



Analysis Thematic Progression Pattern Found in Sangkuriang Folklore

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Abstract

This research is aimed to find out the pattern of thematic progression. The data for this study is derived from Sangkuriang folklore. There were three types of thematic progression found in the text “Sangkuriang” folklore story. They were theme reiteration, the zig-zag pattern and the multiple – rheme pattern. This research was conducted using qualitative support and simple quantitative count for accuracy of each types. Theme reiteration is one basic way to keep a text focused to simply reiterate element. As we saw with lexical cohesion, repetition is an effective means of creating cohesion. The Zig-Zag pattern, an element which is introduced in the Rheme in clause gets promoted to become the Theme of clause. This multiple –Rheme pattern is also common in longer expository texts. The multiple – Rheme pattern provides the underlying organizing principle for a text, with both the zig-zag and theme reiteration strategies being used for elaborating on each of the main thematic points.

Keywords: *thematic progression, folklore, theme and rheme*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola perkembangan tematik. Data penelitian ini berasal dari cerita rakyat Sangkuriang. Ada tiga jenis perkembangan tematik yang ditemukan dalam teks cerita rakyat “Sangkuriang”. Mereka adalah pengulangan tema, pola zig-zag dan pola multiple-rheme. Penelitian ini akan dilakukan dengan menggunakan dukungan kualitatif dengan perhitungan kuantitatif sederhana untuk akurasi dari masing-masing jenis. Pengulangan tema adalah salah satu cara dasar untuk menjaga fokus teks adalah dengan mengulangi elemen. Seperti yang kita lihat dengan kohesi leksikal, pengulangan adalah cara yang efektif untuk menciptakan kohesi. Pola Zig-Zag, sebuah elemen yang diperkenalkan dalam klausa Rheme in dipromosikan menjadi Tema klausa. Pola multiple –Rheme ini juga umum dalam teks ekspositori yang lebih panjang. Pola multiple-Rheme memberikan prinsip pengorganisasian yang mendasari sebuah teks, dengan strategi zig-zag dan reiterasi tema yang digunakan untuk mengelaborasi masing-masing poin tematik utama.

Kata kunci: *perkembangan tematik, cerita rakyat, tema dan rema*

Introduction

Thematic progression has been applied to various fields of research, including language teaching, translation studies, and natural language processing. In language teaching, an understanding of thematic progression assists educators in designing effective lesson plans and materials that facilitate language acquisition and comprehension. Thematic progression will be very useful in helping students communicate their ideas successfully (Wang, 2010). Thematic progression refers to the way information is presented in a text, specifically in terms of the theme and rheme. A theme is point departure of the message (Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). This is the element that comes first in the clause. 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 a Theme is put first. Meanwhile, rheme is part of the clause or everything that is not theme is the rheme (Eggins, 1994). “Rheme is the rest of the clause after the theme. That is the rheme where the theme is developed and as the writer or speaker typically departs from the familiar to head towards the unfamiliar” by Eggins (1994, p. 275).

In translation studies, it helps translators maintain coherence and convey the intended meaning accurately. Coherence or a text unity is the ultimate goal of any practices of writing, including translation practices, and it also becomes the reference of successful writing practices. A coherent text facilitates readers' understanding of the messages conveyed in the text. From the point of view of systemic functional linguistics, coherence is evaluated from how the clauses as messages are organized in the text to accomplish the textual function of language, realized in theme and rheme (Eggins 1994; Martin, Matthiessen, & Painter, 1997; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Natural language processing is relevant to thematic progression to determine discourse. Discourse analysis is one of the parts of micro linguistics which is the study of the language in spoken and written language in order to produce the meaning of the sentence or clause with high coherence, cohesion, and sustainable. In order to analyze discourse a good text is needed, especially a text that has good paragraphs coherence. The coherence of the text needs the elements producing a coherence of whole text which is thematic progression. It has elements of development of a clause that connects one another namely theme and rheme. Thematic progression is generally related to systemic functional linguistics and technically supports written knowledge of discourse. 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.

This topic has been a major research topic for many researchers. The first article written by Fatmawati, Silvana, and Ganie (2019) which is about Thematic Progression Pattern of Short story “The Black Cat”. Data in this study is The Black Cat and Other Stories Book which is written by Edgar Allan Poe. The findings show that the multiple- rheme pattern is the most dominant that reaches about 32 times (74%), theme reiteration for about 7 times (16,3%), and the zig-zag pattern is 4 times (9,3%), and the least dominant pattern in “The Black Cat” short story. The second comes from Dashela (2020), which about The Analysis of Theme and Rheme in Short Story of “Sleeping Beauty” with a Systemic Functional Approach. The researcher has identified and classified the text of the short story. Therefore, in the Theme-Rheme structure of a text clause by clause, to gain an insight into its texture and understand how the writer clarify the nature of his underlying concerns. The third come from Larasati, Vina, and Ayomi (2022) which about An Analysis on Thematic Progression of Boris Johnson’s Speech. The study has found five types of theme and rheme in the speech. The second aim of the study is to analyze the thematic progression pattern of the text. The study found three types of thematic progression, the first is constant/reiteration theme, second is zig-zag/linear theme pattern, the last is split/multiple rheme pattern. The fourth thesis from Nadilla (2020) entitled Analysis Of Thematic Progression In Students’ Writing Recount. This research was conducted to analyze the thematic progression in students’ writing recount at UIN Ar-Raniry.

Lastly, a thesis from Yolanda (2018). In this research they have found that there are thematic progression in the headlines news in Jakarta Post. TheySafe 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.

This research provides the types of thematic progression and the way thematic progression is realized in “Sangkuriang” folklore. The text is taken from the story because we often find many pattern of sentence in this story. The purpose of thematic progression is to create a well-structured text. A well-structured text is indicated through the unity and connectedness between individual sentences that relate to each other. Thematic Progression is also used to see how the message the writer or the speaker delivers in dealing with theme and theme. This study classified thematic progression into three types : theme reiteration, the zig-zag pattern and the multiple – rheme pattern. The zig-zag pattern involved the types of thematic progression because of Rheme in clause gets promoted to become the Theme of clause, it should be realized in thematic progression if it follows its function. The

multiple – rheme pattern involved the types of thematic progression because of there is elaborating the zig-zag pattern and theme reiteration in the paragraph, it should be realized in thematic progression if it follows its function.

Method

The current study aimed to know the types of thematic progression in "Sangkuriang" folklore. Therefore, the current study used qualitative support and simple quantitative count for the accuracy of each type. The quantitative method here is only to support the number of types of thematic progression of each type. The type of thematic progression data was collected through the following steps: 1. Reading the story of Sangkuriang. 2. Dividing the story into thematic progression parts, such as types of themes and rhemes. 3. Recording the data contained in the type of thematic progression used.

Result and Discussion

There were three types of thematic progression found in the text "Sangkuriang" folklore story. They were theme reiteration, the zig-zag pattern and the multiple – rheme pattern. The following points would provide the analysis of the types of thematic progression found in the data.

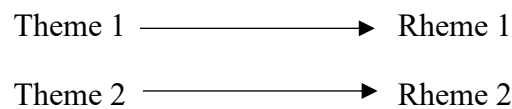
Theme Reiteration

Theme reiteration pattern is a Thematic pattern "where the same element occurs regularly as Theme". This pattern is beneficial to make the text has a clear focus since the common Theme is shared by all clauses and this Theme equates with the given. It can be seen from the Theme which has identical wordings, synonymous expressions, paraphrases, or semantics interfere with the previous Theme in the clause. There were four theme reiterations found in the text "Sangkuriang" folklore story as describe in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Theme Reiteration

Theme	Rheme
He	must build a big boat within a night and shall be finished by dawn.
He	was very angry and kicked away the boat

Diagram 1, Theme



From the text above, the realization of thematic progression appeared clearly. It can be proven from the first clause:

1. **He must build a big boat within a night and shall be finished by dawn.**

“**He**” can be called **Theme 1** because it is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message or the main topic which is introduced initially. “**must build a big boat within a night and shall be finished by dawn.**” can be called **Rheme 1** because it is the remainder of the message or the comment about the topic so that it always comes after the topic element.

2. He was very angry and kicked away the boat upside down.

“**He**” can be called **Theme 2** because it is the element that serves as the point of departure of the message or the main topic which is introduced initially. “**was very angry and kicked away the boat upside down**” can be called **Rheme 2** because it is the remainder of the message or the comment about the topic so that it always comes after the topic element.

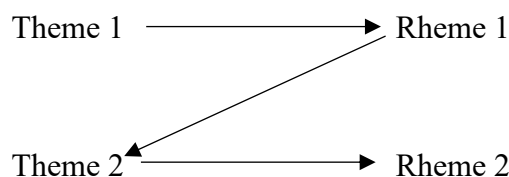
Theme Reiteration

In this pattern, an element which is introduced in the Rheme in clause gets promoted to become the Theme of clause. The zig-zag pattern achieves cohesion in the text by building on newly introduced information. This gives the text a sense of cumulative development which may be absent in the repeated Thematic pattern (Eggs: 2004).

Table 2. The Zig-Zag Pattern

Theme	Rheme
She	was quilting
Her	quilt fell off from her house.

Diagram 2, The Zig-Zag Pattern



From the text above, the realization of thematic progression appeared clearly. It can be proven from the first clause:

1. **She was quilting**

“**She**” can be called **Theme 1** because it is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message or the main topic which is introduced initially. “**was quilting.**” can be called **Rheme 1** because it is the remainder of the message or the comment about the topic so that it always comes after the topic element.

2. **Her quilt fell off from her house**

“**Her**” can be called **Theme 1** because it is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message or the main topic which is introduced initially. “**quilt fell off from her house.**” can be called **Rheme 1** because it is the remainder of the message or the comment about the topic so that it always comes after the topic element.

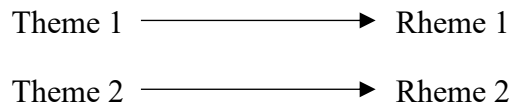
The Multiple – Rheme Pattern

This multiple –Rheme pattern is also common in longer expository texts. The multiple – Rheme pattern provides the underlying organizing principle for a text, with both the zig-zag and theme reiteration strategies being used for elaborating on each of the main thematic points.

Table 3. The Multiple - Rheme Pattern

Theme	Rheme
She	gave birth to a baby, named him sangkuriang.
But	never told him who is father was

Diagram 3, The Multiple – Rheme Pattern



From the text above, the realization of thematic progression appeared clearly. It can be proven from the first clause:

1. **She gave birth to a baby, named him Sangkuriang**

“**She**” can be called **Theme 1** because it is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message or the main topic which is introduced initially. “**gave birth to a baby, named him Sangkuriang.**” can be called **Rheme 1** because it is the remainder of the message or the comment about the topic so that it always comes after the topic element.

2. **But never told him who is father was**

“**But**” can be called **Theme 2** because it is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message or the main topic which is introduced initially. “**never told him who is father was.**” can be called **Rheme 2** because it is the remainder of the message or the comment about the topic so that it always comes after the topic element.

Conclusion

In conclusion there are three types of thematic progression from the text “Sangkuriang” folklore story they were: theme reiteration, the zig-zag pattern and the multiple-rheme pattern. They were realized through a different pattern of a paragraph

as its function or in other words they found their thematic progression in a different form as it used to be. From the three types of thematic progression that had been found in the text, theme reiteration involved the types of thematic progression because of Theme is a point of departure, constancy of the Theme would mean always leaving from the same spot, it should be realized in thematic progression if it follows its function.

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