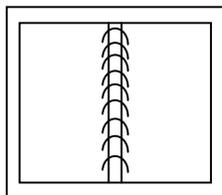
### 1. Staple stitch

This is a single parallel fold that is then stapled on the spine, forming a booklet



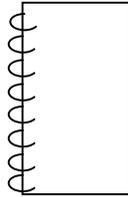
### 2. GBC plastic binding

In this process, a series of small rectangular holes is punched at the left side of the pages and a plastic comb inserted



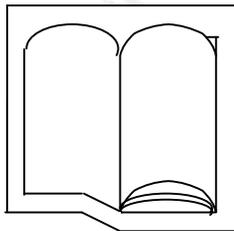
### 3. Spiral binding

It is like spiral-bound notebooks



### 4. Perfect binding

This is the binding used for most paperback books. The pages are glued together and the cover attached. It works well for annual reports.



## C. Profile of the two brochures

### 1. Infinity Holidays

Infinity Holidays is a brochure that is only established in Australia. It becomes a division of Flight Centre Limited and has promoted many tourist destinations in each edition. Its range covers Tropical North, Queens land, Island and Whitsunday, Gold Coast, Brisbane and Sunshine Coast, New south Wales and ACT, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and The Northern Territory.

The Infinity Holidays brochure is arranged like a magazine and has at least 40 pages. It contains Introduction in which introduces the city that is being promoted in general to the readers, Car and Campervan Hire where readers can get the information about kinds of car they want to hire. Again, it also contains Accommodation. In this part, many accommodations like hotel, inn, resort, apartment together with the price and events in hotels are showed. Furthermore the Infinity Holidays brochure also gives an article about city in order to promote it to readers. Besides, it also provides a map of the promoted city.

## 2. Travel Point brochure

Like Infinity Holidays brochure, Travel Point brochure is also a tourist brochure that is published in Australia. It becomes the wholesale division of the AOT Group Pty Ltd ABN 23106 495 498. T/A License No. VIC 32587 NSW 2 TA 5561. It has published many editions so far which is formed in 2005-2006 holidays programmed, like Northern Territory edition, Victoria edition, Western Australia edition, South Australia edition, Tasmania edition, New Zealand edition, Sydney edition, New South Wales edition and Canberra edition.

This brochure can be browsed in Internet with its website: [www.travelpoint.com.au](http://www.travelpoint.com.au) and is located 420 St Kilda Road, Melbourne VIC 3004 Australia.

The Travel Point brochure is designed like a magazine with much information, and pictures in it that makes this brochure have 55 pages. It contains map in which the readers are showed of the city, table of contents, General Information in which the readers are given an information about accommodation, product, tours,

Touring packages, Car and Campervan Hire etc. Besides, it also contains Airline Information that gives information about airplane that can be chose by readers together with the information of Flight duration. Then, there is also On-line Agent Booking Information where the readers can book accommodation, sightseeing and tours on-line.

#### **D. Systemic Functional Linguistics**

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a study of linguistics that focuses on language and views language as a resource of meaning in a discourse.

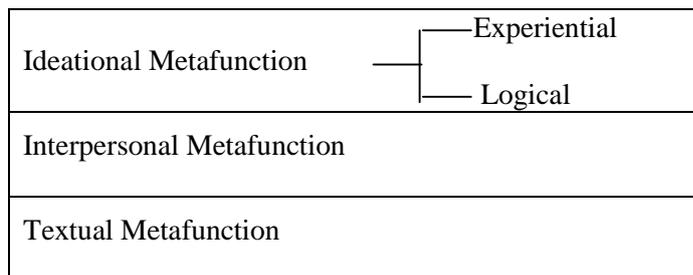
Martin in his book *English Text* (1992: 3) states that since it is about functional linguistics, the basic concept of SFL is conceptualization of language as a resource for meaning, which covers three elements. The first is language as a network of relationship, the second in description which shows how the relationship are interrelated and the third is the explanation that reveals the connection between the relationship and the use of language. It is supported by Eggins in his book "*An introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistic*" (1994: 22). He states that as an approach to language, SFL tries to develop theory about language as social process and analytical methodology that allows the more detailed and systemic description of language patterns.

SFL has two characteristics: functional and systemic (Halliday, 1994: xiv). It is functional in the sense that it is designed to account for how the language is used rather than how language is formed. It means that when some people are communicating linguistically with others, they are not only exchanging a number

of words, but they are also exchanging meaning, which function to achieve certain social goal (Eggins, 1994: 22). Furthermore, it is systemic because it is based on the theory meaning as choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options, starting with the most general feature and proceeding step by step so as to become ever more specific (Halliday, 1994: xiv).

SFL classifies the ways in which human beings use language into three broad categories that are known as metafunctions. They are ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunction. According to Bloor and Bloor in their book *The Functional Analysis of English*, the ideational metafunction is language that is used to organize, understand and express our perception of the world and of our own consciousness. It is classified into two modes: the experiential and the logical. The experiential is largely concerned with content or ideas, while the logical is concerned with the relationship between ideas. Furthermore, language that is used to enable us to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and understand feelings, attitude and judgment is known as the interpersonal metafunction. Lastly, the textual metafunction refers to language that is used to relate what is said or written to the text and to other linguistic events. This involves the use of languages to organize the text itself (2004: 10).

To make it clear, the three metafunctions with sub functions can be seen from this figure below:



Adapted from Bloor & Bloor, 2004: 11

### E. Text and Context

In SFL, the study of language as a resource of meaning can be realized in the form of spoken and written discourse. Halliday, in his book, *Functional Grammar* writes that discourse analysis that is not based on grammar is not an analysis at all, simply a running commentary on a text. Again, he states that a text is a semiotic unit not a grammatical one (1994: xvi). It means that text is not defined by its size. In the book of *Semiotika Sosial*, Santosa writes that a text does not only consist of single word, one sentence or one paragraph, but, it can also consist of one book or a long-explanation for 2 hours (2003: 16-17). Furthermore, Halliday in Halliday and Hasan (1985: 6) states that text may consist of single word or more than one sentence, or in all day discussion in the form of written or spoken as far as it carries meaning. In another word, a text is any stretch of language, regardless of length, that is spoken or written for the purposes of communication by real people in actual circumstances (Bloor & Bloor, 2004: 5).

Text is semantic choice that cannot be separated from its context. According to Halliday in Halliday and Hasan (1985: 6), a context is a text that accompanies the text itself. In another word, there are text and other texts that accompany it. Similar to Halliday, Santosa (2003: 16) also writes that a language

as a text is always surrounded by its environment, whether it is physically or non-physically, and it directly supports the being of a text.

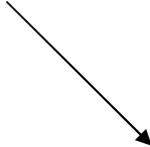
There are two kinds of context. They are context of situation and context of culture. This division is derived from the work of Malinowski who argued that texts have to be understood in relation to their context of situation and context of culture (Martin, 1992: 497).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that context precedes text (Halliday-Hassan, 1985: 6). Furthermore, text should have relationship with context of situation and context of culture whether it is spoken or written and whether it has one or more sentences (ibid, p 6).

### F. Register

Register is the variation of language based on the use (Santosa, 2003: 47). The variation of language at register depends on the context of situation that covers three variables: field, tenor, and mode. These three variables work together simultaneously to form contextual configuration or meaning contextual.

The three variables of register have close relationship with metafunction of language. The field, tenor and mode are realized through components of metafunction that can be figured below:

The variable of register	Realized by	The components of meaning
Field		Ideational Meaning (Transitivity, verbal group and nominal group)
Tenor		Interpersonal meaning (Mood and modality)
Mode		Textual meaning (Theme, cohesion relation)

Adapted from Halliday and Hasan (1985: 36)

Moreover, the detailed information about context of situation (register), which consists of field, mode and tenor, will be discussed below:

a. Field

Field is the realization of ideational meaning. It represents the typical reality by referring to what is happening, including where, when, and how the social activity is taking place (Santosa, 2003: 50).

In a discourse, field can be seen through text structure, cohesion system, transitivity, clause system, groups system (nominal, verbal, and adjunct), and also lexical system; abstraction and technicality with its semantic characteristic and categories (ibid, p50)

b. Tenor

Tenor is one aspect of register variables that is expressed through the interpersonal function. It refers to the negotiation of social relationship among participants (Martin, 1992: 523). Furthermore, Santosa (2003: 50) states that tenor refers to who are the participants involved in the text, including their character, status and roles: what kinds of role relationship that are obtained among the participants, whether it is included in permanent or temporary relationship. Besides, it also refers to the language that is used to express role relationship and social status in it.

In the level of grammar, tenor is realized by MOOD system (Martin, 1992: 523). It is realized in three dimensions, namely status, contact and affect. Status refers to the relative position of interlocutors in a culture's social hierarchy. It is concerned between equal and unequal, vertical and horizontal.

Contact refers to the degree of institutional involvement with each other to know the degree of language difficulty that is used by the writer, whether the language used in the text is understandable to the readers or not. The last, Affect is the degree of emotional charge in the relationship between participants. The degree of emotional charge can be positive or negative (ibid, 1992: 526-527).

c. Mode

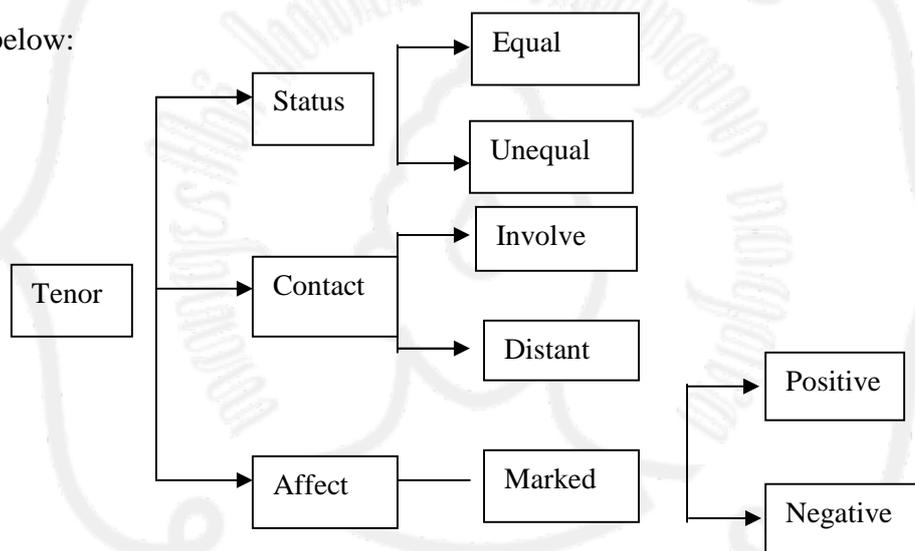
According to Martin (1992: 508) mode refers to the role of language is playing in realizing social action. It is the projection of textual meaning. Santosa supports it in his book *Semiotika Sosial*. He writes that mode refers to what part the language is playing: what the participant expect by using the language in a certain context, the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel, whether it is spoken or written or a combination of the two and the rhetorical mode: what is being achieved by the text in terms of persuasive, expository, didactic etc (2003: 52). Besides, mode also covers medium that is used by the language users whether they use one-way or two-way communication: audio, audio-visual, visual, and the print one, such as speech, tutorial, magazine etc (ibid, p52-53).

### **G. Tenor as the realization of Interpersonal meaning**

Martin in his book *English Text* writes that tenor refers to the negotiation of social relationship among participants (1992: 523). Within register, it is the projection of interpersonal meaning, and so is realized primarily through the

interpersonal metafunction in language (ibid, p523). Furthermore Halliday in Halliday and Hassan writes that tenor refers to the participants who are taking part in text, the characteristic of the participant, their social status and their role (1985: 16).

As with interpersonal meaning in general, tenor is concerned with the semiotic of relationships. It mediates these relationships along three dimensions, which will be referred to here as status (Poynton's power), contact and affect (Martin, 1992: 523). The three dimensions of tenor can be seen through this figure below:



a. Status

Status refers to the relative position of interlocutors in a culture's social hierarchy (Martin, 1992: 525). It is concerned between equal and unequal that depends on whether the social ranking of participants is comparable or not (ibid, p 526). Furthermore, Martin writes that equal status among interlocutors is realized by them taking up the same kinds of choices

whereas unequal status is realized by them taking up different ones (ibid, p 527).

Santoso in *Semiotika Social* writes that status is referred to the relationship of social status or role relationship of the participants in which the two generally can be categorized into two; they are hierarchy or vertical, and non-hierarchy or horizontal.

Semiotically, the relationship of social status and social role can be realized by phonology, graphology, lexis: descriptive or attitudinal, mood structure: proposition or proposal, transitivity, theme structure, cohesion, and text structure with its genre (Santosa, 2003: 52)

b. Contact

Contact is concerned with the degree of involvement among interlocutors (Martin, 1992: 528). This is determined by the nature of the fields speakers or listeners are participating in-how much contact they involve, how regularly, whether work or leisure activities and so on (ibid, p 529). Hassan in Martin also supports it. She states that contact refers to as social distance and is determined by the frequency and the range of prebus interaction (ibid, 529).

Furthermore, Santosa also writes that contact is the evaluation of the use of language that is being used in the text. It is whether the language that is being used is familiar or not. It is related whether all of the participants involved in a text will understand and know the language that is used in the text (2003:52). In another word, contact is referred to the readability of the

text that is used, whether this is difficult, quite difficult, easy or too easy to be understood.

Contact can be seen from its text structure whether it is clear or confusing in the opening, content and closing or not; cohesion: the item references is clear or not; clause system; simplex, simplex with embedding, complex, complex with embedding, group system (nominal, verbal, adjunct): simplex or complex, lexis system: congruent or incongruent (ibid, p 52).

c. Affect

Halliday in Martin considers affect as the 'degree of emotional charge' in the relationship between participants (1992: 525). While Pyonton in Martin classifies affect as positive or negative and as permanent or transient (ibid, p 533). Furthermore, Santosa also writes that Affect deals with the assessment, evaluation and judgment among participants in a text. The judgment itself can be positive or negative (2003: 51). The positive judgment includes satisfaction, security and fulfillment while the negative judgment includes discord, insecurity and frustration (ibid, p 51)

Affect can be interpreted in lexis system: descriptive or attitudinal, mood structure: proposition or proposal, transitivity, theme, cohesion and text structure with its genre (ibid, p 51).

## **H. Lexicogrammar**

Lexicogrammar is the concrete realization of register. This refers to the choice of words and the formation of structure in a system. Bloor & Bloor in the

book of *the Functional Analysis of English* define lexicogrammar as a term that embraces the idea that vocabulary (lexis) is inextricably linked to grammatical choices (2004:2). Furthermore, it is written that the theory of language followed in SFL involves the idea that a language consists of a system, which offers the speaker or writer an unlimited choice of ways of creating meanings (ibid, p 2). Again they write that the metafunction that consists of ideational, interpersonal and textual, have a systemic relationship with the lexicogrammar of the language.

Lexicogrammar covers transitivity system, clause system, mood system and mood structure, polarity and modality system, theme system, groups, lexis system, etc.

#### 1. Transitivity system

Halliday in *Functional Grammar* states that transitivity system construes the world of experiences into a manageable set of process types (1994: 106). It specifies different types of process that are recognized in a language and the structured, which they are expressed.

At clause rank, transitivity system consists of three components: the process, the participants and the circumstances. Santoso in *Semiotika Sosial* writes that the process is symbolically realized in verbal groups while the participant is realized in nominal groups and circumstances are symbolized through Adverbial groups (2003: 80).

a. Type of processes and their participants

There are six processes transitivity system. They are material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational and existential. Every type of process has its own participants

1). Material Process

According to Halliday (1994: 110) material processes are processes of doing. They express the notion that some entity 'does' something-which may be done to some other entity, such as, *take, open, hit, swim* etc. It can be divided into two: the process of doing and the process of happening. Furthermore, Halliday states that material process is not necessarily concrete, physical events; they may be abstract doing and happening.

The participants involved in the process are actor and goal. Actor is the participant that does process while goal is the participant at whom the process is directed or to whom the action is extended (Santosa, 2003: 79).

For example:

Material Process: happening

My father	went to work
Actor	Mat. Process

Material Process: doing with goal

Jerry	picked up	A hat
Actor	Mat. Pro	Goal

Moreover, there are also some other participants called range and beneficiary. Halliday (1994: 144) defines range as the element that specifies the range or scope of the process. It either (i) expresses the domain over which the process takes place or (ii) expresses the process itself, either in general or in specific terms. It typically occurs in middle clause and cannot be probed by 'do to' or 'do with'. While Beneficiary is the one to whom or for whom the process is said to take place. There are two kinds of beneficiary: recipient or client. The recipient is one that goods are given to, while the client is one that services are done for (ibid, p 144-145).

For example:

Material Process with range

Christian	plays	piano
actor	Mat.pro.	range

Material process with goal and beneficiary

She	gives	a letter	to me
actor	Mat. Proc.	goal	recipient

## 2). Mental Process

In a clause of mental process, there is always one participant who is human; that is the one that senses-feels, thinks or perceives (Halliday, 1994: 114). Therefore the process can be categorized into three: cognition, perception and affection (Santosa, 2003: 80). Cognition is close related with the use of brain to process such as: *thinking, dreaming, understanding*, etc.

Perception is close related with the use of organs of sense such as the verb of *see, hear, feel* (with tongue or skin), while affection is related to feeling such as *love, give, like unlike* etc (ibid, p 80).

There are two participants of mental process, namely senser and phenomenon. The senser is a conscious being whether it is human or non-human who feels and thinks, while phenomenon is that, what is thought by the senser (Santosa, 2003: 80). There are two kinds of phenomenon: micro (if it is a thing: abstract or concrete and generally in the form of noun), macro (if the things is doing activity, generally noun phrase with embedded post modifier), and Meta (if it is an idea that is generally a clause).

For example:

Romeo	loves	Juliet
Senser	Mental Process	Phenomenon

### 3). Relational Process

Relational Process is said to be those of being (Halliday, 1994: 119).

It can be categorized into two: attributive relational process and identifying relational process.

#### a. Attributive Relational Process

A common type of relational process ascribes an attributive to some entity (Bloor & Bloor, 2004: 120). The participants of this process are carrier and attribute. Carrier is the participant that is given on attribute. While attribute can be a participant (is realized through noun phrase), condition,

characteristic or being (realized through adjective or adverbial (Santosa, 2003: 83).

For example:

Melbourne	is	a melting of culture
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

#### b. Identification Relational Process

In this process, some thing has an identity assigned to it (Halliday, 1994: 122). It means that one entity is being used to identity another (ibid, p 122). The participants are token (that which stands for what is being identified) and a value (that which defines). All identifying clauses are reversible. The verb of identification include *show, indicate, symbolize, express, reflect, define etc.*

For example:

Ara	is	the smartest girl
Token	IRP	Value

#### 4). Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of saying. It does not require a conscious participant (Halliday, 1994: 140). The participants in this process are those called the sayer, verbiage and receiver. Sayer is those who send the message, receiver is those who receive the message and verbiage is the message itself.

For example:

Uki	said	that the plan was good	to Melana
Sayer	Verb. Process	Verbiage	Receiver

#### 5). Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is the process of (typically human) physiologically and psychological behavior (Halliday, 1994: 139). The participant who is behaving is typically a conscious being like the sener in mental process, but the process is grammatically more like one of 'doing' (ibid, p 139). Behavioral process is divided into: mental behavior and verbal behavior process.

##### a. Mental Behavior Process

Halliday in Eggins (1994: 254) describes the process semantically as 'a half-way house' between mental and material processes. That is, the meanings they realize are midway between materials on the one hand and mental on the other. The verbs that are included in this process are *investigate, check, study etc.* The participants of this process are beaver and phenomenon.

For example:

The police	are investigating	the case
Behaver	Mentl.Beh.Pro.	Phenomenon

##### b. Verbal Behavioral Process

It is a process that uses verbal in doing activity. The verbs included in this process are *suggesting, claiming, discussing, explaining, etc.* The

participants of this process are behavior, verbiage and receiver. Behavior is the participant who does verbal behavior process. Verbiage is something that is said by the behavior while receiver is to whom the verbiage is given or those who accept the verbiage (Santosa, 2003: 82).

For example:

She	offers	a job	to me
Behavior	Verb.beh.pro	Verbiage	Receiver

#### 6). Existential Process

Unlike the other processes above that have to do with actions or events of some kind, existential process encode meanings about states of being. It represents experience by positing that “there was/is something” (Eggin, 1994: 254). Similar to Eggin, Santosa also describes that this process is showed through the clause structure with grammatical subject “there are/is...” or with the verb ‘exist’ (ibid, p 86). Furthermore, the only obligatory participant in this process that receives a functional label is called the Existent (Eggin, 1994: 225).

For example:

There	are	many people	in the square
	Exist Pro.	Existence	Cir.loc.place

#### b. Circumstances

Circumstances can occur with all process types (Eggin, 1994: 231).

These can be realized through adverbial groups or prepositional phrases

(ibid, p 237). According to Santosa, there are 8 kinds of circumstances. They are angle, location, extent, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role circumstances.

### 1). Angle Circumstances

This is a point of view circumstances and is realized through: *according to*.

This circumstance can be identified with the question 'who says?'

For example:

According to him	you are very modest
Cir: angle	

### 2). Circumstances of location

Circumstance of location is a kind of circumstance that shows a location: time or place. Location of time covers hour, day, week, month, year, decade and etc. It can be checked with the question: "when". While location of place covers area, houses, city, regent, country etc. It can also be divided based on the space, place or direction. Using the question of "Where?" can check it.

For example:

#### Circumstances of Time

I always study	in the morning
	Cir. Loc: time

Circumstances: location of place

I live	In Kebumen city
	Cir: loc. Place

### 3). Circumstance of Extent

This circumstance shows duration in time or spatial distance. It is expressed in terms of some unit of measurement like yards, laps, round, meters, decades and etc. The interrogative forms for extent are “How far?” “How long?” “How many times?”

For example:

I Stayed up	all night
	Cir.extent

### 4). Circumstances of manner

The circumstance of manner comprises three subcategories: means, quality, comparison.

- a. Means refers to the means whereby a process takes place; it is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with the proposition by or with. The interrogative forms are “how?” and “what with?”

For example:

I hit him	with the stick
	Cir.manner:mean

## b. Quality

It characterizes the process in respect of any variable that make sense. An adverbial group typically expresses it, with *ly* adverb as head; the interrogative is “How?”

For example:

The old man always walk	slowly
	Cir.manner:quality

## c. Circumstance of comparison

The circumstance compares one participant to the other. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *like* or *unlike*, or an adverbial group of similarity or difference typically expresses it. The interrogative is “What... like?”

For example:

Unlike you	I don't quite like money
Cir.manner: comparison	

## 5). Circumstance of cause

There are five circumstances of cause. They are reason, purpose, condition, concession and behalf.

## a. Circumstances of cause: reason

A circumstantial expression of reason represents the reason for which a process takes place-what cause it (Halliday, 1994: 155). It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *through* or a complex preposition

such as *because of*, *as a result of*, etc. The corresponding WH-form is “why?” or “how?” (Ibid, p 158).

For example:

I leave you	because of him
	Cir: cause:reason

b. Circumstance of cause: purpose

This circumstance represents the purpose for which in action takes place-the intention behind it. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *for* or with a complex preposition such as *in the hope of*, *for the purpose of*. The interrogative corresponding is “what for?” (Ibid, p 155).

For example:

I go to my hometown	for my ex-boyfriend's wedding
	Cir.cause: purpose

c. Circumstance of cause: condition

It gives a certain condition to the happening (Santosa, 2003: 90). It is expressed by *in case of*, *in the event of*. (Ibid). It can be checked with the question “What if?”

For example:

In the case of thunder	I will not go to have a date
Cir.cause: condition	

d. Circumstance of Cause: Concession

It is kind of circumstances that give concession to the happening. It can be expressed by in spite of or despite.

For example:

He always loves me	in spite of my refusal
	Cir.cause: concession

e. Circumstance of cause: Behalf

It represents the entity, typically a person, on whose behalf or for whose sake the action is undertaken-who it is for. It is expressed by a prepositional phrase with *for* or with a complex preposition such as *for the sake of*, *in favor of*, *on behalf of*. The usual interrogative is “*who for?*”(Halliday, 1994: 156)

For example:

He did it	for the sake of our friendship
	Cir.cause: behalf

6). Circumstances of accompaniment

It is a kind of circumstances that accompanies the participant in a happening (Santosa, 2003: 91). It is expressed by prepositional phrases with prepositions such as with, without, beside, instead of. It corresponds to the interrogatives “*and who?*” or “*what else?*” (Halliday, 1994: 156).

For example:

I go to London	without my husband
	Cir. Accompaniment

#### 7). Circumstance of matter

It is a circumstance that describes or referred to what is going on in the happening. It is expressed by preposition such as *about, concerning, with reference to*.

For example:

I worry	about their safe
	Cir. Matter

#### 8). Circumstance of role

It describes a role that is done by the participants in a happening. It is expressed by preposition: *as, by way of, in the role/shape/guise, form of* (Santosa, 2003: 92)

For example:

I came here	as a friend
	Cir. Role

#### c. Extra Causer

Extra causer is an agent outside the participants (actor, senser, behavior, sayer, carrier, token or existent). There are four kinds of extra causer: initiator, inducer, attributor, assigner (Santosa, 2003: 92)

## 1). Initiator

It is expressed by the verb: *make, let, go*

For example:

I	let	him	go
initiator	pro-	action	ces

## 2). Inducer

It is expressed by the verb: *persuade, convince, assure, and satisfy*

For example:

She	convinced	me	that he is loyal
Initiator	pro	actor	ces

## 3). Attributor

It is expressed by the verb: *make, keep, have, drive, and leave*

For example:

He	Makes	me	happy
Attributor	Process	carrier	attribute

## 4). Assigner

It is expressed by the verb: *elect, name, vote, call, make.*

For example:

They	elected	him	Governor
Assigner	process	token	Value

## 2. Clause system

Clause is logical reality of a language (Santosa, 2003: 93). It can be divided into two parts: minor clause (without process) and major clause (with process). Both have the same position in expressing rhetorical meaning in a text.

### a. Minor clause

Halliday (1994: 95) states that minor clause does not display mood+residue structure and is realizing a minor speech function, such as exclamation, calls, greeting and alarms

#### 1). Exclamation

They are the limiting case of an exchange; they are verbal gesture of the speaker addressed to no one in particular. Some of them are in fact not language but protolanguage, such as *Wow! Yuck! Good's boots! Bulshit! Etc*

#### 2). Calls

Calls are the speaker calling to attention another person, or other entity treated as capable of being addressed: deity, spirit, and animate or inanimate object. In relation to theme system, it can be included in the interpersonal theme as vocative, such as *Charlie! You there! Madam President etc*

#### 3). Greetings

Greetings include Salutations, e.g. *Hullo! Good Morning! Welcome, Hi! And Valedictions, such as God bye! Etc*

#### 4). Alarms

Alarms include (a) warnings, such as *Look out! Quick! Careful! Keep off;* and (b) appeals, like *Help! Fire! Mercy! A drink!*

## b. Major Clause

According to Santosa (2003: 93), major clause is a clause with process. It can be divided into two: clause simplex and clause complex.

### 1). Simplex clause

Clause simplex is a clause with one process.

For example: I always drink a glass of milk everyday.

### 2). Complex clause

Clause complex is a clause with two processes or more (Santosa, 2003:94). In it, logical meaning can be developed through two relations: interdependency and logico-semantics relation.

#### a. Interdependency relation

There are two kinds of interdependency relations. They are paratactic and hypotactic.

#### 1). Paratactic

Paratactic refers to the relation between two like elements of equal status, one initiating and the other continuing (Halliday, 1994: 218). In another word, clause in paratactic can stand by itself. Paratactic structure can be symbolized with a numerical notation: 1,2,3... Conjunction that is usually used in it is external conjunction like *and*, *but*, *or*, *so* (*that*). Besides, direct speech is also included in paratactic.

For example:

She is beautiful	but arrogant
1	2

## 2). Hypotactic

Hypotactic is the binding of elements of unequal status. The dominant element is free, but the dependent element is not (Halliday, 1994: 221). It is represented by the Greek letter notation:  $\alpha, \beta, \chi$ .  $\alpha$  is used to refer to main clause. It is always accompanied by external conjunction like: *after, before, since, as, when, etc.*

For example:

I will still wait here for you	although it is raining
$\alpha$	$\beta$

### b. Logico-semantic relation

It is a kind of relation expansion in meaning that is modifying through semantic development (Santosa, 2003: 94). Like the interdependency relations, it is also divided into two: projection and expansion.

#### 1). Projection

In it, the primary clause projects the secondary clause. It is divided into two: locution and idea

##### a. Locution

It is a projection with verbal or verbal behavior. It can be expressed with the verb: *say, ask, suggest, advice, claim* etc. It can be symbolized with double quotes (“) that is combined with those for paratactic and hypotactic, like: “2, “ $\beta$ .

For example:

I said	“We will go to your party”
1	“2

b. Idea

It is mental projection whether it is cognition or perception by using cognition mental process and perception mental process like: *Understand, realize, believe, see*, etc. This projection is symbolized with single quotes:

(‘). For example:

I realized	that I was wrong
$\alpha$	‘ $\beta$

2). Expansion

In expansion, the secondary clause expands the primary clause. It can be divided into three categories: Elaboration, Extension, and Enhancement.

a. Elaboration

It is a kind of expansion in which one clause elaborates on the meaning of another by further specifying or describing it. The secondary clause does not introduce a new element into the picture but rather provides a further characterization of one that is already there, restating it, clarifying it, refining it, or adding a descriptive attribute or comment (Halliday, 1994: 225). This is symbolized with the sign of ‘equals’ (=).

For example:

I run to the street outside	where I can see the accident
$\alpha$	$\beta=$

b. Extension

In extension, one clause extends the meaning of another by adding something new to it. What is added may be just addition, or a replacement, or an alternative (Halliday, 1994: 230). It is symbolized with the sign of plus (+). It is generally close related with paratactic that can be expressed by *and*, *nor*, *or*, *but*. However, it can also be combined with hypotactic by the conjunctions *besides*, *except that*, *if...then*, *etc.*

For example:

I study hard	and I pass in my final examination
1	2+

c. Enhancement

In enhancement, one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it in one of a number of possible ways: by reference to time, place purpose, reason or condition, and concession (Halliday, 1994: 232). It is symbolized with the sign of multiplication (x). Conjunction that is concerned with clause complex are *before*, *after*, *because*, *if*, *everything*, *etc.*

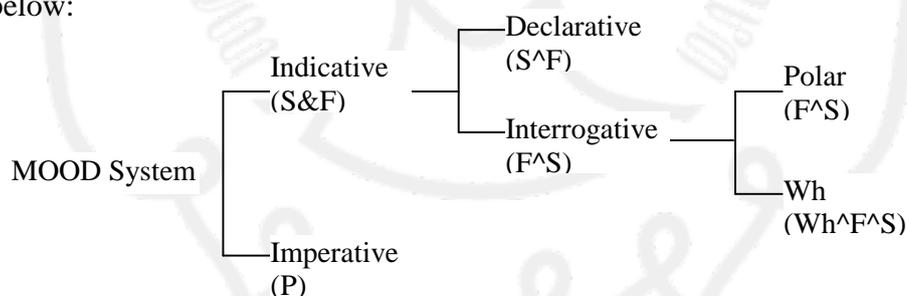
For example:

After having had my breakfast	I go to work
X $\beta$	$\alpha$

### 3. MOOD Systems and Mood Structure

MOOD system is the realization of interpersonal interaction involving a speaker or writer and an addressee (listener or reader). In English, it can be classified into indicative (declarative, interrogative) and imperative.

In indicative: declarative, the structure of subject (S) precede the structure of finite (F). In indicative: Interrogative, the structure of finite (F) precedes the subject (S), while in imperative clause, there is not the structure of subject nor finite, but predicator. Furthermore, MOOD system can be seen from the figure below:



Mood structure is clause structure that realizes interpersonal meaning. The interpersonal metafunction is related with the interaction among the participants. Interaction among participants can be divided into two: giving or demanding. Meanwhile, something that is given or demanded can be information, and goods or services (Santosa, 108). This division can be seen from the figure below:

	Goods and Service	Information
Giving	'Here's the book'	'This is the book'
Demanding	'Find the book!'	'Is this the book?'
	proposal	proposition

(Adapted from Halliday in Santosa, 2003: 108)

Based on the figure, it is known that social interaction can be classified into four: giving information or demanding information that is known 'proposition' and giving goods and service or demanding goods and service that is known 'proposal'.

#### 4. Polarity and Modality System

##### a. Polarity

Polarity is the choice between positive and negative, as in is/isn't, do/don't. It can be used to determine whether the clause is about proposal: giving and demanding goods and service, or about proposition: giving and demanding information. In proposition, the meaning of the positive and negative poles is asserting and denying. For example: *it is not me who eat your chocolate* (negative), *I went to Jakarta yesterday* (positive). While in proposal, the meaning of the positive and negative is prescribing and proscribing. For example: (positive) *do it!* ; (Negative) *don't do it!*

b. Modality system

It can also be used to know the interpersonal meaning in a clause incongruently whether it is proposition or proposal. There are two kinds of modality: modalization and modulation.

1). Modalization

Modalization refers to the modality that is used to argue about the probability or frequency of propositions. It is divided into two: probability and usuality.

(i). Probability

The speaker expresses judgments as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being. The degrees of probability are *possibly* or *probably* and *certainly*. They are equivalent to either yes or no; i.e. maybe yes or maybe no.

(ii) Usuality

The speaker expresses judgments as to the frequency with which something happens or is. The degrees of usuality are *sometimes*, *usually*, and *always*. They are equivalent to both yes and no, i.e. sometimes yes, sometimes no.

2). Modulation

Modulation is a modality that is used to argue about the obligation or inclination of proposal (Eggins, 1994: 179). It is divided into two: obligation and inclination. The degrees of obligation are allowed to, supposed to, required to while the degrees of inclination are willing to, anxious to,



In the clause, theme is the element that comes first (ibid, p 275). While rheme is the remainder of the message; it is the part in which the theme is developed (Halliday 1994: 37).

There are three different types of element, of clause structure that can get to be theme: topical element, interpersonal elements, and textual elements (Eggins, 1994: 276).

#### a. Topical Theme

Eggins (1994: 276) describe a topical theme as an element of the clause to which a transitivity function can be assigned occurs in first position in a clause. There are two types of topical theme: Unmarked and Marked.

- 1). Unmarked Topical Theme focuses on subject such as personal meaning (I, You, we, They, and It) or impersonal pronoun (nominal group and nominalization)

For example:

Fafa and Yahya	went to Sekaten last night
Theme: To. Un	Rheme

- 2). Marked Topical Theme focuses on something other than subject; it can be object, adjunct and predicator.

For example:

Two years ago	Ade and Sataki got married
Theme: Top marked	Rheme

### b. Interpersonal Theme

The constituent which can function as interpersonal themes is the unfused Finite (in interrogative structures), and all four categories of modal adjuncts; mood, polarity, vocative and comment (Eggins, 1994: 278).

For example:

Finite as Interpersonal Theme

Do	you	bring my novel?
Theme: Interpersonal	Top Un	Rheme

Mood Adjunct as Interpersonal Theme

In my opinion	SFL	is interesting
Theme: Interpersonal	Top. Un	Rheme

Vocative adjunct as interpersonal meaning

Simon	do	you	like a badminton
Theme: Inter.	Inter.	Top. Un	Rheme

Comment adjunct as interpersonal theme

Unfortunately	She	Doesn't come here
Theme: Inter	Top. Un	Rheme

### c. Textual theme

Textual theme is an element which do not express any interpersonal experiential meaning, but which are doing important cohesive work in relating the clause to its context (Eggins, 1994: 281). The main types of textual elements, which can get to be Theme, are continuity adjunct, conjunction and conjunctive.

For example:

Continuity adjunct

Yea	I	like it
Theme: text.	Top Un	Rheme

Conjunction

But	I	don't like it
Theme: Textual	Top Un	Rheme

Conjunctive adjunct

However	we	are friends
Theme: Tex.	Top Un	Rheme

## 6. Groups

Halliday (1994: 180) defines a group is an expansion of a word. Similar to Halliday, Gerot (2004: 140) also states that a group is basically an extension of a word. It consists of a headword plus any modification to that word. In English, there are a number of types of groups, nominal groups, verbal groups, adverbial groups and preposition groups (ibid, p 140).

### a. Nominal groups

A nominal group is a group of word, which has a noun (a word which names a person, place or thing) as its headword and includes all additional information related to that noun (Gerot & Wignell, 1994: 141). Furthermore, all additional information that precedes the head noun is called pre-modifier, while those that follow the head noun is called post-modifiers. Moreover, the

nominal group has a number of functional components; the noun itself, deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier and qualifier

1). A Noun

The noun, in term of its functional role in the structure is called the *Thing*. It can be specified with the question “Which things?” “How many things?” etc. The things can be in the form (noun): *chair, pencil*; (Pronoun): *he, she, him, them*, (Infinitive phrase): *to speak in front of the class*, (Gerund phrase): *writing, smoking* (Noun Clause): *that she won the first prize*

2). Deictic

Deictic indicates whether or not some specific subset of the thing is intended. It is either specific or non specific (Halliday, 1994: 181). Specific deictic consists of (demonstrative): *the, this, that, those, these, etc*, and (possessive): *my, your, our, his, her, its, their, one'*, etc. Meanwhile, the non – deictic is signified by *each, every, both all, neither (not either), no (not any), one either, some, any, a, an, some*.

3). Numerative

Numerative element indicates some numerical feature of the subsets: either quantity or order, either exact or inexact (Halliday, 1994: 183). The numerative can be categorized into two parts: (a) the quantifying numeratives (or quantitative) which specifies either an exact number (cardinal numerals), e.g. *one, two, three*, etc or an inexact number such as *many, few, several*, etc, (b) the ordering numeratives (or ordinatives) specify either an exact place in

order (ordinal numerals), e.g. *second*, *first* or can inexact place such as *the next*, *the last* etc.

#### 4). Epithet

Epithet indicates some quality of the subject (Halliday, 1994: 184). It describes thing in term of its size, shape, color, condition (physical, or psychological). The epithet can be realized into (adjective): *long hair*, *red boat*, etc, (present participle): *running water*, *crying baby*, and (past participle): *stolen car*, *one-eyed man* etc.

#### 5). Classifier

Classifier indicates a particular subclass of the thing. It classifies thing in terms of types or kinds. It can be realized in (a nominal word:) *brick house*, *stone wall*, etc, (adjective): *blue eyes*, *modern architecture*, and (gerund): *dining table*, *swimming pool*.

#### 6) Qualifier

Qualifier is an element that follows the thing is either a phrase or a clause (Halliday, 1994: 188). It is realized in an adjective clause (*the girl whom he loved in the past*, *the man who is sitting next to me*), present participle phrase (*a man wearing a black jacket*, *the crowds passing by*), past participle phrase (*the book borrowed from the library*, *the ring given by her fiancé*), infinitive phrase (*the house to rent*, *some money to lend*), adjective phrase (*a topic interesting to discuss*, *boat available in the harbor*), prepositional phrase (*woman in red*, *a mansion below the hill*), and the last ordinal and cardinal number (*King Henry IV*, *room 7*).

## b. Verbal Group

Verbal group is the constituent that functions as Finite plus Predicator (or as Predicator alone if there is no finite element) in the mood structure (clause as exchange); and as process in the transitivity structure (Halliday, 1994: 196).

Verbal group is divided into two parts, namely experienced structure and logical structure. Experiential structure consists of finite and event with optional auxiliary (one or more). For example: They go to the cinema

Finite Event

Logical structure indicates the system of tense. The primary tense has a function as head that is symbolized as  $\alpha$ . The modifying elements are symbolized by  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\chi$ , etc. Those elements are secondary tense that indicates the presents ( $^{\circ}$ ), past tense (-), or future (+).

For example:

- a. They go to the cinema    b. They want to the cinema    c. They will go the cinema

$\alpha^{\circ}$      $\beta^{\text{event}}$

$\alpha^{-}$      $\beta^{\text{event}}$

$\alpha^{+}$      $\beta^{\text{event}}$

## c. Adverbial group

According to Halliday (1994: 210-211), the adverbial groups have an adverb as Head, which may or may not be accompanied by modifying elements, whether it is pre modifier or post modifier. Pre-modifier are grammatical items like not and rather and so, while post modifier is an item within the pre modifier: as, more, less, too. Post modifier can be embedded clause or embedded prepositional phrase.

For example:

1. Much more quickly than I could count
2. Solely enough for me to account

d. Conjunctive group

Conjunction form words groups by modification, such as even its just as, not until, if only, as soon as, in case, by the time, etc (ibid, p 211).

e. Preposition group

Preposition is not a sub-class of adverbials; functionally they are related to verbs (ibid, p 212). They form groups by modification e.g. right behind, not without, all along, way off as in right behind the door, not without, some misgiving, all along the beach etc.

## 7. Lexis System

Lexis simply means a word used to realize verbal social process (text) and has function to realize ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning (Santosa, 2003: 121).

a. Congruent and Incongruent lexis

In linguistic, the term congruent expression and incongruent expression refers to a word that is used to express the reality directly or indirectly.

Congruent expression is an expression in which the symbol has direct relation with reality. Placing nominal group as participant, verbal group as

process and adverbial group as circumstances indicates the way of congruent expression.

For example:

The thief stole my wallet	
Physical reality	
Thief, wallet (noun)	
Stole (process, activity)	
Yesterday (cir. Time)	
	Symbolically reality
	Nominal group
	Verbal group
	Adverbial group

Incongruent expression is referred to the expression in which the symbol has indirect relation with reality (Santosa, 2003: 123). This incongruent expression can be done by abstraction with nominalization and technicality. In abstraction, there is a process of changing verbal and adjective into nouns, while technicality refers to a nominalization of process that produces the specific terms of certain field. Martin (1992: 328) states that one of the main functions of nominalization is in fact to build up technical taxonomies of processes in specialized fields.

#### b. Descriptive and Attitudinal Lexis

Santosa in *Semiotika Sosial* (2003: 126) defines descriptive lexis as a pure lexis which describes experiential reality without inserting any implicit opinion of the writer while attitudinal lexis also describes experiential reality with inserting implicit opinion, sense and attitude of the writer towards the message or event involved in the text

For example:

- (1). The livestock sector in Nigeria is characterized by low productivity (descriptive)

- (2) The dissolute evangelist betrays his revealed truth but scientist who rushes half-cooked into print, worse yet, falsifies the data subvert the idea of the truth.

Adapted from Santosa (2003: 127)

The words sector, low, productivity, in the first example included the descriptive lexis since they only describe the existing reality without any implicit opinion from the writer. While the words use in the second example like dissolute, betrays, truth, half-cooked, worse, falsifies and subvert are attitudinal lexis, since they are not just describing. Here existing reality, but they are also giving implicit opinion of the writer toward the reality itself.

### 8. Metaphor

Metaphor is a variation in the expression of meanings. It is related with how the meaning is expresses and not how the word is used (Halliday, 1994: 341). Metaphor is divided into two: ideational ad interpersonal metaphor.

Ideational metaphor can be seen if nonliving things do some activities like what animate being done. For example, *the moon is smiling in the night; technology is getting better (advances in technology)*, etc. While Interpersonal metaphor is divided into metaphor of mood and modality (Halliday, 1994: 354). Metaphor of modality is a type in which the speaker's opinion regarding the probability. For example, *I think, it's going to rain*. Metaphor of mood expresses the speech function of statement, question, offer and command (ibid, p 363).

For example: *I'll shoot the pianist* (congruent), He threatened to shoot the pianist (metaphor)

## I. Cohesion

Cohesion is a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element (Halliday and Hassan, 1985: 65). In other meaning, cohesion refers to the correlation of both meaning and form (Santosa, 2003: 64). There are two types of cohesion, namely grammatical and lexical cohesion.

### 1. Grammatical Cohesion

#### a. Reference

According to Gerot, reference refers to system, which introduce and treat the identity of participants through text. Furthermore, Santosa (2003: 62) states that commonly references are pronoun, such as he, she, his etc that can be used to refer to thing or idea. For example: *Simon goes to campus. He will meet his lecturer.*

#### b. Ellipsis

Halliday (1994: 309) states a clause, or a part of a clause or a part (usually including the lexical element) of a verbal or nominal group, may be presupposed at a subsequent place in the text by the device of positive omission. It is divided into: nominal, verbal and clausal ellipsis (ibid, p 318).

1). Nominal ellipsis is an ellipsis within nominal group. For example: *Do you have some pens. Could you lend me yours?*

2). Verbal ellipsis is an ellipsis verbal group. For example: *What are you doing? Studying.*

3). Clausal ellipsis is an omission of some elements in a sentence. This usually occurs in an answer of question either yes/no or wh-question. For example: *Do you go to campus this morning? No, I didn't.*

c. Substitution

Substitution is a replacement of some items in a clause into a grammatical form. The constituent grammatically are predicator and complement. For example: *Fafa likes to eat fried rice and so does yahya.*

d. Conjunction

Conjunction is the semantic system whereby speakers relate clause in terms of temporal sequence, consequence, comparison and addition (Gerot & Wignel, 2004: 180). Types of conjunction are external and internal. Internal conjunction is used to relate two clauses in two different sentences such as furthermore, therefore, however, moreover etc. Meanwhile external conjunction is used to relate two ideas of two clause within a sentence, such as and, but, or, etc (Santosa, 2003: 67).

Logico semantically, there are three types of conjunction: elaboration, extension, and enhancement.

1). Elaboration

Elaboration is a kind of conjunction that is used to relate two independent clause or paratactic; one sentence is presented a re-saying of a previous sentence. It can be realized by in other words, (;), etc

## 2). Extension

Extension involves either addition or variation (Halliday, 1994: 324). In it the conjunction are in addition, furthermore, besides, however, on the other hand etc

## 3). Enhancement

It is conjunction that is used to relate two ideas by extending the meaning of another. The various types of enhancement that create cohesion are spatio temporal (previously, ext, finally, at home, etc), manner (thus, as, as if, etc) and clausal condition (therefore, to that end, in that case) and matter (in that respect).

## 2. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical Cohesion refers to the relationship between or among words in a text. (Santosa, 2003: 72). It is divided into two: taxonomies and non-taxonomic lexical relations.

### a. Taxonomic Lexical Relation

It is generally classified into two types: superordination and composition.

#### 1). Superordination

There are two kinds of superordination: inclusion and similarity. Inclusion covers hyponymy and co-hyponymy. Hyponymy is two or more lexical items used in a text related through sub classification. For example: *Animals: birds, cats*. Co-hyponymy is when two or more lexical items used in

a text are both member of a superordinate class. For example: *birds-cats*. While similarity is two or more lexical items expressing similar or different meaning. It consists of repetition, synonymy and antonymy. Repetition is the repetition of the same lexical items such as: *hotel-hotel*. Synonymy is lexical cohesion results from the choice of a lexical item that is in some sense synonymous with a preceding one. For example: *sound with noise, cavalry with horses* (Halliday, 1994: 331). While antonym refers to contrast which involve nonbinary opposition (Martin, 1992: 303). Such as *present*><*absent*.

## 2). Composition

It is part or part-whole relation between lexical cohesion (Santosa, 2003: 73). It covers collocation, meronymy or Co- meronymy. Collocation is the cohesive force that is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occurs like: *pet-bird*. Meronymy is when two lexical items are related as whole to part such as *window-door-wall* (ibid, p 74).

### b. Non-taxonomies lexical relation

It is focused on the thing-oriented to interpret the experiential meaning that cannot be manifested through the single items. It covers experimentally nuclear and expectancy activity relation nuclear relation reflect the way in which action, people, places, things and qualities configure as activities in activity sequences (Martin, 1992: 369). Meanwhile expectancy activity is activity sequences done by the participants in a happening (Santosa, 2003: 75).

## **J. Text Structure**

Text structure is the unity of meaning and form in text, which shows the social function of text. Besides, the unity of meaning and form also refers to an organism that is consisting of three structures, namely, opening, and body, closing.

Text structure is the realization of Generic Structure of genre. The comparison between the two is generic structure in genre is a must while staging in text structure is not. It may have addition structure in which all of the optional structure will not change the social function of text.

## **K. Genre and Generic Structure Potential**

Genre simply means verbal social process (Santosa, 2003: 23). While it is generally social process that has a certain social goal, which is kwon through its staging to achieve the goal (ibid, 2003: 23).

Generic Structure Potential (GSP) is obligatory element of a text, which can be used to decide the genre of a text (Santosa, 2003: 24). Moreover, Martin in his book, *English Text* classifies genre into two categories: factual genre and story genre.

### **1. Story Genre**

Story Genre is explored from the social process, which function to entertain the reader, but sometime it is also used to tease the social phenomenon in the society (Santosa, 2003: 38). There are four types of story genre: recount, anecdote, exemplum and narrative.

A recount genre consists of a record of events or social phenomenon in the past (ibid, p 38). The GSP of this genre is started by orientation, record and is ended by reorientation (Martin, 1992: 566).

An anecdote also refers to a record of events or social phenomenon (Santosa, 2003: 38). But, events in anecdote have something remarkably out of the ordinary (Martin, 1992: 565). Anecdote creates a crisis but does not resolve it explicitly. Again the resolution is a cathartic outburst of laughter, a shocked silence, a gasp, etc. Its GSP covers abstract, orientation, crisis, and reaction (ibid, p 566).

An exemplum views an unusual thing as an incident. The incident makes a point to give description what should happen or should not happen. Its GSP is abstract, orientation, accident, interpretation and coda.

Narrative genre views unusual thing as a complication that raise a problem that needs to be contemplated or evaluate and then find the way out (Martin in Santoso, 2003: 39). Its GSP is abstract, orientation, complication, evaluation, resolution, and coda. Furthermore, the types of story genre can be seen from the figure below:

Types of Story Genre	Activity		
	Recount	A record of events	
Anecdote	Crisis	Reaction	
Exemplum	Incident	Interpretation	
Narration	Complication	Evaluation	Resolution

(Martin in Santosa, 2003: 38)

## 2. Factual Genre

### a. Recount Genre

The social function of this genre is to retell events for the purpose of informing or entertaining. The GSP of this genre is orientation, events, and re-orientation. The lexicogrammar features of this text are individual participants, using past tense, focusing on a temporal sequence of events and using material process. For example:

Remote Control Racing Cars On the weekend of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> of march, I went to the ryde BMX track with Robert and Chris MacDonald.	ORIENTATION
When we got there it was very crowded in the carpark and we wondered where everyone was because there weren't many people on the BMX track. So, we parked the car and then we saw a lot of people surrounding a little rack with speeding cars going around it. There were also about five people controlling the cars from a high platform. The cars were about 30 cms long and 15 cms wide with big read on the tires and a flap on the front so that they wouldn't tip over. Then after the races they were awarding trophies to the winners. When we were just going a boy was controlling a car around the track and it was going very fast. Someone else had a three motorbike, but it didn't go as fast.	EVENTS
Then we had to go, so we pack up the car and then we left	REORIENTATION

(MEDSP, 1989)

### b. Report Genre

The social function of this genre is to describe the way things are, with reference to a whole range of phenomena, natural, cultural and social in our environment. Its GSP is general Classification and description of parts, qualities, habits or behavior and uses if the object is non-natural. The

lexicogrammar features are focusing on generic participants (group of things), using of simple present tense, having no temporal sequences and using of being and having clause.

For example:

Sea-Lions Sea lions are sea-mammals and are warm-blooded.	GENERAL CALSSIFICATION
They breathe air with their lungs. The scientific name for the family they belong to is Neophoca Cinerea (Nee-o-fo-ka Siner-ee-a).	TECHNICAL CALSSIFICATION
Australia sea-lions are about 250 cms long. Adult males (called bulls) grow to about 3 metres and are the largest Australian mammal (they no longer breed in Australia). The female sea-lions are always smaller than the bulls in length and weight. Australia sea-lions have a body shaped for slipping smoothly through the water and a thick layer of fat underneath their skin. They have a covering of hair, large eyes and long stiff whiskers. They have large nostrils, long, sharp teeth and two pairs of short legs with the five-toed-feet flattened like paddles or fins. When Australia sea-lion pups are born they feed on their mothers' milk. Sea-lions have to come on dry land when they mate and have babies. Bull sea-lions are big and dark and they mate with lots of females. If a baby pup goes near a bull, the bull will kill it. When the pup is trying to look for its mother, no other sea-lion will feed it. If it can't find its mother, it will starve. Australian sea-lions are found along the South-Western shores of West Australia and most of the South Australian coastline and off-shore islands. Sea lions eat fish and squid.	DESCRIPTION

(MEDSP, 1989)

c. Procedure Genre

The social function of this genre is to describe how something is accomplished through a sequence of action or steps. The GSP of this genre is that goal and is followed by a series of steps oriented to achieving the goal, like steps 1,2,and etc. While the lexicogrammar features are focused on generalized human agents, using of simple present tense (plus sometimes imperatives) using of mainly temporal conjunctive relations and using of mainly material clauses. For example:

To make Stained Glass Figures	GOAL
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First you take a piece of cardboard and one piece of chalk.</li> <li>2. Then you draw something on the cardboard.</li> <li>3. Next you cut it out where you want light to go through.</li> <li>4. Then use a text to trace around the thing you drew</li> <li>5. Stick different colored cellophane paper over the areas that have a hole.</li> <li>6. When you have finished this, stick it on the window</li> </ol>	STEPS

(MEDSP, 1989)

d. Explanation Genre.

The social function of this genre is to explain the processes involved in the evolution of natural and social phenomena or how something works. It is used to account for why things are as they are. It is more about processes than things. The GSP of this genre is that a general statement to position the reader and then sequenced explanation of why or how something occurs. The lexicogrammar feature is focused on generic, non-human participants, using of

simple present tense, using of temporal and causal conjunctive relations and using of mainly material (action) processes, some passive used to get Theme right.

For example:

<p>Explain How Deserts Remain Dry There are three possible reasons why deserts remain dry. These are high mountain barriers, cold ocean currents and high pressure system</p>	General Statement
<p>Mountain Barriers: When warm air passes over the ocean it picks up moisture in the form of water vapour. As this moist air travels over the land, it rises to pass over mountain ranges. When it begins to rise, the air-cools and this causes the water vapour to condense into droplets which fall as rain. When the air reaches the other side of the mountain barrier, it has lost all its moisture and so the other side of the mountain remains dry.</p>	Sequenced Explanation
<p>Cold Ocean currents: Air passing over cold ocean currents is cooled and therefore is unable to pick up and hold much moisture. When this cold air mass reaches the warm desert, any moisture in the air is evaporated and so does not fall as rain and so the desert remains dry.</p>	Sequenced Explanation
<p>High Pressure System: In a high pressure system, the air is dry and is moving downwards. As this system moves over the land it draws in moisture from the land surface. Consequently the moisture does not fall as rain and so the desert remains dry.</p>	Sequenced Explanation

(MEDSP, 1989)

e. Exposition Genre

The social function of this genre is to put forward points of view, or argument. The GSP of this genre is started from thesis, and then followed with

argument and the last is reiteration or restatement of thesis. The lexicogrammar feature is focused on generic human and non-human participants, using of simple present tense, using few temporal conjunctive relations and is dominated by material, relational and mental process.

For example:

I think the Canterbury Council should construct more Activity Centres in most local areas. Firstly, children can keep busy as well as have fun in the holidays. Secondly, they learn a lot about how to do certain things. Finally, it might stop children vandalizing properties that don't belong to them because they can go to the Activity Centres.	THESIS
During the school holidays, many children who don't have much on their minds can attend their local Activity Centre. It will keep them busy and they can also learn to do lots of different things. Another reason is children can encourage others to attend the local Activity Centre. These way children will not get so bored because they can have lots of fun. Moreover, it could stop children from vandalizing other's property because they have better things to do like going to the Activity Centre and having fun and enjoying themselves	ARGUMENTS
These are the main reasons why I think we should have more Activity Centres. It will be very educational and a very good experience for lots of children.	REITERATION

(MEDSP, 1989)

#### f. Discussion Genre

The social function of this genre is to present information about and arguments for both sides of topical issues, concluding with a recommendation based on the weight of evidence. The GSP of this genre is started from issue, then followed by arguments for and arguments against, and is ended with

recommendation. Sometimes in more complex discussions, there will be statements of various viewpoints. Then, the lexicogrammar feature is focused on generic human and non-human participants, using of simple present tense, using of logical conjunctive relations and using of material, relational and mental processes.

For example:

<p>There are many reasons for both sides of the question, "Should we have printed advertisements?" Many people have strong views and feel that ads are nothing more than useless junk mail, while other people feel they are an important source of information.</p>	<p>ISSUE</p>
<p>Here are some reasons why we should have advertisements in newspaper and magazines. One reason is ads give us information about what is available. Looking at ads we can find out what is on sale and what is new in the market. This is in an easy way of shopping. Another reasons is that advertising promote business. When shop owners complete against each other the buyer saves money, more people come to their shops and they sell more goods.</p>	<p>ARGUMENTS FOR</p>
<p>On the there hand, some people argue ads should not be put in newspapers and magazines for these various reasons. Firstly, ads cost the shopkeepers a lot of money to print onto paper. Also people don't like finding junk mail in their letter boxes. People may also find the ads not very interesting. Ads also influence people to buy items they don't need and can't really afford. Ads use up a lot of space and a lot of effort has to be made to make the ads eye-catching. Ads also take up a lot of room in the papers and I don't think I find some of them interesting.</p>	<p>ARGUMENTS AGAINST</p>
<p>In summary, although ads providing people with information, they cost a lot of money to print. Therefore I think we should not have printed advertisements.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION</p>

(MEDSP, 1989)

g. Description genre

This genre is used to describe things, both living and nonliving things (Ambar, 2005:56). This genre describes the fact in which people will have the same way in viewing it (Wiratno, 2003:27). Furthermore, it is dominated by simple present tense and uses the relational and material process. The conjunction of firstly, secondly, etc does not show activity sequence for there is not certain activity sequence in this genre (ibid, 27-28).

For example:

<p>Deserts Deserts are very dry and hot regions where only few plants and animals can live. Deserts in the world have several characteristics in common.</p>	<p>IDENTIFICATION</p>
<p>Firstly, they all have an annual rainfall of less than ten inches. Although there is no water on the surface of deserts, there is much underground. Secondly, there are great differences between day and night temperatures. During the day, the temperature is very high, but at night it becomes very low. Finally, they are inhabited by plants and animals which have adapted to the lack of water and the changing temperatures.</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION</p>

(Adapted from Wiratno, 2003: 29)

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Type of Research

This research is a qualitative research employing a descriptive comparative method. It is called a qualitative research since it is a type of research that does not include statistic analysis procedure or other quantification way (Moloeng, 2004: 6). A qualitative research is a type of research, which is used to understand the phenomenon about what is experienced by the research subject such as behavior, perception, motivation and act by using a descriptive way in the form of words and language (ibid, p 6).

Further this research also belongs to a descriptive research since the purpose of this research is to describe the interpersonal meaning by using the tenor analysis. In descriptive method, people only describe the object or the condition of object or the event without any intention to get any prevailed conclusions in general (Hadi, 1983: 3). Furthermore, Surakhmad (1994: 139) adds that descriptive method is not limited in collecting and classifying the data only, but it also covers the analyzing and interpreting the meaning of the data. Again, this research has descriptive characteristic because the data produced are in the form of words. As stated also by Moloeng (2002: 6) that in descriptive research, the collected data are in the forms of words, pictures and not number. It is caused by the use of qualitative method.

The research also employs comparative method. Sudjud in Arikunto (2002: 236) defines comparative method as a type of method that can be used to find the similarities and differences of goods, man, the procedure of work. Besides, it can also be used to compare the similarity of view and the changes of men's view, group or a country to cases, men, and events or to ideas. Regarded to this research, then, comparative method has a function to compare two texts of articles about Melbourne city in Infinity Holidays brochure and Travel Point brochure, so it can be known the similarities and differences of the two objects, which are analyzed.

### **B. Data and Source of Data**

Data refers to all of the facts and number, which can be used to find some information (Arikunto, 1998: 90). Data itself can be in the forms of discourse, sentence, clause, phase or word, which can be obtained from the magazine, newspaper, booklet, etc (Subroto, 1992: 40). In this research the data taken and analyzed are in the form of the lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre of the two texts within the frame of Systemic Functional Linguistics.

Meanwhile, the source of data in this research is the article texts of Melbourne city published in Infinity Holidays brochure in Victorian editions 2005-2006 and Travel Point brochure in Victorian editions April 2005-March 2006.

### **C. Sample and Sampling Technique**

Sample according to Arikunto is a part or representative of the population, which is investigated (2002: 109). While sampling technique is the act process or technique of selecting a suitable sample or a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population (Fridah in Suhardono, 2001: 132).

In this research, a total sampling technique is employed. It is used because all the clauses provided by the source of data were taken, that was the article texts of Melbourne city in Infinity Holidays brochure and Travel Point brochure.

### **D. Research Procedure**

Research Procedure is meant to set up an accurate direction in conducting the research. The research procedure of this research was arranged as follows:

1. Collecting the article text of Melbourne city in Infinity Holidays brochure in Victoria editions 2005-2006 and Travel Point brochure in Victoria editions April 2005-March 2006.
2. Reading and taking all clauses of the two article texts.
3. Analyzing the data consisting of the contextual configuration, lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre.
4. Making the interpretation of the data analyzed which covers status, contact and affect realized by its lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre.
5. Making the discussion by comparing the two interpretations of the data analyzed to find out the similarity and difference.
6. Drawing conclusion.

### **E. Technique of Collecting Data**

In collecting the data, the researcher applied *Teknik Pustaka*, which is followed by *Teknik Simak* and *Teknik Catat*. *Teknik Pustaka* means that the data are collected from the written resources (Subroto, 92: 42). The written resources can be in the form of magazine, newspaper, literary works etc (ibid, p 42). Thus, the researcher collected the texts of article in Infinity Holidays brochure and Travel Point brochure. After that the researcher chooses the texts based on the criteria that the article discuss the same topic, namely Melbourne city.

Furthermore, the technique was followed by *Teknik Simak* and *Teknik Catat*. Subroto (1992: 41) states that *Teknik Simak* is conducted by way of observing the use of language, while *teknik catat* is the note of the data that is suitable with the purpose of the research .

The data of research then were obtained by observing the language used in article text of Melbourne city in Infinity Holliday brochure and Travel Point brochure. After observing the language, then it was continued by noting and exploring the data in the forms of lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre.

### **F. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data which had been collected, were analyzed by doing several steps:

1. Identifying the lexicogrammar aspects, which cover the clause system, MOOD system, theme system, nominal and verbal groups, nominalization and technicality of both texts.

2. Identifying the cohesion, text structure and genre of each text.
3. Interpreting the analyzed data to find out status, affect and contact.
4. Comparing the two interpretations to find out the similarity and difference.
5. Drawing the conclusion.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONSLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the problem statements and the data analysis in chapter IV that consists of data description, interpretation and discussion, the researcher wants to give conclusion about the comparison of tenor in Melbourne city article in Infinity Holidays brochure and Travel Point brochure.

The conclusion of this thesis includes lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure, genre and the three dimensions of tenor namely status, contact and affect. Moreover, this part also concludes the similarities and differences of both texts. The conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. Lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre of both texts

The application of lexicogrammar in both texts has similar domination such as in their MOOD system, thematic system and groups. However, there are also differences in their clause system and transitivity system.

In MOOD system, both texts are dominated by indicative declarative and proposition clauses. This shows that the writers of both texts try to emphasize on giving the information rather than demanding the action in describing and defining the promoted city, namely Melbourne city.

In term of transitivity system, both texts are dominated by attributive relational process and material process. Besides, there are also other various processes, such as mental, mental behavior, verbal behavior and the presences of extra causers especially in text 1. The employment of them is used to give information and definition about the city to the readers. Moreover, they are also used to show the writer's effort in persuading the readers to visit the city.

From the nominal and verbal groups analysis, it is proved that simplex nominal and verbal groups are dominant in both texts. It indicates that the texts are familiar and understandable for the readers. Moreover, both texts also employ positive polarity in most clauses that show positive judgment to the readers and promoted city. In addition, the application of some attitudinal lexis also shows the positive judgment of the writer to the city. Meanwhile, the employment of some description lexis indicates the equal status of the writer to the readers.

In delivering the information, text 1 and text 2 apply complex and simplex clause. The application of more complex clause in text 1 can still be understood by the readers for they are related in clear logical relation, while the employment of simplex clause also indicates that the writers emphasize the simple way in describing the city.

Based on the theme system, both texts apply dominant topical unmarked theme. The presence of this theme is used to emphasize the writer's impression that is addressed to the promoted city. While the application of marked topical theme is used to persuade the readers of the text to visit the city.

The employment of grammatical items through references and various lexical items such as repetition, hyponymy, co-hyponymy, item reference and synonymy help the readers understand the message of the texts. Moreover, the application of implicit and explicit conjunction does not make the readers confused to understand the text for they are well-educated travelers who know English well.

Viewed from the analysis of the text structure and genre, both texts employ description genre in creating the text. The staging of the genre is general description as opening, some descriptions as the content and recommendation as the closing and as optional elements that are intended to persuade the readers.

Text 1 and text 2 apply some technicality and nominalization, which are not so difficult for the readers to understand and read it, since they are well-educated travelers who know English.

## 2. Tenor of both texts

### a. **Status**

The status between the writers and the readers of both texts is equal since there is not superiority between the participants in the texts. This can be known through the use of more indicative declarative functioning as

proposition, which indicates that the writers only want to give information without dictating the readers.

Furthermore, the application of modality system like low modulation inclination, low modalization probability (text 1) and median probability (text 2) supports the equal status between the writers and the readers.

In addition, the use of address form *you* and possessive pronoun *your*, indicates that the writers of both texts want to make equal status with the readers. Again, the equal status can also be seen from the use of description genre. Here, the writers of both texts give information about the city as it is, without influencing the readers to have the same perception with them.

#### **b. Contact**

The language used by both articles is familiar and understandable. It can be known from the application of simplex nominal and verbal groups. It signifies that the writers want to make the texts being simple and well informed, so that the readers will find the texts easy to understand. Again, the presences of simplex clauses and complex clauses with clear logical relations also support the familiarity of language in both texts.

In addition, the presences of some nominalization and technicality and some ideational metaphor are not difficult for the readers since they are travelers who know English well.

Furthermore, the familiarity of the texts is signified too by the application of lexical stings, which consists of repetition, hyponymy, co-

hyponymy, synonymy and item reference. Meanwhile, the use of clear text structure also makes the both texts readable for the readers.

Moreover, the writers of both texts also try to establish intimate relation to the readers. It can be detected through the use of pronoun *you* and possessive pronoun *your*. Besides the employment of implicit conjunction in both texts, the application of some imperative proposal and interrogative also indicate the involvement of the readers in the texts.

**c. Affect**

Texts in Infinity Holidays brochure and Travel Point brochure shows positive affect between the writers to the readers and the writers to the promoted city.

From the lexicogrammar description, the positive judgment between the writers to the city and the writers to the readers can be seen through MOOD system covering indicative declarative proposition. This is also supported by the presence of positive polarity, which appears in most all clauses in both texts. Furthermore, the use of some attitudinal lexis and the use of description genre also indicate the positive judgment from the writer to the city.

Moreover, the writers also give positive appreciation to the promoted city by applying the thematic system such as topical unmarked theme and

marked theme. Here, the writers emphasize on the city as the main topic talk about so that the city can be more famous as tourist destination for the readers.

### 3. The similarities and differences of both texts

Based on the lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre, it is found the similarities and differences of both texts.

The similarities of both texts can be seen from the analysis of group in which the writers tend to use dominant simplex nominal and verbal groups. It makes the texts easy to be understood by the readers. Besides, both texts also apply dominant indicative proposition, which functions to give information. Then, the similarity can also be seen from the analysis of thematic system. In this case the writers of both texts employ dominant unmarked topical theme.

In addition, the similarity of both texts can also be viewed from the genre in which the writer apply description genre to describe the promoted city. Again, in the term of lexical string, both texts consists of hyponymy, co-hyponymy, synonymy, item reference and repetition.

In tenor analysis, both texts have the same status, contact and affect. In status, the writer of both texts is equal with the readers. Then, in contact, both texts are familiar and readable for the readers. Besides, the writers of the texts try to involve the readers in the texts. Meanwhile, in affect, both writers give positive judgment to the city and the readers.

However, there are still differences between the two texts, which can be seen through clause system, polarity, and the term of transitivity system.

Text 1 employs more complex clause, while text 2 employs more simplex clause. In term of polarity, text 1 employs positive polarity in all clauses, while text 2 employs both positive and negative polarity. Again in transitivity system, text 1 applies dominant attributive relational, while text 2 applies dominant material process and attributive relational process. Moreover, there are not extra causer and identify relational process in text 2.

Furthermore, the number of the presences of ideational metaphor in text 1 is higher than text 2. On the other hand, the number of technicality and nominalization in text 2 is higher than text 1. However, the presence of them all does not make the readers difficult to understand the text. The next differences between the two texts is that text 1 is taken from Infinity Holidays brochure, while text 2 is taken from Travel Point brochure.

### **B. Recommendation**

This research was conducted based on the analysis of lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure as well as genre of Melbourne city's article published in Infinity Holidays brochure and Travel Point brochure. This research tries to compare the tenor, which consist of status, contact and affect. Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic theory, this research tries to analyze how the writers of both article express their ideas in promoting tourist places offered by the city.

This research is far from perfect. Therefore, the research needs some suggestion and criticism from the readers to get some better results. The researcher suggests the other researcher to analyze these texts in difference point

of view of SFL such as textual, since the effectiveness of promotion is not only determined by how the writer establish the interpersonal relationship to the readers, but it is also influenced by the language's role used in the text.



# APPENDICES



T  $\alpha^0$   $\beta^{event}$  D C T Q

=2 3b a fact [reflected in its microcosmos

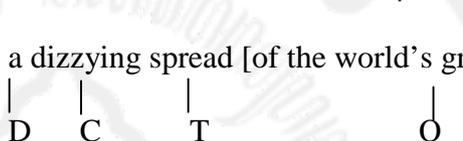


[of Restaurant Cafes bistros and bars]]

= $\beta$  4a Fashionable, eclectic and eccentric –



$\alpha$   $\alpha$  4b Melbourne's dining spots offer



a dizzying spread [of the world's great cuisine]

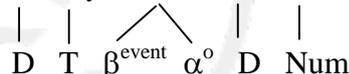


= $\beta$  4c Serving meals [from the substantial and



classic to the truly exotic]

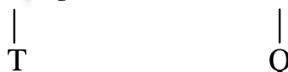
$\alpha$  5a Extending around the bay are a number of



inner suburbs



= $\beta$  5b Each [with its own character and personality]



Simplex

6 A short tram ride [from the city center]



Melbourne's suburban neighborhoods







T     $\alpha^{\circ}$      $\beta^{\text{event}}$     D    T    E

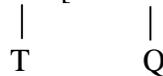
Venues and arena



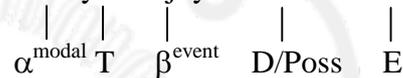
= $\beta$  13b. All within walking distance of or a short tram



ride [from the city]



1    1    14a Where else can you enjoy Australia's best



eating and drinking



X2 14b Explore historic arcades and laneways [lined



with cafes and boutique]



X2 14c Or see sporting spectaculars, art exhibitions



and performing arts production [throughout...]

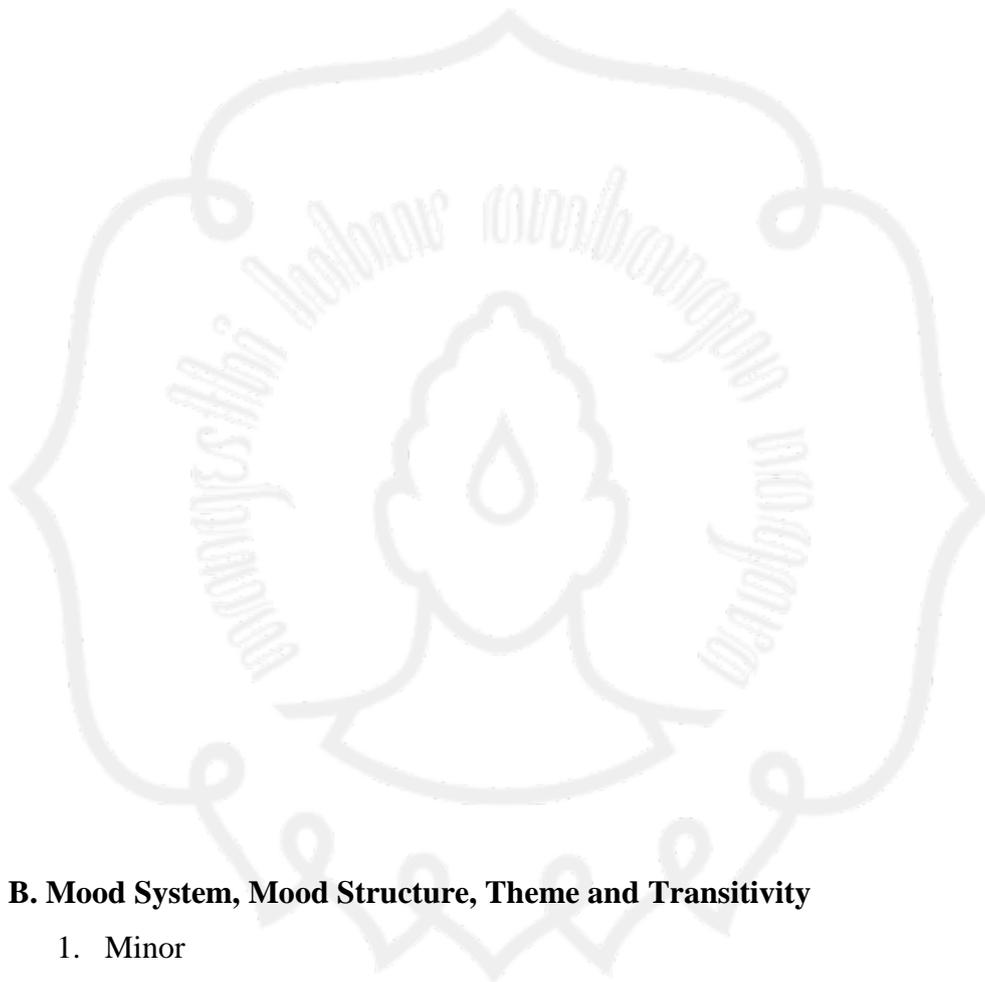


$\alpha$  15a Melbourne,



= $\beta$  15 b that 's where



$$T \quad \alpha^{\circ} \quad \beta^{\text{event}} \quad T$$


### B. Mood System, Mood Structure, Theme and Transitivity

1. Minor
2. Minor
- 3.a. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Melbourne	is	a melting pot [of cultures]
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Theme: Top. Un	Rheme	

Carrier	ARP	Attribute
---------	-----	-----------

3b. Ellipsis

4a. Minor

4b. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Melbourne's dining spot	offer	A dizzying spread [of the world's great cuisine]
S	F/P	C
Mood		Residue
Theme: top.unmar.	Rheme	
Behaver	Verb.Beh.Pro	Verbiage

4.c. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Serving	meals [from the substantial and classic to the truly exotic]
P	C
Residue	
Rheme	
Mat. Pro	Goal

5.a. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Extending around the bay	are	a number of inner suburbs
Adjunct	F	S
Residue	Mood	
Theme.Top.Mark	Rheme	

Cir. Loc. place	ARP	Carrier
-----------------	-----	---------

## 5.b. Ellipsis

## 6. Indicative: declarative; proposition

A short ..... [center]	Melbourne's suburban neighborhoods	are	a must-see for anyone [.....]
Adjunct	S	F	C
Re	Mood		sidue
Theme: Top. Mark	Rheme		
Cir	Carrier	ARP	Attribute

## 7.a. Indicative: declarative; proposition

If	It 's	opulence [you're seeking]	
Conj	S	F	C
	Mood		Residue
Textual	Theme: Top. Un	Rheme	
	Token	IRP	Value

## 7.b. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Melbourne	has	an abundance [of luxury and boutique hotels]	
S	F / P	C	
Mood		Residue	

Theme: Top. Un	Rheme	
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

## 8.a. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Or	if	you	crave	A home [away from home]
Conj	Conj	S	F / P	C
		Mood		Residue
Text	Text	Theme: Top. Un	Rheme	
		Senser	Ment. Pro	Phenomenon

## 8.b. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Serviced apartment	allow	you	to spread out	In syle and comfort
S	F	C	P	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		
Theme:Top.Un	Rheme			
Initiator	Pro	Actor	cess	Cir.manner.quality

## 9. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Or	perhaps	Your fancy	runs	To cosy bed and breakfast establishment, motel chains, private caravan parks, even a room in a residential college
Conj	Mod. Adj	S	F / P	Adjunct
	Re-	Mood		sidue
Text	Interp.	Un.Top.Theme	Rheme	
		Behavior	Ment B. Pro	Cir

10.a. Ellipsis

10.b. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Melbourne	has	an accommodation option
S	F/P	C
Mood	Residue	
Theme: Top.Un	Rheme	
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

10.c. Indicative: declarative; proposition

To suit	your budget and traveling style
P	C
Residue	
Rheme	
IRP	Value

11. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Melbourne	plays	host [to a multitude [of events]]
S	F / P	C
Mood	Residue	
Theme : Top. Un.	Rheme	
Actor	Mat. Pro	Goal

## 12. Imperative: proposal

Choose	From the high – octane .... Wine festival
P	C
Residue	
Theme :	Rheme
Top. Unmark.	
Mat. Pro	Range

## 13.a. Indicative: declarative; proposition

Melbourne	houses	Its event	in excellent venues and arenas
S	F / P	C	Adjunct
Mood	Residue		
Theme:	Rheme		
Top. Un			
Carrier	ARP	attribute	Cir. Place

## 13.b. Ellipsis

14a. Indicative: interrogative; proposition

Where else	can	you	enjoy	Australia's best eating and drinking?
Wh / Adj	F	S	P	C
Re	Mood		sidue	
Theme:			Rheme	
Inter.	Inter.	Top.Un.		
	Senser Mental Process		Phenomenon	

14b. Indicative; Interrogative; Proposition

Explore	historic arcades and laneways [lined with cafes ad boutiques]
P	C
Residue	
Rheme	
Mentl.Beh.Pro.	Phenomenon

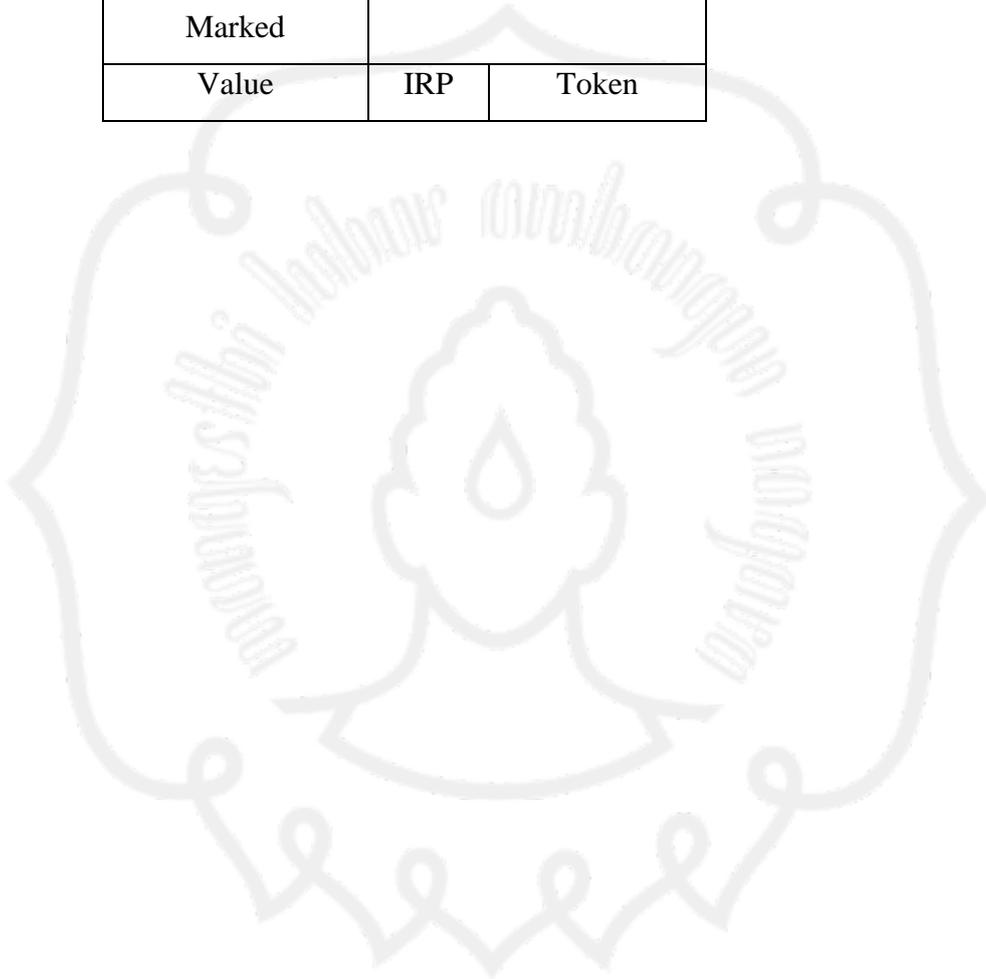
14c. Indicative; Interrogative; proposition

Or	see	sporting spectaculars, art exhibition, and performing arts production [throughout the year]
Conj	P	C
Residue		
Rheme		
	Mentl. Pro	Phenomenon

15a. Ellipsis

15b. Indicative: declarative; proposition

That	's	Where
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Theme: Top. Un Marked	Rheme	
Value	IRP	Token



**TEXT 2 (WELCOME TO MELBOURNE)**

**LEXICOGRAMMAR**

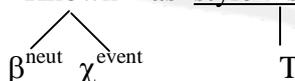
**A. Clause, Nominal and Verbal Groups**

Minor

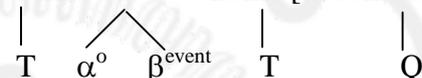
1. Welcome to Melbourne



= β 2a Known as style – setter

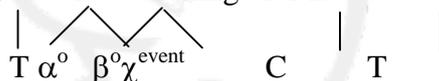


α 2b Melbourne is home [to some of the best



shopping and nightlife [in Australia], a non-stop programme [of festival] cutting-edge design and architecture, major art exhibition, and musical extravaganza]]]

xβ 3a Whether you 're searching for haute couture



or vintage clothing, souvenirs or sparkling



Chardonnay, chic bars clubs or jazz venues



α 3b Melbourne has it [all]



$\alpha$  4a The city is famous [for its crowd-pleasing  
 | | | | |  
 D T  $\alpha^o$   $\beta^{event}$  E

Events]

$x\beta$  4b From the Melbourne International comedy  
 | | |  
 D C C

Festival to the Melbourne International

| | | |  
 T D C C

flower and garden, show the L'Oreal Melbourne

| | | | |  
 C T D C C

Fashion festival and spring racing carnival

| | | | |  
 C T C C T

1 5a Melbourne loves its sport  
 | | | | |  
 T  $\alpha^o$   $\beta^{event}$  D T

+2 5b And every year plays host [to international  
 | | | | |  
 $\alpha^o$   $\beta^{event}$  T Q

tournament, and grand prix events [at world

Venues around the city]]

1 6a And in 2006 Melbourne will take its turn  
 | | | | | | |  
 T T  $\alpha^{mod}$   $\beta^{event}$  D T

(to host the commonwealth games)

|  
 Q



+2 11b The Rialto in Collins street [offering views  
 D T C T  
 [of the metropolis]]  
 Q

Simplex

12 Alternatively visit the underwater world  
 $\beta^{perf}$   $\chi^{event}$  D C T

at the Melbourne Aquarium  
 D C T

Simplex

13 Take a guided tour [of the MCG  
 $\beta^{perf}$   $\chi^{event}$  D C T

[Melbourne Cricket Ground [where sports  
 Q

history is preserved]]]

1 14a The old Melbourne Goal [where bushranger  
 D C C T  
 Ned Kelly was hanged]  
 Q

1 +2 14b The Pollywoodside sailing ship  
 D C C T

+2 14c or visit the Melbourne zoo [one of the  
 $\beta^{perf}$   $\chi^{event}$  D C T  
 oldest 2005 [in the world]]  
 Q

- Simplex 15 Join one [of the day or extended tours  
 $\beta^{perf}$   $\chi^{event}$  T  
 [offering selection [of touring throughout  
 Q  
 Victoria]]]
- $\alpha$  16a The options are endless  
 D T  $\alpha^o$   $\beta^{event}$
- Ellipsis = $\beta$  16b a guarantee (that you will not be bored during  
 D T Q  
 Your visit to Melbourne)
- Minor 17 A shopper Paradise  
 D C T
- Simplex 18 Melbourne is one [of the world's great  
 T  $\alpha^o$   $\beta^{event}$  Q  
 Shopping cities]
- Simplex 19 Explore Melbourne's historic arcades [in the  
 $\beta^{perf}$   $\chi^{event}$  Poss C T  
 Heart [of the cities]]  
 Q
- Simplex 20 Little Collins street is great (for shoes)  
 E C T  $\alpha^o$   $\beta^{event}$  E

Simplex 21 Head to the tree lined Collins street [for high  
 $\beta^{perf}$   $\chi^{event}$  D Nom E C T  
 Fashion outlets]  
 Q

Ellipsis 22 Bourke street [home to a pedestrian mall and  
 C T Q  
 Major department]

Ellipsis 23 Southgate and the crown entertainment complex  
 T D C C T  
 [host international designer table stores]

Ellipsis 24 South [of the CBD], Chapel Street, Prahran  
 T Q C T T  
 [known [for hip alternative or mainstream  
 Q  
 Fashion]]

Simplex 25 Bargain hunters head east [to factory-outlet  
 C T  $\alpha^o$   $\beta^{event}$  T Q  
 Shops [in Bridge road or swan street, Richmond  
 And smith street, Collingswood]]

Simplex 26 The famous queen Victoria Market offers  
 D E C C T  $\alpha^o$   $\beta^{event}$   
 a variety of products [from fresh food to clothing]  
 D Num T Q

## 2. B. MOOD System, Mood Structure, Theme and Transitivity

1. Minor

2a. Indicative : proposition

known	as a style – setter
P	C
Residue	
Theme : Top. Mark	Rheme
Mental Pro	Cir : Role

2b. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

Melbourne	is	Home [to some of the best shopping and nightlife [in Australia] a non-stop programme [of festivals], cutting-edge design and architecture, major art exhibitions and musical extravaganza]]]
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

3a. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

whether	you	're	Searching for	Haute couture or vintage clothing, souvenirs or sparkling chardonnay, chic bars clubs or jazz venues
Conj	S	F	P	C
	Mood		Residue	
Text	Theme: Top. Un	Rheme		
	Behaver	Mental Beh. Pro	Phenomenon	

## 3b. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

Melbourne	has	It [all]
S	F / P	C
Mood		Residue
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

## 4a. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

The city	is	Famous [for its crowd – pleasing events]
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

## 4b. Ellipsis

## 5a. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

Melbourne	loves	Its sport
S	F / P	C
Mood		Residue
Theme : Top. Un.	Rheme	
Senser	Ment. Pro	Phenomenon

## 5b. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

and	Every year	plays	Host [to international tournament....]
Conj	Adjunct	P	C
	Residue		
Text	Theme : Top. M	Rheme	
	Cir.time	Mat. Pro	Goal

## 6a. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

And	In 2006	Melbourne	will	take	Its turn [to host the commonwealth games..... in the city]]]]
Conj	Adjunct	S	F	P	C
	Re-	Mood	sidue		
Text	Theme : Top. M	Residue			
		Actor	Material Pro.	Goal	

## 6b. Ellipsis

7. Minor

8. Minor

## 9. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

The options	are	Endless with things [to see ....]	In Melbourne
S	F	C	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme		
Carrier	ARP	Attribute	

## 10a. Imperative : proposal

Join	One [of our many selected tours [.....]]
P	C
Residue	
Theme : Top. Unmarket	Rheme
Mat. Pro	Range

## 10b. Imperative : proposal

or	Cruise	On the beautiful Yarra River
Conj	P	Adjunct
Residue		
Text	Top. Unmark	Rheme
	Mat. Pro	Cir : Place

## 10c. Imperative : proposal

whilst	enjoying	A scenic lunch or wine cruise
Conj	P	C
Residue		
Textual	Theme : Top. Un.	Rheme
	Mental Pro	Phenomenon

## 11. Imperative : proposal

scale	The heights [of the tallest .... the metropolis]
P	C
Residue	
Theme : Top. Un.	Rheme
Mat. Pro	Goal

## 12. Imperative : proposal

alternatively	visit	The underwater world	At the Melbourne Aquarium
Adjunct	P	C	Adjunct
Residue			
Theme Interpersonal	Top. Un.	Rheme	
	Mat. Proc	Goal	Cir. Loc. Place

## 13. Imperative : proposal

take	A guided tour [of the MCG [Melbourne Cricket Ground] where .....]		
P	C		
Residue			
Theme : Top. Un.	Rheme		
Mat. Pro	Goal		

## 14a. Ellipsis

## 14b. Ellipsis

## 14c. Imperative : proposal

or	visit	The Melbourne zoo [one of ..... world]	
Conj	P	C	
Residue			
Text	Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
	Mat. Pro	Goal	

## 15. Imperative : proposal

join	One [of the day or extended tours [offering ....[touring..]]]
P	C
Residue	
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme
Mat. Pro	Goal

## 16a. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

The options	are	Endless
S	F	C
Residue		
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

## 16b. Ellipsis

## 17. Minor

## 18. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

Melbourne	is	One [of the world's great shopping cities]
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

## 19. Imperative : proposal

Explore	Melbourne's historic arcades	In the heart [of the cities]
P	C	
Residue		
Theme : Top. Un.	Rheme	
Mat. Pro	Goal	Cir. Loc. Place

## 20. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

Little Collins street	is	Great [for shows]
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
Carrier	ARP	Attribute

## 21. Imperative : proposal

Head	To the tree lined Collins street [for high .... Outlets]
P	C
Residue	
Theme : Top Un.	Rheme
Mat. Pro	Goal

## 22. Ellipsis

## 23. Ellipsis

## 24. Ellipsis

## 25. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

Bargain hunters	head	East [to factory ...[in Bridge ....Collingswood]]
S	F / P	C
Mood		Residue
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
Actor	Mat. Pro	Range

## 26. Indicative, Declarative : Proposition

The famous queen market	offers	A variety of product [from fresh food to .....]
S	F / P	C
Mood		Residue
Theme : Top. Un	Rheme	
Behaver	Verb. Beh. Pro	Verbiage