

A STUDY ON THEMATIC PROGRESSION PATTERN IN JAKARTA PAOST
HEADLINES NEWS

A THESIS



RIFKI YOLANDA
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU
2018

Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :
Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

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JAKARTA POST HEADLINES NEWS**

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Bachelor Degree of Education



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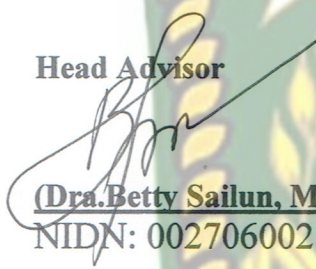
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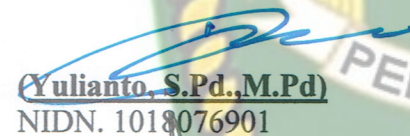
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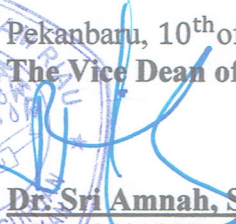
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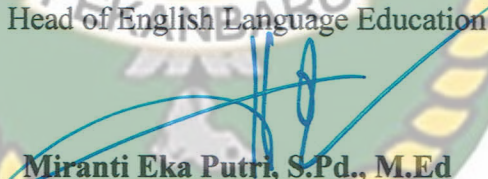
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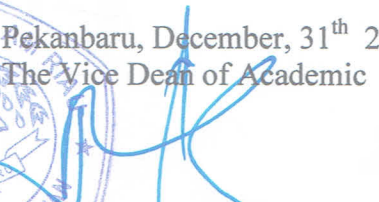

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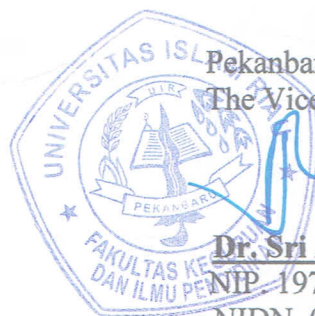
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No	Date	Guidance Agenda	Signature
1	January, 20 th 2017	Revised Chapter I	
2	March, 12 th 2017	Revised Chapter II	
3	July, 07 th 2017	Checked All Chapters	
4	October, 10 th 2018	ACC for Seminar Proposal	
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6	January, 23 th 2019	Took the data	
7	February, 02 nd 2019	Revised Chapter III	
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9	March, 19 th 2019	Check abstract, appendices, and all Chapters	
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this Skripsi is my own except for the quotations, which has been duly acknowledged.



Pekanbaru, 08th of April 2019

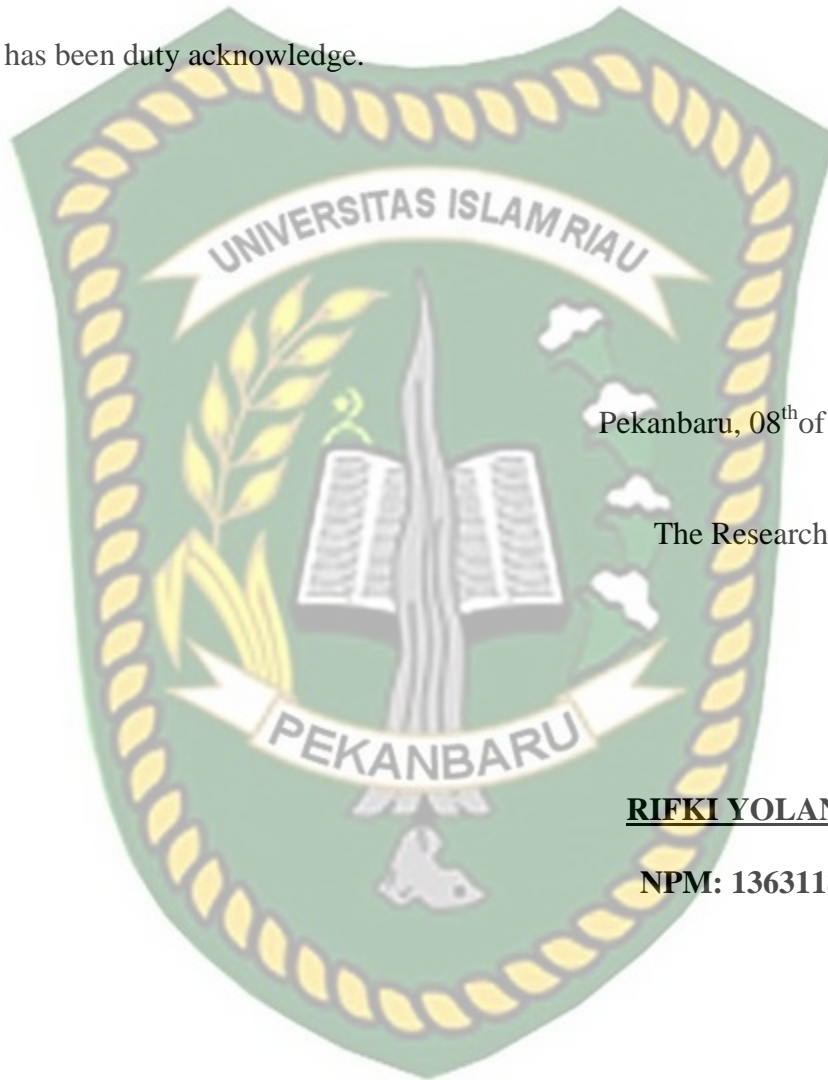
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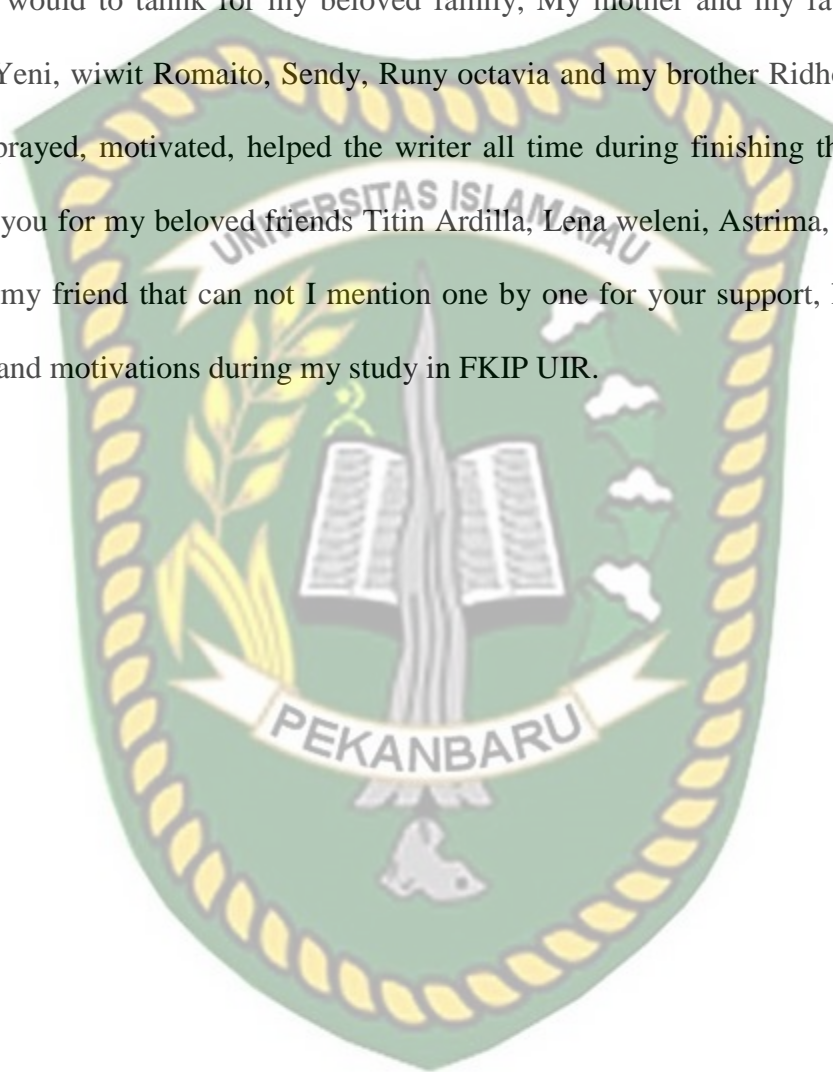
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ABSTRACT

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Thematic progression concerns about the way that the texts develop the ideas they present. More specifically, thematic progression concerns where themes come from how they relate to other themes and rhemes of the text. The theme and rheme of each clause can be compared with the same of previous clauses to find out thematic progression that is found in headline news.

The methodology of this research was qualitative research. The data were in the form of sentences, clause, and there were three headline news as the source of this research. Then, the analysis types of theme in thematic progression was based on Eggnis theory while analysis of the types of thematic progression was as based on Halliday's and McCharty theory.

The headlines news is the text at the top of a newspaper article, indicating the nature of the article below it. The same fact with of them, For reiteration theme pattern found forty one items, for zig-zag found nineteen items, and for split fourteen items.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is a system of communication use by the people to express their emotions, feelings, and ideas consisting of sounds, words, and grammar. Every people in the world use language to communicate because it is impossible to interact with others without language whether it is first language or second language and it is needed to interact because humans are social creatures. Most of all, it is important to know that scientific study of language called linguistics. There are some parts in linguistic that is concern with structure of language which is divided into a number of subfields, such as sociolinguistic, psycholinguistics, stylistics, neurolinguistics, computational linguistic, cognitive linguistic, applied linguistic, and discourse analysis.

Further, discourse analysis is one of the part of micro linguistics which is the study about the language that in spoken and written language in order to produce meaning of the sentence or clause with high coherence, cohesion and sustainable. In order to analyzing discourse it is needed a good text when it has coherence of the text. The coherence of the text needs the elements producing a coherence of whole text which is thematic progression that has elements of development of a clause connects each other called theme and rheme. At this time, to find the relation within the text cannot be achieved by grammatical structure. It more depends on the nonstructural resources that can be find by analyzing the thematic progression. Hence, thematic

progression contributes to the cohesive development of a text and then produces a coherence whole text. Thematic progression analysis can be used for the readers to understand what the sentence conveying when the readers cannot understand.

Thematic progression is generally related to systematic functional linguistics and technically supports the written knowledge of discourse. Halliday (1994:37) says that theme is the element which serves as the point of departure of the messages; it is that with which the clause is concerned. The remainder of the message, the part in which theme is developed is called rheme. As a message structure, therefore, a clause consists of a theme accompanied by a rheme,; and the structure is expressed by the order whatever is chosen as theme is put first.

Moreover, rheme is the most important element in the structure of the clause as a message because it represents information that the speakers or writers want to convey to the readers. Theme and rheme are parts of a clause and they are combined in the clause to constitute a message. However, the role of thematic structure is not limited only to examine the theme or rheme of a clause. It can take a larger part in which it functions to develop the text through its organization to add cohesion to the text and it is known as thematic progression. Contents cohesion is a requirement to produce a good text. It can be seen from how the movement of the information contained in each sentence in the text. The thematic progression can keep the text a well organize unity with a clear of information development and a clear focus on the topic. In other words, the coherence of the text can be identified through the thematic progression.

Therefore, considering the importance of theme and rheme in conducting a good text in writing, the researcher should pay attention not only to grammar, punctuation, capitalization, unity and coherence, but also to its thematic progression. It means how they develop old and new information in their writing. Based on the statements above, the writer is interesting in conduct this research with several considerations. First, the researcher wants to know what are thematic progression pattern that readers employ in developing their writing and second also to know what does the thematic progression pattern that most frequently appear in English text. However, some of the research are difficult to understand or comprehend a text because they do not master about thematic progression. Thus, this research can help the students to understand the text by analyzing the thematic progression of the text.

Nowadays, there are many ways to communicate with the other due to the development of technology. There are many media, weather electronic or printed media to share information and to keep in touch with the other. People can get the information about the development of the world and everything happens in a day from electronic and printed media.

As a means of communication, both printed and electronic media hold an important role to the development of language. They become a source for people to get a factual information or news, whether national or international news because nowadays printed and electronic media are more global. As an international language, English also holds an important role in the development of globalization that is as a means of communication business, politic, science and technology. There are many

English news, radio talk shows, entertainment, advertisement, newspaper and magazines.

Moreover, newspaper has a big contribution for the people. People can get information about national or international events everyday because the news and information are up to date and accurate. As a consequence, there are many newspaper published in Indonesia and one of the English newspaper is Jakarta Post. There, many information that can found such as sports, features, and advertisement.

Jakarta Post is a English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bima Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the national's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was started as collaboration among four Indonesian media under the urging of information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanadi. And then the Jakarta Post is going online. This newspaper also available on the web. The Jakarta Post.com is more than just extension of the information in Indonesia.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in doing research about an analysis of thematic progression in several text on headlines news in title **“A Study on Thematic Progression patternin Jakarta Post Headline News.”**

1.2 Identification of The Problem

Based on the background of the problem, analyzing thematic progression of the texts actually is very important since it is needed by the reader to follow the flowing information of texts. Therefore, the reader have problem in comprehension text. Some of reader are difficult to understand or comprehend a text because reader do not

master about thematic progression. Thus, by analyzing thematic progression to flowing information, the reader are able to comprehend the text it well.

In this research, the researcher focus on thematic progression and element of development of a clause connects each other called theme and rheme. Thus, the researcher only focus this research in finding types of thematic progression pattern that the reader used in their news.

1.3 Limitation of The Research

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher limits this research that focus on analyzing kinds of thematic progression pattern that found in Jakarta Post Headline News.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the research background above, the researcher formulates this study into the following research questions:

- a. What kinds of thematic progression patternthat is found on Jakarta Post Headline News?

1.5 General Objective of the Research

- a. To know kinds of thematic progression pattern that is found on Jakarta post Head lines News.

1.6 Need of the Research

This study shall investigate the area with the hope that it will be beneficial to:

a. Students

1. To give a better understanding about how to investigate the thematic progression pattern that found on Jakarta Post Headline News.
2. To understanding in linguistic fields especially in thematic progression.
3. To give wider insight and knowledge about thematic progression.

b. Other Researchers

To the other researcher who need more reference regarding to linguistic especially in thematic progression.

c. English Department

To enrich the research of linguistic study for those who might be conducting future research on a related topic and for those that interest in thematic progression.

1.7 Assumption

There are kinds of thematic progression pattern that is found on Jakarta Post Headline News.

1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding in this research, definition of terms are given as follows:

1. Thematic progression is another way to promoting the coherence text, by succession of themes across sentences and paragraph. (Fries: 1995).

2. Jakarta Post is a English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bima Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the national's capital, Jakarta.

1.9 Grand Theories

The grand theories of this research is put forward by Eggins (2004) then several other theories are used to support it Halliday, M.A.K (1994), H. Douglas Brown (2007), Pltridge (2006), McCharthy, M (1991), Butt, David et.al. (2000), Yang, X. (2008).

1.10 Research methodology

1.10.1 Research Design

This research is designed as descriptive qualitative research, because this research is full of description analysis in words that numerals and to study its object in natural setting. According to Cresswell (2009:4), qualitative research is a research problem that can be understood by exploring a concept or phenomenon. It means that an interpretation of data will be presented. It includes developing a description of an individual or setting, analyzing data for themes or theoretically, stating the lessons are learned, and offering further questions to be ask.

Meanwhile, as quoted from Denzin and Lincoln (1994:2),

“Qualitative research is multi method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative research study in natural setting, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomenon in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the study use and collection of variety empirical materials”

In conclusion, based on two experts of theories above, qualitative research is a research method that analyzes data from its natural setting by exploring a concept and interpreting or describing phenomenon in terms of the meanings people bring to them. In addition, according to Rugaiyah (2016:44), descriptive analysis research as a problem resolved process which investigated by drawing situation of research object based on appearance of its existence facts.

Therefore, this research adopted descriptive qualitative research because it is described and explained phenomenon of thematic progression that is found on Jakarta Post Headline News.

1.10.2 Source of Data

According to Emzir (2012:2), qualitative research is descriptive. Hence, the data collected is referred into words or picture than numerals. Furthermore, according to Emzir (2012:6), in qualitative research, data is mostly from texts or words and picture form.

Based on the explanation above, the source of data in this research is selected printed news which come from headline of Jakarta Post. The sources of theories are taken from books, journals, articles, and websites address which related to the topic.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

Due to this documentary research, the instrument of this research is documentation from published newspaper.

As cited in Rugaiyah (2016:23), documentation is a tool to help researcher in collecting data or information from reading letters, announcement, officials publication, and other written materials. Documentation is very necessary since it can be applied without bothering the object and its research situation. Researcher who studies those documents can be able to recognize culture and values in object of research.

Based on the quotation above, selected headlines news from newspaper is to be the document object. Then, the next process is to identify and classify the theme and rheme of those headlines news to describe its particular thematic which researcher found. Also this study is discussed and described the effect made by certain thematic is used.

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

This research is categorized as a qualitative research. According to Myers (2009) qualitative research is designed to help researchers understand people and the social and cultural contexts within which they live in. the data in this research mis collected from some headlines news are taken from Jakarta Post newspaper. Because

of instrument in this research is documentation, there is no particular technique for getting the data. Just collect those headlines data in Jakarta Post newspaper.

The first step is counted the most appeared headlines find from the sources. Second, after looking and reading closely toward the data, it is chosen 3 headlines newspaper from the most appeared headlines in the sources. It is chosen 7 headlines from all headlines find in newspaper. Third, the researcher gathered the data by choosing the clauses from headlines newspaper which show some thematic progression such as theme and rheme. Last, the researcher numbered on every headlines and then numbered on every clause which is used thematic progression.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

Analysis of the data includes activities with data, organize, choose, and arrange into units, synthesizes, looking for the patterns, find out what is important and what learned, and deciding what will be exposed to others, Miles and Huberman, in Gunawan (2013:210) propose there are three steps that should be implemented in analyzing the data, such as reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verifying. Moreover, data reduction is an activity in summarizing, data display means select main things, focused on an important thing which looking for the thematic progression. Data display can be implemented in graphic, chart, phie or describe form.

Therefore, based on the theories above, in this research followed some procedures or steps:

- a. The researcher read the news and editorials for many times in order to get better understanding and interpreting to the data.
- b. Segmented the texts into clause that arranged in each topic. Then, the researcher started segmenting the text from the news until editorials.
- c. Identifying the Theme and Rheme of every clause of news and editorials with giving the coding of Theme (T) and Rheme (T).
- d. After that, segmented it into the table based on it's type in order to make the researcher be easier to see the pattern of thematic progression. Then, explaining the result into the text.
- e. Describing the thematic progression pattern that were found on headlines. Furthermore, the researcher drew the thematic progression pattern of headlines. Then, explaining the pattern of thematic progression that were found on news and editorial.
- f. For the sake of objectivity and accuracy of identifying the thematic progression on news and editorials, the researcher did double-checking with the supervisor regularly to avoid bias.
- g. Last, the researcher seen whether there are the similarities and differences of the thematic progression patterns that were found on headlines. Then, explaining it into the text.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Some theories related to the study is reviewed in this chapter. They are the theories of discourse, thematic progression and newspaper.

2.1 Relevant Theories

2.1 The Concept of Discourse Analysis

Discourse is a key element of any comprehensive description of language. A discourse is a set of meanings through which a group of people communicate about a particular topic. Discourse can be defined in a narrow or a broad sense, in a narrow definition of discourse might refer only to spoken or written language. Discourse as general term for language that has been produced as the result of an act of communication (Richards et al. 1992:174). In their view:

“Whereas grammar refers to the rules a language uses to form grammatical unit such as clause, phrase and sentence, discourse refers to larger units of language such as paragraphs, conversations, and interviews”.

Based on the explanations above, one response to the challenge of bringing context into language is to narrow down the possible social contexts and to focus on contextually-defined language use in genre-based discourse analysis, as typified by Paltridge (2006, p.1) who defines discourse analysis as “an approach to the analysis

of language that looks at patterns of language across texts as well as the social and cultural contexts in which the texts occur.”

Furthermore, it can be assumed that the two approaches to discourse-emphasizing context and accounting for cohesion-are distinct, they often merge: “..... language in use, for communication-is called discourse; and the search for what gives discourse coherence is discourse analysis.” (Cook: 1989, p.6)

According to H. Douglas Brown (2007: p.226) states that discourse analysis is the examination of the relationship between forms and functions of language. Discourse is language beyond the sentence. A single sentence can seldom be fully analyzed without considering its context. Its use language in stretches of discourse.

In most oral language, discourse is marked by exchanges with another person or several person in which a few sentences spoken by one participant are followed and built upon by sentences spoken by other. Therefore, both the production and comprehension of language are a factor of our ability to perceive and process stretches of discourse, to formulate representations of meaning not just from a single sentence but from references in both previous sentences and following sentences.

Mccarthy (1991:05) in discourse analysis for language teachers state that :

“Discourse analysis has grown into a wide ranging and heterogeneous discipline which finds its unity in the description of language above the sentence and an interest in the contexts and cultural influences which effect language in use”.

Text grammarians on discourse analysis worked mainly with written language where they assume texts as language elements hung together to give a relationship with the other parts of the text; to give a linked text with the necessary elements.

The combination of both perspectives must necessarily take into account the way that language continually construes and re-construes context-language not only represents aspects of the reality that it attempts to refer to, but in doing so it simultaneously transforms that reality. This implies that discourse analysis must treat context as the dynamic response to co-textual and con-textual influences.

The principal concern of discourse analysis is to examine how any language produced by a given participants wether spoken or written is used in communication for a given situation in a given setting. Thus, discourse analysis is concerned with written and spoken forms. The examples of written form are letter, newspaper, magazine; and the example of oral form are speech, conversation, gossiping.

Discourse analysis sometimes is defined as the analysis of language beyond the sentence. It is about studying and analyzing the use of language or the way in which the language is used in the text and context. Paltridge (2006: 2) states that discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for successful communication. Then, the analysis of discourse can help a writer to develop his or her articles become coherence and help the readers get their clearly information because it attempts to interpret what the writer intends to convey.

The analysis of discourse includes spoken and written communication in what speakers and writers conduct and also what the hearers and readers think of and interpret. In written text, the writer usually has a time to think about what to say and how to say it.

2.2 Theme

There are only two positions of constituents recognized in a clause: the first part and the last part. The first part of the clause is called as theme. Halliday (1985:39) says that theme is the starting point for the message that informs what the clause is going to be about.

Theme as topic of the sentence in a clause, as Martin (1997: 21-22) defines that theme is element which serves as the point of departure of clause as message which possesses the initial position in the clause. The definition suggests that the first part of the clause has the most influential factor to the rest of the message in a clause.

Putting the same word in different position of the clause influences the way the reader comprehend the message in the clause. Then, the theme is the point of departure of the message. The example of this theme and rheme structure can be seen in example 1 below:

Theme (T)	Rheme (R)
Turn My aunt	has given my aunt that teapot.
that teapot	has been given that teapot by the duke. the duke has given to my aunt.

In the chart above, number 1, 2, and 3 are the form of clauses. The first column is a theme, as the main idea that the writers are talking about what the clause is going to be about.

Theme in clause 1 is “The duke”,

Theme in clause 2 is “my aunt”, and

Theme in clause 3 is “that teapot”.

Then, the illustration above shows that theme is the element which comes in the beginning or in the first position of the clause.

2.3 Rheme

The second position in a clause from figure 2.4 is the rheme. It is the last part of the clauses. Eggins (2004: 300) says that rheme is a part of the clause in which the theme is developed. Additionally, Martin (1997) categorizes rheme as the element of the clause that follows the theme where the presentation moves after the point of departure. The theme of the clause is identified; the rheme can be easily recognized.

The rheme contains the information that controls the development of the theme.

Rheme is also the reminder of the clause. It shows the information that controls the development of theme. The example is in example 1:

rheme in clause 1 is “has given my aunt that teapot”

rheme in clause 2 is “has been given that teapot by the duke”

rheme in clause 3 is “the duke has given to my aunt”

Three of them are from the last position in the clause, which the writer says about the main idea.

The study of theme and rheme is mainly derived from systemic functional linguistic that analyzes language from its main function. There are three main functions of language or three types of theme based on Eggins (2004: 300), to talk about the experiences (experience function) and to show the logical relationship between them (logical function), to interact and/or to express a point of view (interpersonal function), and to organize the experience, logical and interpersonal meaning into coherence whole (textual function). Theme and rheme are the realizations of how our experiential, logical, and interpersonal meanings are organized.

Difference organization of ideas in a clause influences its theme meaning. The relationship of theme and rheme can also show the progression of information in a clause. The information can be either given or new. Given information contains the

information which is relatively familiar and is generally put in the first part of the clause. Rheme also contains new information. The pattern of given and new information can be used to guide the readers effectively through the texts. If the writer cannot control the information progression from the theme to rheme, this will make the readers difficult to understand his/her writing.

2.4 Thematic Progression Patterns

The coherence text can be seen from how the information in the clause goes on; it is the progression from theme to rheme in a clause. This development according to Eggin (2004: 324) is called thematic progression. In addition, Paltrid (2006: 148) defines thematic progression is the way in which theme of a clause may pick up or repeat a meaning from the previous theme or rheme. Thematic progression gives significant contribution to keep the text coherent. For example, in most of articles many build by paragraph certainly has a topic which will distribute. The topic in each of paragraphs is usually mentioned and tends to the title on the article. It is also identified by the sentence. The topic of sentence is usually presented in the beginning of sentence. Then, thematic progression can be seen from the patterns of theme and rheme used in the text. The study about theme and rheme is taken from systematic functional linguistic that analyzes the language from the main function.

According to Halliday (2004: 61), there are four technical names for the metafunctions: experiential, interpersonal, textual and logical. In addition, Butt (2000: 5-6) also said that there are three main functions of language: experiential

function (it is about telling experience), and logical function (it is to show the logical relation between them), interpersonal experience (to express point of view) and textual function (organize the experience, logical, and interpersonal meaning to be coherence). Then, theme and rheme are realized how the experiential, logical and interpersonal meaning in the text organized.

There are some types of thematic progression; are the simple linear thematic progression, the constant theme progression, theme derived and the split rheme. Thematic progression patterns based on Eggins (2004: 324)'s book, he postulates two types of thematic development are zig-zag pattern and multiple themes. According to Paltridge (2006: 148), there are three kinds of thematic progression pattern: constant theme, linear theme and split rheme. In addition, Danes (1974) in Rosa (2009)'s research, the theme derived is also part of thematic progression pattern.

This pattern is often used by the author or writer in writing text, articles or book. The description is as follows:

2.4.1 The Simple Linear Thematic Progression Patterns

The simple linear thematic progression happens when each rheme in this pattern becomes the theme of the utterance. This pattern is also called zig-zag pattern of thematic development (Eggins, 2004: 324), where the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence; the rheme of the second sentence becomes the theme of the third clause, and so on. This pattern can be seen in example 2:

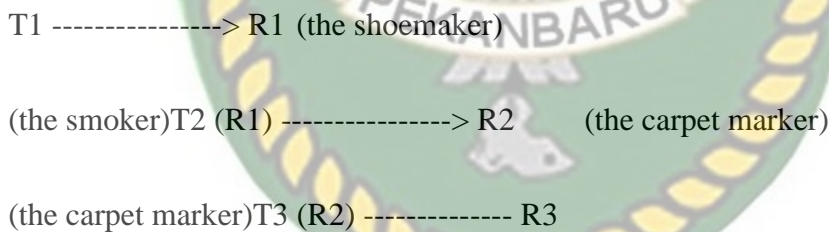
Example 2:

"On the other day, the mouse went to the shoemaker. The shoemaker accepted to sew his tail if the mouse brings him some sewing-cotton from the carpet maker. The carpet maker listened to the mouse's story and promised to help him".

Example 2: Simple Liner TP (Ebrahimi and Ebrahimi: 2012)

Clause	Theme	Rheme
1	On the other day, the mouse	went to <u>the shoemaker</u>
2	<u>the smoker</u> "	accepted to..... <u>the carpet marker</u>
3	<u>the carpet maker</u>	listened to..."

The chart of this explanation can be drawn as bellow:



From the example above, "the smoker" as the rheme of the first clause (R1) becomes the theme in the second clause (T1). It is shown by arrow symbol () and "the carpet maker" as the rheme of the second clause (R2) becomes the theme in the third clause (T3). This sentence arranged zig-zaging in conveying the information.

2.4.2 The Constant (continuous) Thematic Progression Pattern

It is called constant thematic progression pattern when there are same patterns appear in series of utterances with possibly identical arrangement of words. Where a common theme is shared by each clause and this theme equated with given information, Theme 1 picked up and repeated in theme 2 and 3. This pattern can be seen in the figure as bellow:

Example 3:

The example; Oprah Winfrey was born in Mississippi on January 29, 1954 (1). When she was 19 years old (2), she became the first African-American news anchor on WTVF-TV in Nashville (3). She began The Oprah Winfrey Show, one of the most popular talk show in the United States (4). She got remarkable success in this program (5). She finally formed a company and bought her own show (6).

The structure of themes and rhemes from example 3 are :

Clause	Theme	Rheme
1	<u>Oprah Winfrey</u>	was born in Mississippi on January 29, 1954
2	when <u>she</u>	was 19 year old
3	<u>She</u>	became the first African-American news anchor on WTVF-TV in Nashville
4	<u>She</u>	began <i>The Oprah Winfrey Show</i> , one of the most

		popular talk show in the United States
5	<u>She</u>	got remarkable success in this program).
6	<u>She</u> finally	formed a company and bought her own show “

Oprah Winfrey

She T1 + R1

T2 (=T1) + R2

She T3 (=T1=T2) + R3

She T4 (=T1=T2=T3) + R4

She T5 (=T1=T2=T3=T4) + R5

She T6 (=T1=T2=T3=T4=T5) + R6

In example 2 the arrow symbol (↓) shows constant (continuous) themes. It means that the word “Oprah Winfrey” as the theme of the first clause continuously picked up in the theme “she” in clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

2.4.3 Theme Derived

The theme derived, when the particular themes in following clause are derived from a hyper theme or from the same overriding theme. The following is the example:

Example4:

- (1) Ecuador is situated on the equator in the northwest of South America. (2) The economy is based on oil and agricultural products. (3) More oil is produced in Ecuador than any other South American country except Venezuela. (4) Bananas, coffee, and cocoa are grown there. (5) The people are mostly of Indian origin. (6) Several Indian languages are spoken there. (7) The currency is called the Sucre.

The structure of themes and rhemes from example 4 is:

Clause	Theme	Rheme
1	Ecuador	is situated on the equator in the northwest of South America
2	the economy	is based on oil and agricultural products
3	more oil	is produced in Ecuador than any other South American country except Venezuela
4	bananas, coffee, and cocoa	are grown there
5	the people	are mostly of Indian origin
6	several Indian languages	are spoken there
7	the currency	is called the Sucre.

The following is a chart of the explanation above:

T1 (Ecuador) + R1 Brief description of Ecuador = T2 (the economy) +R2

T3 (More oil) + R3 T4 (banana, coffee, and cocoa) + R4

T5 (the people) + R5 T6 (several Indian languages) + R6

T7 (the currency) + R7

From example theme derived thematic progression in example 4, the arrow symbol shows derived thematic progression where the theme 1 (T1) “Ecuador” of clause 1 is a hyper theme which has a brief description in theme 2 (T2) to theme 7 (T7). Each of this theme gives brief description about “Ecuador”. It is how the sentences developed by derived Thematic Progression.

2.4.4 The Split Rheme Thematic Progression

The split rheme thematic progression pattern happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or three theme after it.

Paltridge (2006: 150) states in multiple split rheme, a rheme may include a number of different pieces of information. The following is the example of split rhemepattern

taken from Eggins (2004: 325).

Example 5:

The three main reasons babies cry are hunger, cold, and illness (1). Hunger can be determined by considering when the baby was last fed (2). Babies feel cold more a

cutely than we do and the smaller the baby, the more warmly it should be wrapped up

(3). Finally, sickness or pain may also be signaled by crying...(4)

Clause	Theme	Rheme
1	The three main reasons babies cry	are <u>hunger, cold, and illness</u>
2	<u>Hunger</u>	can be determined by considering when the baby was last fed
3	<u>Babies feel cold</u> more a cutely	than we do and the smaller the baby, the more warmly it should be wrapped up
4	Finally, <u>sickness or pain</u> may also	be signaled by crying...

2.5 Relevance Studies

There are some related studies had been done by many researchers that are related to thematic progression pattern. The research is written by Azri (2009). The title is “An Analysis of Thematic Progression of English Essay Writing on Third Semester at English Study Program of FKIP Islamic University of Riau.” In english department, there are 207 stduents that consist af A-H classess. He choose C class as the sample of his research, consist of 21 students. The objective of his research is to knowing students organize their ideas in essay writing seen from thematic progression pattern. In the third semester, the students face essay writing subject. That was strong related

with his research they study about writing. In his research, he analyzed of the students writing based of three pattern on thematic progression there are; Re-iteration pattern or constant thematic progression, zig-zag pattern or simple linear thematic progression, multiple pattern or split thematic progression. And after analyzing data, he concluded his research as follow; based on analysis above, he can conclude that the thematic progression pattern that is often used by the student in developing a paragraph in english is a constant pattern, followed by a zig-zag pattern. Multiple pattern is rarely in use by students. Constants pattern often used by students because this pattern is very easy to apply it is not only by taking the theme of a sentence and used again for the next sentence. Zig-zag pattern type of thematic progression pattern is not good to apply in a text because the text looks very monotonous and not varied. The thematic progression pattern improve coherence paragraph of the english language student. This is evident from the number of coherent sentences in paragraph of this can be seen in 15 people who use the pattern constant and 2 using zig-zag pattern and 8 more people they do not implement a thematic progression in their essay riting from the total 25 sample of students C class.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

3.1 Data Description

in this chapter, the research presents the findings about the research questions in the previous chapter. The findings explain the result of the study on of thematic progression in headlines news that is found in Jakarta Post. The researcher is classifying every sentence that found in every headlines news into theme and rheme. Moreover, the researcher classifying thematic progression into kinds of thematic progression categories, they are reiteration, zig-zag and split. Thus, the researcher described the thematic progression in 3 of headline news.

3.2 Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used Platridge's theory to search the answer question. The result of data analysis was given strange answer the question in the previous chapter, they were to find the thematic progression on headlines news. This thesis analyzed three headlines news that found on Jakarta Post.

PLANE CRASH LIKELY KILLS ALL 189 ON BOARD

RizaRoidila Mufti, IvanyAtinaArbi and AryaDipa

THE JAKARTA POST/JAKARTA

Rescue workers continue search for victims of Lion Air aircraft crash.

None of 189 passengers, crew likely to have survived crash.

Search and rescue teams have recovered the remains of nine of the 189 passengers and crew on board Lion Air JT610, which crashed into the waters north of Karawang, West Java, only 13 minutes after takeoff from Jakarta's Soekarno-Hatta International Airport on Monday morning.

Personnel from the National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas) took the remains in nine body bags to the Bhayangkara National Police Hospital in KramatJati, East Jakarta.

The fuselage of the doomed aircraft has yet to be located, but parts of the plane have been found. The depth of the Java Sea where the crash occurred ranges between 30 and 40 meters.

After spending hours scouring debris in the waters about 7 nautical miles (12.96 kilometers) north of TanjungBungin in Karawang, rescue workers found no indication that anyone had survived the crash. "It is my belief that no one is alive", Basarnas operation director BambangSuryoAji told a press conference on Monday.

Bambang's announcement dashed the desperate hopes of families of the victims that their loved ones might be rescued.

Air traffic control at Soekarno-Hatta lost contact with flight JT610 bound for Depati Amir Airport in Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung Islands, at 6:33 a.m. shortly after it took off at 6:20 a.m. from the airport.

The National Transportation Safety Committee (NTSC) said 178 adult passengers, one child, two infants, two pilots and six cabin crew were on board the aircraft.

A senior AirNav official has confirmed that the pilot had requested a return to base only two to three minutes after takeoff.

“We received the request from the pilot to return to base. The air traffic controller gave permission to return, and there is a recording of it”, said AirNav president director Novie Riyanto in a press conference at Soekarno-Hatta.

Earlier, Lion Air said that a technical problem had been reported by pilots when the same aircraft was flying from Denpasar in Bali to Jakarta on the night before the crash.

“There was a report of a technical issue previously, but the problem had been addressed according to the correct procedures [after the plane landed at Soekarno-Hatta airport]”, Lion Air CEO Edward Sirait said.

Edward added that the plane had been declared ready for takeoff by Lion Air engineers before flying to Pangkalpinang.

Edward did not reveal details of the technical problem.

The aircraft used in the ill-fated flight was a Boeing 737 Max 8, which had been delivered in August and had only clocked up 800 flight hours.

Shortly before its first delivery of the single-aisle 737 Max, Boeing reported a problem with the new engine, prompting it to ground the entire Max fleet.

The Seattle Times reported that the manufacturer had learned that metal discs inside some of its new LEAP engines could potentially crack, although no problems had been detected during extensive flight testing of the Max jets, which began in January 2016.

On Monday, soon after the crash Boeing issued a statement that it would provide technical assistance to the accident investigation. “Boeing stands ready to provide technical assistance to the accident investigation. In accordance with international protocol, all inquiries about aviation accident investigations must be directed to the Indonesia’s National Transportation Safety Committee,” the company said in a statement.

Earlier this year, Lion Air announced it was buying 50 Boeing 737 Max 10 jets for US\$ 6.24 billion.

Lion, a budget airline, which has significantly expanded its operation in recent years, has been involved in a number of incidents in the past decade. Last year one of its Boeing jets collided with a Wings Air plane as it landed at Kualanamu airport in North Sumatra, although no one was injured.

In 2013, all 108 passengers and crew survived when a Lion Air plane missed the runway at Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali, landed in the sea and split in two.

In May 2016, two Lion Air planes collided at Soekarno-Hatta airport, while a month earlier an aircraft operated by Batik Air- part of the Lion Group-clipped a Trans Nusa plane.

In 2004, 24 people were killed when a Lion Air flight from Jakarta skidded off a rain-slicked runway after landing in Surakarta, Central Java.

Among passengers of the downed aircraft on Monday were government officials including 20 from the Finance Ministry.

Finance Ministry Sri MulyaniIndrawati said they were returning to their office in Pangkalpinang after either spending time with their families in Jakarta or attending the 72 anniversary of Currency Day over the weekend.

One Indian national and an Italian national have been listed among the victims. The Indian was the flight’s 31-year-old captain BhavyeSuneja, who joined Lion Air in 2011 and had clocked 6,000 flight hours.

Later on Monday, President JokoWidodo flew from Bali to meet with grieving family members of victims of the crash at Soekarno-Hatta.

“I have asked the Transportation Ministry to brief family members of the victims on an hourly basis,” Jokowi said.

No	Theme	Rheme
1	Search and rescue teams	have recovered the remains of nine of the 189 passengers and crew on board Lion Air JT610
2	Which	crashed into the waters north of Karawang, West Java,
3	only 13 minutes after	takeoff from Jakarta’s Soekarno-Hatta International Airport on Monday morning.
4	Personnel from the National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas)	took the remains in nine body bags to the Bhayangkara National Police Hospital in Kramat Jati, East Jakarta.

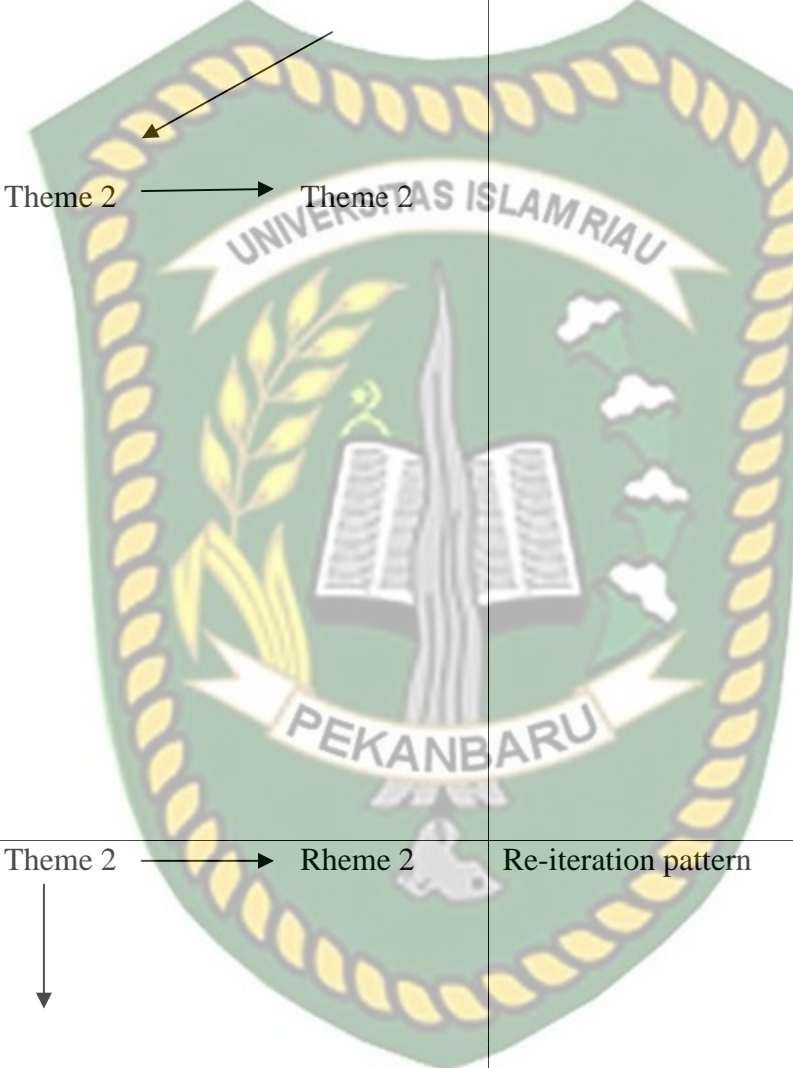
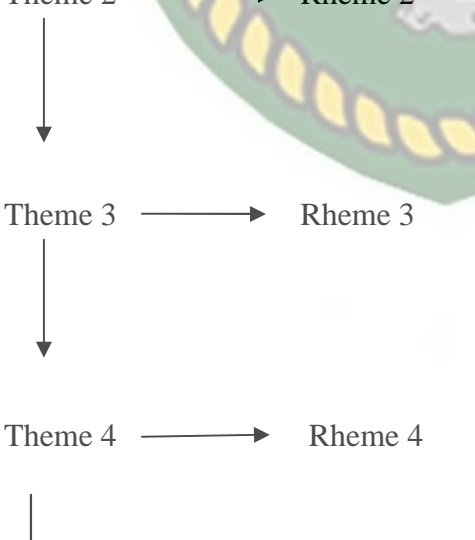
5	The fuselage of the doomed aircraft	has yet to be located
6	but parts of the plane	have been found.
7	The depth of the Java Sea where the crash	occured ranges between 30 and 40 meters.
8	It	is my belief that no one is alive
9	Bambang's announcement dashed the desperate	hopes of families of the victims that their loved ones might be rescued.
10	Air traffic control at Soekarno-Hatta	lost contact with flight JT610 bound for Depati Amir Airport in Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung Islands, at 6:33 a.m. shortly after it looks off at 6:20 a.m. from the airport.
11	The National Transportation Safety Committee (NTSC)	said 178 adult passengers, one child, two infants, two pilots and six cabin crew were on board the aircraft.
12	A senior AirNav official	has confirmed that the pilot had requested a return to base only two to three minutes after takeoff.
13	Lion Air said	that a technical problem had been reported by pilots when the same aircracft was flying from Denpasar in Bali to Jakarta on the night before

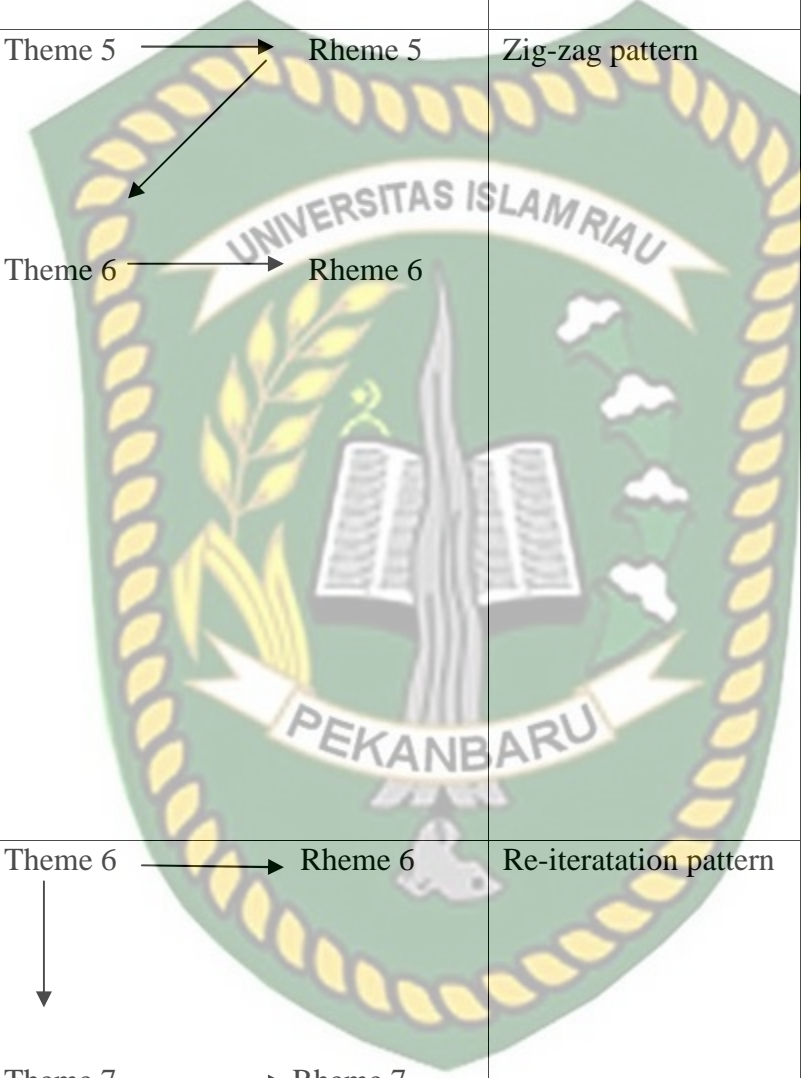
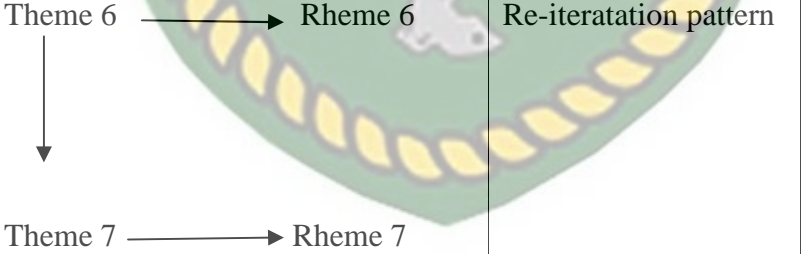
		the crash.
14	There	was a report of a technical issue previously
15	but the problem	had been addressed according to the correct procedures [after the plane landed at Soekarno-Hatta airport]”, Lion Air CEO Edward Sirait said.
16	Edward	did not reveal details of the technical problem.
17	The aircraft used in the ill-fated flight	was a Boeing 737 Max 8, which had been delivered in August and had only clocked up 800 flight hours.
18	The Seattle Times reported that the manufacturer	had learned that metal discs inside some of its new LEAP engines could potentially crack, although no problems had been detected during extensive flight testing of the Max jets, which began in January 2016.
19	although no problems	had been detected during extensive flight testing of the Max jets, which began in January 2016.
20	On Monday, soon after the crash Boeing	issued a statement that it would provide technical assistance to the accident investigation
21	although no one	was injured.
22	In 2013, all 108 passengers and crew	survived when a Lion Air plane missed the runway at Ngurah Rai International Airport in

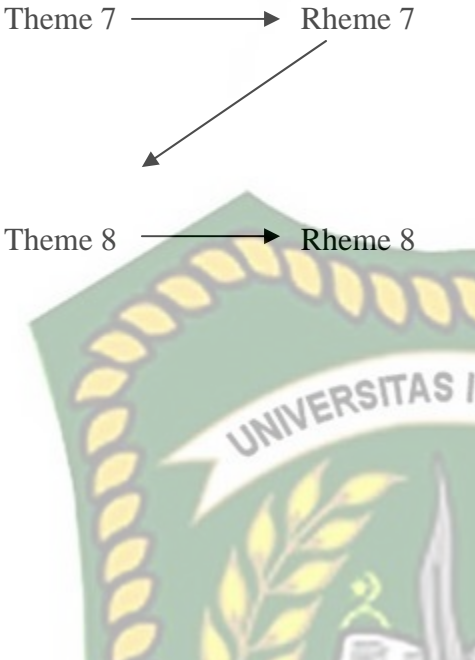
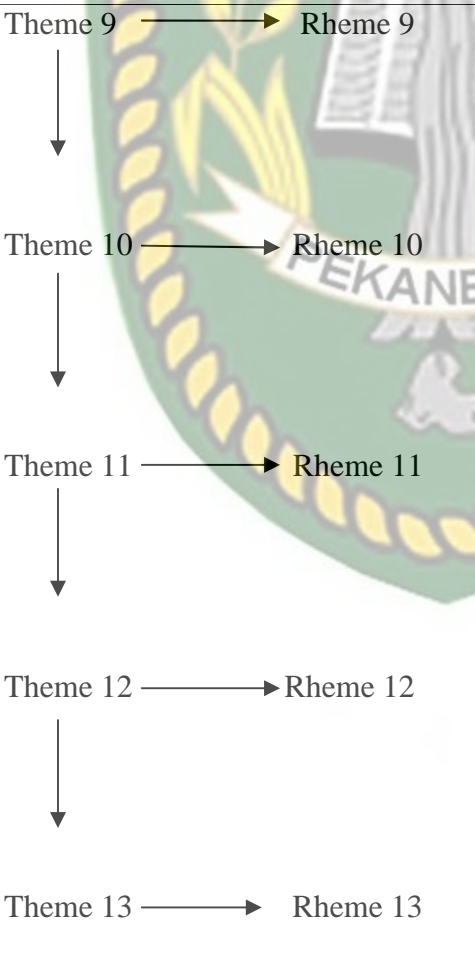
		Bali, landed in the sea and split in two.
23	In May 2016, two Lion Air planes	collided at Soekarno-Hatta airport
24	while a month earlier an aircraft	operated by Batik Air- part of the Lion Group- clipped a Trans Nusa plane.
25	In 2004, 24 people	were killed
26	when a Lion Air	flight from Jakarta skidded off a rain-slicked runway after landing in Surakarta, Central Java.
27	Among passengers of the downed aircraft on Monday	were government officials including 20 from the Finance Ministry.
28	Finance Ministry Sri Mulyani Indrawati	Said
29	They	were returning to their office in Pangkalpinang after either spending time with their families in Jakarta or attending the 72 anniversary of Currency Day over the weekend.
30	One Indian national and an Italian national	have been listed among the victims.
31	The Indian	was the flight's 31-year-old captain Bhavye Suneja
32	Who	joined Lion Air in 2011 and had clocked 6,000

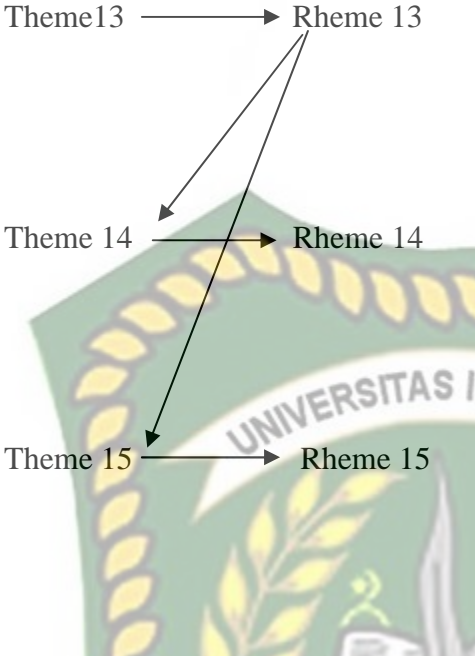
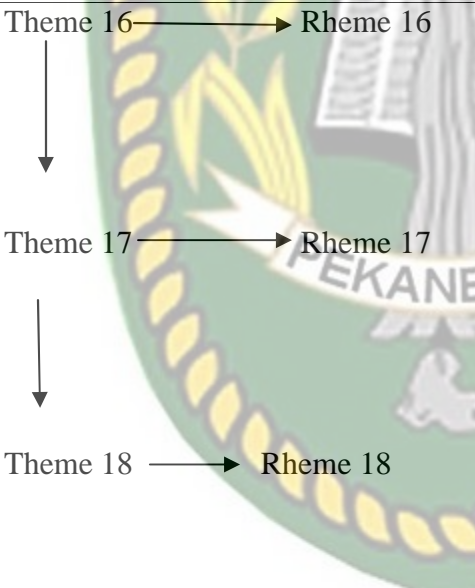
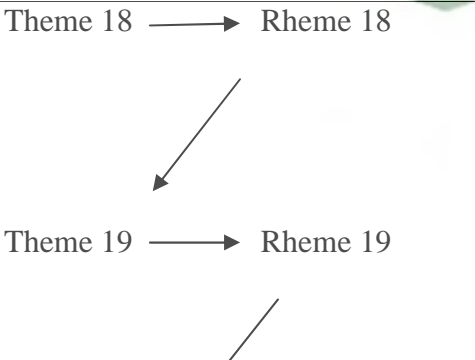
		flight hours.
33	Later on Monday, President Joko Widodo	flew from Bali to meet with grieving family members of victims of the crash at Soekarno-Hatta.
34	I	have asked the Transportation Ministry to brief family members of the victims on an hourly basis
35	Jokowi	Said



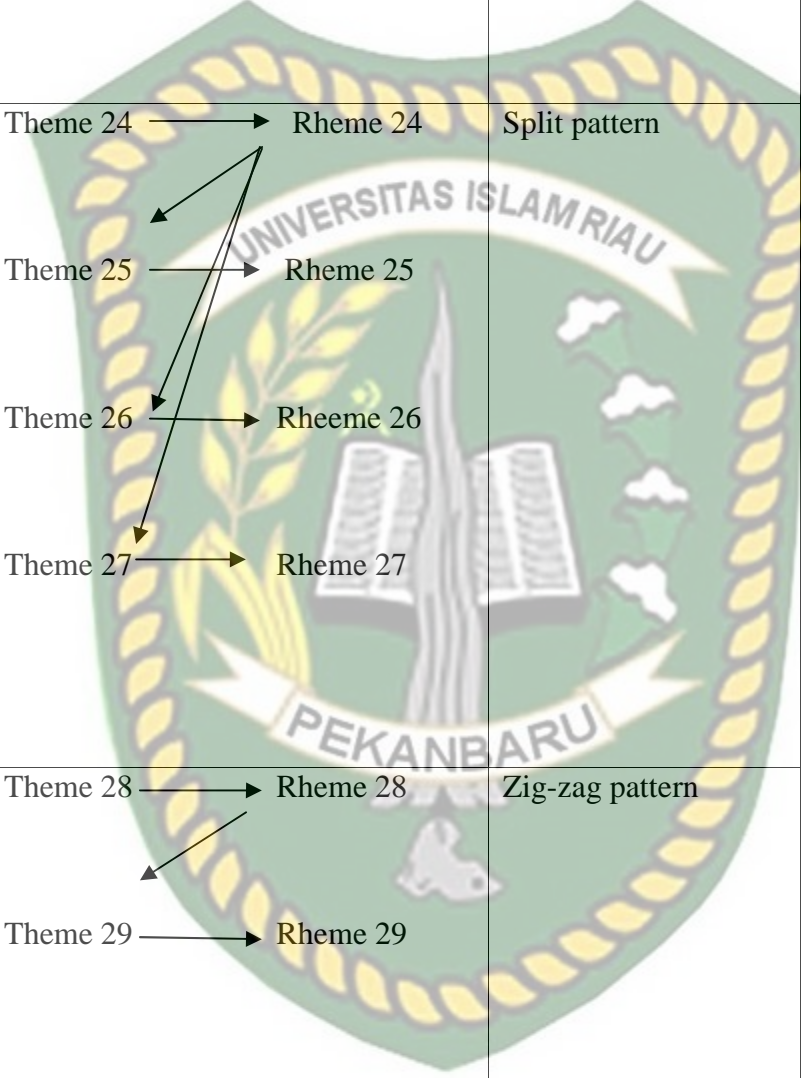
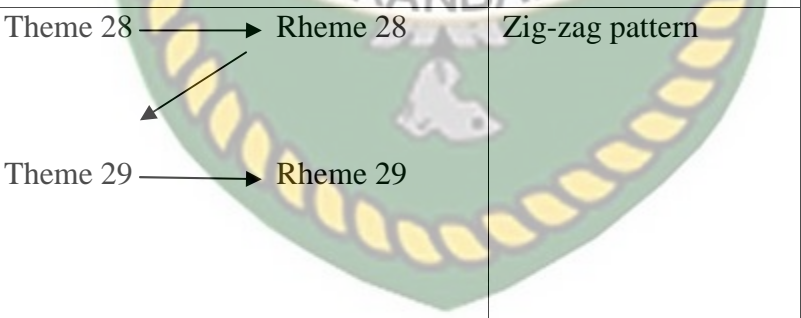
No	Theme and Rheme	Kind of thematic progression	Explanation
1	 <p>Theme 1 → Rheme 1 Rheme 1 → Theme 2 Theme 2 → Rheme 2</p>	Zig-zag pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is zigzag. Zig-zag can happen when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
2	 <p>Theme 2 → Rheme 2 Theme 3 → Rheme 3 Theme 4 → Rheme 4</p>	Re-iteration pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happen when the theme of the first clause becomes many theme in the some sentences. Subject in</p>

	<p>Theme 5 → Rheme 5</p>		<p>the first clause still to be subject in some clauses.</p>
3	 <p>Theme 5 → Rheme 5</p> <p>Theme 6 → Rheme 6</p>	Zig-zag pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is zigzag. Zig-zag can happen when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
4	 <p>Theme 6 → Rheme 6</p> <p>Theme 7 → Rheme 7</p>	Re-iteration pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re- iteration. It can happen when the theme of the first clause becomes many themes in some sentences.</p>

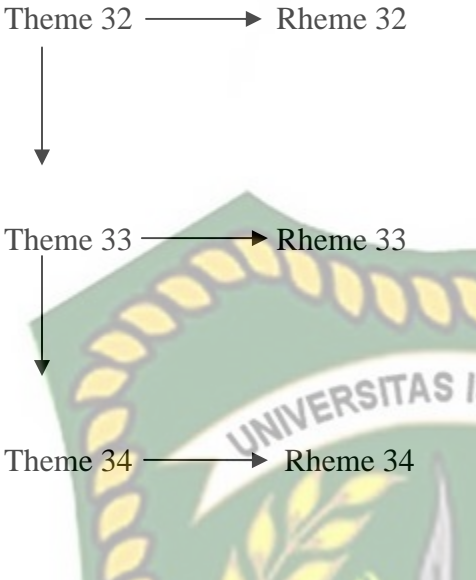
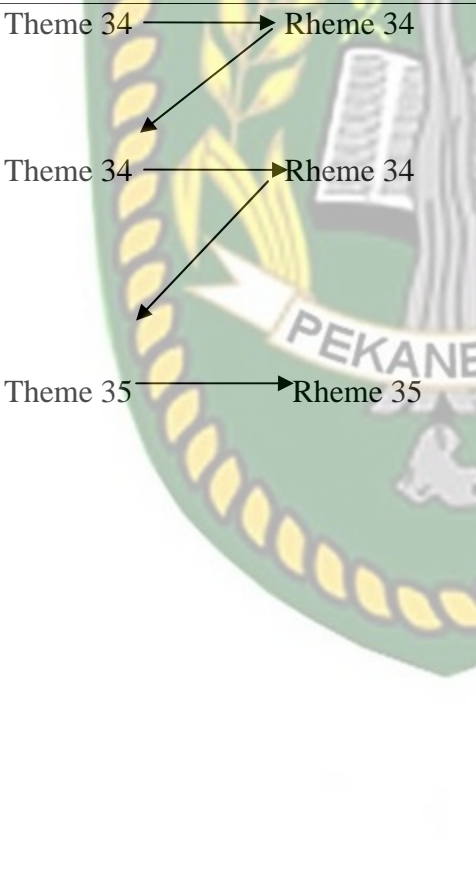
5	 <p>Theme 7 → Rheme 7</p> <p>Theme 8 → Rheme 8</p>	Zig-zag pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens when the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject tobe object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
6	 <p>Theme 9 → Rheme 9</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 10 → Rheme 10</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 11 → Rheme 11</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 12 → Rheme 12</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 13 → Rheme 13</p>	Re-iteration	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many theme in the some sentences.</p>

7	 <p>Theme 13 → Rheme 13 Theme 14 → Rheme 14 Theme 15 → Rheme 15</p>	Split pattern	In this data, the pattern is split. It can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or there theme affter it.
8	 <p>Theme 16 → Rheme 16 Theme 17 → Rheme 17 Theme 18 → Rheme 18</p>	Re-iteration	In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many theme in the some sentences.
10	 <p>Theme 18 → Rheme 18 Theme 19 → Rheme 19</p>	Zig-zag pattern	In this data, the pattern is Zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens when the rheme of the first clause

	<p>Theme 20 → Rheme 20</p>		<p>becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
11	<p>Theme 22 → Rheme 22</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 23 → Rheme 23</p>	<p>Re-iteration pattern</p>	<p>In this data, the pattern Re-iteration. It can happens hen the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some sentences.</p>
12	<p>Theme 23 → Rheme 23</p> <p>↙</p> <p>Theme 24 → Rheme 24</p>	<p>Zig-zag pattern</p>	<p>In this data, the pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens hen them theme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the</p>

			rheme subject tobe object but in the second theme object to be subject.
11	 <p>Theme 24 → Rheme 24 Theme 25 → Rheme 25 Theme 26 → Rheeme 26 Theme 27 → Rheme 27</p>	Split pattern	In this data, the pattern is split. It can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or there theme after it.
13	 <p>Theme 28 → Rheme 28 Theme 29 → Rheme 29</p>	Zig-zag pattern	In this data, the pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens hen the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject tobe object but in the

			second theme object to be subject.
14	<p>Theme 29 → Rheme 29</p> <p>Theme 30 → Rheme 30</p> <p>Theme 31 → Rheme 31</p>	Re-iteration pattern	In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some sentences.
15	<p>Theme 31 → Rheme 31</p> <p>Theme 32 → Rheme 32</p>	Zig-zag pattern	In this data, the pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens whene the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject tobe object but in the second theme object to be subject.

16	 <p>Theme 32 → Rheme 32</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 33 → Rheme 33</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 34 → Rheme 34</p>	Re-iteration pattern	In this data, the pattern Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many theme in the some sentences.
17	 <p>Theme 34 → Rheme 34</p> <p>↙</p> <p>Theme 34 → Rheme 34</p> <p>↘</p> <p>Theme 35 → Rheme 35</p>	Zig- zag pattern	In this data, the pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject tobe object but in the second theme object to be subject.

No	Kinds of Thematic	Amount
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1	Reiteration	17
2	Zig-zag	9
3	Split	2

In the text 1, the researcher found three kinds of thematic progression. They are theme reiteration, zig-zag, and split. Theme reiteration pattern is employed by repeating theme 2 in theme 3, theme 3 in theme 4, theme 4 in theme 5, theme 5 in theme 6, theme 6 in theme 7, theme 9 in theme 10, theme 10 in theme 11, theme 11 in theme 12, theme 12 in theme 1, theme 16 in theme 17, theme 17 in theme 18, theme 22 in theme 2, theme 23 in theme 24, theme 27 in theme 28, theme 29 in theme 30, theme 30 in theme 31, theme 32 in theme 33 and theme 33 in theme 34.

Zig-zag pattern is employed by taking up rheme 1 in theme 2, rheme 5 in theme 6, rheme 7 in theme 8, rheme 18 in theme 19, rheme 23 in theme 24, rheme 28 in theme 29, rheme 31 in theme 32.s

While split pattern is employed by taking up rheme 13 in theme 14, and theme 15. Rheme 24 in theme 25, theme 26 and theme 27.

TEXT 2

RI MUST LOOK TO NEW MARKETS: JOKOWI

As trade tensions between the United States and China continue to rise, President Jokowi has urged businesses to boost exports to non-traditional destinations.

In his opening speech at the 33 Trade Expo Indonesia (TEI) on Wednesday, Jokowi said it was important for Indonesia to narrow the deficit in its trade balance and current account by expanding exports, especially to destinations the government had not considered in the past.

“There is an ongoing battle on trade and we should use this opportunity to enter the markets abandoned by those involved in the trade war,” Jokowi said.

“We should widen our trade penetration of non-traditional markets such as South Asia, Russia, the Middle East, Africa and Turkey.”

After months of trade deficits this year, especially the record five-year high of US\$ 2.03 billion seen in July, businesses and policymakers should be encouraged by the rebound to a surplus of \$230 million experienced in September, Jokowi pointed out.

“The government will continue to push exports,” he said, adding that it yet to determine the incentives businesses would receive.

During the 2018 Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group earlier this month, Jokowi warned the international audience of an oncoming “winter” in the backdrop of global trade conflicts, saying that it would have serious implications, especially for developing nations.

Responding to Jokowi's statement, officials said they would seek advice from businesses and economic ministers to determine export incentives and discuss them in future meetings.

From January to September, as Jokowi pointed out, Indonesia's non-oil and gas export value increased 9.29 percent year-on-year to \$122 billion.

Trade Minister Enggartiasto Lukita said the increase was a positive sign for Indonesia amid the global challenges it was facing, adding that the government hoped to further improve the figure to 11 percent by the end of this year, compared to the 16 percent growth recorded in 2017.

Such optimism was fortified by TEI's success in securing \$5.19 billion worth of transactions in its first day, comprising \$13.97 million in businesses trade contracts and \$4.68 billion worth of investments from China and Thailand.

The trade contracts alone make up one-third of this year's TEI transaction target of \$1.5 billion, said Enggar.

The investments were the first to ever be signed within the exhibition.

"Our plan is to sign 68 trade and investment contracts with 25 countries, such as Thailand, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Italy," he said.

Forty-four contracts were signed on Wednesday, he added, while the remaining should also take place within the exhibition, which will be open to the public until Sunday.

According to the trade Ministry's director general for national export development, Arlinda, the investments included \$4.5 billion capital inflow from

China to develop the Belitung Special Economic Zone. The \$180 million from Thailand, meanwhile, would go to an undisclosed real estate project.

“We are still looking for other investors from our overseas trade representatives and working with our partners at the Foreign Ministry,” Arlinda said on the sidelines of the event, adding that the government hoped to attract more trade and investment contracts by offering tax holidays and reduced import fees.

Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) chairman Rosan P. Roeslani reaffirmed its support of the government’s suggestion to seek out new markets, saying that businesses had started intensifying relationships with trading partners in new destinations.

“We just held our first Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA), which was attended by participants from 57 countries,” Rosan said at the same event. “Quite a few of them are now present at the TEI as buyers, and for many, this is their first time in Indonesia.”

Kadin has been in intense communication with India, its newest trade interest, in addition to Latin American countries, Algeria and Turkey, he added.

Many Indonesian products, particularly furniture, has garnered interest from African and South Pacific countries as well, he explained.

“We would also like to boost the production of environmentally friendly products because they are a favorite among overseas importers and have a higher commercial value,” Rosan said.

No	Theme	Rheme
1	As trade tensions between the United States and China	continue to rise
2	President Jokowi	has urged businesses to boost exports to non-traditional destinations.
3	Jokowi	said it was important for Indonesia to narrow the deficit in its trade balance and current account by expanding exports
4	Especially to destinations the government	had not considered in the past.
5	There	Is an ongoing battle on trade
6	We	should use this opportunity to enter the markets abandoned by those involved in the trade war
7	Jokowi	Said
8	We	should widen our trade penetration of non-traditional markets such as South Asia, Russia, the Middle East, Africa and Turkey
9	The government	will continue to push exports,
10	He	Said

11	Trade Minister EnggartiastoLukita	said the increase was a positive sign for Indonesia amid the global challenges it was facilities.
12	Such optimism	was fortified by TEI's success in securing \$5.19 billion worth of transactions in its first day, comprising \$13.97 million in businesses trade contracts and \$4.68 billion worth of investments from China and Thailand.
13	The trade contracts alone	make up one-third of this year's TEI transaction target of \$1.5 billion, said Enggar.
14	Our plan	is to sign 68 trade and investment contracts with 25 countries, such as Thailand, China,Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Italy,"
15	He	Said
16	Forty-four contracts	were signed on Wednesday, he added, while the remaining,
17	while the remaining	should also take place within the exhibition
18	Which	will be open to the public until Sunday.

19	According to the trade Ministry's director general for national export development, Arlinda, the investments	included \$4.5 billion capital inflow from China to develop the Belitung Special Economic Zone.
20	The \$180 million from Thailand, meanwhile,	would go to an undisclosed real estate project.
21	We	are still looking for other investors from our overseas trade representatives and working with our partners at the Foreign Ministry,"
22	Arlinda	said on the sidelines of the event
23	adding that the government	hoped to attract more trade and investment contracts by offering tax holidays and reduced import fees.
24	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) chairman Rosan P. Roeslani	reaffirmed its support of the government's suggestion to seek out new markets,
25	saying that businesses	had started intensifying relationships with trading partners in new destinations

26	We	just held our first Islamic Chamber of Commerce,
27	Industry and Agriculture (ICCIA), which	was attended by participants from 57 countries
28	Rosan	said at the same event.,
29	“Quite a few of them	are now present at the TEI as buyers, and for many
30	This	is their first time in Indonesia.
31	Kadin	has been in intense communication with India,
32	Its	newest trade interest
33	in addition	to Latin American countries, Algeria and Turkey
34	He	Added.
35	Many Indonesian products, particularly furniture,	has garnered interest from African and South Pacific countries as well,
36	He	Explained
37	“We	would also like to boost the production of environmentally friendly products because they are a favorite among overseas importers and have a higher commercial value,”

38	Rosan	Said.

No	Theme and Rheme	Kinds thematic progression	Explanation
1	<p>Theme 1 → Rheme 1</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 2 → Rheme 2</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 3 → Rheme 3</p>	Re-iteration pattern	In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause becomes many themes in the some snetences.
2	<p>Theme 3 → Rheme 3</p> <p>↙</p> <p>Theme 4 → Rheme 4</p> <p>↘</p> <p>Theme 5 → Rheme 5</p>	Zig-zag pattern	Is this data, the pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject

			tobe object but in the second theme object to be subject.
3	<p>Theme 5 → Rheme 5 ↓ Theme 6 → Rheme 6</p>	Re-iteration pattern	In this data, the pattern Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some sentences.
4	<p>Theme 6 → Rheme 6 Theme 7 → Rheme 7 Theme 8 → Rheme 8 Theme 9 → Rheme 9 Theme 10 → Rheme 10</p>	Split pattern	In this data, the pattern split when the theme of the first clause is split into two otems or the rheme split to the two or theree theme affter it.
5	<p>Theme 10 → Rheme 10 ↓ Theme 11 → Rheme 11</p>	Re-iteration pattern	In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the

			theme of the first clause become many theme in the some sentences.
6	<p>Theme 15 → Rheme 15 Theme 16 → Rheme 16 Theme 17 → Rheme 17</p>	Spilt pattern	In this data, the pattern is split. It can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the to or there theme affter it.
7	<p>Theme 18 → Rheme 18 ↓ Theme 19 → Rheme 19</p>	Re-iteration pattern	In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens hen the theme of the first clause become many theme in the some sentences.
8	Theme 19 → Rheme 19	Split pattern	In this data, the

	<p>Theme 20 → Rheme 20</p> <p>Theme 21 → Rheme 22</p>		<p>pattern split. It can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or there theme after it.</p>
9	<p>Theme 21 → Rheme 21</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 22 → Rheme 22</p>	Re-iteration pattern	<p>In this data, the patterns is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some senteces.</p>
10	<p>Theme 22 → Rheme 22</p> <p>↘</p> <p>Theme 23 → Rheme 23</p>	Zig- zag pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in</p>

			the second sentence. In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.
11	<p>Theme 23 → Rheme 23 ↓ Theme 24 → Rheme 24</p>	Re-iteration pattern	In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happen when the theme of the first clause become many themes it the some sentence.
12	<p>Theme 24 → Rheme 24 Theme 25 → Rheme 25 Theme 26 → Rheme 26 Theme 27 → Rheme 27</p>	Split pattern	In this data, the pattern split. It can happen when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or three theme after it.

13	<p>Theme 27 → Rheme 27</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 28 → Rheme 28</p>	Re – itration pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many them in the some sentences.</p>
14	<p>Theme 28 → Rheme 28</p> <p>Theme 29 → Rheme 29</p> <p>Theme 30 → Rheme 30</p>	Split pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is split. It can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or there theme affter it.</p>
15	<p>Theme 30 → Rheme 30</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 31 → Rheme 31</p>	Re-iteration pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration it can happens hen the theme of the first clause become many</p>

			theme in the some sentencesin.
16	<p>Theme 31 → Rheme 31 Theme 32 → Rheme 32 Theme 33 → Rheme 33 Theme 34 → Rheme 34</p>	Split pattern	In this data, the pattern split. It can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items, or the rehem split to the two or three theme affter it.
17	<p>Theme 34 → Rheme 34 ↓ Theme 35 → Rheme 35</p>	Re-iteration pattern	In this data, the pattern is re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some sentences.
18	<p>Theme 35 → Rheme 35 Theme 36 → Rheme 33</p>	Split pattern	In this data, the pattern is split. It can happens when the

	Theme 37 → Rheme 34	theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or three theme after it.
	Theme 38 → Rheme 35	

No	Kinds of Thematic	Amount
1	Reiteration	10
2	Zig-zag	1
3	Split	8

In the text 2, the researcher found three kinds of thematic progression. They are theme reiteration, zig-zag, and split. Theme reiteration pattern is employed by repeating theme 2 in theme 3, theme 5 in theme 6, theme 8 in theme 9, theme 10 in theme 11, theme 14 in theme 15, theme 20 in theme 21, theme 21 in theme 22, theme 23 in theme 24, theme 24 in theme 25, theme 26 in theme 27, theme 27 in theme 28, theme 28 in theme 29, and theme 29 in theme 30.

Zig-zag pattern is employed by taking up rheme 1 in theme 2, rheme 15 in theme 16, rheme 16 in theme 17, rheme 18 in theme 19, rheme 19 in theme 20, rheme 22 in theme 23, rheme 25 in theme 26, and rheme 28 in theme 29.

While split pattern is employed by taking up rheme 2 in theme 3, theme 4, and theme 5. Rheme 6 in theme 7 and theme 8. Rheme 11 in theme 12, theme 13 and theme 14. Rheme 30 in theme 31 and theme 32.

TEXT 3

IDENTIFYING CRASH VICTIMS EXCEPTED TO TAKE TIME

The National Police have begun to collect antemortem data and DNA samples from relatives of the victims of the crash of Lion Air flight JT610, but the process is moving at a snail's pace because they have only body parts to work with.

Head of the National Police Medical and Health Center, Brig.Gen. Arthur Tampi, said the disaster victim identification (DVI) team had collected 147 DNA samples and 185 items of antemortem data from the families of the victims as of Tuesday night.

“We hope that the families can be patient during these times, as it is harder for us to identify body parts rather than intact remains,” he said during a press conference at the hospital, adding that the process of matching DNA samples with the remains took longer than the usual fingerprint and visual identification.

Hundreds of grieving relatives have come to the hospital to have their data collected.

One of the relatives, Samsuri, 60, wiped tears from his face as he entered the identification center set up at Kramatjati Police Hospital in East Jakarta on Tuesday.

He, along with his wife and grandchildren, was hoping to identify his daughter, Liany. Liany, her husband Herman and 5-years-old son Kenzo were traveling back to their hometown of Sungailiat, Bangka regency, Bangka Belitung Islands, located about 30 kilometers from Pangkalpinang, after attending a friend's wedding last weekend.

“We're still waiting for Liany's other two children to bring the documentation needed to identify our daughter and her family,” he told The Jakarta Post. One of Liany's other children is pursuing an undergraduate degree in Malaysia, while the other is still in high school in Bangka.

The police have asked families of the victims of the Lion Air flight from Jakarta to Pangkalpinang, to report to the hospital bringing documentation such as school diplomas, dental and medical records and the victim's personal effects such as toothbrushes, combs or items of clothing.

They also asked for parents, siblings or children of the victims to come to the identification center to provide DNA samples. These samples, along with the victims' DNA and personal effects, will be used to help identify the bodies of the victims.

Arthur explained that the police needed at least four days to process each DNA sample. They also need at least four to eight days to match the samples they receive with each body part retrieved by the National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas).some 900 personnel have been scouring the Java Sea and they have so far collected 37 body bags containing body parts and two days, according to Basarnas

operations deputy Nugroho Budi Wiryanto. Twenty-four of those bags had been taken to the hospital on Monday and were being examined by the police.

Senior Basarnas official DidiHamzar said that among the 900 personnel were 50 divers from Basarnas, the Indonesian Military (TNI) and the National Police.

As of Tuesday afternoon, the search and rescue team, aboard four multipurpose research vessels, 35 smaller vessels and two helicopters, had only been able to find bits of wreckage, several body parts and personal belongings believed to belong to passengers.

Meanwhile, the fuselage of the plane, in which most of the victims are thought to be, has not been located.

Col. Salim of the Jakarta Navy Base said that the crew of the KRI Rigel, taking part in the search, had yet to find any major pieces of wreckage. Meanwhile, passengers remains are believed to have drifted further away from the likely scene of the crash.

Basarnas, therefore, expanded the search area on Tuesday to 10 nautical miles from the place where the plane is thought to have gone down, from the previous 5 nautical miles on Monday. The agency has also called on fishermen who find anything related to the plane crash to report their findings to a post set up in TanjungKarawang, West Java.

1	The National Police	have begun to collect antemortem data and DNA samples from relatives of the victims of the crash
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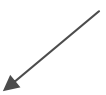
		of Lion Air flight JT610,
2	but the process	is moving at a snail’s pace because they have only body parts to work with.
3	Head of the National Police Medical and Health Center, Brig.Gen. Arthur Tampi	,said the disaster victim identification (DVI) team had collected 147 DNA samples and 185 items of antemortem data from the families of the victims as of Tuesday night.
4	“We	hope that the families can be patient during these times,
5	as it	is harder for us to identify body parts rather than intact remains,”
6	He	said during a press conference at the hospital,
7	adding that the process of matching DNA samples with the remains	took longer than the usual fingerprint and visual identification.
8	Hundreds of grieving relatives	have come to the hospital to have their data collected.


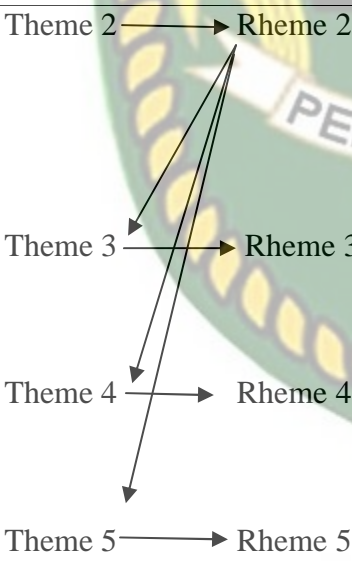

9	One of the relatives, Samsuri, 60, wiped tears from his face as he entered the identification center	set up at Kramatjati Police Hospital in East Jakarta on Tuesday.
10	He, along with his wife and grandchildren,	was hoping to identify his daughter, Liany.
11	Liany, her husband Herman and 5-years-old son Kenzo	were traveling back to their hometown of Sungailiat, Bangka regency, Bangka Belitung Islands, located about 30 kilometers from Pangkalpinang, after attending a friend's wedding last weekend.
12	“We’re	still waiting for Liany’s other two children to bring the documentation needed to identify our daughter and her family,”
	He	told The Jakarta Post.
13	One of Liany’s other children	is pursuing an undergraduate degree in Malaysia,
14	while the other	is still in high school in Bangka.

15	The police	have asked families of the victims of the Lion Air flight from Jakarta to Pangkalpinang, to report to
16	the hospital	bringing documentation such as school diplomas, dental and medical records and the victim's personal effects such as toothbrushes, combs or items of clothing.
17	They	also asked for parents.
18	siblings or children of the victims	to come to the identification center to provide DNA samples.
19	These samples, along with the victims' DNA and personal effects,	will be used to help identify the bodies of the victims.
20	Arthur	explained that the police needed at least four days to process each DNA sample. according to Basarnas operations deputy Nugroho Budi Wiryanto.
21	They	also need at least four to eight days to match the samples they receive with each body part retrieved by the National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas).

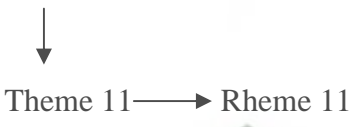
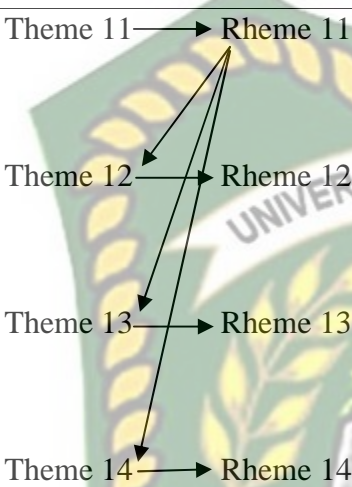
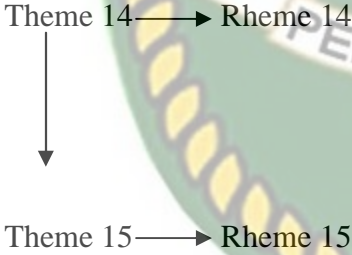

22	Some 900 personnel	have been scouring the Java Sea and they have so far collected 37 body bags containing body parts and two days,
23	Twenty-four of those bags	had been taken to the hospital on Monday and were being examined by the police.
24	Senior Basarnas official Didi Hamzar	said that among the 900 personnel were 50 divers from Basarnas, the Indonesian Military (TNI) and the National Police.
25	As of Tuesday afternoon, the search and rescue team, aboard four multipurpose research vessels, 35 smaller vessels and two helicopters,	had only been able to find bits of wreckage,
26	several body parts and personal belongings	believed to belong to passengers.
27	Meanwhile, the fuselage of the plane, in which most of the	are thought to be, has not been located.

	victims	
28	Col. Salim of the Jakarta Navy Base	said that the crew of the KRI Rigel,
29	taking part in the search, had yet	to find any major pieces of wreckage.
30	Meanwhile, passengers remains	are believed to have drifted further away from the likely scene of the crash.
31	Basarnas, therefore,	expanded the search area on Tuesday to 10 nautical miles from the place where the plane is thought to have gone down, from the previous 5 nautical miles on Monday.
32	The agency	has also called on fishermen who find anything related to the plane crash to report their findings to a post set up in TanjungKarawang, West Java.


No	Theme and Rheme	Kinds of Thematic progression	Expalantion
1	Theme 1 → Rheme 1 	Zig – zag pattern	In this data, the pattern is zig-zag.

	<p>Theme 2 → Rheme 2</p> 		<p>Zig-zag can happen when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
2	<p>Theme 2 → Rheme 2</p> <p>Theme 3 → Rheme 3</p> <p>Theme 4 → Rheme 4</p> <p>Theme 5 → Rheme 5</p> 	Split pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is split. It can happen when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or three theme after it.</p>
3	<p>Theme 5 → Rheme 5</p> 	Re-iteration pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-</p>


	<p>Theme 6 → Rheme 6</p>		<p>iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many theme in the some sentences.</p>
4	<p>Theme 6 → Rheme 6 Theme 7 → Rheme 7 Theme 8 → Rheme 8</p>	<p>Split pattern</p>	<p>In this data, the pattern is split. It can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or three theme after it.</p>
5	<p>Theme 8 → Rheme 8 Theme 9 → Rheme 9 Theme 10 → Rheme 10</p>	<p>Re-iteration pattern</p>	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in</p>

	 <p>Theme 11 → Rheme 11</p>		<p>the some sentences.</p>
6	 <p>Theme 11 → Rheme 11 Theme 12 → Rheme 12 Theme 13 → Rheme 13 Theme 14 → Rheme 14</p>	Split pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is split. It can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or three theme after it.</p>
7	 <p>Theme 14 → Rheme 14 Theme 15 → Rheme 15</p>	Re-iteration pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens hen the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some sentences.</p>
8	 <p>Theme 15 → Rheme 15</p>	Zig-zag pattern	<p>In this data, the</p>

	<p>Theme 16 → Rheme 16 Theme 17 → Rheme 17 Theme 18 → Rheme 18 Theme 19 → Rheme 19 Theme 20 → Rheme 20</p>		<p>pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
9	<p>Theme 20 → Rheme 20 Theme 21 → Rheme 21 Theme 22 → Rheme 22</p>	Re - itration pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some sentences.</p>
10	<p>Theme 22 → Rheme 22</p>	Zig- zag pattern	<p>In this data, the</p>

	<p>Theme 23 → Rheme 23</p> 		<p>pattern is zig-zag.</p> <p>Zigzag can happens here the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence.</p> <p>In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
11	<p>Theme 23 → Rheme 23</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 24 → Rheme 24</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 25 → Rheme 25</p>	<p>Re-iteration pattern</p>	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some sentences.</p>
12	<p>Theme 25 → Rheme 25</p> <p>↘</p>	<p>Zig-zag pattern</p>	<p>In this data, the</p>

	Theme 26 → Rheme 26		<p>pattern is zig-zag.</p> <p>Zig-zag can happens when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence.</p> <p>In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
13	<p>Theme 26 → Rheme 26</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 27 → Rheme 27</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Theme 28 → Rheme 28</p>	Re-iteration pattern	<p>In this data, the pattern is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some snetences.</p>
14	Theme 28 → Rheme 28	Zig-zag pattern	In this data, the

	<p>Theme 29 → Rheme 29</p> 		<p>pattern is zig-zag. Zig-zag can happens when the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence. In the rheme subject to be object but in the second theme object to be subject.</p>
15	<p>Theme 29 → Rheme 29</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Theme 30 → Rheme 30</p>	<p>Re-iteration pattern</p>	<p>In this data, the patterns is Re-iteration. It can happens when the theme of the first clause become many themes in the some sentences.</p>
16	<p>Theme 30 → Rheme 30</p>	<p>Split pattern</p>	<p>In this data, the pattern is split. It</p>

	Theme 31 → Rheme 31	<p>can happens when the theme of the first clause is split into two items or the rheme split to the two or three theme affter it.</p>
	Them 32 → Rheme 32	

No	Kinds of Thematic	Amount
1	Reiteration	14
2	Zig-zag	9
3	Split	4

In the text 3, the researcher found three kinds of thematic progression. They are theme reiteration, zig-zag, and split. Theme reiteration pattern is employed by repeating theme 2 in theme 3, theme 5 in theme 6, theme 8 in theme 9, theme 10 in theme 11, theme 14 in theme 15, theme 20 in theme 21, theme 21 in theme 22, theme 23 in theme 24, theme 24 in theme 25, theme 26 in theme 27, theme 27 in theme 28, theme 28 in theme 29, and theme 29 in theme 30.

Zig-zag pattern is employed by taking up rhyme 1 in theme 2, rhyme 15 in theme 16, rhyme 16 in theme 17, rhyme 18 in theme 19, rhyme 19 in theme 20, rhyme 22 in theme 23, rhyme 25 in theme 26, and rhyme 28 in theme 29.

While split pattern is employed by taking up rhyme 2 in theme 3, theme 4, and theme 5. Rhyme 6 in theme 7 and theme 8. Rhyme 11 in theme 12, theme 13 and theme 14. Rhyme 30 in theme 31 and theme 32.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

.4.1 Conclusion

In this section the researcher presents a conclusion based on the analyzing of the data. It can be concluded that in this research there ere thematic progression in the headlines news in Jakarta Post. They are re-iteration, zig-zag and split. Moreover, based on the data analysis, the researcher got the result that there were forty one of re-iteration pattern, for zig-zag found nineteen items, and for split found fourteen items. So, the dominant thematic progression that is found in headlines news of Jakarta Post was re-iteration pattern.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the results, the researcher ould like to give suggestion as follow:

For the reader : its good and useful if the readers learn about linguistics especially thematic progression pattern, because it is very important in understanding sentence in the text. Furthermore, the reader can easy to get information on the text.

For the other researcher : for the other researcher who wants to conduct the similar research hopefully can take focus of the object research not only on the text or ritten discourse, it is also can be oral discourse such as in movie, speech, talk sho, and so on. Furthermore, the other researcher can find out more theories and references also do a lot of reading in doing the research.

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