



## **FINAL PROJECT**

# **INTERPERSONAL, IDEATIONAL, TEXTUAL MEANINGS FOUND IN STUDENTS' RECOUNT TEXTS**

(A Case Study at Eighth Grade Students of SMP 2 Kudus  
in the Academic Year of 2014/2015)

a final project  
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*  
in English

by  
Desiana Jayanti Andaruli  
2201411006

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY  
2015**



## DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Desiana Jayanti Andaruli as the writer of this final project stated that this final project entitled *Interpersonal, Ideational, Textual Meanings Found In The Students' Recount Texts (A Case Study Of at Eighth Grade Students Of SMP 2 Kudus in the Academic Year Of 2014/2015)* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, September 2015



Desiana Jayanti Andaruli



## APPROVAL

The final project has been approved by the Board of Examination of the English Department of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Semarang State University (UNNES) on September , 2015.

## Board of Examination

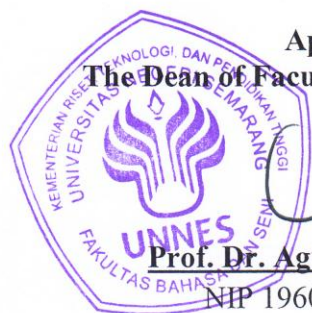
1. **Chairperson**  
Drs. Syahrul Syah Sinaga, M.Hum  
NIP 196408041991021001
2. **Secretary**  
Dr. Issy Yuliasri, M.Pd.  
NIP 196207131990032001
3. **First Examiner**  
Dra. Helena I. R. A., M.A., Ph.D.  
NIP 195308161980032002
4. **Second Examiner as Second Advisor**  
Galuh Kirana Dwi A., S.S., M.Pd.  
NIP 197411042006042001
5. **Third Examiner as First Advisor**  
Dr. Djoko Sutopo, M.Si.  
NIP 195403261986011001

Alumni

Stelanz



Abdullah



Approved by  
The Dean of Faculty of Languages and Arts

**Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M.Hum.**  
NIP 196008031989011001



## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*'Hidup adalah Perjuangan.'*

*Do not lose hope nor be sad. You will surely be victorious if you  
are true in faith*

*(Qs. Al-Imron 03: 139)*

This final project is dedicated to:

My beloved father, mother and grandmother

My beloved brother

All of my beloved friends



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin. First and foremost, I would like to praise to ALLAH SWT, the almighty the merciful and the creature of this universe, because of His blessing I could finish and complete this final project.

Secondly, my deepest gratitude is delivered to my lovely advisors, Dr. Djoko Sutopo, Msi. and Galuh Kirana Dwi Areni, S. S., M. Pd. for the abundance patience and time in giving comment and recommendation for the content of my final project and also carefully correcting the use of grammar in my writings.

Thirdly, I also delivered my great appreciation and gratitude to the most important people in the world that is my family who supported me to finish my final project. This final project is dedicated for my beloved parents, Mr. Heru Setiawan and Mrs. LilikYuliati who love and support me in all their time. For my lovely brother, Mohamad Bakoh Adi P., I also would say thank you for the support and help too.

Then, my uncountable thanks are also delivered to all of my friends, my long time-best friends (Dyah, Afifah, Elok, Shofi), my lovely best friends in Rombel 1 especially for Tutik, Lina, Maila, Lisa; Salma boarding house family for their support especially for Rini, Eny, Mbak Danik and Ella; my KKN Plangi's friends for the supports, and English Department students 2011 for their helps and support too.

Millions thanks are also delivered to my English teacher in SMP 2 Kudus, Mr. Dedi, S.Pd. for the kindness that has helped me doing my research, and also supported me to be a good teacher in the future. I also say thank you for all students of 8G SMP 2 Kudus for the kindness help, and participation in my research.



Finally, I realize that there are still many shortcomings in my final project, because nothing is perfect in this world likewise my final project. Thus, I look forward suggestions and critics to the betterment of my final project. And, I hope this final project can be useful for the readers.

Desiana Jayanti Andaruli



## ABSTRACT

Andaruli, Desiana Jayanti. 2015. *Interpersonal, Ideational, and Textual Meanings Found in Students' Recount Texts A Case Study at Grade Students of SMP 2 Kudus in Academic Year of 2012/2015*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. First Advisor: Dr. Djoko Sutopo, M.Si., Second Advisor: Galuh Kirana Dwi Areni, S.S., M.Pd.

Keywords: *Interpersonal meaning, Ideational meaning, Textual Meaning, Students' Recount Texts*

This research dealt with the interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings which were found in the students' recount texts. The object of study was the recount texts of the eighth grade students of SMP 2 Kudus in academic year of 2014/2015. The method of the study is discourse analysis which analyzed interpersonal meanings, ideational meanings, and textual meanings in the students' recount texts. Therefore, the data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative analysis in which quantitative data were also used to provide deeper analysis. The Interpersonal meanings analysis analyzed the MOOD and modality; the ideational meanings analysis analyzed Transitivity; and the textual meanings analysis analyzed the thematic structure. The result of the study showed three points of conclusion. Firstly, in term of interpersonal meanings which analyzed MOOD and modality analysis showed that the students recount texts represented a one-way communication which had function to give information about personal experience to the readers in the past time. It can be seen from the data analysis which showed that all of the students used declarative mood types in their recount texts, through declarative mood types, the students made statements. Most of the students used finite simple past in their recount texts, it states about the students' experiences in past time. Most of the students also used nouns as the subject of the clause that were categorized in subject "Others" in the analysis, and the students rarely used modality in their recount texts. Secondly, in term of ideational meaning analysis which analyzed the Transitivity analysis showed that the students' recount texts told about the students' experiences in particular place and time. It can be seen from the dominant occurrence of the data analysis was material process and circumstance of location. Thirdly, in term of textual meanings which analyzed the Thematic structures analysis showed that the clauses mostly used ideational theme. And the researcher found that the dominant ideational theme which occurred in the students' recount texts was unmarked topical theme. The students used high nominalization in their recount texts because they frequently used subjects and circumstances as the nominalization in the beginning of the clauses. It can be stated that the texts are in form of written texts. Finally, based on the research, it is expected that metafunctions can develop students' writing skill, so they can compose meaningful texts and misinterpretation in interpreting the meaning can be avoided.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>COVER</b> .....	i
<b>DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY</b> .....	ii
<b>APPROVAL</b> .....	iii
<b>MOTTO AND DEDICATION</b> .....	iv
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	v
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	vii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	viii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	xii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	xiii
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	xv
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic.....	4
1.3 Statements of the Problem... ..	4
1.4 Purpose of the Study.....	5
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	5
1.6 Limitation of the Study.....	6
1.7 Outline of the Study.....	6
1.7 Definition of Terms.....	7



<b>II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Previous Studies .....	9
2.2 Theoretical Review.....	13
2.1.1 Language, Text and Context Connection.....	14
2.1.2 Context of Culture (Genre).....	15
2.1.3 Context of Situation.....	16
2.1.4 Grammar.....	17
2.1.5 Systemic Functional Grammar.....	20
2.1.6 Metafunctions.....	21
2.1.7 Interpersonal Meaning.....	23
2.1.8 Realization of Interpersonal Meaning.....	24
2.1.8.1 MOOD System.....	24
2.1.8.1.1 Subject.....	24
2.1.8.1.2 Finite .....	25
2.1.8.1.3 Modality.....	25
2.1.8.2 Residue.....	26
2.1.8.2.1 Predicator.....	27
2.1.8.2.2 Complement.....	27
2.1.8.2.3 Adjuncts.....	28
2.1.9 Ideational Meaning.....	32
2.1.10 Realization of Ideational Meaning.....	33
2.2.10.1 Circumstances.....	33



2.2.10.2 Processes.....	34
2.2.10.2.1 Material Processes.....	34
2.2.10.2.2 Mental Processes.....	36
2.2.10.2.3 Behavioural Processes.....	36
2.2.10.2.4 Verbal Processes.....	36
2.2.10.2.5 Relational Processes.....	37
2.2.10.2.6 Existential Processes.....	37
2.2.11 Textual Meanings .....	38
2.2.12 Realization of Textual Meaning.....	38
2.2.12.1 Theme.....	39
2.2.12.1.1 Ideational Theme or Topical Theme.....	39
2.2.12.1.2 Textual Theme.....	39
2.2.12.1.3 Interpersonal Theme.....	40
2.2.12.2 Rheme.....	41
2.2.13 Discourse Analysis.....	41
2.2.14 Recount Text.....	42
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	45
<b>III. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION .....</b>	<b>46</b>
3.1 Research Design.....	46
3.2 The Object of Study.....	47
3.3 Roles of the Researcher.....	47
3.4 Types of Data.....	48



3.5 Procedure of Collecting the Data.....	48
3.6 Procedure of Analyzing Data.....	48
3.7 Procedures of Reporting the Results.....	57
<b>IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.....</b>	<b>58</b>
4.1 MOOD Analysis Realizing Interpersonal Meaning.....	58
4.1.1 Mood Type.....	59
4.1.2 Subject Analysis.....	60
4.1.3 Finite Analysis.....	67
4.1.4 Modality Analysis.....	71
4.2 Transitivity Analysis Realizing Ideational Meaning.....	72
4.2.1 Process Analysis.....	72
4.2.2 Participants Analysis.....	83
4.2.3 Circumstances Analysis.....	90
4.3 Theme and Rheme Analysis Realizing Textual Meaning.....	95
4.3.1 Thematic Analysis.....	95
<b>V. CONCLUSION AND PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATION ....</b>	<b>100</b>
5.1 Conclusion .....	100
5.2 Pedagogical Implication .....	102
5.3 Suggestions .....	103



<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	104
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	105



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
2.1 Text in Context.....	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework.....	45



## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 The Main Differences in Perspective between Traditional and Functional Grammar.....	18
2.2 The Three Metafunctions Meanings .....	22
2.3 Speech Roles and Commodity in Interaction .....	23
2.4 Speech Function and Typical Mood Clause .....	24
2.5 Examples of Modality by Droga and Humphrey .....	26
2.6 Metafunction and Types of Adjunct .....	32
2.7 Types of Process .....	34
2.8 Data Summary of Mood Types .....	50
2.9 Data Summary of Subject Analysis .....	51
3.1 Data Summary of Finite Analysis .....	52
3.2 Data Summary of Modality Analysis .....	52
3.3 Data Summary of Process Analysis .....	54
3.4 Data Summary of Participants Analysis .....	55
3.5 Data Summary of Circumstances Analysis .....	56
3.6 Data Summary of Thematic Analysis .....	57
4.1 Data Summary of Mood Types Analysis .....	59
4.2 Data Summary of Subject Analysis .....	61
4.3 Data Summary of Finite Analysis .....	67
4.4 Data Summary of Modality.....	71
4.5 Data Summary of Process Types Analysis .....	73



4.6 Data Summary of Participants Analysis .....	83
4.7 Data Summary of Circumstances Analysis.....	90
4.8 Data Summary f Thematic Analysis .....	95



## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Page</b>
1.Surat Ijin Observasi.....	106
2. Photos.....	107
3. Students' Recount Texts .....	108
4. Metafunction Analysis .....	138
5. Subject Analysis .....	347
6. MOOD Analysis: Mood Types .....	403
7. MOOD Analysis: Subject .....	405
8. MOOD Analysis: Finite .....	407
9. Transitivity Analysis: Process Types .....	409
10.Transitivity Analysis: Participants .....	411
11. Transitivity Analysis: Circumstances .....	413
12. Thematic Analysis .....	415



# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals with introduction of the study which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, purposes of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the report. To make it complete, definition of terms is also provided.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

As language teachers, we know that in Indonesia, English subject is taught in school from kindergarten until university. There are four skills that have to be mastered by students, those are speaking, reading, listening, and writing skills. Speaking and listening are oral language, and reading and writing are written language. In writing skill, students have to be able to compose a text based on the genre. Genre is a kind of text-type, Gerot and Wignell (1994:17) stated “a genre can be defined as a culturally specific text-type which results from using language (written and spoken) to (help) accomplish something.” Knowledge of genre is important for language teachers in order to help the students composing texts. There are some types of genre that is taught in school such as narrative, recount, report, procedure, discussion, explanation, exposition, etc. A recount text is a text that retells someone’s experience in the past. Students in junior high school have to be able to compose recount texts, and they also have to be able to convey the meaning of the text based on social function, generic structure and



lexicogrammatical features of recount text. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:17), “genre is culture specific, and has associated with them: particular purposes, particular stages, and particular linguistic features.”

Therefore, the researcher as a language teacher who has trained to practice teaching students in school found that most of them have difficulties in writing text. There are still some students who have difficulties in creating meaning through texts. It happened because writing skills is a difficult skill than other skills. Graham and Perin (2007:7) stated that “Many adolescent are able to handle average reading demands but have severe difficulties with writing.” Writing is a difficult skill for students. In writing, students have to make and analyze the topic of writing to create written texts; it needs extra effort to think. Students also have to use language meaningfully in composing texts, so they will be able to convey meaning from the texts. Students must have the ability to make sentences and arrange them into some paragraphs. If they cannot do this, they fail to compose good written texts and fail to convey meaning in order to communicate with others.

The meaning of language will be clearer by using grammar; it is considered from the definition of grammar itself. According to Derewianka (2001:1), “Grammar is a way of describing how a language works to make meaning.” Grammar can be divided into traditional grammar, formal grammar and functional grammar. The difference between traditional and formal grammar is in the term of the definition. They concerned with the form of language (syntax), whereas functional grammar concerns more in the function of language. Based on Gerot



and Wignell (1994:5), “traditional grammar is Standard English by comparing it with Latin, it focus on rules producing correct sentences.” Functional grammar focuses to describe the structure of individual sentences. We can know the meaning of language by analysing the Functional grammar. Halliday and Hasan (1989:10) stated “We can define text, in the simplest way perhaps, by saying that it is language that is functional, by functional, we simply mean language that is doing some job in some context, as opposed to isolated words or sentences that I might put on the blackboard.” We can analyze the meaning of text either spoken or written text. So, functional grammar has important role for the researcher in finding the meaning of language in form of text, both spoken and written text.

This study is going to investigate what meanings are realized in written text composed by junior high school students by using metafunctions approach. The text that is chosen by the researcher is recount text. There are three kinds of meaning in metafunctions, Halliday (2000) in Feng and Liu (2010:1) stated that “language has three meta-functions, the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual.” According to Butt et al (1995:13-14), “the ideational metafunctions uses language to encode our experience of the world and to convey a picture of reality. The interpersonal metafunctions uses language to encode interaction and to show how defensible or binding we find our proposition or proposal. The textual metafunctions uses language to organize our experiential, logical, and interpersonal meanings into a coherent, in the case written and spoken language, linear, whole.”



In this study, the researcher will analyze each sentence of the students in composing a text to get the meaning. The researcher will analyse the three metafunctions meanings; those are ideational meanings, interpersonal meanings, and textual meanings of students' recount text in junior high school students. This study is expected can help the teacher to analyze the ability of the students in composing recount text and know the meaning based on the text.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

This study is going to investigate the three metafunctions of students' recount texts based on the following reasons. First, as a language teacher, the researcher wants to identify how far the students can compose recount text. Most of students have difficulties in composing text, because writing skill is the most difficult skill compared to other skills like reading, speaking, and listening. The researcher will analyze the recount texts that are composed by the students, because recount text has explained in the students' material.

Second, as a language teacher, the researcher wants to know the meaning that students want to convey in their recount text by analyzing the three metafunctions; those are interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings. So, this study is expected can help teachers to know the ability of the students in composing meanings through text.

## **1.3 Statements of the Problem**

The problems that are discussed in this study can be stated as follows:



- 1) What interpersonal meanings are realized in recount texts of SMP 2 Kudus students?
- 2) What ideational meanings are realized in recount texts of SMP 2 Kudus students?
- 3) What textual meanings are realized in recount texts of SMP 2 Kudus students?

#### **1.4 Purpose of the Study**

The aims of this study are:

- 1) to describe and investigate what interpersonal meanings are realized in recount texts of SMP 2 Kudus students.
- 2) to describe and investigate what ideational meanings are realized in recount texts of SMP 2 Kudus students.
- 3) to describe and investigate what textual meanings are realized in recount texts of SMP 2 Kudus students.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

- (1) Theoretically, the study is going to investigate the metafunctions in students recount texts that will be analyzed in the term of interpersonal, ideational, and textual meaning. This study can be used for readers who are interested in similar study.
- (2) Practically, the study can be used for students of English Department as the future teachers who have to pay attention in analyzing the students' writing.



- (3) Pedagogically, the study can guide the readers to use lexicogrammatical analysis to unveil the interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings in recount texts.

### **1.6 Limitation of the Study**

In this study, the researcher will focus only on analyzing the meanings of students' recount texts and explain the three metafunctions, i.e. interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings of the object of the study.

### **1.7 Outline of the Study**

To present the investigation about the study to the readers, the report is systemized as follows:

Chapter I present the introduction. It consists of general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, the outline of the study, and definition of terms.

Chapter II is about review of related literature that is concerned with review of previous studies, review of related literature, and the theoretical framework.

Chapter III is about the methodology of investigation which covers research approach, object of the study, role of researcher, types of data, procedures of collecting data, procedures of analyzing data, and technique of reporting the data.

Chapter IV concentrates on the result of collecting and analyzing the data which consists of the discussion of interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings.



Chapter V presents conclusion of the investigation and offers some possible suggestions, or recommendation.

### **1.8 Definition Of Terms**

In this study, there are some terms or keywords that will be discussed further.

Here are the definitions of terms:

#### **1) Metafunctions**

According to Halliday (1985:44), “the meaning of metafunctions is that part of the system of a language – the particular semantic and lexicogrammatical resources- that has evolved to perform the function in question.” Metafunctions meaning has three meanings, those three types of meanings: a meaning about the interaction (an interpersonal meaning); a meaning about reality (an experiential meaning), and a meaning about the message (a textual meaning). These three types of meaning are known as the metafunctions.

#### **2) Interpersonal Meaning**

Interpersonal meaning is a meaning about interaction which expresses speaker’s attitude and judgement. According to But et al (1995:13), “The interpersonal metafunctions uses language to encode interaction and to show how defensible or binding we find our proposition or proposals; that is, it makes interpersonal meanings.” Based on Gerot and Wignell (1994:13), “Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker’s attitude and judgements. These are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realised in wordings through what is called MOOD and modality.”



### 3) Ideational Meaning

Ideational meaning is a meaning about reality which expresses about phenomena. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:12-13), “Ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena- about living things (living and non-living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do), and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. These meanings are realized in wordings through Participant, Processes, and Circumstances.”

### 4) Textual Meanings

Textual meaning is a meaning about the message which relates to the environment and explains the cohesion and coherence of a text. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:14), “Textual meanings express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment- what has been said or written before (co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context). Textual meanings explain how text is constructed in coherent and cohesive structure, and it is influenced by mode.”

### 5) Recount Text

Recount text is a genre of text-types. Recount text is a text that retells past experience. According to Andersons (1997:48), “a recount text is a piece of text that retells past events, usually in the order in which they happened. The purpose of a recount text is to give the audience a description of what occurred and when it occurred.”



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents review of previous studies and theoretical review, and theoretical framework. The theoretical review consists of Language, Text and Context Connection, Context of Culture: Genre, Context of Situation: Register, Grammar, Systemic Functional Grammar, Metafunctions, Interpersonal Meaning, Ideational Meaning, Textual Meaning, Discourse Analysis, and Recount Text.

#### **2.1 Previous Studies**

There are many scholars who conducted some studies about metafunctions meanings. One of the studies correlated to the metafunctions meanings was conducted by Kusumawati (2010), *Meaning Realized in Written Recount Text*. The objective of the study was to analyze the meaning of recount text developed by the first grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Batang. She used three metafunctions approaches in her study; those are ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning in analysing the meaning of students' recount text. The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative, since the data were in the form of words. She collected the data by using several steps of procedures, those were taking the data (students' writing) directly from the school, choosing the best four of all, analyzed the data using three metafunctions approach, discussing, and the last step was taking conclusion. The result of the ideational meaning showed that the most common that mostly appeared in the text was material and relational



process. Then, the analysis of interpersonal meaning showed that the declarative moods were dominant in the text, and for the analysis of textual meaning showed that unmarked themes were dominant in the text.

The study is an example of discourse analysis which investigates the meanings in students' written texts. The result of the analysis in this study could develop the students' writing recount text. It also can be a reference for the current study which has the same topic of analysis in the term of three metafunctions in students' written text. However, the weakness of the study is in the term of collecting the data in students' recount text. The researcher only took 4 texts which were the best texts in a class. Those texts can't represent all texts from the whole class because the ability of each student is different.

The study of Kusumawati is similar with the current study. The process of analysis used three metafunctions, they are ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning realized in students' recount texts. The difference is in the term of the subject study. Kusumawati (2010) analyzed senior high school students in SMA 1 Batang, whereas in the current study, the researcher analyzed the texts of junior high school students in SMP 2 Kudus. Thus, the result of the study will be different from the previous study although they have the same context.

Another previous study that has conducted discourse analysis was found in Najib (2014), *Tenor, Interpersonal Meanings and Appraisal found in the Speech of Barack Obama at Nelson Mandela Memorial*. The objective of the study was to investigate how interpersonal meanings work in public speech. The study was a descriptive qualitative. His study focused on the analysis of tenor in Barack



Obama's speech at Nelson Mandela memorial service. The data were analyzed by using three units of analysis, Context of Situation, Grammar Analysis, and Appraisal system. The result of the study showed that the context of situation analysis of Obama's speech in Nelson Mandela memorial was called as Eulogy, because Obama delivered the speech by saying nice things toward the deceased. The result of grammar analysis showed that Barack Obama was delivering speech in the name of himself personally, not in the name of United States. The result of appraisal analysis showed about Judgment. This study can be used for students in creating good texts or speeches, and will improve the students' speaking skill.

This study is quite complex analysis because the researcher not only took one analysis but three analysis of discourse analysis, those are tenor, interpersonal, and appraisal. The study provided a detailed analysis in analysing the meanings of discourse analysis.

The relation of the study with the current study is in analysing interpersonal meaning. The current study can get some sources about discourse analysis in the term of interpersonal analysis. The previous study analyzed about Barack Obama speech, it is quite different with the current study that analyzed about genre text in students' written text.

Another study about discourse analysis was conducted by Arunsitrot (2013), *An Analysis of Textual Metafunctions in Thai EFL Students' Writing*. The objective of the study was to investigate the English writing skill which obtained some concrete information in students' problem in writing English by Systemic Functional Grammar in Thai EFL students. The researcher focused in the analysis



of textual meaning of text. The result revealed that there are five problems of the Theme in terms of Theme selections and Thematic progression patterns. The study was expected to provide not only Thai learners with a better understanding of problem in order to develop their writing performance, but will also provide information teachers with information of students writing performance.

This previous study has similarity with the current study in the term of analysing the students writing text, but in the current study the writer specifically investigated genre recount text. The previous study only analyzed textual meaning in students writing text, so it can be as a reference to the current study which also analyzed three metafunctions, especially in textual meaning.

A study related to ideational meaning was conducted by Priyanka (2013), *The Ideational Meaning in the U.S. Presidential Debate between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney concerning China's Threat*. The study dealt with ideational meaning realized in a text. The object of the study was the transcript of the U.S. presidential debate between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney concerning China's threat. The study was a kind of descriptive qualitative. There were three analyses in the study; those are transitivity analysis, speech function analysis, and analysis on context of situation in relation to their influence on the debate transcript. The result of the study shows two points of conclusion, those are the speakers, Obama and Romney, stated their own solutions coping with the issue. Obama said that he would make investments in education and research. Meanwhile, Romney said that he would make the U.S. the most attractive place in the world to grow businesses.



Both speakers invited the audiences to accept the information concerning those solutions.

The study is a quite complex analysis because the researcher not only took one analysis but three analyses of discourse analysis, those are transitivity analysis, speech function analysis, and analysis of context of situation. The study provided a detailed analysis in analysing the meanings of discourse analysis.

This study has similarity with the current study in analyzing the discourse analysis using metafunctions approach. In the previous study the researcher only analyzed the ideational meanings, so it can be as a reference to the current study which analyzed three metafunctions. The previous study analyzed debate script of Barack Obama and Romney, it is quite different with the current study that analyzed students' recount texts.

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

Before conducting the analysis, theoretical studies are needed to support and proof the validity of the analysis. It is started with the theory of grammar that consists of traditional, formal, and functional grammar. But this study will be more focus in the term of systemic functional grammar because it explained about metafunctions and then followed by text and context, interpersonal meaning, ideational meaning, textual meaning, and recount text.

### **2.2.1 *Language, Text and Context Connection***

People communicate with other by using language. According to Halliday (1985:4), "language is understood in its relationship to social structure. When we



consider what realities these are that lie above and beyond language, which language serves to express, there are many directions in which we can move outside language in order to explain what language means.” Language is used by people to communicate in order to deliver and explain what meanings they want to say.

People use language through text. Language lies in the study of texts in order to convey meanings, based on Halliday (1985:10), “the text as meaning that the important thing about nature of a text is that, although when we write it down it looks as though it is made of words and sentences, it is really made of meanings.” Halliday also stated that a text as a social exchange of meanings, because texts relate to language of people’s communication whose purpose is to exchange meaning. According to Halliday in Butt et al (1995:11):

A text is a piece of language in use; that is, language that is functional. A text length is not important and it can be either spoken or written. What is important is that a text is harmonious collection of meaning appropriate to its context. This unity of purpose gives a text both texture and structure. Texture comes from the way the meanings in the text fit coherently with each other. Structures refer to the way that pieces of language in use will contain certain obligatory structural elements appropriate to their purpose and context.

A text conveys meanings in the form of spoken and written language. Written language is a form of language to convey meaning in written text; it can be printed or handwritten, such as email, letter, advertisement, etc. But, according to Gerot and Wignell (1994:158), “the term ‘written language’ does not only refer to language which is written down.” For example, if someone reads an academic paper aloud, the features of the language are more like those written language than



spoken language. Meanwhile spoken language is a form of language to convey meaning through verbal communication. But, according to Gerot and Wignell (1994:158), “the term ‘spoken language’ does not “only refer to language, which is said aloud.”

We can conclude that text is grammatical units that can be spoken and written form to convey meaning of language. We can find context in the text, because in one text always occurs two context; they are context of culture (genre) and context of situation (register). According to Halliday (1985:5), “the term, context and text, put together like this, serve as a reminder that these are aspect of the same process. There is text and there is other text that accompanies it: text that is ‘with’, namely the con-text.”

### **2.2.2 Context of Culture : Genre**

Inside a text exists context; there are two contexts that are realized in a text, they are context of culture (genre) and context of situation (register). According to Eggins (1994:25), “systemic functional approach describes how people use language to achieve culturally appropriate goals, through the concept of genre.” People use language in conveying meaning is based on the culture; different culture can make different meaning or interpretation. Butt et al (1995:11) stated that “context of culture is the outer context around a text. When you think of the differences in forms of address, in ceremonies, in politeness and significant activities between one culture in shaping meanings.”

In context of culture, we understand language from the information of cultural background. So, each people can make different interpretation in



understanding the meaning of language based on the cultural background. Context of culture can be defined as genre. Genre in written text is a characteristic in composing a text. There are many genres in text, those are narrative, recount, descriptive, procedure, etc. that can differentiate a text to each other.

### ***2.2.3 Context of Situation: Register***

Within context of culture, there is context of situation in language. Context of situation can be defined as the environment of the text; it is stated by Malinowski in Halliday and Hasan (1989:8). According to Butt et al (1995:11), “within the context of culture, speakers and writers use language in many more specific contexts of situations.”

Context of situation that is organized can be specified through the use of the register variables; they are field, tenor, and mode. According to Halliday in Eggins (1997:52), “there are three aspects in any situations that have linguistic consequences, these can be briefly glossed as field: what the language is being used to talk about; mode: the role language is playing in the interaction; and tenor; the role relationship between the interactants.”

We can understand the meaning of language if we know the context of situation in a text. The combination between context of culture and context of situation in a text can make different interpretation of language.

Halliday (1985:45) defined the three components of context of situations as follows:



- a) Field of discourse: the ‘play’ - the kind of activity, as recognised in the culture, within which the language is playing some part [predicts experiential meaning];
- b) Tenor of discourse: the ‘players’ – the actors, or rather the interacting roles, that are involved in the creation of the text [predicts interpersonal meanings];  
and
- c) Mode of discourse: the ‘parts’ – the particular functions that are assigned to language in this situation, and the rhetorical channel is therefore allotted to it [predict textual meanings].

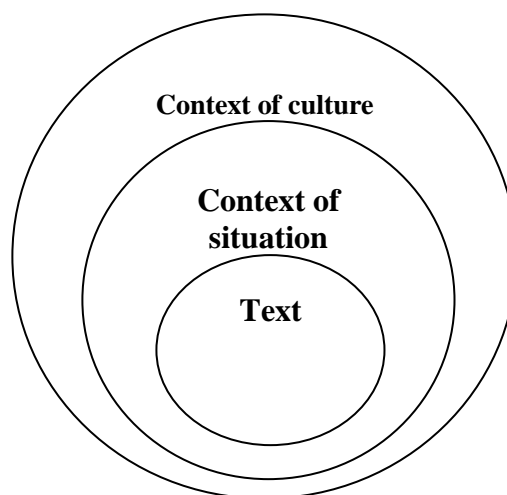


Figure 2.1: Text in Context (Butt, 1995:12)

#### 2.2.4 Grammar

People communicate with others in their interaction by uttering language. All languages have grammar. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:2), “grammar is a theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works.” Grammar is important to be learned because grammar is a set of rules of language in describing how language works to make meaning. According to



Subasini and Kokilavani (2013:1-2), “people who speak the same language are able to communicate because they intuitively know the grammar system of that language that is, the rules of making meaning.”

Grammar is a study of wording, according to Leech et al (1982:4), “... that grammar is a mechanism for putting words together, but we have said little about sound and meaning.” Grammar is a study of words and word groups that form sentences in any language. Grammar can be divided into three main theories; they are traditional grammar, formal grammar, and functional grammar. The distinction between traditional and formal grammar is in the term of the definition. They concerned with the form of language (syntax), whereas functional grammar concerns more in the function of language. Gerot and Wignell (1994:3) sum up the main differences in the three grammars that are presented in the following.

Table 2.1 The Main Differences in Perspective between Traditional and Functional Grammar (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:7)

	<b>Formal (+Traditional)</b>	<b>Functional</b>
<b><i>Primary concern</i></b>	How is (should) this sentence be structured?	How are the meanings of this text realized?
<b><i>Unit of analysis</i></b>	Sentence	Whole texts
<b><i>Language level of concern</i></b>	Syntax	Semantics
<b><i>Language</i></b>	= a set of rules for sentence construction = something we know	= a resource for making meaning = something we do

a) Traditional Grammar



The definition of the traditional grammar found in Gerot and Wignell (1994:5):

Traditional grammar aims to describe the grammar of Standard English by comparing it with Latin. Students learn the name of part of speech (nouns, verbs, prepositions, adverbs, adjectives), parse textbook sentences and learn to correct so called bad grammar. Writers are taught, for example, not to start sentences with 'and', to make sure the subject agrees with the verb (time flies, not time fly, like an arrow), to say 'I did it' and not I done it.

Traditional grammar is a language grammar from the Greeks and Romans. It used for helping scholars learn Greek and Latin. Traditional grammar focuses on the rules of producing correct sentences. Traditional grammar classifies words into parts of speech, for example like noun, verb, adjective, etc. Traditional grammar describes how the form of words put together to make a good structure, or it can be called grammatically.

#### b) Formal Grammar

Another type of grammar is formal grammar. The definition of the formal grammar found in Gerot and Wignell (1994:5):

Formal grammars are concerned to describe the structure of individual sentences. Such grammars view language as asset of rules which allow or disallow certain sentence structures. Knowledge of these rules is seen as being carried around inside the mind. The central question formal grammars attempt to address is: 'How is this sentences structured?'

Formal grammar focused in the structure of sentences. The rules of formal grammar describe how to connect the language's alphabet according to the language's syntax. Formal grammar doesn't need to find the meaning, it focuses only on the structure of the sentences according to language syntax.

#### ***2.2.5 Systemic Functional Grammar***



People use language in their communication in everyday social life. They convey meaning in spoken or written discourse in terms of grammar and meaning. The function of language is learned as Systemic Functional Grammar, according to Gerot and Wignell (1994:6), “Functional Grammars view language as a resource for making meaning. These grammars attempt to describe language in actual use and so focus on texts and their contexts. They are concerned not only with the structures but also how those structures construct meaning.”

According to Eggins (1994:2), “Systemic Functional Linguistics is an approach to language which is centred on how people use language with each other in accomplishing everyday social life”. There are four main theoretical claims about language: that language use is functional; that its function is to make meanings; that these meanings are influenced by the social and cultural context in which they are exchanged; and that the process of using language is a semiotic process, a process of making meanings by choosing.

Functional grammar unfolds the language of a text more in finding the meaning. This study unveils the meaning within texts and the organization of texts. According to Martin (1997:2), “you will find the IFG grammar much richer semantically than either formal or traditional school grammar. This makes the analyses you undertake more insightful when it comes to interpreting a text”.

The functional grammar has three kinds of meaning that can be said as metafunctions, they are interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings. According to Halliday in Droga and Humphrey (2003:1), “the language we use in different spoken and written text types serves a number of functions simultaneously, these



functions as: the experiential function (ideational meaning) – the way we use language to represent our experience of the world, the interpersonal function – the way we use language to interact with others, the textual functions – the way we use language to create well organized and cohesive texts, both spoken and written.”

### **2.2.6 *Metafunctions***

There are three meanings which lie behind language, according to Eggins (1994:225), “Halliday’s example of the role of Subject was used to demonstrate that each clause expresses not just one kind of meaning, but in fact three.” Based on Halliday the three main functions of language are called metafunctions, those are interpersonal meaning, ideational meaning, and textual meaning.

The three meanings have different roles in language, based on Eggins (1995:225), “to capture these different meaning, we differentiated between the three roles of Subject, Theme and Actor.” Each of those roles makes up a separate strand in the overall meaning of the clause. Halliday (2004:58-59) stated that:

The Theme functions in the structure of the clause as a message. A clause has meaning as a message, a quantum of information; the Theme is the point of departure for the message. It is the element the speaker selects for ‘grounding’ what he is going on to say. The Subject functions in the structure of the clause as exchange. A clause has meaning as an exchange, a transaction between speaker and listener; the Subject is the warranty of the exchange. It is the element the speaker makes responsible for the validity of what he is saying. The Actor functions in the structure of the clause as representation. A clause has meaning as a representation of some process in ongoing human experience; the Actor is the active participant in that process. It is the element the speaker portrays as the one that does the deed.

Each role has its own function in a clause, but those three functions can exist in one clause at the same time, so in a clause can be found those three



meanings, and below is the example of those three meanings exists in a clause at the same time.



Table 2.2 The three metafunctions meanings

	When	a polar bear	Is	born.
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator
		Mood		Residue
Ideational		Behavior	Behavioural	
Textual	Str.	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			

Gerot and Wignell (1994:12-14) suggested that “there are three types of meanings to reconstruct the context of situation in the relationship between context and text.” They are:

- (1) Ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena. These meanings are most centrally influenced by the field of discourse.
- (2) Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker’s attitudes and judgments. Meanings of this kind are centrally influenced by tenor of discourse.
- (3) Textual meanings express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment – what has been said or written before (co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context). Textual meanings are mostly influenced by mode in discourse.

### **2.2.7 Interpersonal Meanings**

Interpersonal meaning is one of the three metafunctions, according to Gerot and Wignell (1994:13), “interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker’s attitudes and judgements. These are meanings for acting upon and with others.” Based on But et al (1995:13), “the interpersonal metafunctions



uses language to encode interaction and to show how defensible or binding we find our proposition or proposals; that is, it makes interpersonal meanings.”

If there are two people are talking together, they use language to interact in order to establish relationship between the person speaking now and the person who will speak next. The basic fundamental of speech role are giving and demanding. According to Halliday (2014:107), “Typically, therefore, an ‘act’ of speaking is something that might more appropriately be called an interact: it is an exchange, in which giving implies receiving and demanding implies giving in response.” The commodity that they are exchanging is between information and good or services.

Halliday (1994:69) as cited by Eggins (2004:146) put the explanation of speech roles in interaction as follows:

Table 2.3 Speech Roles and Commodity in Interaction by Halliday

<b>COMMODITY EXCHANGED</b>		
<b>Speech Role</b>	<b>Information</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>
Giving	Statement	Offer
Demanding	Question	Command

Therefore interpersonal meaning is a meaning which talks about the clause as exchange in the system of Mood and modality.

### **2.2.8 Realization of Interpersonal Meaning**

Interpersonal meaning is realized through the analysis of Mood system and modality of the clauses. Based on Gerot and Wignell (1994:13), “these are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realized in wordings through what is called *MOOD* and *modality*.”



### 2.2.8.1 Mood System

Mood structure forms in some patterns of clause type. Below is the illustration of speech function and typical mood structure by Eggins (1994:153):

Table 2.4 Speech Function and Typical Mood Clause

<b>SPEECH FUNCTION</b>	<b>TYPICAL MOOD IN CLAUSE</b>
Statement	Declarative MOOD
Question	Interrogative MOOD
Command	Imperative MOOD
Offer	Modulated Interrogative MOOD
Answer	Elliptical Declarative MOOD
Acknowledgement	Elliptical Declarative MOOD
Accept	Minor Clause
Compliance	Minor Clause

The elements of mood consist of subject and finite. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:25), “mood element consists of subject, which is realised by a nominal group; and finite element, which is part of the verbal group.”

#### 2.2.8.1.1 *Subject*

Subject is a nominal group of noun and pronoun in the mood element. According to Eggins (1994:156), “subject is a nominal-type element; always expressed by a nominal group in class term.” Gerot and Wignell (1994:25) stated that, “The subject is that upon which the speaker rest his case in exchange of information, and the one responsible for insuring that the prescribed action is or is not carried out in exchanges of goods and services.”



#### 2.2.8.1.2 *Finite*

According to Eggins (1994:156), “finite is a verbal-type element; always expressed by a verbal group.” Finite tells us about tenses, modality, and polarity, according to Gerot and Wignell (1994:25), “The finite element is one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, modality and polarity.” Halliday (1985:75) as cited in Eggins (1994:159) identified Finite Verbal Operators as follows:

- (1) Temporal Finite Verbal Operators: anchor the proposition by reference to time. It is a finite about tenses in past, present, future.
- (2) Finite Modal Operators: anchor the proposition not by reference to time but by reference to Modality. For example: could, must, etc.
- (3) Polarity: it carries either tense or modality to make the proposition arguable it has to be either positive or negative.

#### 2.2.8.1.3 *Modality*

According to Eggins (1994:179), “modalization is one half of the general grammatical area of modality, a complex area of English grammar which has to do with the different ways in which language user can introduce on his/her message, expressing attitudes and judgement of various kinds.”

Modalization involves two kinds of meaning. Based on Halliday in Eggins (1994:179):

- 1) Probability: the speaker expresses judgement as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being.



- 2) Usuality: the speaker expresses judgement as to the frequency with which something happens or is.

According to Droga and Humphrey, (2003:59), “modality expresses strong, medium or weak positions and includes all of the choices between a definite ‘yes’ and a definite ‘no’.” Further, they categorized modality into five categories;

Table 2.5 Examples of Modality by Droga and Humphrey

	<b>High Modality</b>	<b>Medium Modality</b>	<b>Low Modality</b>
<b>Modal Verbs</b>	must, ought to, need, has to, had to	will, would, should, is to, was to, supposed to	can, may, could, might
<b>Modal Adverbials</b>	certainly, definitely, always, never, absolutely, surely, in fact	probably, usually, generally, likely	possibly, perhaps, maybe, sometimes
<b>Modal Adjectivals</b>	certain, definite, absolute, necessary, obligatory	probable, usual	possible
<b>Modal Nouns</b>	certainty, necessity, requirement, obligation	Probability	Possibility
<b>Modal Clauses and Phrases</b>	I believe (that) It is obvious (that) Everyone knows (that)	I think (that) In my opinion, It is likely (that) If..., then...	I guess (that)

#### 2.2.8.2 Residue

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:25), “the remainder of each clause, if there is a remainder is called Residue”. The component of residue is predicator, complements, and adjuncts.

##### 2.2.8.2.1 *Predicator*



According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:31), “the predicator is the verb part of the clause, the bit which tells what’s doing, happening or being.” Predicator has three functions in the clause: adds time secondary tense, specifies aspects and phases, and specifies the voice of the clause.

According to Halliday in Gerot and Wignell (1994:32), “there are two verbs in English which is simple past and simple present tense appear as Finite only, without being fused with a distinction element as Predicator.” These are ‘be’ and ‘have’ that can be seen in the following examples:

The car	had	four bicycle wheels.
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		Residue

It	was	a slow process.
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		Residue

#### 2.2.8.2.2 *Complement*

Complement is the other component of residue. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:32-33), “the complement answers the question ‘is/had what’ ‘to whom’, ‘did to what’.”

His first car	Henry Ford	built		in his backyard.
Complement	Subject	Fin.	Pred.	Adjunct
		MOOD		
		Residue		



### 2.2.8.2.3 *Adjunct*

The other component of residue is adjunct. According to Eggins (1994:165), “adjunct can be defined as clause elements which contribute some additional (but not essential) information to the clause.” There are some different classes of adjuncts as follows:

#### a) Circumstantial Adjuncts

Circumstantial adjunct can be called as experiential adjunct. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:34), “circumstantial adjuncts answer the questions ‘how’, ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘by whom’.” Whereas based on Eggins (1994: 165), “circumstantial meanings may refer to time (probed with “when”), place (where), cause (why), matter (about what), accompaniment (with whom), beneficiary (to whom), agent (by whom).” The example is as follows:

Agents: by whom

George	Was	read	“The Bostonians”	by Simon.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Circumstantial
MOOD		Residue		

#### b) Modal Adjuncts

According to Eggins (1994:166), “mood adjuncts are clause constituents which add interpersonal meanings to the clause. That is, they add meanings which are somehow connected to the creation and maintenance of the dialogue.” There are four main types of Modal Adjuncts, they are:



i) Mood Adjuncts

Mood adjunct is an adjunct that is not included in residue component, but mood adjunct includes of mood element. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:34-35), “mood adjunct relate specifically to the meaning of finite verbal operators, expressing probability, usuality, obligation, inclination or time.” The principal items functioning as Mood Adjuncts include the followings:

1) Adjuncts of polarity and modality:

- (a) Polarity: not, yes, no, so
- (b) Probability: probably, possibly, certainly, perhaps, maybe
- (c) Usuality: usually, sometimes, always, never, ever, seldom, rarely
- (d) Readiness: willingly, readily, gladly, certainly, easily
- (e) Obligation: willingly, absolutely, possibly, at all cost, by all means

2) Adjuncts of temporality:

- (a) Time: yet still, already, once, soon, just
- (b) Typically: occasionally, generally, regularly, mainly

3) Adjuncts of mood:

- (a) Obviousness: of course, surely, obviously, clearly
- (b) Intensity: just, simply, merely, only, even, actually, really
- (c) Degree: quite, almost, nearly, scarcely, hardly, absolutely, totally, utterly, entirely, completely.

ii) Polarity Adjuncts: Yes and No

According to Eggins (1994:167), “Yes and No, and their common conversational alternatives (yea, yep, na, nope, etc.) may function in two different



ways.” Eggins (1994:168) stated that “Polarity Adjuncts when YES or NO are standing in for an ellipsed clause, and Textual Adjuncts: when YES or NO (or more typically yea or na) occur in unstressed initial position, introducing a clause.”

### iii) Comment Adjuncts

According to Eggins (1994:168), “comment Adjuncts function to express an assessment about the clause as a whole.” According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:34), “Comment adjuncts include such items as ‘frankly’, ‘apparently’, ‘hopefully’, ‘broadly speaking’, ‘understandably’, ‘to my surprise’.” Comment Adjunct falls outside of Mood-Residue structure. For example:

Unfortunately	however	they	were	too later.
Comment adjunct	Conjunctive adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
		MOOD		Residue

### iv) Vocative Adjuncts

Based on Eggins (1994:169), “vocative adjuncts function to control the discourse by designating a likely 'next speaker'.” They are identifiable as names, where the names are not functioning as Subject or Complement, but are used to directly address the person named. It doesn’t impact directly on the Mood elements of the clause, but they give effect to the whole clause, and they occur either initially or finally. They are not shown in either Mood or Residue. For example:

Did	you	do	physics,	George?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: vocative



MOOD	Residue
------	---------

c) Textual Adjuncts

Based on Eggins (1994:169), “textual meanings are meanings to do with the organization of the message itself. There are two main types of textual adjuncts: conjunctive Adjunct expressed by conjunctions, function to provide linking relations between one clause and other.” According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:34), “conjunctive adjuncts include items such as for instance, anyway, moreover, meanwhile, therefore, nevertheless.” The conjunctive adjuncts fall outside of analysis of MOOD, for example:

As	the work	proceeded.	
Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue

Other category of textual adjuncts is the Continuity Adjunct. According to Eggins (1994:170), “this category includes the continuative and continuity items, particularly frequent in casual talk, such as well, yea, oh where these items occur to introduce a clause, and signal that a response to prior talk is about to be provided.” It falls outside the analysis of Mood and Residue.

So, the type of adjunct can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 2.6 Metafunctions and Types of Adjunct

Metafunctions	Type of Adjunct	Location in mood structure
Experiential	Circumstantial adjunct	In Residue



Interpersonal	Modal adjunct	in Mood or Comment
Textual	Conjunctive adjunct	(not in mood structure)

### 2.2.9 *Ideational Meaning*

Based on Derewianka (2011:13), “one important function of language is to enable us to represent what is going on in the world; to talk about our experience, to reflect on our observations, to share knowledge and ideas.” Thus, ideational meaning is a meaning that concerns with how language functions to represent experiences, so the function of the clause is as representation. Based on But et al (1995:13), “the ideational metafunctions uses language to encode our experience of the world and to convey a picture of reality.” In fact, ideational meanings are split into experiential meanings encoding experiences, and logical meanings connecting those experiences.

According Gerot and Wignell (1994:12), “ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena-about things (living and non – living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings.” These meanings are realized in wordings through participants, processes and circumstances. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by the field of discourse.

### 2.2.10 *Realization of Ideational Meanings*

Ideational meanings talk about the clause of representation through the system of transitivity. According to Halliday (2014:170), “the transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of PROCESS TYPES. Each process type provides its own model or schema for construing a particular



domain of experience as a figure of a particular kind — a model such as the one illustrated above for construing signification: Token (usually) + Process (means) + Value (mostly)”. There are three semantics categories which will be explained in this meaning, those are:

#### 2.2.10.1 Circumstances

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:52-53), “circumstances answer such question as when, where, why, how, how many and as what.” According to Eggins (1994:237), circumstances relies meanings about:

- (a) Extent: tells How long? (duration); How far (spatial distance)
- (b) Location: tells When? (Temporal); Where? (spatial)
- (c) Manner: tells How? With What? (means); How? How -ly? (quality); What ... like? (comparison)
- (d) Cause: tells Why? (cause); What for (reason); Who for (behalf)
- (e) Accompaniment: tells With whom?
- (f) Matter: tells What about?
- (g) Role: tells What as?

#### 2.2.10.2 Processes

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:54), “processes are central to **TRANSITIVITY**. Participants and circumstances are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings and beings. This suggests that there are different kinds of goings on, which necessarily involve different kinds of participants in varying circumstances.”



Halliday in Gerot and Wignell (1994:54) identified seven different Process types that can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 2.7 Types of Process

Material	Doing	Bodily, physically, materially
Behavioural	Behaving	Physiologically, and psychologically
Mental	Sensing	Emotionally, intellectually, sensorily
Verbal	Saying	Lingually, signaling
Relational	Being	Equal to, or some attribute of
Existential	Existing	There exist
Meteorological	Weathering	

#### 2.2.10.2.1 Material Processes

Process that do something and we can see the activity is called material process. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:55), “material processes are Process of material doing. They express the notion that some entity physically does something – which may be done to some other entity.”

Clauses in a material process have a doing (process) and a doer (participant). *Actor* is the entity who or which does something, and *Goal* is the entity which may be done to. In addition, Halliday in Eggin (1997:232) stated that “if sometimes difficult, distinction between a Goal and related participant called *Range*. According Gerot and Wignel (1994:55):

The youngster	wiggled	his loose tooth.
participant : Actor	Process: Material	Participant: Goal







According to Eggins (1997:234):

Marg	served	the dinner.
Actor	Process: Material	Range

Material process has two varieties, they are creative and dispositive. In creative type, the Goal is brought about by the Process.

Handel	wrote	the Messiah.
Actor	Process: Material	Goal

In the dispositive type, we have doings and happenings.

Kerr	dismissed	Whitlam.
Actor	Process: Material	Goal

#### 2.2.10.2.2 *Mental Processes*

In Mental process, we can't see, but we can feel. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:58), "mental processes are one of sensing, feeling, thinking, perceiving. There are three types: affective or reactive (feeling); cognitive (thinking) and perceptive (perceiving through the five senses)."

That toaster	doesn't like	me.
participant : Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon



### 2.2.10.2.3 Behavioural Processes

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:60), “behavioural processes are processes of physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering.”

She	lives	in the fast lane.
Behaver	Behavioural	Circumstance: Location

### 2.2.10.2.4 Verbal Processes

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:62), “verbal processes are processes of saying, or more accurately, of symbolically signaling. Very often these are realized by two distinct clauses: the projecting clause encodes a signal source (Sayer) and a signaling (verbal process) and the other (projected clauses) relies what was said.”

The sign	says	‘No Smoking’.
Sayer	Verbal	Material

### 2.2.10.2.5 Relational Processes: Processes of Being and Having

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:67), “relational processes involve states of being (including having). They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something.” There are two kinds of processes in relational process; they are Identifying Processes, process which establish an identity; and Attributive Processes, process which assign a quality. In attributive processes there are Carrier and Attribute.



Bary Tuckwell	is	a fine horn player.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

In Identifying Processes, the Participant roles are Token and Value.

Bary Tuckwell	may be	the finest living horn player.
Token	Identifying	Values

#### 2.2.10.2.6 *Existential Processes*

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:72), “existential processes are processes of existence. It expressed by verbs of existing: ‘be’, ‘exist’, ‘arise’ and the *Existent* can be phenomena of any kind.”

There	‘s	a unicorn	in the garden.
	Existential	Existent	Circumstance: Location

#### 2.2.11 *Textual Meanings*

Textual meaning is another type of the three metafunctions. Gerot and Wignell (1994:14) stated that “textual meanings express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment- what has been said or written before (co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context).” Textual meanings explain how text is constructed in coherent and cohesive structure, and it is influenced by mode.



People communicate by conveying their thought on particular structures in clauses. The clauses give information of the speaker or writers' idea, so the function of the clause is as a message. According to Halliday (2014:64), "in English, as in many other languages, the clause is organized as a message by having a distinct status assigned to one part of it. One part of the clause is enunciated as the theme; this then combines with the remainder so that the two parts together constitute a message".

### **2.2.12        *Realization of Textual Meaning***

Textual meaning analyses the element of THEME and RHEME. According to Butt et al (1995: 91), "to analyse and discuss textual meanings we need a simple and distinct metalanguage: we call the first element THEME and the rest of the clause RHEME."

#### **2.2.12.1 Theme**

In textual meaning, we can analyze the theme that usually occurs in beginning of a clause, according to Halliday in Eggins (1994:275), "the definition of Theme as given by that is the element which serves as "the starting point for the message: it is what the clause is going on to be about".

There are three types of Theme; those are Ideational Theme or Topical Theme, Textual Theme, and Interpersonal Theme. They will be briefly explained in following below.

##### **2.2.12.1.1 *Ideational Theme or Topical Theme***

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994: 104), "The ideational or Topical Theme is usually but not always the first nominal group in the clause.... In



the unmarked case the Topical Theme is also Subject. A Topical Theme which is not the Subject is called a Marked Topical Theme.” For example:

Unmarked Topical Theme

Jack	went up the hill.
Theme	Rheme

Marked Topical Theme

Up the hill	Jack and Jill went.
Theme	Rheme

#### 2.2.12.1.2 Textual Theme

There are two types of textual theme; those are Continuity Adjunct and Conjunctive Adjunct. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:105), “textual themes relate the clause to its context. They can be Continuatives and/or Conjunctive Adjuncts and Conjunctions.” According to Eggins (1994: 281):

- a) Continuity Adjuncts are words which are used in spoken dialogue to indicate that the speaker’s contribution is somehow related to (continuous with) what a previous speaker has said in earlier turn, such as *oh*, *well*, *yea*, and *no*.

Right,	what we need to do today	is revise for our test.
Cont.	Topical	Rheme
Theme		



- b) Conjunctive Adjuncts are elements which serve to link clause or sentences together.

So	they	could	actually	do	it	through the umbilical artery or whatever.
Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme				
Theme						

#### 2.2.12.1.3 Interpersonal Theme

According to Eggins (1994:278), “a constituent to which we would assign a Mood label (but not a Transitivity label) occurs at the beginning of a clause, we call it interpersonal Theme.” The constituents of interpersonal themes are:

- a) Finite (unfused) as Interpersonal Theme

Do	you	give	blood?
Interpersonal	Topical	Rheme	
Theme			

- b) Vocative Adjuncts

Simon,	isn't	that	where they put the needle in?
Interpersonal	Topical	Rheme	
Theme			

- c) Polarity Adjunct

Yes or no act interpersonally they are analysed as Interpersonal Themes.

- d) Comment Adjuncts



Fortunately,	the bomb	didn't	explode.
Interpersonal	Topical	Rheme	
Theme			

#### 2.2.12.2 Rheme

Everything that is not the Theme is the Rheme. It explains new information of a clause. According to Eggins (1994:275), “the definition of Rheme is that it is the part of the clause in which the Theme is developed. Since we typically depart from the familiar to head towards the unfamiliar, the Rheme typically contains unfamiliar, or “new”, information.”

#### 2.2.13 *Discourse Analysis*

Language is used in texts and contexts, and the study is called as discourse analysis. According to McCarthy (1991:5), “discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used.” Discourse analysis is a study language either spoken or written language. It is stated in McCarthy (1991:12) “discourse analysis is not only concerned with the description and analysis of spoken interaction. In addition to all our verbal encounters we daily consume hundreds of written and printed words: newspaper articles, letters, stories, recipes, instruction, notices, comics, billboards, leaflets pushed through the door, and so on.”

Based on Harris (1952) in Hidayat (2014:29), “the term discourse analysis was first introduced by as a way of analysing connected speech and writing.” He furthermore states that discourse not only share particular meanings, but also has characteristic linguistic features associated with them. In short, based on Harris



(1952) as quoted by Paltridge (2006) in Hidayat (2014: 29), “discourse analysis can be drawn as a way of analysis both spoken and written text.”

It can be concluded that discourse analysis refers to the piece of communication in context either spoken or written text. The discourse can be seen as a process which produces texts either spoken or written to build asset of certain meaning.

#### **2.2.14      *Recount Text***

Recount text is one genre text-types. Recount text is a text that retells past experience. According to Andersons (1997:48), “a recount text is a piece of text that retells past events, usually in the order in which they happened. The purpose of a recount text is to give the audience a description of what occurred and when it occurred.”

According to Gerot and Wignel (1994:208), “the social function of recount is to retell events for the purpose of informing or entertaining.” The generic structure that has to be considered by the students in writing the recount text is:

##### **1) Orientation**

Provides the setting and introduces participants

##### **2) Events**

Tell what happened, in what sequence

##### **3) Re-orientation**

Optional-closure of events

According to Gerot and Wignel (1994:208), significant lexico grammatical features of recount text are:



- a) Focus on specific participants
- b) Use of Material Processes.
- c) Circumstances of time and place
- d) Use of past tense.
- e) Focus on temporal sequence

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This study will focus on written texts. The writer will investigate the students' recount texts by analyzing the metafunctions. The concept that will be done by the writer is collecting data concerning Systemic Functional Grammar as the theory of the metafunctions. The writer will collect the data from the students' recount texts and will find out the meaning by using the three metafunctions. First, ideational meaning is the meaning about phenomena which represent our experiences. It describes and explains the phenomenon and content of what is going on at the time in a discourse. Ideational meaning is realized in wordings through the system of Transitivity which includes Processes, Participants, and Circumstances. Second, interpersonal meaning is the meaning which expresses a speaker's attitudes and judgments. These are the meanings for acting upon and with others. These meanings are realized in wordings through what is called MOOD and modality. The third is textual meaning which expresses the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment- what has been said or written before(co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context). The



system of Theme and Rheme is realized in the analysis. Hopefully, the result of this research could improve the students' performance in writing.

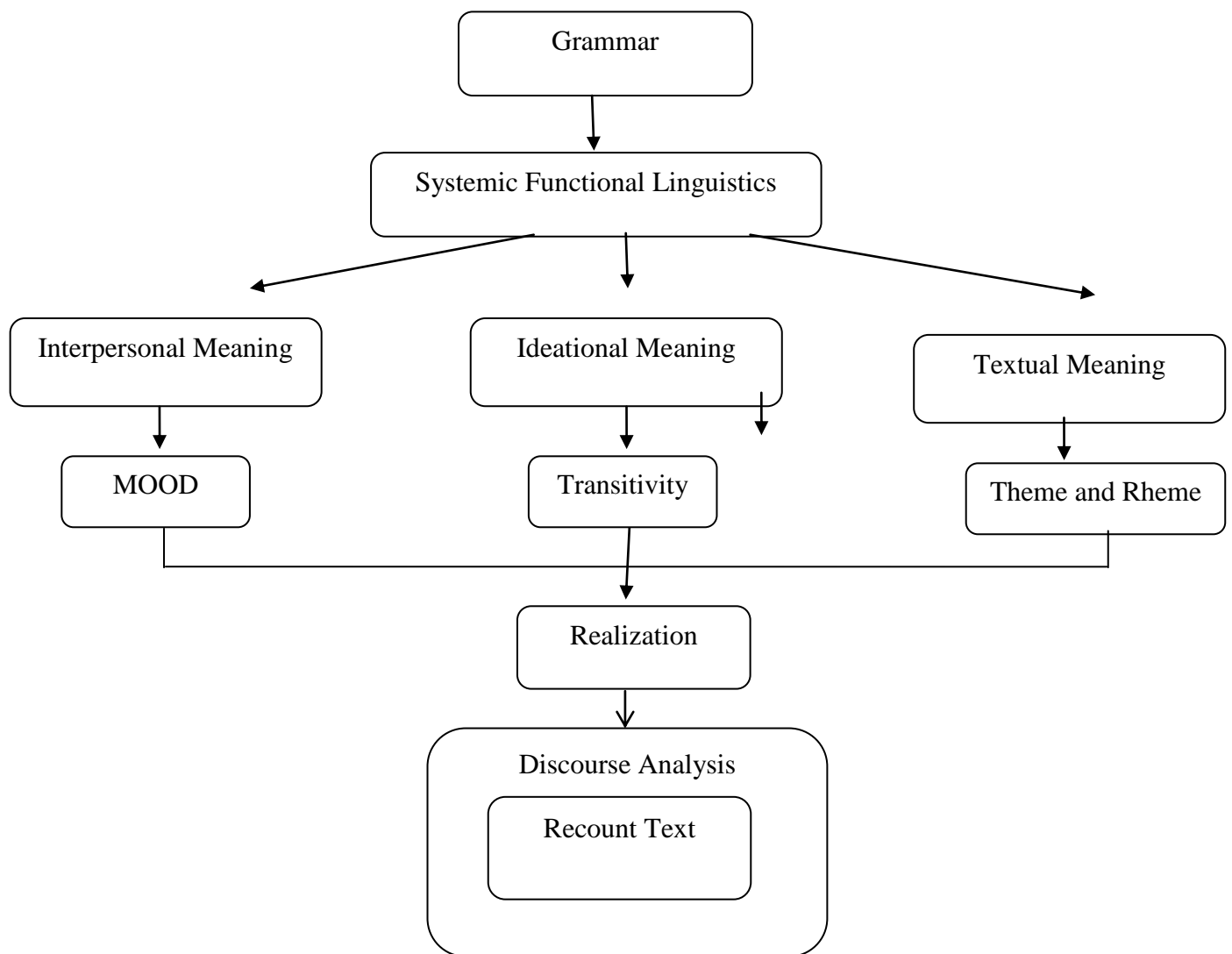


Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF INVESTIGATION**

This chapter discusses the method of investigation that will be conducted in the research. It consists of the research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, type of data, procedure of collecting data, procedure of analyzing data, and technique of reporting the result.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study investigates what metafunctions are realized in students' recount texts, so this study elaborates the realization of the data analysis to find out the meanings realized from the data. Thus, the study is a qualitative research. According to Creswell (2008:4), "qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem." This study investigates the result of the data descriptively, so the study is a qualitative descriptive since the data are in the form of words. Denzin and Lincoln (1994:2) stated that:

Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them.

The object of the study is students' texts which include in discourse analysis. A discourse research is commonly a qualitative descriptive because it interprets and exemplifies social phenomena subjectively by the researcher's perspective in



analyzing what happen beyond the text. The qualitative researcher interprets the meaning of the data based on the investigation. Then, the result of investigation is presented descriptively in order to draw conclusion. And the researcher was also used quantitative approach in calculating the findings. Quantitative approach is used in order to strengthen the qualitative data, so the data can be reasonable and objective.

### **3.2 The Object of Study**

The object of the study was the recount texts of the eighth grade students of SMP 2 Kudus in academic year of 2014/2015. The researcher took the recount texts from the students of class 8G because they had taken material about recount text, so they knew about the material. There were 30 students in class 8G.

### **3.3 Roles of the Researcher**

The role of the researcher in this study is as a data collector and an analyst. As a data collector, the researcher collected the students' recount texts from class 8G of SMP 2 Kudus in academic year of 2014/2015. As an analyst, the researcher analyzed the data to get the answer of the problem. The researcher tried to analyze the students' writing by using three metafunctions approach; these are interpersonal, ideational, and textual meaning.



### **3.4 Types of Data**

In this study, the types of data are descriptive qualitative data that are described in the form of clauses from students' recount texts in class 8G of SMP 2 Kudus in Academic year of 2014/2015.

### **3.5 Procedures of Collecting the Data**

In collecting the data, the researcher took several steps, those are:

#### **1) Documentation**

In this study, the researcher took the data of students' recount texts, so the researcher took the data directly from class 8G of SMP 2 Kudus.

#### **2) Listing**

In this step, the researcher analyzed the students' recount texts. The researcher listed all clauses on the students' text.

#### **3) Identifying**

The researcher began to identify the metafunctions by using metafunctions analysis, and then analyzed the meanings of the students' recount texts.

### **3.6 Procedures of Analyzing Data**

The researcher analyzed the data by using descriptive qualitative method in analyzing students' recount texts. The researcher only gave descriptions and interpretations in qualitative way.

The steps that were taken by the researcher in analyzing the meanings in students' recount texts are:



- a) The researcher read the students' recount texts. The researcher should understand each of the students' text.
- b) The researcher put the students' recount texts from students who have first number until the last number, then divided each text of students' recount texts into clauses by numbering them.
- c) The researcher analyzed the texts. In analyzing the texts, the researcher used three metafunctions, they are interpersonal, ideational, and textual meaning. The analysis of interpersonal meaning by using the constituent of mood and modality, ideational meaning by using the constituent of circumstances, processes and participants, and textual meaning by using the constituent of theme and rheme.

For example:

1) Interpersonal Meaning (MOOD and Modality Analysis)

The texts must be divided into clauses, and then the researcher analyzed the interpersonal meaning by using the table below. The clause can be identified as a sequence of Mood elements; Subject and Finite, and Residue Elements.

Three months ago,	my friends and I	went		to Jakarta	for study tour
Circumstantial Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Circumstantial Adjunct	Complement
	MOOD		Residue		

Then, the researcher calculated the MOOD type, Subject, and Finite in the table as follows.



## a) MOOD type

The researcher calculated mood types in each of students' recount text, and categorized them in the table below, for example:

Text	Declarative	Interrogative			Exclamative	Imperative	In-complete
	Subject^Finite	Finite^Subject	Wh/Subject^Finite	Wh^Finite^Subject	Wh^Subject^Finite^Predicator	Subject^Finite	
Total							

Then, the researcher calculated the total and percentage of mood types in the students' recount texts based on the previous table as follows.

Table 3.1 Data Summary of Mood Types

Mood type	Mood element	Sum of Analyzed Items	Percentage (%)
Declarative	Subject^Finite		
Interrogative	Finite^Subject		
	Wh/Subject^Finite		
	Wh^Finite^Subject		
Exclamative	Wh^Subject^Finite^Predicator		



Imperative	Subject^Finite		
<b>Total</b>			

Text	Subjects											
	I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
<b>Total</b>												

b) Subject

The researcher calculated the subject in each of students' recount text, and categorized them in the table below, for example:

Then, the researcher calculated the total and percentage of Subject in the students' recount texts based on the previous table as follows.

Table 3.2 Data Summary of Subject Analysis

Subject	Sum of Analyzed Items	Percentage (%)
I		
You		
He		
She		
We		
They		
It		
That		
This		
There		
Who		
Others		
<b>Total</b>		

c) Finite

The researcher calculated the Finites in each of students' recount text, and categorized them in the table below, for example:







## 2) Ideational Meaning (Transitivity Analysis)

There are three components in the system of Transitivity. Those are Participants, Processes, and Circumstances. In analyzing this meaning, the researcher decided the type of Process in the clause whether it can be material, relational, mental, behavioural processes, etc. Then, the researcher decided the Participant based on the Process types, and also the Circumstances in the texts.

All these components could exist in a clause. For example:

### 1. Last weekend I got a fantastic holiday

Last weekend	I	got	a fantastic holiday.
Cir: time	Actor	Material	Goal

Then, the researcher calculated Process type, Participants and Circumstances in the table as follows.

Text	Process Types												Causative	Incomplete	
	Material	Mental			Verbal	Behavioural	Existential	Relational							
		Affective	Perceptive	Cognitif				Attributive			Identifying				
								Intensive	Possessif	Circumstantial	Intensive	Possessif			Circumstantial
Total															

### a) Process Types

The researcher calculated the Process types in each of students' recount text and categorized them in the table below, for example:







Then, the researcher calculated the total and percentage of participants in the students' recount texts based on the previous table as follows.

Table 3.6 Data Summary of Participants Analysis

	Participants	Sum of Analyzed Items	Percentage (%)
Material	Actor		
	Goal		
	Range		
Beneficiary	Client		
	Recipient		
Mental	Senser		
	Phenomenon		
Verbal	Sayer		
	Receiver		
	Target		
	Verbiage		
Behavioural	Behaver		
	Range		
Existential	Existent		
Relational Attributive	Carrier		
	Attribute		
Causative Construction	Agent		
<b>Total</b>			

### c) Circumstances

The researcher calculated the circumstance types in each of students' recount text and categorized them in the table below, for example:

Text	Circumstances						
	Extent	Location	Role	Manner	Matter	Accompaniment	Cause
Total							



Then, the researcher calculated the total and percentage of circumstance types in the students' recount texts based on the previous table as follows.

Table 3.7 Data Summary of Circumstances Analysis

<b>Circumstances</b>	<b>Sum of Analyzed Items</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Extent		
Location		
Matter		
Manner		
Role		
Cause		
Accompaniment		
<b>Total</b>		

### 3) Textual Meaning (Theme and Rheme Analysis)

We can analyze the Theme and Rheme as follows.

Last month,	my family and I went to Kartini Beach.
Marked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

It	is on Jepara city.
Topical	Rheme
Theme	

After analyzing the textual meaning, the researcher calculated theme and rheme in each of students' recount text and categorized them in the table below, for example:



Text	Types of Theme				
	Ideational Theme		Interpersonal Theme	Textual Theme	Multiple Theme
	Unmarked Topical Theme	Marked Topical Theme			
<b>Total</b>					

Then, the researcher calculated the total and percentage of theme and rheme in the students' recount texts based on the previous table as follows.

Table 3.8 Data Summary of Thematic Analysis

<b>Type of Theme</b>	<b>Sum of Analyzed Items</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Marked Topical Theme		
Unmarked Topical Theme		
Interpersonal Theme		
Textual Theme		
Multiple Theme		
<b>Total</b>		

### 3.7 Procedures of Reporting the Results

In reporting the data, the researcher will present two kinds of reporting below:

#### 1) Presenting Table

The researcher presents the tables of the result analysis. The tables are used to present the percentage of each item analysis which supports the metafunctions meaning analysis.

#### 2) Discussion

The discussion related to the result of analysis is presented in the tables. The researcher interprets the data descriptively.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter reports the findings of analysis and discussions concerning on the analysis of metafunction meanings in students' recount texts of the eighth grade of SMP 2 Kudus in academic year of 2014/2015. This analysis answered the research question on what interpersonal meaning, ideational meaning and textual meaning are realized in students' recount texts. Therefore, the researcher analyzed three meanings in this chapter; those are MOOD and modality analysis realizing interpersonal meaning, Transitivity analysis realizing ideational meaning, and Theme and Rheme analysis realizing textual meaning.

#### **4.1 MOOD and Modality Analysis Realizing Interpersonal Meaning**

People use language to interact with other people to establish a relationship between people who are speaking now and who will speak next; they attempt to express interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meaning is realized in the system of MOOD and modality. Mood structure forms in some patterns of clause types. The typical mood clause is declarative MOOD, Interrogative MOOD, Imperative MOOD, and Exclamative MOOD. The element of mood consists of Subject and Finite.

This analysis deals with the students' recount texts of junior high school students. Thus, it is broken down into MOOD analysis which analyzed mood type, Subject and Finite, and modality analysis.



#### 4.1.1 Mood Types

Based on Gerot and Wignell, there are 4 types of mood in interpersonal meaning; those are declarative, interrogative, exclamative, and imperative mood types. Based on the table 4.1, the researcher found the dominant mood type in all students' recount texts is declarative Mood types. Below is the explanation about the findings.

Table 4.1 Data Summary of Mood Types Analysis

Mood type	Mood element	Sum of Analyzed Items	Percentage (%)
Declarative	Subject^Finite	636	100%
Interrogative	Finite^Subject	-	0%
	Wh/Subject^Finite	-	0%
	Wh^Finite^Subject	-	0%
Exclamative	Wh^Subject^Finite^Predicator	-	0%
Imperative	Subject^Finite	-	0%
Incomplete		-	0%
<b>Total</b>		636	100%

##### 4.1.1.1 Declarative Mood Types

Based on the table above, there are 636 clauses in all students' recount texts which are categorized as the declarative mood type. The percentage of declarative mood type in the students' recount texts is 100%. It indicates that the students tried to make statements and to give information. The students tried to give information to the readers about their experiences in form of recount texts. Here are some examples of declarative mood type in the students' recount texts.

- (1) Then my younger sister and I played in there. (cl.11, text #2)



- (2) First holiday on Sunday 20 December, my friends and I went to the Yogyakarta. (cl. 1, text #3)

The clauses above show that the students gave information to the readers. Most of the information is about their experiences in the past events. All of the texts made statements about the students' personal experiences in holiday. The clauses in the text showed the structure of declarative mood that is Subject + Finite. But there are still some clauses which didn't have finite in the structures; there are 23 non finite clauses in the students' recount texts, such as:

- (1) when the water of the sea touching my foot. (cl. 17, text #1)  
 (2) when we around in the beach (cl. 22, text #2)

We can't find finite in the structures of each clause above, but the clauses are in form of statements, so the clauses can be categorized as declarative mood type.

We can conclude that declarative mood type was used in all the students' recount texts. Declarative mood type is used to make statements, so the students tried to make statements in order to give information to the readers about their personal experiences. The researcher also still found some clauses which didn't have finite in the structures; they are indicated as the students' errors in using grammar when they composed the clauses, but the clauses are still categorized as declarative mood type.

#### ***4.1.2 Subject Analysis***

MOOD consists of two elements: Subject and Finite. The table below shows the total and percentage of Subject in the students' recount texts.



Table 4.2 Data Summary of Subject Analysis

Subject	Sum of Analyzed Items	Percentage (%)
I	169	26%
You	0	0%
He	2	0,31%
She	1	0,15%
We	182	28%
They	10	1,54%
It	52	8%
That	4	0,62%
This	2	0,31%
There	23	3,54%
Who	1	0,15%
Others	204	31,38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table shows that there are many subjects that were used by the students in their recount texts. The total of subjects that can be found in the students' recount texts are 650 subjects, those are:

#### 4.1.2.1 Subject 'I'

The total of subject 'I' is 169 and the percentage is 26% in the students' recount texts. Mostly, each text of the students' recount texts used subject 'I', but there are 4 texts which didn't use subject 'I' in the clauses at all, those are text number 3, 4, 6, and 25 (see appendix 3). Some examples of subject 'I' in the students' recount texts are stated below.

- (1) *I* played sand and water (cl. 8, text #1)
- (2) *I* felt tired (cl. 18, text #19)



The clauses above are the examples of subject 'I' in some students' recount texts, they were chosen randomly from the students' recount texts. The students used subject 'I' to refer themselves. The use of subject 'I' in the recount texts stated that the students told about themselves, or their activities, or the feelings they felt. It also can be stated that the students acted as the first person point of view in the recount texts.

#### 4.1.2.2 Subject 'He'

The total of subject 'He' is only 2 and the percentage is 0,31% in the students' recount texts. The clauses related to the use of subject 'He' are stated below.

- (1) *He* fell was very fung (cl.12, text #9)
- (2) But (*he*) possess a front garden. (cl.5, text #12)

Subject 'He' above refers to someone or other participant besides the students, so they told about others participants in their recount texts. Subject 'He' in (1) *He* fell was very fung refers to the student's friend. In the (2) but (*he*) possess a front garden, it refers to the student's brother who possesses the garden. So, subject 'He' is used as subjective pronoun, it is used to mention the previous noun and to avoid repeating words.

#### 4.1.2.3 Subject 'She'

The total of subject 'She' is only 1 and the percentage is 0,15% from the students' recount texts. The example related to the use of subject 'She' is 'while (*she*) driving her personal friend' (cl. 10, text #16). In the example, subject 'She' refers to the student's mother as in the previous clause. Most students told about



others participants in the recount texts. Subject 'She' is used as subjective pronoun to avoid repeating words that have already been mentioned.

#### 4.1.2.4 Subject 'We'

The total of subject 'We' is 182 and the percentage is 28% in the students' recount texts. Subject 'We' is the second most frequent subject that was used by the students in the recount texts. Here are two examples related to subject 'We'.

- (1) *We* sat on the mattress under the tree. (cl. 18, text #22)
- (2) And then at six o'clock *we* went to Semarang. (cl. 5, text #23)

The examples above were chosen randomly from the students' recount texts. Subject 'We' refers to the students (as the writers) with other participants who did the actions together in the recount texts. Subject 'We' is used as subjective pronoun to avoid repeating words that have already mentioned. The researcher found that subject '*We*' is subjective pronoun of the student and friend/s; the student and mother; the student and brother; the student and cousin; and the student, family, and friends in others students' recount texts (see appendix 3). Therefore, the students' recount text told about the students' personal experiences with other participants, those are with family, friend/s, family and friends, etc.

#### 4.1.2.5 Subject 'They'

The total of subject 'They' is 10 and the percentage is 1,54% in the students' recount texts. Here are the examples of them.

- (1) *They* built a sandy castle. (cl. 11, text #15)

In this clause, subject 'they' refers to two kids (see previous clause).



- (2) Then *they* obey my wishes. (cl. 15, text #16)

In this clause, subject 'they' refers to the student's family.

Subject 'They' acts as subjective pronoun and the student used it to avoid repeating words that have already been mentioned before. In the recount texts, the students tried to tell about other participants' activities.

#### 4.1.2.6 Subject 'It'

The total of subject 'It' is 52 and the percentage is 8% in the students' recount texts. Here are the examples of them.

- (1) *It* is Bandengan beach in Jepara. (cl. 2, text #22)

In this clause, the subject 'It' refers to the location where the student went.

- (2) *It* was beautiful. (cl. 19, text #26)

In this clause, the subject 'It' refers to the sunset (see previous clause).

The subject 'It' above acts as objective pronouns and it is used to avoid repeating nouns that have already been mentioned before. In the clauses above, the students used subject 'It' to refer to object or situation.

#### 4.1.2.7 Subject 'That'

The total of subject 'That' is 4 and the percentage is 0,62% in the students' recount texts. Here are the examples of them.

- (1) *That's* best day ever. (cl. 25, text #3)

- (2) *That* was an unforgettable experience (cl. 15, text #7)

In the students' recount texts, the students didn't use subject 'That' to state relative pronoun, but they used it as demonstrative pronoun. The students stated their experiences by using pronoun 'That' in their recount texts.



#### 4.1.2.8 Subject ‘This’

The total of subject ‘This’ is only 2 and the percentage is 0,31% in the students’ recount texts. Here are the clauses.

- (1) This is my experience (cl. 21, text #8)
- (2) This is my fantastic day.(cl. 22, text 23)

Similar to the previous explanation above, the students used subject ‘This’ to state their experiences by using pronoun ‘This’ in their recount texts.

#### 4.1.2.9 Subject ‘There’

The total of subject ‘There’ is 23 and the percentage is 3,54% in the students’ recount texts. Here are the clauses.

- (1) *there* were roasted corn, wedang ronde, and vegetables soup. (cl. 12, text #23)
- (2) *There* were many people in the beach. (cl. 6, text #26)

The students used subject ‘There’ to introduce the participants or subjects that were told and existed in the recount texts. Subject ‘There’ stated the existence of someone or something in the recount texts.

#### 4.1.2.10 Subject ‘Who’

A writer used relative pronoun ‘who’ to make clause complex. The total of subject ‘Who’ is only 1 and the percentage is 0,15% in the recount text, the example of the clause is ‘*who* visited the beach (clause 7, text #1). The subject ‘who’ refers to ‘many people’ that were mentioned in the previous clause. The subject ‘who’ used to add information about a person just mentioned.



#### 4.1.2.11 Others

Subject 'Others' is the most frequent subject in the students' recount texts. There are 204 subject 'Others' and the percentage is 31,38%. The students used the subject to state several participants, events, or things. Several participants who were categorized as subject 'Others' are:

- (1) *The driver* drove it carefully. (cl. 4, text #3)
- (2) *some childrens* swim in the small pool with many water games. (cl. 12, text #25)

Several things which were categorized as subject 'Others' are:

- (1) *The bus* was very full. (cl. 8, text #6)
- (2) *The house* is located in a residential pesona Ciganitri. (cl. 3, text #12)

Several events or moments which were categorized as subject 'Others' are:

- (1) *My holiday* was a great day for us, (cl. 1, text #10)
- (2) *Last Sunday* was a great day for me and my family. (cl. 1, text #17)

From the examples above, we can find that there are many subjects that were categorized as 'Others' in the students' recount texts. Although the students told about their personal experiences, but they didn't put themselves to be the main character, instead they included others participants, things, moments or events as the subject in their recount texts. The clauses above used several nouns for stating the subject, so in the next clauses they were changed into their pronoun, such as pronoun 'they and we' for plural, and 'it, he, or she' for singular.



In conclusion of the subject analysis, the most frequent subject in all recount texts is subject 'Others'. It refers to other participants that were told by the students in the recount texts. The students as the writers did not make themselves to be the main characters but they also told other participants who were always mentioned during the experiences, such as the drivers, some children, the bus, the house, my holiday, last Sunday, etc., and they are categorized as subject 'Others'.

#### 4.1.3 *Finite Analysis*

After analyzing the subject, another constituent of mood analysis is finite. Finite can be a sign of time, so it tells the time of events. Through the table below, we can know the finite which occurred in the students' recount texts.

Table 4.3 Data Summary of Finite Analysis

<b>Finite</b>	<b>Sum of Analyzed Items</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Finite: Simple Present	129	20,51%
Finite: Present Continuous	0	0%
Finite: Present Perfect	0	0%
Finite: Simple Past	461	73,3%
Finite: Past Continuous	0	0%
Finite: Past Perfect	0	0%
Finite: Modal	9	1,43%
Non Finite/Incomplete	30	4,77%
TOTAL	629	100%

There are three finite occurred in the students recount texts, those are finite simple present, simple past, and modal. But, there are also some non finite clauses which occurred in the texts.



#### 4.1.3.1 Simple Past

Simple past is used to state about completed actions in time before now or in the past time. The actions were started in the past and ended in the past. As the table shows above, the most frequent clauses in students' recount texts used finite simple past, total of finite simple past in all students' recount texts are 461 of 629 finites in all texts, and the frequency is 73,3%. Some examples related to simple past are listed below.

- (1) After that we *prayed* in a mosque. (cl.7, text #3)
- (2) After that we *went* to Ka'bah. (cl.10, text #4)

The researcher only took 2 examples of simple past clauses that were taken randomly from the students' texts, there are still many examples of simple past clauses (see appendix 2). As we can see from the examples above, the verbs in the students' recount texts that indicate past tense are *prayed* and *went*. We can find this finite mostly occurred in all the texts. Finite simple past signals about past time. The students retold about their personal experiences in the past time. Most of them told about their holiday experiences in the past, they stated their experiences certainly without doubt because the experiences had already happened.

#### 4.1.3.2 Simple Present

Simple present is used to state actions, facts, or habits which happens regularly, true or normal. This finite states present time, so it is proper to describe



something or someone. The table shows that there are some clauses in the students' recount texts used simple present. Total of simple present tense is 129, and the frequency is 20,51% in the students' recount texts. Below are some examples of them.

- (1) It's on Jepara city. (cl. 2, text #2)

In this clause, the student gave information about place. The word 'It' refers to Kartini beach that was stated in the previous clause (see appendix 1). So, the clause stated about a fact that Kartini beach is on Jepara city.

- (2) The driver *is* handsome and cool. (cl.4, text #4)

In this clause, the student described someone that is 'the driver is handsome and cool'. The clause is in the form of description that is a true fact, so it is proper to use finite simple present in the clause.

- (3) After that, we *sleep*. (cl.16, text #4)

In this clause, the student retold an action that has been completely done, but the student used finite simple present in the clause. It should be 'After that, we *slept*', because the sentences or clauses stated about something that has been done completely in the past.

- (4) I'm so happy. (cl.17, text #5)

In this clause, the students used finite simple present, whereas the clause retold about something that has been completely done in the past. The student should use finite simple past, so the clause should be 'I *was* so happy', because the happiness was felt in the past time.



There are still many clauses used finite simple present in the students' recount texts, but the researcher only took 4 examples to discuss. The Finite simple present give signal of present time, the events are done in present time. Meanwhile, recount text is a text which tells about past events, so they should used finite simple past in their recount texts. Finite simple present can be used if the events in form of present time, or the students described about habit, true facts, or daily activities that are always done by the students. But, if the students retold about some events that were completely done in the past, they should use finite simple past.

So, the clauses number 1 and 2 in the examples above are correct if they used finite simple present, because they stated about facts, but in clauses number 3 and 4 are incorrect because they used finite simple present to retell the past events that were completely done in the past. There are still many examples of simple present tense in the students' recount texts. It is estimated that the students are still confused in using finite; they did some errors in using finite simple past to compose some clauses or sentences in their recount texts.

#### 4.1.3.3 Modal

Modal is a special verb that behaves irregularly. There are 5 types of modal; those are modal verb, modal adverbial, modal adjectival, modal noun, and modal clause and phrase. The researcher found that there are some students who used modality in their recount texts. As the table shows above, the total of modal is 9 and the percentage is 1,43%. For further analysis about modal, the researcher has made the explanation in modality analysis.



In addition, as the table shows above, there are also some non finite clauses which were found in the students' recount texts, the total of non finite clauses are 30, and the percentage is 4,77% in the students' recount texts. Most of the students missed in using finite, so there are still some clauses which didn't have finite, and they were categorized as non finite clauses. Some examples of the non finite clauses are:

- (1) When I done swimming. (cl.11, text #7)
- (2) As in panjang island, my big family and I around island. (cl.16, text #10)

The examples above show the non finite clauses in different students' recount texts. There are still 24 clauses from other students' recount texts which were categorized as non finite clauses. Most of them missed in using finite, so it made their clauses ungrammatical.

#### **4.1.4 Modality Analysis**

According to Eggins (1994:179), "modalization is one half of the general grammatical area of modality, a complex area of English grammar which has to do with the different ways in which language user can introduce on his/her message, expressing attitudes and judgment of various kinds." Modality is classified into several types; those are modal verbs, adverbs, adjectives, nouns, and clause or phrase. From the previous data analysis of finite, there are 8 clauses which used modality in the students' recount texts.

Table 4.4 Data Summary of Modality

<b>MODAL</b>	Verbs			Adverbials			Adjectival			Noun			Clauses & Phrases		
	Hi	Me	Lo	Hi	Me	Lo	Hi	Me	Lo	Hi	Me	Lo	Hi	Me	Lo



<b>Total</b>	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Percentage</b>	0%	44,44%	55,55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

As the table shows above, there is only one type of modality which occurred in students' recount texts that is modal verbs for about 44,44% in medium degree and for about 55,55% in low degree. The medium degree of modal verbs in the clauses such as *will* and *would*; and low degree of modal verb such as *can* and *could*. Here are the examples of the clauses:

- (1) when I *could* see the fireworks together. (cl. 14, text 6)
- (2) Time, it was me, I *would* chose fransisca. (cl. 6, text 9)
- (3) I hope my next holiday *will* be more interesting. (cl. 15, text 13)
- (4) because I *can* visited beautiful beach. (cl. 27, text 22)

## 4.2 Transitivity Analysis Realizing Ideational Meaning

People use language to interact with other people not only for establishing relationship, but also to talk about experience and ideas to represent what is going on in the world. It attempts to express ideational meaning. Ideational meaning is achieved by using Transitivity analysis which consists of three components; those are participant, process, and circumstance.

### 4.2.1 Process Analysis

There are six process types in Transitivity analysis, but three of them are the main types of processes, those are material, relational, and mental process. Other processes are located at the boundaries of the three main processes. Those are verbal, existential, and behavioral processes. Verbal lies between mental and



relational processes; while existential exists between relational and material processes; and behavioral lies between material and mental processes. Those processes have different roles in realizing the ideational meaning of students' recount texts. The complete analysis of the process types in the students' recount texts is as follows.

Table 4.5 Data Summary of Process Types Analysis

<b>Processes Type</b>	<b>Sum of Analyzed Items</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Material	367	56,29%
Mental: Cognitive	8	1,23%
Affective	52	7,98%
Perceptive	34	5,21%
Relational: Attributive Intensive	108	16,56%
Relational: Attributive Circumstantial	27	4,14%
Relational: Attributive Possessive	7	1,07%
Relational: Identifying Intensive	0	0%
Relational: Identifying Circumstantial	0	0%
Relational: Identifying Possessive	0	0%
Behavioral	5	0,77%
Verbal	8	1,23%
Existential	23	3,54%
Causative	2	0,31%
Incomplete	11	1,69%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.2.1.1 Material Process



Material process is a process which describes the process of doing. The entities do something real and concrete. As the table shows above, there are 367 and the percentage is 56,29% in the students' recount texts. Material process is the dominant process in the students' recount texts.

The material process states about actions or events that were done by the students. So, they tried to inform the readers about the real actions or events in the recount texts. Most of them told about their experiences in holiday or weekend with their family or friends. The examples related to Material Process are:

- (1) We *rode* car to go there. (cl.6, text #2)
- (2) First holiday on Sunday 20 December, my friends and I *went* to the Yogyakarta. (cl.1, text #3.

The verbs that represent the material process are *rode* and *went*, and other examples of material process can be seen in the appendix 2. Most of the students tried to state about their activities. They tried to give information to the reader about what physical action they did in the past experiences.

#### 4.2.1.2 Relational Process.

Relational process is a process of being, there are two types of relational process, and those are identifying and attributive processes. Identifying process is a process which establishes an identity, and attributive process is a process which assigns a quality. The researcher found that the students only used the relational attributive processes in their recount texts. There are 142 relational attributive processes in the recount texts, but it is divided into three subtypes, those are 108



relational attributive intensive processes, 7 relational attributive possessive processes, and 27 relational attributive circumstantial processes.

a) Relational Attributive Intensive Process

Relational attributive intensive process is used to state the relationship between two terms, and it is expressed by *be* or a synonym. The total of relational attributive intensive process is 108 with the frequency is 16,56%. Below are examples of them in some students' recount texts; other examples can be seen in appendix 2.

- (1) It *was* a great day. (cl.3, text #2)
- (2) The driver *is* handsome and cool. (cl. 4, text #4)
- (3) I'm so tired. (cl. 14, text #5)

Most of the relational attributive intensive processes were stated by using 'to be', and they were stated by using to be *was*, *is*, and *am*. The verbs indicate the process of being. This process relates the participant to its descriptions.

b) Relational Attributive Circumstantial Process

Relational attributive circumstantial process is used to encode meanings about circumstance of location, manner, cause, etc. The total of this process is 27 with the percentage is 4,14%. Here are some examples relate to the process.

- (1) It was fifteen in the evening (cl. 3, text #1)
- (2) It's on Jepara city. (cl. 2, text #2)

In this process, circumstance is often expressed the attribute, for example in the clause 'It was fifteen in the evening'. The circumstance of the clause is 'in the



evening'. It stated the circumstance of location and it also expressed the attribute, so the clause is an attributive circumstantial process. Most of the clauses of relational attributive process in the students' recount texts show the circumstance of location. So, we can conclude that the students used this process to tell the readers about where and when the activities happened.

c) Relational Attributive Possessive Process

Relational Attributive Possessive process is used to state about possession. The total of relational attributive possessive process is 7 and the total frequency is 1,07% in the students' recount texts. Here are the examples of them in some texts.

- (1) but (he) *possess* a front garden. (cl.5, text #12)
- (2) I think it was really fun *to have* a holiday like this. (cl.15, text #13)
- (3) Malang *have* a cold air. (cl.8, text #20)
- (4) At 10 at noon, we *had* our snacks, (cl.11, text #23)
- (5) My friends name's *are* Tiara, Najla, Zahira, Febri, Arel, Lynda, Elisa, Riris and Dila. (cl.3, text #25)

The italic verbs above indicate the possessive process, such as *posses*, *to have*, *have*, *had*, and *are*. The data shows that there are two types of possessive; those are possessive as process and possessive as participant. Possessive as process is represented by the verb *posses*, *to have*, *have*, and *had*. Those verbs indicate the possessive verbs. Meanwhile, possessive as participant is represented in example 5, that is stated by to be '*are*', it describes the belongings of the student friends' names.



#### 4.2.1.3 Mental Process

Mental process is a process of thinking or feeling; it is about mental reactions; those are thoughts, perceptions and feelings. Therefore, mental process is divided into three types and those are cognition, affection, and perception. As the table shows above, the total frequency of mental process is 14,42% of 94 mental processes which consist of 52 mental affective processes, 34 mental perceptive processes, and 8 mental cognition processes. Mental process occupies the third of the most frequent process in students' recount texts. The distribution of mental process will be explained below.

##### a) Mental Cognition Process

Mental cognition process is a process of thinking. The students used this process to state their cognition or thought related to the experiences in the recount texts. There are 8 processes of mental cognition and the total frequency of this process is 1,23%. Some clauses of mental cognition process are listed below to make the explanation clearer.

- (1) I *do not know* arrived-arrived I fell in front of wudhu' (cl.4, text #9)
- (2) I *think* it was really fun to have a holiday like this. (cl.15, text #13)
- (3) I *hope* my next holiday will be more interesting. (cl.15, text #13)
- (4) And I *paln on* going there again when Eid later. (cl.19, text #20)
- (5) My father and I *wished* a downhill (cl.9, text #21)
- (6) and my mother and my brother *wished* a took a picture panaromance. (cl.9, text #21)



(7) However, I *think* it was really fun to have a holiday like this. (cl. 20, text #24)

(8) I *hope* my next holiday will be more interesting. (cl. 21, text #24)

From the clauses above, the verbs that indicate the mental cognition process are *don't know*, *think*, *hope*, *paln on*, and *wished*. The students used the process to express their thoughts towards something related to their texts. Most of the students used this process to give idea or opinion about what they wanted and what they thought in their mind related to their experiences in the recount texts. For example in clause no.7, it stated the student's idea which wanted to have a fun holiday again.

#### b) Mental Affective Process

Mental affective process focuses on human's feeling. Through this process, the students expressed their feeling about their experiences in the students' recount texts. There are 52 processes of mental affective and the total of frequency is 7,98% in the students' recount texts. Here are some examples relate to the process.

(1) I *felt* so happy (cl. 16, text #1)

(2) I *very like* this (cl. 20, text #6)

The verbs that indicate the process are *felt* and *very like*. The students used mental affective process to show their feelings and emotions in the recount texts. There are many other processes in the students' recount texts; those are happy, sad, tired, scary, etc. Most of them told their feelings based on their experiences in the students' recount texts.



### c) Mental Perceptive Process

Mental perceptive process is a process of human's sense such as hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling, etc. This process described the students' activities which were experienced by the students' sense. There are 34 processes of mental perceptive and the frequency is 5,21% in the students' recount texts. The clauses which described the mental perceptive process are listed below.

- (1) I *saw* two kids sitting on the white sand. (cl. 11, text #1)
- (2) when the water of these *touching* my foot. (cl. 11, text #14)

From the examples above, the verbs that indicate the mental perceptive process are *saw* and *touching*. The verb '*saw*' indicates the sense of seeing, and the verb '*touching*' indicates the sense of feeling or touching, so the clauses are categorize as mental perceptive process. Most of the students used the sense of seeing by using verb '*saw*' in their recount texts. They want to give information to the readers about what they saw in their experiences.

#### 4.2.1.4 Existential Process

Existential process is a process of existence. It exists between relational and material process. It represents the existence of something. The total frequency is 23 processes and the percentage is 3,54%. Here are some examples that indicate the existential process in the students' recount texts.

- (1) There were many people in the bus. (cl. 6, text #6)
- (2) There are passengers, singers, and traders drinks in the bus. (cl. 7, text #6)
- (3) There was a reef, fish, white sand and blue water. (cl. 4, text #7)



Through this process, the students stated about the existence of something related to the experience of each student in the recount texts. The existential process can make the readers know and imagine the situation and condition related to the events that had been experienced by the students, because through the process the students gave information about what kinds of existence exist in their recount texts.

#### 4.2.1.5 Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of verbal action or saying. It lies between mental and relational processes. There are 8 process of verbal and the total frequency of this process is 1,23% in the students' recount texts. The examples related the verbal process are:

- (1) I and my family *talked* with grandmother and grandfather in the house. (cl. 7, text #5)
- (2) I *scream* (cl. 9, text #11)
- (3) After that, my big family and I *said* good bye to my cousins (cl. 15, text #20)
- (4) After that time, one of my friends *asked* me to go to the canteen. (cl. 9, text #28)

From the clauses above, the verbs that indicate the verbal process are *talked*, *scream*, *said*, and *asked*. Through this process, the students tried to tell their spoken actions relate to their recount texts. The students' recounts' texts used this process in the form of indirect speech. The participant in this process is called Sayer, Receiver, and Verbiage. The most frequent use of participant is Sayer, the



participant who has responsible for the verbal process. There is also participant as Receiver, the participant to whom the verbal process is directed, and verbiage, a name which expresses verbal process (statement, answer, question, story, etc.). In these recount texts, the verbal process is showed in the form of indirect speeches because recount text is a written text, so the students used indirect speech in representing the process.

#### 4.2.1.6 Behavioral Processes

Behavioral process is a process about physiological and psychological behavior. It exists between material and mental process. Behavioral process didn't frequently occur in the students' recount texts. There are only 5 behavioral processes and the total frequency is 0,77% in the students' recount texts. This process showed the students' physiological or psychological reactions to some conditions in the students' recount texts.

- (1) While (we) *watching* TV. (cl. 12, text #6)
- (2) While (I) *watched* sunset (cl. 13, text #7)
- (3) We *looked* many people in the beach. (cl. 6, text #6)
- (4) We *looked* many people in the beach. (cl. 6, #11)
- (5) we *look* in there, (cl. 11, text #25)
- (6) (we) *look out* the vast ocean. (cl. 14, text #26)

The meanings of behavioral process realized in half midway between material and mental process, so the meanings construe physiological and psychological behavior. The participant of this process is called behavior, the obligatory participant. The students as the behaviors stated some conditions which



showed the actions what they were doing at the moment in the recount texts. These experiences indicate material processes, but in stating their experiences, they tended to use some verbs which indicate to mental process. Those verbs are *watching, watched, look, looked, and look out.*

#### 4.2.1.7 Causative Construction

There are also some causative constructions which occur in the students' recount texts. There are 2 clauses of causative which were found in the students' recount texts and the frequency is 0,31%, we can find the clauses in text 3 and 4.

- (1) But it *made* us feel happy. (cl. 24, text #3)
- (2) but it *made* us feel happy (cl. 24, text #4)

Causative construction clauses can be found in the material and relational process, so the construction can influence the actor or carrier in the processes. The clauses above state about something which can cause the actor felt happy. Subject 'it' refers to the actions or experiences in the students' recount texts that can make them felt happy.

#### 4.2.1.8 Incomplete

There are also some incomplete processes in the students recount texts. There are 11 incomplete processes, and the frequency is 1,69%.

- (1) This experience holiday with family in the Kuta Beach. (cl. 24, text #8)
- (2) Because in place of oblotion a boy-boys only (cl. 8, text #9)
- (3) and very in long house. (cl. 13, text #9)
- (4) I with my brother competotion climb canoe. (cl. 13, text #10)
- (5) On the beach Kartini also many games, such as flying fox. (cl. 8, text #11)



- (6) Many visitors on there. (cl. 8, text #22)
- (7) We so happy. (cl. 7, text #25)
- (8) There many people in the beach. (cl. 5, text #30)

The examples above show that the clauses categorize as incomplete processes because there isn't process types that were used in the texts. The students missed in using the verbs which indicate the process of the clause in the recount texts.

#### 4.2.2 *Participants Analysis*

After analyzing the types of process, we can analyze the participants which were used in the students' recount texts. Participant is the constituent of ideational meanings. There are many kinds of participants related to the processes. Below is the table of participants which occurred in the students' recount texts.

Table 4.6 Data Summary of Participants Analysis

	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Sum of Analyzed Items</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Material	Actor	373	37,01%
	Goal	117	11,63%
	Range	22	2,19%
Beneficiary	Client	2	0,2%
	Recipient	1	0,1%
Mental	Senser	95	9,44%
	Phenomenon	90	8,94%
Verbal	Sayer	7	0,7%
	Receiver	3	0,3%
	Target	1	0,1%



	Verbiage	3	0,3%
Behavioural	Behaver	3	0,3%
	Range	2	0,2%
Existential	Existent	21	2,09%
Relational Attributive	Carrier	140	13,92%
	Attribute	124	12,33%
Causative Construction	Agent	2	0,2%
<b>Total</b>		1006	100%

As the table shows above, the total of participants which occur in the students' recount texts is 1006 participants, and they are divided into many types of participants.

#### 4.2.2.1 Actor, Goal, Range

Actor, goal, and range are the participants of material process. The total participants are 512, and the percentage is about 50,89% in the students' recount texts. Actor is the doer of the process; there are 373 actors in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 37,01%. Goal is the constituent at whom process is directed; there are 117 goals in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 11,63%. Then range is the constituent that specifies the domain of the process. In the material process, the total of range is 22, and the percentage is 2,19%. Some examples that related to the participants are:

- (1) At 06.00 p.m. *we* went **pray** in the mosque. (cl. 10, text #3)

In this clause '*we*' is the actor, and **pray** is the range.

- (2) I tried to catch the fish (cl.8, text #7)



In this clause '*I*' is the actor, and 'the fish' is the goal.

- (3) I have a lunch in a cottage (cl. 12, text #7)

In this clause '*I*' is the actor, and **a lunch** is the range.

- (4) Last weekend *I* got a fantastic holiday.(cl. 1, text #11)

In this clause '*I*' is the actor, and 'a fantastic holiday' is the goal.

- (5) There *I* bought a jacket, bag, clothes.(cl. 8, text #12)

In this clause '*I*' is the actor, and 'a jacket, bag, clothes.' is the goal.

There are still many examples related to the participants above, but the researcher only took 5 clauses to represent the participants. The examples above shows the participants who are the actors do the process to get the goal or range.

#### 4.2.2.2 Client, Recipient

Client and recipient are two participants which may occur in material process clause, they are also called beneficiary. The total beneficiaries are only 3 participant, and the percentage is about 0,3% in the students' recount texts. Client is the participant that is the one the service is done for, there is 2 client in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 0,2%. And, recipient is the participant that is the one the goods are given to, there are 1 recipients in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 0,1%. Here are the clauses.

- (1) Then, I and my family with grandmother walked around in the Marlboro to buy clothes and watches *for uncle*. (cl.8, text #5)
- (2) After that, my big family and I said good bye to my cousins(cl.15, text #20)
- (3) Suddenly my friends gave a surprise *for me*. (cl.10, text #28)



The clauses above are the examples of beneficiary in material process. In the (1) clause is the example of recipient, and in the (2) and (3) clauses are the examples of client.

#### 4.2.2.3 Senser, Phenomenon

Senser and phenomenon are the participants of mental process. The total of mental process participants are 185, and the percentage is about 18,38% in the students' recount texts. Senser is the conscious human participants who feel, think or see. There are 95 sensors in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 9,44%. Phenomenon is the participant that is thought, felt, or perceived by senser, there are 90 phenomenon in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 8,94%. Some examples related to the participants are:

- (1) *I saw two kids sitting on the white sand.* (cl. 11, text #1)
- (2) *I felt very scary* (cl. 15, text #2)
- (3) *I felt happy* (cl. 16, text #6)
- (4) *We enjoyed the meal.* (cl. 16, text #8)
- (5) *we enjoyed a beautiful sunset.* (cl. 22, text #11)

There are still many examples related to the participants above, but the researcher only took 5 clauses to represent the participants. From the examples above, we can see that the sensors are *I*, and *we*; and the phenomenon are two kids sitting on the white sand, very scary, happy, the meal, a beautiful sunset.

#### 4.2.2.4 Sayer, Receiver, Verbiage, Target

Sayer, receiver, verbiage, and target are the participants of verbal process. The total participants are 14, and the percentage is about 1,39% in the students'



recount texts. Sayer is the participant responsible for signaling process; there are 7 sayers in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 0,7%. Receiver is the one to whom the verbal process is directed; there are 3 receivers in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 0,3%. Then, verbiage is a nominalized statement of the verbal process; there are 3 verbiages, and the percentage is 0,3%. Target is the participant who one acted upon verbally; there is only 1 target, and the frequency is 0,1%. Some examples related to the participants are:

- (1) Time Monday yesterday, around 15:30 hours list school breaktime, *me and my friend* called fransisca, the asr. prayer at the mosque.(cl. 1, text #9)
- (2) *I* scream (cl. 9, text #11)
- (3) After that, *my big family and I* said good bye to my cousins(cl. 15, text #20)
- (4) in the classroom *all of my friends* did not talk **to me**. (cl. 7, text #28)
- (5) **the beach** is called pindangan beach, (cl. 16, text #8)

There are still many examples related to the participants above, but the researcher only took 5 clauses to represent the participants. From the examples (1), (2), (3), (4) above shows that the sayers are *me and my friend*, *I*, *my big family and I*, and *my friends*; and the receivers are found in clauses (3), (4), (5), those are **my cousins**, **to me**, and **the beach**; the verbiages are found in clauses (3) and (5), those are good bye and pindangan beach; then the target is found in clause (1), that is fransisca.

#### 4.2.2.5 Behavior, Range



Behaver and range are the participants of behavioral process. The total participants are only 5, and the percentage is about 0,5% in the students' recount texts. Behaver is the conscious participant in the behavioural process; there are 3 behaviors, and the percentage is 0,3%. Range is the participant that specifies the domain of the process; there are 2 ranges, and the percentage is 0,2%. Some examples related to the participants are:

- (1) While (*we*) watching *TV*. (cl. 12, text #6)
- (2) While (*I*) watched *sunset* (cl. 13, text #7)
- (3) We looked many people in the beach. (cl. 6, #11)
- (4) We looked *many people* in the beach. (cl. 6, text #16)
- (5) *we* look in there, (cl. 11, text #25)
- (6) (*we*) look out *the vast ocean*. (cl. 14, text #26)

From the examples above, it can be seen that the behaviors are *we*, and *I*; and the ranges are *TV*, *sunset*, *many people*, and *the vast ocean*.

#### 4.2.2.6 Existent

Existent is the participants of existential process. The total of existential process participants are 21, and the percentage is about 2,09% in the students' recount texts. Existent is the only participant who receives a functional label in the existential process. Some examples related to the participants are:

- (1) There were *many people in the bus*. (cl. 6, text #6)
- (2) There are *passengers, singers, and traders drinks in the bus*. (cl. 7, text #6)
- (3) There was *a reef, fish, white sand and blue water*. (cl. 4, text #7)
- (4) There were *some people in the beach*. (cl. 8, text #10)



There are still many examples related to the participants above, but the researcher only took 4 clauses to represent the participants. From the examples above shows that the existents are *many people, passengers, singers, and the tranders, a reef, white sand and blue ater, and some people.*

#### 4.2.2.7 Carrier, Attribute

Carrier and attribute are the participants of relational attributive process. The total participants are 264, and the percentage is about 26,25% in the students' recount texts. Carrier is the noun or nominal group in the relational attributive process; there are 140 carriers in the students' recount texts, and the percentage is 13,92%. Attribute is the quality, classification, or descriptive of carrier; there are 124 attributes, and the percentage is 12,33%. Some examples related to the participants are:

- (1) *There was very beautiful, clean* (cl.9, text #1)
- (2) *It was a great day*. (cl.3, text #2)
- (3) *That's best day ever.* (cl.25, text #3)
- (4) *The driver is handsome and cool*. (cl. 4, text #4)
- (5) *I'm so tired*. (cl. 14, text #5)

There are still many examples related to the participants above, but the researcher only took 5 clauses to represent the participants. The examples above show that the carriers are *there, it, that, the driver* and *I*; and the attributes are to *very beautiful, clean, a great day, best day, handsome and cool, and so tired.*

#### 4.2.2.8 Agent



Agent is the participants of causative construction. The total of agents are only 2, and the percentage is about 0,2% in the students' recount texts. Agent is the participant who causing other participants to carry out the action. Some examples related to the participants are:

- (1) But *it* made us feel happy. (cl. 24, text #3)
- (2) but *it* made us feel happy (cl. 24, text #4)

From the examples above shows that the agents are *it*. The agent '*it*' made someone can feel happy. Agent '*it*' refers to the students' experiences that can make the students' feel happy.

#### 4.2.3 Circumstances Analysis

In transitivity analysis, the researcher also analyzed the circumstance types which occurred in the students' recount texts. They are realized in the table below.

Table 4.7 Data Summary of Circumstances Analysis

Circumstances	Sum of Analyzed Items	Percentage (%)
Extent	5	1,06%
Location	408	86,81%
Matter	1	0,21%
Manner	22	4,68%
Role	0	0%
Cause	19	4,04%
Accompaniment	15	3,19%
TOTAL	470	100%



According to Eggins, there are 7 circumstances in ideational meaning; they are circumstance of extent, location, role, accompaniment, manner, matter, and cause.

#### 4.2.3.1 Circumstance of extent

Circumstance of extent expresses duration and spatial distance and is probed by how long? and how far?. As the table shows above, there are 5 circumstances of extent which occurred in the students' recount texts, and the frequency is 1,06%. The examples related to the circumstance of extent are listed below.

- (1) There, we stayed *for 4 days*. (cl. 2, text #8)
- (2) The air is very cold there *once*. (cl.5, text 13)
- (3) Fiting coincidence when I was there *during the rainy season*. (cl.6, text 13)
- (4) Very beautiful day it will not be me forget *all my life*. (cl.11, text 16)
- (5) I felt something wrong *until the break time*. (cl.8, text 28)

All of the clauses above show about circumstance of extent, the verbs that show the circumstance of extent are *for 4 days*, *once*, *during the rainy season*, *all my life*, and *until the break time*. All of them expressed duration by how long?. Most of the students gave information about duration of time how long they did their experiences or actions in the recount texts.

#### 4.2.3.2 Circumstance of location

The dominant circumstance that occurs in all of students' recount texts are circumstance of location. Circumstance of location expresses temporal and spatial probed by when? and where? As the table shows above, the total circumstance of



location in students' recount texts are 408, and the frequency is 86,81%. Here are some examples about circumstance of location.

- (1) *Last lebaran* I went to *grandmother's house*. (cl.1, text 5)
- (2) *At 12 at noon*, we had our lunch. (cl.14, text 8)
- (3) My family and I went to *Kartini Beach, Rembang*. (cl.2, text 11)
- (4) There were many people *in the beach*. (cl.6, text 18)
- (5) *First holiday on 28 August 2015*, my friend and I went to *Jepara beach*.  
(cl.1, text 19)

The italic phrases above show the circumstance of location in the students' recount texts; those are *Last lebaran*, *to grandmother's house*, *At 12 at noon*, *to Kartini Beach, Rembang*, *in the beach*, *first holiday on 28 August 2015*, and *to Jeparabeach*. The students used circumstance of location to tell about place and time when and where they enjoyed their experienced in the recount texts. So, the readers can know where and when the experiences took place.

#### 4.2.3.3 Circumstance of manner

Circumstance of manner expresses means (how? with what?), quality (how? how -ly?) and comparison (what ... like?). As the table shows above, the total circumstance of location in students' recount texts are 22, and the frequency is 4,68%. Here are some examples of circumstance of manner.

- (1) The driver drove it *carefully*. (cl. 4, text #3)
- (2) My family and I went back home *with happy*. (cl. 20, text 11)
- (3) I think it was really fun to have a holiday *like this*. (cl.15, text 13)



(4) However, I think it was really fun to have a holiday *like this*. (cl.10, text 24)

(5) We played water *with use baloon*.(cl.10, text 24)

The clauses above show the examples of circumstance of manner. The italic phrases in clauses (1) and (2) express about a quality probed by question how? How -ly?, and the italic phrases in (3) and (4) show about comparison probed by question what ... like?. Whereas, the italic phrase in clause (5) expresses about means probed by question with what?. So, the students used circumstance of manner to tell about manner of means, quality and comparison. They made the readers understand and know the information of manner that were done by the students in the recount texts.

#### 4.2.3.4 Circumstance of matter

Circumstance of matter is expressed by question what about? As the table shows above, the students are not frequently used circumstance of matter, it can be seen in the total of circumstance of matter is only 1 circumstance of matter which occurred in students' recount texts, and the frequency is only 0,21%. The example of the circumstance of matter in the students recount texts is only found in text number 28 in the first clause, 'I want to tell you *about my unforgettable birthday experience*.' (cl. 1, text #28)

The verb that indicate the circumstances of matter is *about my unforgettable birthday experience*, because it answer the question 'what about?'. The student used the circumstance of matter to give information about what she wanted to tell in the recount text.



#### 4.2.3.5 Circumstance of cause

Circumstance of cause is expressed about cause (why?), reason (what for?), and behalf (who for?). As the table shows above, the total circumstance of cause in students' recount texts are 18, and the frequency is 4,04% in the students' recount texts. Here are some examples of circumstance of cause.

- (1) My holiday was a great day *for us*, (cl. 1, text #10)
- (2) Three months ago, my friends and I went to Jakarta *for study tour*. (cl. 1, text #29)

The examples above state about circumstance of cause in some students' recount texts. The italic phrase in clause number 2 answers the question of what for?, so, it gives information about reason. In the clause number 1, it answers the question of who for?, so it gives information about behalf. The students used the circumstance of cause in order to make the readers more understand in reading their recount texts. For more examples of the circumstance of cause can be seen in appendix 2.

#### 4.2.3.6 Circumstance of accompaniment

Circumstance of accompaniment is expressed about other participant that is answered by the question with whom? As the table shows above, the total of circumstance of accompaniment in students' recount texts are 15, and the frequency is 3,19% in the students' recount texts.. Here are some examples of circumstance of cause in some texts.

- (1) I and my family talked *with grandmother and grandfather* in the house.  
(cl. 7, text #5)



- (2) Last holiday was my best day *with my family*. (cl. 1, text #30)

The examples above show that the signal of the circumstance of accompaniment by using the verb 'with'. They tell about other participants with whom and with what the students took the actions in the recount texts, so through the use of circumstance of accompaniment, the readers can know the other participants with whom the students did some actions in the recount texts.

### 4.3 Theme and Rheme Analysis Realizing Textual Meaning

People communicate by conveying their thought on particular structures in clauses. The clauses give information of the speakers or writers' idea, so the function of the clause is as a message. This function is labeled to textual meaning. Textual meaning is achieved by using Theme and Rheme analysis.

According to Eggins (1995:276), "reflecting the three-dimensional metafunctional structure of the clause, we can identify three different types of element of clause structure that can get to be Theme: topical (or experiential) elements, interpersonal elements, and textual elements." It is possible for a clause contains a sequence of Themes; for example, several textual and or interpersonal themes are found in a clause, it is called multiple themes. The findings of Theme and Rheme Analysis can be seen in the table below.

#### 4.3.1 Thematic Analysis

Table 4.8 Data Analysis of Thematic

Type of Theme	Sum of Analyzed Items	Percentage (%)
Marked Topical Theme	102	15,96%
Unmarked Topical Theme	330	51,64%
Interpersonal Theme	5	0,78%



Textual Theme	194	30,36%
Multiple Theme	8	1,25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	639	100%

The table shows the types of themes which occur in the students' recount texts. There are 4 types of themes in the textual meaning, they are ideational theme (topical), interpersonal theme, textual theme, and multiple theme. The ideational theme is divided into two types of theme; those are marked topical and unmarked topical theme.

#### 4.3.1.1 Ideational Theme

Ideational Theme or Topical Theme is a theme when an element of the clause to which transitivity function took place in the first position of a clause. Ideational theme may be nominal group complexes, adverbial groups, and prepositional phrases or embedded clauses. There are two types of Ideational theme; they are marked topical theme and unmarked topical theme. As the table shows above, ideational theme becomes the most frequent theme which occurred in the recount texts, the total of ideational theme is 432 and the percentage is about 67,6%.

##### a) Marked Topical Theme

Marked Topical Theme is a topical theme which is not the subject, but adverbial, prepositional phrases, and complement as the theme. As the table shows above, the total of marked topical theme is 102 and the percentage is about 15,96%. Here are some examples of marked topical theme.

(1) *There* I visited in Parangtritis beach. (cl.2, text #1)



- (2) *At 06.00 p.m.* we went pray in the mosque. (cl.10, text #3)

All clauses above are categorized as marked topical theme because circumstances occur before the subject of the clauses. Marked topical theme gives signals that there is something in the students' recount texts which are not equal. Marked topical theme shows that the clauses are significantly different from the previous clauses. In the clauses above, marked topical themes are stated by using adverb of time, those are *At 06.00 p.m.*; and there is also adverb of place, that is *There*. More examples of marked topical theme can be seen in appendix 2.

b) Unmarked Topical Theme

Unmarked topical theme is a topical theme which is the Subject of the clause. In unmarked topical theme, the nominal group, nominal group complex, and embedded clauses are categorized as the theme. The total of unmarked topical theme is 330 and the percentage is about 51,64% in the students' recount texts. Unmarked theme is the most dominant theme which occurred in the students' recount texts. Some examples relate to the unmarked topical theme are as follows.

- (1) *I* played sand and water. (cl. 8, text #1)
- (2) *They* built a sandy castle. (cl.12, text #1)
- (3) *It's* on Jepara city. (cl.2, text #2)
- (4) *We* did many enjoyable activities (cl.21, text #3)
- (5) *The air* is very cold there once. (cl.5, text #13)

The clauses above are the examples of unmarked topical theme. The subject as the nominal group indicates the unmarked topical theme in the clauses. Most of the clauses in the students' recount texts used unmarked topical theme, it



means that all things in the students' recount texts are equal. They are equal because they occurred as topical in the beginning of the clauses. The ideational theme or topical theme is realized in declarative clause, so in the beginning of the clauses are always the subject. The ideational theme shows that the clauses are in the form of written text.

#### 4.3.1.2 Interpersonal Theme

Interpersonal theme is a theme when a constituent of a Mood label occurs in the beginning of a clause. The constituent of interpersonal themes are Finite in interrogative structures, mood adjunct, vocative adjunct, and comment adjunct. The total of interpersonal theme is only 5, and the percentage is about 0,78%. Here are the examples of them.

- (1) *I think* it was really fun to have a holiday like this. (cl.15, text #13)
- (2) *I hope* my next holiday will be more interesting. (cl.16, text #13)
- (3) *I hope* my next holiday will be more interesting.' (cl.15, text #24)
- (4) *Suddenly* my friends gave a surprise for me. (cl. 10, text #28)
- (5) *Suddenly* my friend poured flour on me. (cl. 13, text #28)

The clauses above are categorized as interpersonal theme because we can find mood adjunct in the beginning clauses, those are *I think* and *I hope*, and *Suddenly*, and it indicates that there is conversational interactions. So, Interpersonal theme can represent the spoken text, because the beginnings of the clauses indicate conversational interactions.



#### 4.3.1.3 Textual Theme

Textual theme is a theme that occurs in thematic position in the clause. There are two types of textual elements which can be as theme; they are continuity adjunct and conjunctive adjunct. The total of textual theme is 194 and the percentage is about 30,36% in the students' recount texts. Here are some examples of them.

- (1) *and* the water was very clean. (cl. 10, text #1)
- (2) *Then* my younger sister and I played in there. (cl. 11, text #2)

The clauses above are the examples of textual theme. The clauses used conjunctive adjuncts in signaling the textual theme, those are *and* and *then*. The conjunctive adjuncts relate to its previous contexts; they can link clauses or sentences together.

#### 4.3.1.4 Multiple Themes

Multiple themes are two themes or more sequence of themes which occur in a clause. It can be several textual and/or interpersonal themes which occur before topical theme. There are 8 multiple themes and the percentage is about 1,25% in the students' recount texts. Those multiple themes are shown below:

- (1) *But after* that it was raining. (cl. 13, text #2)
- (2) *But after* that it was raining (cl. 13, text #3)
- (3) *and then* we go home. (cl. 20, text #4)
- (4) *Because, when* I fell. (cl. 11, text #9)
- (5) *Unfortunately, when* I played sand (cl. 16, text #11)
- (6) *And we saw* some people adult's swam in the big pool. (cl. 13, text #25)



- (7) *However, I think* it was really fun to have a holiday like this.( cl.19, text #24)

The clauses above are categorized as multiple themes because there are two sequences themes occur in clauses. In (1), (2), (3), and (4) clauses above consist of two textual themes. In (5), (6), and (7) clauses above consist of textual and interpersonal theme in one clause.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATION**

This chapter is the last chapter presented in this study. This chapter presents three subchapters which consist of conclusion, pedagogical implication, and suggestions. The conclusion and pedagogical implication relate to the topic of the study, whereas the suggestions are addressed to English teachers and others who have interest about the study.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

This study has analyzed the meanings found in the students' recount texts of SMP 2 Kudus in academic year of 2014/2015. Based on the data analysis, the conclusion can be drawn as follows.

Firstly, in term of interpersonal meanings which analyzed MOOD and modality analysis shows that the students recount texts represent a one-way communication which has function to give information about personal experience to the readers in the past time. It can be seen from the data analysis which showsthat all of the students used declarative mood types (100%) in their recount texts, through declarative mood types, the students made statements. There are some finites which were used by the students in the recount texts, such as finite simple present (20,51%), finite simple past (73,3%), and finite modal (1,43%). Most of the students used finite simple past in their recount texts, it states about the students' experiences in past time. Most of the students used nouns as the



subject of the clause that were categorized as subject “Others” (31,38%) in the analysis, and the students rarely used modality in their recount texts.

Secondly, in term of ideational meaning analysis which analyzed the Transitivity analysis shows that the students’ recount texts told about the students’ experience in particular place and time. It can be seen from the occurrence of process, participants and circumstances in the students’ recount texts. There are some process that were realized in the students’ recount texts such as relational attributive process (21,77%), mental process (14,42%), existential process (3,54%), behavioural process (0,77%), verbal process (1,23%), and material process (56,29%). The students mostly used material process to talk about physical activities in their recount texts, so the dominant participants that occur in the recount texts is the material process participant, those are *Actor, Goal, and Range* (50,83%). They also frequently used some circumstances, such as circumstance of extent (1,06%), circumstance of manner (4,68%), circumstance of matter (0,21%), circumstance of cause (4,04%), circumstance of accompaniment (3,19%), and circumstance of location (86,81%) which is mostly used by the students in order to add information about place and time in the recount texts.

Thirdly, in term of textual meanings which analyzed the Thematic structures analysis shows that the clauses used ideational theme (67,6%), interpersonal theme (0,78%), textual theme (30,36%), and multiple themes (1,25%). The students mostly used ideational theme which is divided into marked topical theme (15,96%) and unmarked topical theme (51,64%), and the researcher found that the dominant theme is unmarked topical theme. The students used high



nominalization in their recount texts because they frequently used subjects and circumstances as the nominalization in the beginning of the clauses. It can be stated that the texts are in form of written texts.

## **5.2 Pedagogical Implication**

The researcher of the study studied in education field, so it is worth to present the pedagogical implication based on the data analysis. It can be said as the contribution of the study in teaching English for English teachers. As the result of grammar analysis in term of interpersonal meaning, the researcher still found there are many students who used finite simple present and modality in their recount texts. Recount text should be written by using simple past, because it retold the students' past events. It is estimated as the students' error in using grammar. So, as language teachers, we have to make our students understand the use of finite in sentences or clauses. If they want to make recount texts, they have to use past tense. If they want to describe something or someone, they have to use simple present, etc. If the students have understood about it, they can create meaningful texts in order to communicate with the readers, because they can construct sentences grammatically.

From the ideational meaning, the process types can make the students choose the right vocabularies in composing their texts. And from the textual meaning, the students can make coherent paragraph in their texts. So, from the study is expected that the students can improve the students writing skill by using the realization of metafunctions.



### 5.3 Suggestions

Suggestions are addressed as the result and the significance of the study. There are three points of suggestion dealing with the study.

Firstly, it is addressed to English teachers. English teachers should master the knowledge of metafunctions, i.e. interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings. From those meanings, teachers can know the meanings realized in the use of language in the students' texts and teacher also should be more concern to the grammar that is used by the students. If the teachers have the knowledge of metafunctions and good grammar, the students can compose a meaningful and grammatical text related to its context.

Secondly, it is addressed to other researchers who are interested in the similar study. If the researchers are interested in discourse analysis, they should have the knowledge of grammar. Hopefully, this study can be one of references to enrich their study.

Finally, it is addressed to the readers. It would be better if they are aware with the effectiveness to master metafunctions, because they can guide them to use lexicogrammatical analysis and avoid misinterpretation in interpreting the meaning when they read a text.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderson, M. and K. Anderson. 2003. *Text Types in English*. South Yarra: Macmillan.
- Arunsirot, Sudrutai. 2013. *An Analysis of Textual Metafunction in Thai EFL Students' Writing*. Novitas-ROYAL (Research on Youth and Language) 7(2), 160-174.
- AYOOLA, Moses Olusanya. 2013. *An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Some Selected Political Advertisements in Some Nigerian Newspapers*. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 3 No. 8, April 2013. p.1.
- But, David et al. 1995. *Using Functional Grammar An Explorer's Guide*. Sydney: National Centre for English Language Teaching Research Macquarie University.
- Cresswell, John. W. 2008. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mix Methods Approaches*. Sage.
- Denzin, N.K and Yvonna S. Lincoln. 1994. *Introduction: Entering the Field of Qualitative Research*. California: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Derewianka, Beverly. 2011. *A New Grammar Companion for Teachers*. Sydney: Primary English Teaching Association.
- Droga, L. and S. Humphrey. 2005. *Grammar and Meaning; an Introduction for Primary Teachers*. New South Wales: Southwood Press.
- Eggins, S. and D. Slade. 1997. *Analysing Casual Conversation*. London: Cassell.
- Eggins, S. 2004. *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics 2nd ed*. London: Continuum.
- Feng, Hao and Yuhui Liu. 2010. *Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Public Speeches—A Case Study of Obama's Speech*. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, Vol. 1, No. 6, pp. 825-829, November 2010. p.1.
- Gerot, L. and P. Wignell. 1995. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. New



South Wales: Gerd Stabler.

- Graham, Steve and Dolores Perin. 2007. *Writing Next: Effective Strategies to Improve Writing of Adolescents in Middle and High Schools*. Washington, DC:Alliance for Excellent Education.
- Halliday, M.A.K. and Christian M.I.M Matthiessen (ed). 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar (3rd ed)*. London: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Halliday, M. A. K and R. Hasan. 1989. *Language, context, and text: Aspect of language in social-semiotic perspective*. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Hidayat, Yusuf. 2014. *The Ideational Meaning Realised in the Written Discourse in Online Newspaper on Abdul Qodir Jaelani (AQJ)*. Thesis. English Language Education Postgraduate Program. Semarang State University.
- Kusumawati, Satiti Ayu.2010. *Meanings Realized in Written Recount Texts Developed by Students of the First Grade of SMA Negeri 1 Batang*. Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts: Semarang State University.
- Leech, Geoffrey et al. 1982. *English Grammar For Today*. London: Macmillan Education LTD.
- McCarthy M. 1991.*Discourse Analysis For Language Teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Martin, J.R., D. Rose. 2004. *Working with Discourse*. New York; Continuum.
- Mujiyanto, Yan. 2011. *Petunjuk Penulisan Skripsi*. Semarang: UNNES Pres.
- Najib, Aha Ainun. 2014. *Tenor, Interpersonal Meanings and Appraisal Found in the Speech of Barack Obama at Nelson Mandela Memorial*. Final Project. English Department Faculty of Languages and Arts: Semarang State University.
- Priyanka, Ghea Kyat. 2013. *The Ideational Meaning in the U.S. Presidential Debate between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney concerning China's Threat*. Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts: Semarang State University.



Subasini, M and Kokilavani, B. 2013. *Significance of Grammar in Technical English*: International Journal of English Literature and Culture Vol. 1(3). pp. 1-2.





PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KUDUS  
DINAS PENDIDIKAN PEMUDA DAN OLAHRAGA  
**SMP 2 KUDUS**

Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 82 Telp ( 0291 ) 438031 - 430350 / Faks ( 0291 ) 438031  
Website : [www.smp2kudus.sch.id](http://www.smp2kudus.sch.id) E-mail : [smp2kudus@yahoo.co.id](mailto:smp2kudus@yahoo.co.id)

**SURAT KETERANGAN**  
**Nomor : 420/121/03.09.04/2015**

Berdasarkan Surat dari UNNES Nomor : 673/UN37.1.2/PM/2015, tanggal 5 Februari 2015, Perihal Permohonan Izin Observasi dengan ini Kepala SMP 2 Kudus menerangkan bahwa :

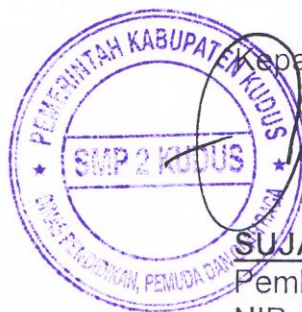
Nama : **DESIANA JAYANTI ANDARULI**  
NIM : 2201411006  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Yang bersangkutan di atas telah melaksanakan Riset di SMP 2 Kudus pada **tanggal 12 Februari s.d 30 April 2015** dengan judul “ **METAFUNCTION MEANINGS REALIZED IN STUDENTS RECOUNT TEXT** “

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Kudus, 12 Mei 2015

Kepala SMP 2 Kudus



**SUJARWO, S.Pd, M.Or**

Pembina

NIP. 19621024 198902 1 001



## APPENDIX 2





### APPENDIX 3 Students' Recount Text

#### Number 1

##### Holiday in Yogyakarta

Last year I was to Yogyakarta with my family. There I visited in Parangtritis beach.

It was fifteen in the evening when we arrived in Yogyakarta we rode car to go there. There were many people who visited the beach. I played sand and water. There was very beautiful, clean, and the water was very clean. I saw two kids sitting on the white sand. They built a sandy castle. There were scenery was beautiful so I did not go to home. My family and I walked around the beach. I felt so happy when the water of the sea touching my foot. Then, we swam at 18 at noon, we had our lunch. We sat on the mattress under the tree. We enjoyed the meal.

After I finished playing and a family lunch and went straight back to the sanctuary. I felt tired but (I was) happy.

#### Number 2

##### My Holiday

Last month, my family and I went to Kartini Beach. It's on Jepara city. It was a great day.

It was ten in the morning, When we arrived in Jepara We rode car to go there We arrived there It was twelve in the noon After we arrived there We was ate in there. Then my younger sister and I played in there. And then, I made sandy castle But after that it was raining.

Then, my family and in waited arrived stopped the raining. I felt very scary Because the rain was not stopped But the rain was very hard After we waited The rain was stopped. Then my family and I walked around the beach I felt so happy When we around in the beach At 4 in the evening, my family and I went home.

I felt very scary But I was happy Because I could spend weekend with our family And we arrived in the home at 6 in the evening.



## Number 3

## Holiday in Yogyakarta

First holiday on Sunday 20 December, my friends and I went to the Yogyakarta. At 07.00 a.m., we were ready to go. We got into the car. The driver drove it carefully.

After we arrived at 01.00 p.m. in the Yogyakarta. And that, we rest to have lunch. After that we prayed in a mosque. At 03.00 p.m. we prayed again. After that we went to Bukit Bintang. At 06.00 p.m. we went pray in the mosque. At 06.30 p.m. we went to Taman Pelangi. At 08.30 p.m. we back to hotel and (we) pray. After that we had dinner in the restaurant. After that we sleeps in the hotel. In the morning at 05.00 p.m. we had breakfast and (we) prayed. After that, we prepared. And that we went to home. We arrived at 01.00 p.m.

We did many enjoyable activities. So we were tired. Although we were tired. But it made us feel happy. That's best day ever.

## Number 4

## Holiday in Mekkah

First holiday on Sunday, 17 August, I am and my family and my friend, I am go to holiday in Mekkah Maddinah. At 05.00 p.m., we were ready to go. We got into the car and plane. The driver is handsome and cool. After we arrived at lookn 08.00 p.m. We arrived Mekkah and Madinah. After that, we rest to have lunch in restaurant. After that we prayed in a mosque. At 08.00 a.m., we prayed again. After that we went to Ka'bah. At 05.00 a.m., we went to mosque and (we) prayed. After that, we went to Madinah Masjidil Aqsa. At 08.00 a.m., we went to go Tsur Cave. At 09.00 a.m., we went back to hotel. After that, we sleep. In the morning, we has breakfast and (we) prayed. After that, we prepare and then we go home. We did many enjoyable activities. So we were tired. Although we were tired. But it made us feel happy.

## Number 5

## Lebaran Day in Yogyakarta

Last lebaran I went to grandmother's house. My family and I went to Yogyakarta City.

I went at 07.00 a.m.



I arrived in Yogyakarta at 01.00 p.m. We rode a car to go there. I and my family went to Grandmother's house. I and my family talked with grandmother and grandfather in the house.

Then, I and my family with grandmother walked around in the Marlboro to buy clothes and watches for uncle. At 08.00 p.m., I and my family back to grandmother's house And slept.

At 5 a.m., I and my family breakfast. Then, I and family went home. I slept in the car. I'm so tired. At 10 a.m., I and my family arrived in the home. I slept in the room. I'm so happy.

#### Number 6

##### Happy New Year

Three months ago, my family and I went to Semarang City. We stayed in Semesta Hotel.

Semesta Hotel is medium class.

My brother, my mother, and I left at 16.00 p.m. by bus. And my father left at 15.30 p.m. by motorcycle. There were many people in the bus. There are passengers, singers, and traders drinks in the bus. The bus was very full. Up in the Semarang City at 17.30 p.m. We rest in the hotel waiting time is midnight. We rested while (we) watching TV.

When it's midnight, we saw the fireworks together. Fireworks it's look beautiful. I felt happy when I could see the fireworks together.

It was very beautiful. The Ungaran Mountain air is cool. I very like this After that, we walked on Mall in Semarang City. And we breakfast "Opor Ayam" on Simpang 5 Semarang. I am happy holiday on Semarang City. I felt tired but happy.

#### Number 7

##### Went to the Beach

In the last months I went to the beach. the beach is called pindangan beach, the beach is so awesome. There was a reef, fish, white sand and blue water. It's located on Jogjakarta.

When I swam in that beach I saw a fish. I tried to catch the fish but I failed, and I continued swimming in that beautiful beach. When I done swimming I have a lunch in a cottage while watched sunset



It 6 pm me and my family went back to home. That was an unforgettable experience

that I have in Jogjakarta.

#### Number 8

##### Holiday with Family in the Kuta Beach

At the end of the school week, I and my family went to beach in Bali. There, we stayed for 4 days. First of all, (we) departing from Bali time morning. In the morning I and my family searched hotels for sleeping. After (we) arrived in the Bali, I and my family went to Kuta Beach. The (we) continued the journey and (we) arrived at night.

After (we) arrived in Kuta beach, I maked sand castle and (I was) happy in Kuta Beach. I felt so happy when the water of the beach touching my foot. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch. We eart on the matters under the tree. We enjoyed the meal. After going to the hotels, proceed to a relative's house in Bali. After feeling satisfied in has some, we continued with a dinner at restaurant.

After feeling a sense of satisfaction in Bali, we went home and (we) got home evenings.

This is my experience that is fun though (it was) tired. This experience holiday with family in the Kuta Beach.

#### Number 9

##### Failing in school

Time Monday yesterday, around 15:30 hours list school breaktime, me and my friend caled Fransisca, the asr. prayer at the mosque.

After I finished praying, I was fransisca coming out of the mosque. I do not know arrived-arrived I fell in front of wudhu' because I want to pursue fransisca. Time, it was me,

I would chose fransisca. Because in place of oblation a boy-boys only and I am equality Fransisca women them selves.

And there I was in the some laughing more friend from another class at my own friends are fransisca. Because, when I fell. He fell was very fung and very in long house.



## Number 10

## My Happy Day

My holiday was a great day for us, My big family came to my house. After (my big family and I) stay in my house, my big family and I went to Jepara beach.

It was five in the morning. When we arrived in Jepara. We rode a car. There were some people in the beach. Some of visitors swim in the beach, six people played banana boat. I swim in the beach. I play with my brother with canoe. I with my brother competotion climb canoe. After tired, my big family and I go in panjang island with boat. In boat, couse wind are cool.

As in panjang island, my big family and I around island. After tired my big family and in go to beach with boat, After as in beach I take a bath And (I) gon Kudus city with my big family. I am so very tired, but (I am ) happy.

## Number 11

## My Lovely Holiday

Last weekend I got a fantastic holiday. My family and I went to Kartini Beach, Rembang.

We rode car to go Kartini beach. It was ten in the morning when we arrived in Kartini beach. We looked many people in the beach. On the Kartini Beach I saw a lot animals. Animals such as turtle, peacock, parrot, eagle, cat fish, monkey, crocodile, etc. On the beach Kartini also many games, such as flying fox. I scream while playing flying fox because exciting.

My family and I had lunch under the palm trees. After lunch, my brother and I swam in the beach. My brother collected shells and I build a sandy castle. Unfortunately, when I played sand my ring lost. Though the ring was a gift from my grandmother yesterday.

It was late evening. My family and I went back home with happy. Before (we) going home we enjoyed a beautiful sunset. I was very happy but (I was) sad because my ring lost.



## Number 12

## My Holiday

Last examination my family and I went to Bandung. My family stayed at brother house. The house is located in a residential pesona Ciganitri. My brother house is small but possess a front garden.

I want to Bandung rode Bus. In the morning, my family went market Baru. There I bought a jacket, bag, clothes. After a show at 12. The family and I went Friday prayer. After Friday prayers the family and I went to mount Tangkuban Perahu. We rode car to go there. There were many people in the mount. There I enjoyed the atmosphere very cool. Unexpected rain. Causing us home. On the way there is a flood causing congestion, and the weather is very cold. At night I was sick with a fever because of extremely cold temperatures.

This holiday was very nice but could also be depressing because I was sick.

## Number 13

## My Holiday

Last year I went to Yogyakarta. I stayed at home a friend of my father. His house is in the hostel office. In the hostel office there is a basket ball court, badminton courts, and playground. The air is very cold there once. Fitting coincidence when I was there during the rainy season.

The day my family and I went to Malioboro, palace Prambanan and others. The night my sister and I stayed at my friend's house. While my father and my mother live in the house of my father friend. To the next day my family and I gathered in my father friend.

I ran the next day morning (we) run together and (we) eat together. I'm very happy. I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this. I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.

## Number 14

## My Happy Day

Last Monday was a great day for us. My family and I went to Mount Merapi is in the Colo Kudus.

It was seven in the morning we arrived in Colo. We rode car to go there. There were many people in the mountain. Some of the visitors swam in the mountain. (I) swim in the mountain. I saw two kids swim on the mountain.



I feel so happy when the water of these touching my swim and sister. We sat on the wathersss. We employed the meal.

At 5 in the evening, we saw the sun setting. It was beautiful. After that we went norhy. I feel tired but (I am) happy.

Number 15

### My Lovely Day

Last Saturday was a great day for us my big family and I went to Jepara Kartini beanch.

I was ten in the morning when we arrived in Jepara. We rode car to go there. There were many people in the Kartini beanch. My brother visited me (we) swam in the Kartini beanch. My brother played fooball on the white sand. I saw two kids sitting on the white san. They built a sandy castle. My family and I walked around in the beanch. I feel very happy when the water of the sea touching my foot. At 14 at now we had our lunch. We sat on the mattress under the tree. We enjoyed the meal. At 5.30 in the evening we saw the setting. It was beautiful after that we went home. I feel tired but (I am) happy. My Holliday is unforgettable experience.

Number 16

### Holiday in Beach with My Best Friends

1 years ago, my best friend and I went to Bandengan beach. In that's time, my mother and I we rode motorcycles to go there. After arriving at the beach I immediately changed clothes. After that I was with my best friends playing water at the beach. (I) was very happy because I got to spend my time with my mother and my best friends. After a late afternoon I enjoyed the susetting. It was beautiful. After that, my mother and I came home on a motorcycle While (she) driving his personal friend. Very beautiful day it will not be me forget all my life. I feel tired but (I am) happy. After days, I want invites mom and family on vacation again. Then they obey my wishes. I am very happy to be repeet day again. On the beach I repeated the same thing. But, what makes me not with friends but family. It is a delightful holiday experience for me.

Number 17

### My Happy Day

Last Sunday was a great day for me and my family. My family and I went to Jepara beach.



It was eight in the morning when we arrived in Jepara. We rode car to go there. There were many people in the beach. Some of the visitors swam in the beach. Some played volley ball in the white sand and (some of the visitors) played football in the white sand. I saw many kind sitting on the white sand. They built a sandy castle. My family and I walked around white beach. I feel so happy when the water touching my foot, then we saw. At 12 noon we launch in Restaurant. We sat under the tree. At 5 in the evening we saw the sunset. It was beautiful.

I felt happy but tired.

#### Number 18

##### My Holiday in Beach

Last month, (it) was a great day for us. My family came to my house. After (they) stay in my house, my family and I eat a lunch. After (we) eat lunch, we prepared the things that I brought in the beach.

It was nine in the morning, when we arrived in Jepara. We rode a car to go there. There were many people in the beach. Some of the visitors swam in the beach. Some sit on the white sand. Some people played banana boat. I swim in the beach with my cousins. I couse wind are cool. My cousins and I walked in the side beach.

At 4 in the evening we go to home. We visited to the sunset Restaurant to saw the sun setting. It was beautiful. After that we went home. I feel so happy.

#### Number 19

##### My Holiday in beach

First holiday on 28 August 2015, my friend and I went to Jepara beach.

It was nine in the morning when we arrived in Jepara. We rode motorcycles to go there. (There) were many people in the beach some of the visitors swam in the beach. Some played volly ball and football on the white sand.

My friend and I walked around in the beach. I felt so happy when the water of the sea touching my foot. Then we swam. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch. We sat on the mattress under the tree. We enjoyed the meal.

At 5 in the evening we saw the sam setting. It was beautiful after that we went home. I felt tired but (I was) happy. Thats best day ever.



Number 20

### My Happy Day

Last month, I got special holiday. My big family and I went to Malang City. There I was visiting relatives.

It was in the night when I started out on a car. I arrived there in the morning at 6 a.m.

Malang is a beautiful city. Malang have a cold air. I came to the unfortunate my cousins home. After visiting the home of my cousins, my big family and I went to Selecta and Jatim Park 2. In Selecta, my cousins and I swam. In Jatim Park 2 I saw many animals. After that, I had lunch and prayer. After that, my big family and I said good bye to my cousins and go back to Kudus City.

I feel so tired. But, I'm happy. And I plan on going there again when Eid later.

No.21

### Downhill in the Mountain

Last week was a big day for us. My family and I went to Muria Mountain for holiday.

It was five in the morning when we arrived Muria Mountain. We rode the car to go there. There were only few in the mountain. Some of visitors took the picture of the panorama and some did downhill. My father and I wished a downhill and my mother and my brother wished a took a picture panorama.

My father and I tried the downhill track. My mother and my brother sat and saw panorama and saw me and my father tried the downhill track. I first tried the track. I very enjoyed the track and my bicycles. My father and I stopped the course because the place the jumped. I took is already well on the way, I jumped from elevated place 2 meters from the the lands. I felt very happy. But I crashed because my forward bicycle tire is not good. I fell but was ok. My father helped me.

I was tired but I was very happy.

No.22

### My Happy Day

Last month, my big family and I went to beach. It is Bandengan beach in Jepara. Jepara have more beautiful beach.



It was ten in the morning when we arrived in Jepara. We rode a car to went there. There were many people in the beach. Many visitors on there. Some of visitors, played on the white sand. I saw all people in there, was felt very happy.

My cousin and I played football and built a sandy castle. I felt happy when the water touching my foot. After that, I swam on the sea. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch. We sat on the mattress under the tree. We very enjoyed the meal. But I felt very cool after swam on the sea.

At five in the evening, we arrived in home. I felt tired but very happy. It was the most happy holiday for me. I felt happy because I can visited beautiful beach.

No.23

#### My Fantastic Day

Last holiday was my fantastic day, because my family and I went to Kopeng, Ungaran, Semarang.

It was five in the morning when I got up. And then at six o'clock we went to Semarang. We rode by car to go there. In the Ungaran, I saw good mountain. The wind was cool. There were many people in the mountain. I walked in the hill. At 10 at noon, we had our snacks, there were roasted corn, wedang ronde, and vegetables soup. It was delicious food. After that, we went to traditional market. We did shopping many fruits and many vegetables in here. I took photos in mountain and traditional market.

At 4 in the evening, we saw the sprayer in the mountain. It was beautiful. After that, we went home. I was very tired but happy. This is my fantastic day.

No. 24

#### My lovely moment

Last month was a big day for us. My family and I went to Semarang zoo.

It was ten in the morning when we arrived in Semarang. We rode car to go there. There were many people in the zoo. Some visited animal museum. I saw some people admiring animal fossil. They took a picture too.

My family and I walked around in the zoo. I felt so happy when I saw animals like bird, snake, buffalo, tiger, etc. At one at afternoon, we had our lunch. We sat on the stall. We enjoyed the meal. At two in the afternoon, we bought souvenir. After that we went home.



I felt tired, but happy. However, I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this. I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.

No.25

#### Week End with My Friends on the MUR Swimming Pool

Last week, was a great for us. My friends and I went to MUR swimming pool. My friends name's are Tiara, Najla, Zahira, Febri, Arel, Lynda, Elisa, Riris and Dila.

In morning, my friends and I preparing for go to MUR swimming pool. After that, my friends and I went to MUR swimming pool with use motorcycle. After we arrived in the swimming pool, we so happy. There were many people in the swimming pool. Next, we change a clothes. After change a clothes, we look in there, some childrens swim in the small pool with many water games. And we saw some people adult's swam in the big pool.

My friends and I swam in the medium pool. We played water with use baloon. We feel so happy and so fun.

And at 3 in the evening, we ended to swim and change a clothes. And after that, we had lunch. After that, we went to go home. My friends felt tired but happy and so fun.

Number 26

#### Holiday to the Jepara

Last week was a great day for us, My family and I wan to Jepara beach.

It who nine in the where when we arrived in Jepara. We rode car to go there. The were many people in the beach. Some of visitors swam is the beach, some played football on the white sand, built the castle on the white sand, fished, and sun bathed.

My family and I walked around white beach. I felt so happy when the water of the sea touching my foot. Then, we swam, look ou the vast ocean. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch. We sat on the mattress under the tree. We enjoyed the meal

At 5 in the evening, we saw the sun setting. It was beutifull. After that, we went home. I felt tired but happy.

Number 27

#### My Lovely day in Jakarta

First holiday on 15-17 Juni 2014 my family and I want to Jakarta at 06.00 am.



It was nine in the morning my family and I went to Kalibata City. Kalibata City is a mall. In Kalibata City my father buy T-shirt and short. My mother buy a dress. My sister, my brother and I play bicycle in Kalibata City. After in the Kalibata City my family and I went to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah in the afternoon. In the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah my family and I want play train. It was ten in the evening my family and I went to Hotel. In the hotel my father, my mother, my sister and I sleeping in the bedroom.

At 08.00 am I and my family went to Senayan City. My family shopping shoes and t-shirt. My sister buy doll Hello Kitty. I buy book, and my brother buy toy cars.

Number 28

### My Birthday

I want to tell you about my unforgettable birthday experience. It happened in my 12<sup>th</sup> birthday party.

It was a beautiful morning. I felt very happy because it was my birthday. On May 12<sup>th</sup> 2013, I went to school. In the classroom all of my friends did not talk to me. I felt something wrong until the break time. At that time, one of my friends asked me to go to the canteen. Suddenly my friends gave a surprise for me. I felt very happy that the surprise was from my friends. Suddenly my friend poured flour on me. I felt annoyed but happy.

It was my unforgettable birthday experience. I felt annoyed but happy. My birthday is unforgettable experience.

Number 29

### Holiday with friends

Three months ago, my friends and I went to Jakarta for study tour. My friends and I stayed in "asrama Haji Pondok Gede" to break and eat. In the next morning my friends and I went to TMII. In there, we visited in PP IPTEK and lunch. After that we are go to dufan. Along the journey my friends and I sing a song in the bus. Up in the dufan my friends and I lunch. After lunch we did playing various rides among others tornado, kicir-kicir, poci-poci, etc.

After that, my friend and I went to istana Negara. In there, I could saw Bringin tree and deers, after that, my friends and I take a picture. After that, my friends and I go to Cibaduyut for shopping and dinner. I am shopping in the grutti mall. I am shopping T-shirt, and sandals. After that, my friends and I back to school on Semarang City.

Number 30



### My Best Day

Last holiday was my best day with my family. My family and I went to kartini beach.

It was eight in the morning, we rode by car to go there. There many people in the beach. Some of the visitors played volley ball, and, in there, I saw many child made a sand castle.

My sister and I walked in the sand. I felt so happy. We swan at ten in the morning after that we ate.

At 12 noon, we went to home. My father said this afternoon we went to museum Kartini.

At 4 at afternoon we went to Kartini museum. Before we entered, we took photos, after that, I saw many things in the museum. We took a little time in the kartini museum, because kartini museum very crowded.

After that we went to home. It's my best day.



## APPENDIX 4

### METAFUNCTION ANALYSIS

Text #1

1. Last year I went to Yogyakarta with my family.

	Last year	I	went	to Yogyakarta	with my family.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Cir: accompaniment
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. There I visited in Parangtritis beach.

	There	I	visited		in Parangtritis beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

3. It was fifteen in the evening

	It	Was	fifteen in the evening
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

4. when we arrived in Yogyakarta.

	When	We	arrived		in Yogyakarta
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

5. We rode car to go there.

	We	Rode	car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

6. There were many people

	There	Were	many people
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



7. who visited the beach.

	who	Visited		the beach
Interpersonal	Subject/Wh.	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. I played sand and water

	I	Played		sand and water
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. There was very beautiful, clean

	There	Was	very beautiful, clean
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

10. and the water was very clean.

	and	the water	was	very clean
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

11. I saw two kids sitting on the white sand.

	I	Saw		two kids	sitting	on the white sand
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

12. They built a sandy castle.

	They	Built		a sandy castle
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

13. There were scenery was beautiful

	There	were	scenery	was	beautiful
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Pr: Intensive	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme			



14. so I did not go to home.

	so	I	did not go	to home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

15. My family and I walked around the beach.

	My family and I	walked	around the beach
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

16. I felt so happy

	I	felt	so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

17. when the water of the sea touching my foot.

	when	the water of the sea	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement



		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

18. Then, we swan at 18 at noon

	Then,	we	swan	at 18 at noon.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

19. We had our lunch

	We	had	our lunch.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

20. We sat on the mattress under the tree

	We	sat	on the mattress under the tree	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	



Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

21. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed	the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

22. After I finished playing and a family lunch

	After	I	finished	playing and a family lunch
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

23. And (I) went straight back to the sanctuary

	And	(I)	went straight back	to the sanctuary.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme	



	Textual		
	Theme		

24. I felt tired

	I	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

25. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#2

1. Last month, my family and I went to Kartini Beach.

	Last month,	my family and I	went		to Kartini Beach.
Interpersonal	Circum. Adjunct	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location



Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme
---------	----------------------	-------

2. It's on Jepara city.

	It	's	on Jepara city.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. It was a great day.

	It	was	a great day.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. It was ten in the morning,

	It	was	ten in the morning.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

5. When we arrived in Jepara



	When	we	arrived		in Jepara
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. We rode car to go there

	We	rode	car	to go	there
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

7. We arrived there

	We	arrived	there
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

8. It was twelve in the noon

	It	was	twelve in the noon
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circumstance: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

9. After we arrived there

	After	we	arrived		there
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Adjunct: Conj	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

10. We ate in there.

	We	ate		in there
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

11. Then my younger sister and I played in there.

	Then	my younger sister and I	played		in there
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				



	Theme	
--	-------	--

12. And then, I made sandy castle

	And then,	I	made		sandy castle
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

13. But after that it was raining.

	But	after that	it	was	raining
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational			Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual	Textual			
	Theme				

14. Then, my family and I waited arrived stopped the raining.

	Then,	my family and I	waited arrived stopped		the raining.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

15. I felt very scary

	I	felt	very scary
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

16. Because the rain was not stopped

	Because	the rain	was not	stopped
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

17. But the rain was very hard

	But	the rain	was	very hard
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

18. After we waited,

	After	we	waited	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

19. the rain was stopped.

	the rain	was	stopped	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

20. Then my family and I walked around the beach

	Then	my family and I	walked	around the beach	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		



	Textual		
	Theme		

21. I felt so happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

22. When we around in the beach

	When	we	around in the beach	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Adjunct: circ	
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Cir: Location	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

23. At 4 in the evening, my family and I went home.

	At 4 in the evening	my family and I	went		home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			



24. I felt very scary

	I	felt		very scary
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

25. but I was happy

	But	I	was	happy
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

26. Because I could spend weekend with our family

	Because	I	could	spend	weekend	with our family
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circumstance: accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					



27. And we arrived in the home at 6 in the evening.

	And	we	arrived		in the home	at 6 in the evening.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location	Circ: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

### Text#3

1. First holiday on Sunday 20 December, my friends and I went to the Yogyakarta.

	First holiday On Sunday 20 December,	My friends and I	went		to the Yogyakarta.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. At 07.00 a.m., we are ready to go.

	At 07.00 a.m.,	we	are	ready	to go.
--	----------------	----	-----	-------	--------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Predicator
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

3. We got into the car.

	We	got		into the car.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

4. The driver drove it carefully.

	The driver	drove		it	carefully.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material			Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

5. After we arrived at 01.00 p.m. in the Yogyakarta.

	After	we	arrived	at 01.00 p.m.	in the Yogyakarta.
--	-------	----	---------	---------------	--------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

6. And that, we rest to have lunch.

	And that,	we	rest		to have lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

7. After that we prayed in a mosque.

	After that	we	prayed	in a mosque.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



8. At 03.00 p.m. we prayed again.

	At 03.00 p.m.	we	prayed again.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

9. After that we went to Bukit Bintang.

	After that	we	went		to Bukit Bintang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

10. At 06.00 p.m. we went pray in the mosque.

	At 06.00n p.m.	we	went		pray	in the mosque.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD				
	Residue					
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Range	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

11. At 06.30 p.m. we went to Taman Pelangi.

	At 06.30 p.m.	we	went		to Taman Pelangi.
--	---------------	----	------	--	-------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

12. At 08.30 p.m. we back to hotel

	At 08.30 p.m.	we	back		to hotel
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

13. and (we) pray.

	and	(we)	pray	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

14. After that we had dinner in the restaurant.

	After that	we	had	dinner	in the restaurant.
--	------------	----	-----	--------	--------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Range	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

15. After that we sleeps in the hotel.

	After that	we	sleeps		in the hotel.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

16. In the morning at 05.00 p.m. we had breakfast

	In the morning at 5 p.m.	we	had	breakfast
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

17. and (we) prayed.



	and	(we)	prayed.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

18. After that, we prepared

	After that	we	prepared	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

19. And that we went to home

	And that	we	went		to home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

20. We arrived at 01.00 p.m.



	We	arrived		at 01.00 p.m.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

21. We did many enjoyable activities

	We	did		many enjoyable activities
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

22. So we were tired

	So	we	were	tired
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

23. Although we were tired

	Although	we	were	tired
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue



Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

24. But it made us feel happy.

	But	it	made		us	feel		happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Comple ment	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Comple ment
		MOOD		Residue		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Agent	Pr: causative		Senser	Pr: Mental Affective		Phenome non
Textual	Conjuncti- ve Adjunct	Topical	Rheme					
	Textual							
	Theme							

25. Thats best day ever.

	Thats	best day	ever.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Adjunct: Mood
			Residue
	MOOD		
Ideational	Carrier	Attribute	Circumstance: manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#4



1. First holiday on Sunday, 17 August, I and my family and my friend , I am go to holiday in Mekkah Maddinah.

	First holiday on Sunday, 17 August,	I and my family and my friend , I	am	go	to holiday	in Mekkah Maddinah.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute	Cir: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

2. At 05.00 p.m., we were ready to go.

	At 05.00 p.m.,	we	were	ready	to go.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Cir: Location	Carrier	Pr: Attibute	Attribute	Resultative Attribute
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

3. We got into the car and plane.

	We	got		into the car and plane.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past:	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



4. The driver is handsome and cool.

	The driver	is	handsome and cool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

5. After we arrived at look 08.00 p.m.

	After	we	arrived		at look 08.00 p.m.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. We arrived Mekkah and Madinah.



	We	arrived		Mekkah and Madinah.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. After that, we rest to have lunch in restaurant.

	After that	we	rest		to have lunch	in restaurant.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

8. After that we prayed in a mosque.

	After that	we	prayed		in a mosque.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				



9. At 08.00 a.m., we prayed again,

	At 08.00 a.m.,	we	prayed again,	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

10. After that we went to Ka'bah.

	After that	we	went		to Ka'bah.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

11. At 05.00 a.m., we went to mosque

	At 05.00 a.m.,	we	went		to mosque
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			



12. and (we) prayed.

	and	(we)	prayed.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

13. After that, we went to Madinah MasjidilAqsa.

	After that,	we	went	to Madinah Masjidil Aqsa.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

14. At 08.00 a.m., we went to go Tsur Cave.

	At 08.00 a.m.,	we	went		to go	Tsur Cave.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				



15. At 09.00 a.m., we went back to hotel.

	At 09.00 a.m.,	we	went back		to hotel.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

16. After that, we sleep.

	After that,	we	sleep.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

17. In the morning, we has breakfast

	In the morning,	we	has	breakfast
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

18. and (we) prayed.



	and	(we)	prayed.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

19. After that, we prepare

	After that,	we	prepare	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

20. and then we go home.

	And	then	we	go	home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
			MOOD		Adjunct: circ
Ideational			Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual	Textual			
	Theme				



21. We did many enjoyable activities.

	We	did		many enjoyable activities.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

22. So we were tired.

	So	we	were	tired.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

23. Although we were tired

	Although	we	were	tired
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



24. but it made us feel happy

	But	it	made		us	feel		happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Agent	Pr: causative		Senser	Pr: Mental Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme					
	Textual							
	Theme							

Text#5

1. Last lebaran I went to grandmother's house.

	Last lebaran	I	went		to grandmother's house.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. My family and I went to Yogyakarta City.



	My family and I	went	to Yogyakarta City.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Adjunct: circ
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Residue
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. I went at 07.00 a.m.

	I	went	at 07.00 a.m.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Adjunct: circ
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Residue
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. I arrived in Yogyakarta at 01.00 p.m.

	I	arrived	in Yogyakarta	at 01.00 p.m.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Adjunct: circ	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Residue
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

5. We rode a car to go there.

	We	rode	a car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator
	MOOD		Adjunct: circ		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Pr: Material	Residue
Textual	Theme	Rheme			



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

6. I and my family went to Grandmother's house.

	I and my family	went	to Grandmother's house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

7. I and my family talked with grandmother and grandfather in the house.

	I and my family	talked	with grandmother and grandfather	in the house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Sayer	Pr: Verbal	Circumstance: Accompaniment	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. Then, I and my family with grandmother walked around in the Marlboro to buy clothes and watches for uncle.

	Then,	I and my family with grandmother	walked around		in the Marlboro	to buy	clothes and watches	for uncle.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Predicator	Complement	Complement
		MOOD		Residue				
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Pr: Material	Goal	Recipient	
Text	Conjunct	Topical	Rheme					



ual	ive Adjunct		
	Textual		
	Theme		

9. At 08.00 p.m., I and my family back to grandmother's house

	At 08.00 p.m.,	I and my family	back	to grandmother's house
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Adjunct: circ
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

10. and (we) slept.

	and	(we)	slept.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



11. At 5 a.m., I and my family breakfast.

	At 5 a.m.,	I and my family	breakfast.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Theme	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

12. Then, I and family went home.

	Then,	I and family	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

13. I slept in the car.

	I	slept		in the car.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



14. I'm so tired

	I	'm	so tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

15. At 10 a.m., I and my family arrived in the home.

	At 10 a.m.,	I and my family	arrived		in the home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

16. I slept in the room.

	I	slept		in the room.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

17. I'm so happy.

	I	'm	so happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#6

1. Three months ago, my family and I went to Semarang City.

	Three months ago,	my family and I	went	to Semarang City.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

2. We stayed in Semesta Hotel.

	We	stayed	in Semesta Hotel.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. Semesta Hotel is medium class.

	Semesta Hotel	is	medium class.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Theme	Rheme			
---------	-------	-------	--	--	--

4. My brother, my mother, and I left at 16.00 p.m. by bus.

	My brother, my mother, and I	left		at 16.00 p.m.	by bus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

5. And my father left at 15.30 p.m. by motorcycle.

	And	my father	left		at 15.30 p.m.	by motorcycle.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

6. There were many people in the bus.

	There	were		many people	in the bus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past:		Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential		Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			



7. There are passengers, singers, and traders drinks in the bus.

	There	are	passengers, singers, and traders drinks	in the bus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. The bus was very full.

	The bus	was	very full.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

9. Up in the Semarang City at 17.30 p.m., we rest in the hotel.

	Up in the Semarang City	at 17.30 p.m.,	we	rest		in the hotel.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finit: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
			MOOD			
	Residue					
Ideational	Circ: location	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circumstance: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				



10. waiting time is midnight.

	waiting time	is	midnight.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

11. We rested

	We	rested	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

12. while (we) watching TV.

	While	(we)	watching	TV.
Interpersonal	Adjunct Conjunctive	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Behaver	Pr: Pr: Behavioural	Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

13. When it is midnight,



	When	it	is	midnight,
Interpersonal	Adjunct Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute/Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

14. we saw the fireworks together.

	We	saw	the fireworks	together.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Phenomenon	Circumstance: accompaniment
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

15. Fireworks it is look beautiful

	Fireworks it	is	look	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Attributive: Intensive		Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

16. I felt happy

	I	felt	so happy
--	---	------	----------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

17. when I could see the fireworks together.

	when	I	could	see	the fireworks	together.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Modal Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circumstance: accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

18. It was very beautiful.

	It	was	very beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme

19. The Ungaran Mountain air is cool.

	The Ungaran Mountain air	is	cool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

20. I very like this

	I	very like		this.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

21. After that, we walked on Mall in Semarang City

	After that,	we	walked		on Mall in Semarang City
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Rheme			
	Textual				
	Theme				

22. And we breakfast “Opor Ayam” on Simpang 5 Semarang.

	And	we	breakfast		“Opor Ayam”	on Simpang 5 Semarang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

23. I am happy holiday on Semarang City.

	I	am	happy	holiday	on Semarang City.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Complement	Adjunct: Circ
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute		Circumstance: Loc
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

24. I felt tired

	I	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affective		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

25. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			



	Theme	
--	-------	--

Text#7

1. In the last months I went to the beach.

	In the last months	I	went	to the beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Adjunct: Circ
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

2. the beach is called pindangan beach,

	the beach	is	called	pandangan beach,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Receiver	Pr: Verbal		Verbiage
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. the beach is so awesome.

	the beach	is	so awesome.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

4. There was a reef, fish, white sand and blue water.

	There	was	a reef, fish, white sand and blue water.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

5. It is located on Jogjakarta.

	It	is	located	on Jogjakarta.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

6. When I swam in that beach

	When	I	swam		in that beach
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

7. I saw a fish.



	I	saw		a fish.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. I tried to catch the fish

	I	tried		to catch	the fish
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

9. but I failed,

	but	I	failed,	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

10. and I continued swimming in that beautiful beach.

	and	I	continued		swimming	in that beautiful beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue		



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Range	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

11. When I done swimming

	When	I	done	swimming
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

12. I have a lunch in a cottage

	I	have	a lunch	in a cottage
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: Circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Range	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

13. While (I) watched sunset



	while	(I)	watched		sunset
interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Behavior	Pr: Behavioural		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

14. It 6 pm me and my family went back to home

	It 6 pm	me and my family	went back		to home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme		

15. That was an unforgettable experience

	That	Was	an unforgettable experience
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

16. that I have in Jogjakarta.



	that	I	have		in Jogjakarta.
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Possessive		Circ: location
Textual		Theme	Rheme		

Text#8

1. At the end of the school week, I and my family went to beach in Bali.

	At the end of the school week,	I and my family	went		to beach in Bali.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. There, we stayed for 4 days.

	There,	we	stayed		for 4 days.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Extent
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

3. First of all, (we) departing from Bali time morning.



	First of all,	(we)	departing	from Bali	time morning.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD	Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Location	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

4. In the morning I and my family searched hotels for sleeping.

	In the morning	I and my family	searched	hotels	for sleeping.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

5. After (we) arrived in the Bali,

	After	(we)	arrived		in the Bali,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Acor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		



	Textual		
	Theme		

6. I and my family went to Kuta Beach.

	I and my family	went	to Kuta Beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

7. Then (we) continued the journey

	Then	(we)	continued	the journey
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

8. and (we) arrived at night.

	And	(we)	arrived	at night.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunct	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			



	Theme	
--	-------	--

9. After (we) arrived in the Kuta Beach,

	After	(we)	arrived		in the Kuta Beach,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunct	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

10. I maked sand castle

	I	maked		sand castle
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

11. And (I was) happy in Kuta Beach.

	And	(I)	(was)	happy	in Kuta Beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				



	Theme	
--	-------	--

12. I felt so happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: afftect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

13. when the water of the beach touching my foot.

	when	the water of the beach	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

14. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.

	At 12 at noon,	we	had	our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



15. We eart on the matters under the tree.

	We	eart		on the matters under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

16. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed		the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

17. After going to the hotels, (we) proceed to a relative's house in Bali.

	After going to the hotels,	(we)	proceed		to a relative’s house in Bali.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				



18. After feeling satisfied in has some, we continued with a dinner at restaurant.

	After feeling satisfied in has some,	we	continued		with a diner	at restaurant.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Accompaniment	Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

19. After feeling a sense of satisfaction in Bali, we went home

	After feeling a sense of satisfaction in Bali,	we	went		home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

20. and (we) got home evenings.

	And	(we)	got	home	evenings.
--	-----	------	-----	------	-----------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

21. This is my experience

	This	is	my experience
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

22. that is fun

	That	is	fun
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

23. though (it was) tired.

	though	(I)	(was)	tired.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

24. This experience holiday with family in the Kuta Beach.

	This experience holiday	with family	in the Kuta Beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Circumstance: Accompaniment	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#9

1. Time Monday yesterday, around 15:30 hours list school breaktime, me and my friend caled Fransisca, the asr. prayer at the mosque.

	Time Monday yesterday, around 15:30 hours list school breaktime,	me and my friend	caled		Fransisca ,	the asr. prayer	at the mosque.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
ideational	Circ: Location	Sayer	Pr: Verbal		Target	Cir: Cause	Cir: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme					

2. After I finished praying,



	After	I	finished		praying,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

3. I was fransisca coming out of the mosque.

	I	was	fransisca	coming out	of the mosque.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor		Goal	Material	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

4. I do not know arrived-arrived I fell in front of wudhu'

	I	do not know arrived-arrived			I	fell		in front of wudhu’
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition			Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			Theme	Rheme		



5. because I want to pursue fransisca.

	because	I	want		to pursue	fransisca.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material			Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

6. Time, it was me,

	Time,	it	was	me,
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Carrier		Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme	

7. I would chose fransisca.

	I	would	chose	fransisca.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. Because in place of oblotion a boy-boys only

	Because	in place of oblotion	a boy-boys	Only
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Adjunct: Mood



		Residue	MOOD	
Ideational		Cir: Location	Actor	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

9. and I am equality Fransisca women them selves.

	and	I	am	equality	Fransisca women them selves.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

10. And there I was in the some laughing more friend from another class at my own friends are fransisca.

	And	there	I	was	in the some laughing more friend from another class at my own friends are fransisca.
Interpersonal	Adjunct Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Cir: Location	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute
Textual	Conjunc	Topical	Rheme		



	tive Adjunct		
	Textual		
	Theme		

11. Because, when I fell.

	Because,	when	I	Fell	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational			Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual	Textual			
	Theme				

12. He fell was very fung

	He fell	was	very fung
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme

13. and very in long house.

	And	very in long house.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: circ
		Residue
Ideational		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Rheme



	Textual	
	Theme	

Text#10

1. My holiday was a great day for us,

	My holiday	was	a great day	for us,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

2. My big family came to my house.

	My big family	came	to my house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Circ: location
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. After (my big family and I) stay in my house,

	After	(my big family and I)	stay	in my house,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			



	Theme	
--	-------	--

4. my big family and I went to Jepara beach.

	my big family and I	went		to Jepara beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

5. It was five in the morning.

	It	was	five in the morning.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute/ Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

6. When we arrived in Jepara.

	When	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

7. We rode a car.



	We	rode		a car.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. There were some people in the beach.

	There	were	some people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. Some of visitors swim in the beach,

	Some of visitors	swim		in the beach,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

10. six people played banana boat.

	six people	played		banana boat.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



11. I swim in the beach.

	I	swim		in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. I play with my brother with canoe.

	I	play		with my brother	with canoe.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circumstance: Accompaniment	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

13. I with my brother competotion climb canoe.

	I with my brother	competotion	climb		canoe.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Range	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

14. After tired, my big family and I go in panjang island with boat.

	After	tired,	my big family and I	go	in panjang island	with boat.
--	-------	--------	---------------------	----	-------------------	------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Complement	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Complement
		MOOD			Residue		
Ideational		Phenomenon	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Rheme					
	Textual						
	Theme						

15. In boat, couse wind are cool.

	In boat,	couse	wind	are	cool.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir		Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
			MOOD		
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

16. As in panjang island, my big family and I around island.

	As in panjang island	my big family and I	around island.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	
		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme	



17. After tired my big family and I go to beach with boat,

	After	tired	my big family and I	go	to beach	with boat,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Complement	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Phenomenon	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Rheme				
	Textual					
	Theme					

18. After as in beach I take a bath

	After	as in beach	I	take		a bath
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		Residue	MOOD			
Ideational		Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

19. And (I) gon Kudus city with my big family.

	and	(I)	gon	Kudus city	with my big
--	-----	-----	-----	------------	-------------



						family.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location	Circumstance: Accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

20. I am so very tired,

	I	Am	so very	tired,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Mood	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

21. but (I am) happy.

	but	(I)	(am)	happy
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



Text#11

1. Last weekend I got a fantastic holiday.

	Last weekend	I	got		a fantastic holiday.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. My family and I went to Kartini Beach, Rembang.

	My family and I	went	to Kartini Beach, Rembang.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. We rode car to go Kartini beach.

	We	rode		car	to go	Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attributive	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				



4. It was ten in the morning

	It	was	ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

5. when we arrived in Kartini beach.

	When	we	arrived		in Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. We looked many people in the beach.

	We	looked		many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

7. On the Kartini Beach I saw a lot animals, animals such as turtle, peacock, parrot, eagle, cat fish, monkey, crocodile, etc.



	On the Kartini Beach	I	saw		a lot animals,	animals	such as turtle, peacock, parrot, eagle, cat fish, monkey, crocodile, etc.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predica tor	Comple ment	Comple ment	Complement
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideatio nal	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenome non	Phenome non	Cir: Manner
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme					

8. On the beach Kartini also many games, such as flying fox.

	On the beach Kartini		also	many games,	such as flying fox.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir			Complement	Complement
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location				
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme		

9. I scream

	I	scream		
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Sayer		Pr: Verbal	
Textual	Theme		Rheme	



10. while (I am) playing flying fox

	while	(I)	(am)	playing	flying fox
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

11. because (I am) exciting.

	because	(I)	(am)	exciting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

12. My family and I had lunch under the palm trees.

	My family and I	had	lunch	under the palm trees.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Range	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



13. After lunch, my brother and I swam in the beach.

	After lunch,	my brother and I	swam		in the beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

14. My brother collected shells

	My brother	collected		shells
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

15. and I build a sandy castle.

	And	I	build		a sandy castle.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				



16. Unfortunately, when I played sand

	Unfortunately,	when	I	played		sand
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Comment	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
			MOOD			Residue
Ideational			Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Vocative Adjunct	Conjuncti ve Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Interpersonal	Textual				
	Theme					

17. my ring lost.

	my ring	lost	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

18. Though the ring was a gift from my grandmother yesterday.

	Though	the ring	was	a gift from my grandmother	yesterday
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme		



	Adjunct		
	Textual		
	Theme		

19. It was late evening.

	It	was	late evening.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute/ Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

20. My family and I went back home with happy.

	My family and I	went back		home	with happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

21. Before (we) going home

	Before	(we)	going	home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			



	Theme	
--	-------	--

22. we enjoyed a beautiful sunset.

	we	enjoyed		a beautiful sunset.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

23. I was very happy

	I	was	very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

24. but (I was) sad

	But	(I)	(was)	sad
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

25. because my ring lost.



	Because	my ring	lost	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#12

1. Last examination my family and I went to Bandung.

	Last examination	my family and I	went		to Bandung.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. My family stayed at brother house.

	My family	stayed		at brother house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



3. The house is located in a residential pesona Ciganitri.

	The house	is	located	in a residential pesona Ciganitri.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

4. My brother house is small

	My brother house	is	small
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Attributive: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

5. but (he) possess a front garden.

	but	(he)	possess		a front garden.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Attributive: Possessive		Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. I want to Bandung rode Bus.

	I	went		to Bandung	rode bus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Cir: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. In the morning, my family went market Baru.

	In the morning,	my family	went	market Baru.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

8. There I bought a jacket, bag, clothes.

	there	I	bought	a jacket, bag, clothes.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

9. After a show at 12. The family and I went Friday prayer.

	After a show at 12.	the family and I	went	Frida
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal



Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme
---------	----------------------	-------

10. After Friday prayers the family and I went to mount Tangkuban Perahu.

	After Friday prayers	the famiky and I	went		to mount Tangkuban Perahu.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideatio nal	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

11. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

12. There were many people in the mount.

	There	were	many people	in the mount.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



13. There I enjoyed the atmosphere very cool.

	There	I	enjoyed		the atmosphere	very cool.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement
		MOOD				
	Residue					
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon	Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

14. Unexpected rain causing us home

	Unexpected rain.		causing us home		
Interpersonal	Subject		Adjunct: Circumstantial		
	MOOD		Residue		
	Actor		Cir: Cause		
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

15. On the way there is a flood causing congestion,

	On the way	there	is	a flood	causing congestion,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Predicator
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Carrier	Attributiive:	Attribute	Circumstance: cause



		Existential		
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

16. and the weather is very cold.

	and	the weather	is	very cold.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

17. At night I was sick with a fever because of extremely cold temperatures.

	At night	I	was	sick	with a fever	because of extremely cold temperatures.
Interpersonal	Circums. Adjunt	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Comple ment	Comple ment	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute		Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

18. This holiday was very nice

	This holiday	was	very nice
--	--------------	-----	-----------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

19. but (it) could also depressing

	but	(it)	could	also	depressing
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Modal		Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Attribute: intensive		Attribute
TextualF	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

20. because I was sick.

	because	I	was	sick.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#13

1. Last year I went to Yogyakarta.



	Last year	I	went	to Yogyakarta.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

2. I stayed at home a friend of my father.

	I	stayed		at home a friend of my father.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. His house is in the hoshel office.

	His house	is	in the hoshel office.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. In the hostel office there is a basket ball court, badminton curts, and playground.

	In the hostel office	there	is	a basket ball court, badminton curts, and playground.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		



	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location		Pr: Existential	Existent
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

5. The air is very cold there once.

	The air	is	very cold	there	once.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Mood
			Residue		
	MOOD				
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circ: location	Circ: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

6. Fiting coincidence when I was there during the rainy season.

	Fiting coincidence	when	I	was	there	during the rainy season.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
			MOOD			
	Residue					
Ideational	Circ: Manner		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circ: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

7. The day my family and I went to Malioboro, palace Prambanan and others.

	The day	my family and I	went		to Malioboro, palace Prambanan and others
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir



			Past		
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

8. The night my sister and I satyed at my friend's house.

	The night	my sister and I	stayed		at my friend's house.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

9. While my father and my mother live in the house of my father friend.

	While	my father and my mother	live		in the house of my father friend.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				



10. To the next day my family and I gathered in my father friend.

	To the next day	my family and I	gathered		in my father friend.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

11. I ran the next day morning

	I	ran	the next day morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

12. (We) run together

	(We)	run	together
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

13. and (we) eat together.



	and	(we)	eat		together.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

14. I'm very happy.

	I	'm	very happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme

15. I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this.

	I	think	it	was	really fun	to have	a holiday	like this.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD				Residue			
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Pr: Possessive	Attribute	Cir: Manner
Textual	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme				



	Theme	
--	-------	--

16. I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.

	I	hope	my next holiday	will	be	more interesting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD				Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Coginition	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute
Textual	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme		
	Theme					

. Text#14

1. Last Monday was a great day for us.

	Last Monday	was	a great day	for us.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Attribute: intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

2. My family and I went to Montain Muria in the Colo Kudus.

	My family and I	went		to Montain Muria in the Colo Kudus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



3. It was seven in the morning

	It	was	seven in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. we arrived in Colo.

	we	arrived		in Colo.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

5. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode	car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative: Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

6. There were many people in the montain.

	There	were	many people	in the montain.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. Some of the visitors swam in the montain.

	Some of the visitors		swam		in the montain.
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Past		Predicator
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor		Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

8. (I) swim in the montail.

	(I)	swim		in the montail.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. I saw two kids swim on the montail.

	I	saw	two kids	swim		on the montail.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD				Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme		
	Theme					



10. I feel so happy

	I	feel	so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental:Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

11. when the water of these touching my swim and sister.

	when	the water of these	touching	my swim and sister.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

12. We sat on the wathersss.

	We	sat	on the wathersss.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

13. We employed the meal.

	We	employed	the meal.
--	----	----------	-----------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

14. At 5 in the evening, we saw the sun setting

	At 5 in the evening,	we	saw		the sun setting
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: Location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

15. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

16. After that we went norhy.

	After that	we	went	norhy.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

17. I feel tired

	I	feel		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

18. but (I am) happy.

	but	(I)	(am)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#15

1. Last Saturday was a great day for us

	Last Saturday	was	a great day	for us
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

2. my big family and I went to Jepara Kartini beach.

	my big family and I	went		to Jepara Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. I was ten in the morning

	I	was	ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location/Attibute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				



5. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

6. There were many people in the Kartini beach.

	There	were	many people	in the Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. My brother visited me

	My brother	visited		me	swam	in the Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

8. (we) swam in the Kartini beach.

	(we)	swam			in the Kartini beach.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past		Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	



	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. My brother played football on the white sand.

	My brother	played		football	on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

10. I saw two kids sitting on the white san.

	I	saw		two kids	sitting	on the white san.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

11. They built a sandy castle.

	They	built		a sandy castle.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



12. My family and I walked around in the beach.

	My family and I	walked		around in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

13. I feel very happy

	I	feel		very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

14. when the water of the sea touching my foot.

	when	the water of the sea	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

15. At 14 at now we had our lunch.

	At 14 at now	we	had	our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Range



		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

16. We sat on the mattress under the tree.

	We	sat		on the mattress under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

17. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed		the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

18. At 5.30 in the evening we saw the setting

	At 5.30 in the evening	we	saw		the setting
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

19. It was beautiful

	It	was	beautiful
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

20. after that we went home.

	after that	we	went		home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Interpersonal	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

21. I feel tired

	I	feel		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

22. But (I am) happy.



	but	(I)	(am)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

23. My Holliday is unforgettable experience.

	My Holliday	is	unforgettable experience.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme

Text#16

1. 1 years ago, my best friend and I went to Bandengan beach.

	1 years ago,	my best friend and I	went	to Bandengan beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



2. In that's time, my mother and I we rode motorcycles to go there.

	In that’s time,	my mother and I we	rode		motorcyc le	to go	there.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predica tor	Comple ment	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue		
Ideatio nal	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme					

3. After arriving at the beach I immediately changed clothes.

	After arriving at the beach	I	immediately	changed		clothes.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Adjunct: Mood	Finite: Simple Past	predicator	Complement
		MOOD				
		Residue				
Ideatio nal	Circ: location	Actor	Circ: Manner	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

4. After that I was with my best friends playing water at the beach.

	After that	I	was	with my best friends	playing	water	at the beach.
--	------------	---	-----	-------------------------	---------	-------	------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Predica tor	Comple ment	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circumstance: Accompaniment		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical		Rheme			
	Textual						
	Theme						

5. I was very happy

	I	was	very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

6. because I got to spend my time with my mother and my best friends.

	because	I	got		to spend	my time	with my mother and my best friends.
Interperso nal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predic ator	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative	Goal	Cir: Accompaniment



				Attribute		
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

7. After a late afternoon I enjoyed the sunset.

	After a late afternoon	I	enjoyed	the sunset.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Complement
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

8. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Phenomenon
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

9. After that, my mother and I came home on a motorcycle

	After that,	my mother and I	came	home	on a motorcycle
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Adjunct: Cir	
		Residue			



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

10. while (she) driving his personal friend.

	while	(she)	driving	his personal friend.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

11. Very beautiful day it will not be me forget all my life.

	Very beautiful day	it	will not	be	me	forget	all my life.
Interpersonal	Complement	Subject	Finite: Modal neg.	Predicator	Complement	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Attribute	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute		Cir: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme					



12. I feel tired

	I	feel		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

13. but (I am) happy.

	but	(I)	(am)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

14. After days, I want invites mom and family on vacation again.

	After days,	I	want	invites	mom and family	on vacation again.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

15. Then they obey my wishes.



	Then	they	obey		my wishes.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

16. I am very happy to be repeat day again.

	I	am	very happy	to be repeat	day again.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Intensive	Phenomenon	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

17. On the beach I repeated the same thing.

	On the beach	I	repeated		the same thing.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

18. But, what makes me not with friends but family.

	But,	what	makes	me	not	with friends but family.
--	------	------	-------	----	-----	--------------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement		Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal		Circumstance: Accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme				
	Textual						
	Theme						

19. It is a delightful holiday experience for me.

	It	is	a delightful holiday experience	for me.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

Text#17

1. Last Sunday was a great day for me and my family.

	Last Sunday	was	a great day	for me and my family
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



2. My family and I went to Jepara beach.

	My family and I	went	to Jepara beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. It was eight in the morning

	It	was	eight in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived	in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Theme			
	Textual			



5. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

6. There were many people in the beach.

	There	were	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. Some of the visitors swam in the beach.

	Some of the visitors	swam		in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. Some played volley ball in the white sand

	Some	played		volley ball	in the white sand
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		



Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. and (some of the visitors) played football in the white sand.

	and	some of the visitors	played		football	in the white sand.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideatio nal		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Conjuncti ve Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

10. I saw many kind sitting on the white sand.

	I	saw		many kind	sitting	on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

11. They built a sandy castle.

	They	built		a sandy castle.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



12. My family and I walked around white beach.

	My family and I	walked		around white beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

13. I feel so happy

	I	feel		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Complement
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

14. when the water touching my foot,

	when	the water	touching	my foot,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



15. then we saw.

	then	we	saw	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	
	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

16. At 12 noon we launch in Restaurant.

	At 12 noon	we	launch	in Restaurant.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Adjunct: Cir
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

17. We sat under the tree.

	We	sat	under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

18. At 5 in the evening we saw the sunset.

	At 5 in the evening	we	saw	the sunset.
--	---------------------	----	-----	-------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

19. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

20. I felt happy

	I	felt		happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

21. But (I was) tired.

	but	(I)	(was)	tired.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	



	Textual		
	Theme		

Text#18

1. Last month, (it) was a great day for us.

	Last month,	(it)	was	a great day	for us.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. My family came to my house.

	My family	came		to my house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. After (they) stay in my house,

	After	(they)	stay		in my house,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

4. my family and I eat a lunch.

	my family and I	eat		a lunch.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

5. After (we) eat lunch,

	After	(we)	eat		lunch,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. we prepared the things

	We	prepared		the things
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



7. that I brought in the beach.

	that	I	brought		in the beach.
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual		Theme	Rheme		

8. It was nine in the morning,

	It	was	nine in the morning,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

9. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				



10. We rode a car to go there.

	We	rode		a car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

11. There were many people in the beach.

	There	were	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. Some of the visitors swam in the beach.

	Some of the visitors	swam		in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

13. Some sit on the white sand.



	Some	sit		on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

14. Some people played banana boat.

	Some people	played		banana boat.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

15. I swim in the beach with my cousins.

	I	swim		in the beach	with my cousins.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Complement
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: accompaniment
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

16. I couse wind are cool.

	I	cosue	wind	are	cool
Interpersonal	Subject		Complement	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	MOOD	Residue
Ideational			Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Theme		Rheme
---------	-------	--	-------

17. My cousins and I walked in the side beach.

	My cousins and I	walked		in the side beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

18. At 4 in the evening we go to home.

	At 4 in the evening	we	go		to home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

19. We visited to the sunset Restaurant to saw the sun setting.

	We	visited		to the sunset Restaurant	to saw	the sun setting.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Resultative Attributive	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme				



20. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

21. After that we went home.

	After that	we	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Ajunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

22. I feel so happy.

	I	feel	so happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#19

1. First holiday on 28 August 2015, my friend and I went to Jepara beach.



	First holiday on 28 August 2015,	my friend and I	went		to Jepara beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. It was nine in the morning

	It	was	nine in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Circum. Adjunct
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

4. We rode motorcycles to go there.

	We	rode	motorcycle	to go	there.
--	----	------	------------	-------	--------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

5. (There) were many people in the beach

	(There)	were	many people	in the beach
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

6. some of the visitors swam in the beach.

	some of the visitors	swam			in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

7. Some played volly ball and football on the white sand.

	Some	played		volly ball and football	on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue		



Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. My friend and I walked around in the beach.

	My friend and I	walked		around in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. I felt so happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

10. when the water of the sea touching my foot.

	when	the water of the sea	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



11. Then we swam.

	Then	We	swam	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

12. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.

	At 12 at noon,	We	had	our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

13. We sat on the mattress under the tree.

	We	sat		on the mattress under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past		Predicator
		MOOD		Adjunct: circ
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Residue
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

14. We enjoyed the meal.



	We	enjoyed		the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

15. At 5 in the evening we saw the sam setting.

	At 5 in the evening	we	saw		the sam setting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

16. It was beautiful

	It	was	beautiful
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

17. after that we went home.

	after that	we	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

18. I felt tired

	I	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

19. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

20. Thats best day ever.

	Thats	best day	ever.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Attribute	Cir: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



Text#20

1. Last month, I got special holiday.

	Last month,	I	got	special holiday.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Complement
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

2. My big family and I went to Malang City.

	My big family and I	went	to Malang City.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. There I was visiting relatives.

	There	I	was	visiting	relatives.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideatuional	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

4. It was in the night



	It	was	in the night
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

5. when I started out on a car.

	When	I	started		out on a car.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
I/deational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. I arrived there in the morning at 6 a.m.

	I	arrived		there	in the morning at 6 a.m.
Interpers onal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predica tor	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideationa l	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			



7. Malang is a beautiful city.

	Malang	is	a beautiful city.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

8. Malang have a cold air.

	Malang	have	a cold air.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Possessive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

9. I came to the unfortunate my cousins home.

	I	came	to the unfortunate my cousins home.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

10. After (we) visiting the home of my cousins,

	After	(we)	visiting	the home of my cousins,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir



		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

11. my big family and I went to Selecta and Jatim Park 2.

	my big family and I	went		to Selecta and Jatim Park 2.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. In Selecta, my cousins and I swam.

	In Selecta,	my cousins and I	swam.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

13. In Jatim Park 2 I saw many animals.

	In Jatim Park 2	I	saw		many animals.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement







	And	(we)	go back		to Kudus City.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

17. I feel so tired.

	I	feel		so tired.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

18. But, I'm happy.

	But,	I	‘m	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

19. And I paln on going there again when Eid later.

	And	I	paln on	going	there	again	when Eid later.
Interper	Adjunct:	Subject	Finite: Simple	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Mood	Adjunct: Cir



sonal	Conj		Present				
		MOOD		Residue		MOOD	Residue
Ideatio nal		Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition	Phenomenon	Cir: Location	Cir: Manner	Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme				
	Textual						
	Theme						

Text#21

1. Last week was a big day for us.

	Last week	was	a big day	for us.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

2. My family and I went to Muria Mountain for holiday.

	My family and I	went	to Muria Mountain	for holiday.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. It was five in the morning



	It	was	five in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. when we arrived Muria Mountain.

	when	we	arrived		Muria Mountain.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

5. We rode the car to go there.

	We	rode		the car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

6. There were only few in the mountain.

	There	were	only	few	in the mountain.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Mood	Complement	Adjunct: circ



	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. Some of visitors took the picture of the panaromance

	Some of visitors		took		the picture of the panaromance
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Past		Complement
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor		Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

8. and some did downhill.

	and	some	did		downhills.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

9. My father and I wished a downhill

	My father and I		wished		a downhill
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Past		Complement
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Senser		Pr: Mental: Cognition		Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

10. and my mother and my brother wished a took a picture panaromance.

	and	my mother and my brother	wished		a took	a picture panaromance.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideatio nal		Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition			Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

11. My father and I tried the downhill track.

	My father and I	tried		the downhill track.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. My mother and my brother sat

	My mother and my brother	sat	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

13. and (they) saw panoramance

	And	(they)	saw		panoramance
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

14. and (they) saw me

	and	(they)	saw		me
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

15. and my father tried the downhill track.

	and	my father	tried		the downhill track.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

16. I first tried the track.

	I	first	tried		the track.
Interpersonal	Subject	Adjunct: Cir	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Cir: Extent	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

17. I very enjoyed the track and my bicycles.

	I	very enjoyed		the track and my bicycles.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

18. My father and I stoped the course because the place the jumped.

	My father and I	stoped		the course	because the place the jumped.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complemen t	Cir: Adjunct
	MOOD		Residue		



Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

19. I took is already well on the way,

	I took	is	already	well	on the way
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Mood	Complement	Cir: Adjunct
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

20. I jumped from elevated place 2 meters from the the lands.

	I	jumped		from elevated place 2 meters from the the lands.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Circum. Adjunct
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

21. I felt very happy.

	I	felt		very happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

22. But I crashed

	But	I	crashed
--	-----	---	---------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

23. because my forward bicycle tire is not good.

	Because	my forward bicycle tire	is not	good.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present neg.	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

24. I fell

	I	fell	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

25. but (I) was ok.

	but	(I)	was	ok.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

26. My father helped me.

	My father	helped		me.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

27. I was tired

	I	was	tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

28. but I was very happy.

	But	I	was	very happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

Text#22

1. Last month, my big family and I went to beach.

	Last month,	my big family and I	went	to beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

2. It is Bandengan beach in Jepara.

	It	is	Bandengan beach	in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. Jepara have more beautiful beach.

	Jepara	have	more beautiful beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Possessive	Attribute



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

4. It was ten in the morning

	It	was	ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Cir: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

5. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. We rode a car to went there.

	We	rode		a car	to went	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				



7. There were many people in the beach.

	There	were	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. Many visitors on there.

	Many visitors	on there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme

9. Some of visitors, played on the white sand.

	Some of visitors,	played		on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

10. I saw all people in there,

	I	saw		all people	in there,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circ: location



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

11. (I) was felt very happy.

	(I)	was	felt	very happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. My cousin and I played football

	My cousin and I	played		football
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

13. and (we) built a sandy castle.

	and	(we)	built		a sandy castle.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

14. I felt happy



	I	felt		happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

15. when the water touching my foot.

	when	the water	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

16. After that, I swam on the sea.

	After that,	I	swam		on the sea.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

17. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.

	At 12 at noon,	we	had	our lunch.
--	----------------	----	-----	------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

18. We sat on the mattress under the tree.

	We	sat		on the mattress under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

19. We very enjoyed the meal.

	We	very enjoyed		the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

20. But I felt very cool

	But	I	felt		very cool
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

21. after (I) swam on the sea.

	after	(I)	swam		on the sea.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

22. At five in the evening, we arrived in home.

	At five in the evening,	we	arrived		in home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

23. I felt tired

	I	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	



Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

24. but (I was) very happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	very happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

25. It was the most happy holiday for me.

	It	was	the most happy holiday	for me.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

26. I felt happy

	I	felt		happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



27. because I can visited beautiful beach.

	because	I	can	visited	beautiful beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

Text#23

1. Last holiday was my fantastic day,

	Last holiday	was	my fantastic day,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme

2. because my family and I went to Kopeng, Ungaran, Semarang.

	because	my family and I	went		to Kopeng, Ungaran, Semarang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		



	Textual		
	Theme		

3. It was five in the morning

	It	was	five in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Cir: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. when I got up.

	when	I	got up.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

5. And then at six o'clock we went to Semarang.

	And then	at six o'clock	we	went	to Semarang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
			MOOD		
			Residue		
Ideational		Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

6. We rode by car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor		Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme		Rheme			

7. In the Ungaran, I saw good mountain.

	In the Ungaran,	I	saw		good mountain.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme		

8. The wind was cool.

	The wind	was	cool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

9. There were many people in the mountain.

	There	were	many people	in the mountain.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

10. I walked in the hill.

	I	walked		in the hill.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

11. At 10 at noon, we had our snacks,

	At 10 at noon,	we	had	our snacks,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	Residue		MOOD	
Ideational	Circ: Location	Carrier	Pr: Possessive	Attribute
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme	

12. there were roasted corn, wedang ronde, and vegetables soup.



	there	were	roasted corn, wedang ronde, and vegetables soup.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

13. It was delicious food.

	It	was	delicious food.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attributive
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

14. After that, we went to traditional market.

	After that,	we	went		to traditional market
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

15. We did shopping many fruits and many vegetables in here.



	We	did	shopping	many fruits and many vegetables	in here.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

16. I took photos in mountain and traditional market.

	I	took	photos	in mountain and traditional market.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

17. At 4 in the evening, we saw the sprayer in the mountain.

	At 4 in the evening,	we	saw		the sprayer	in the mountain.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD				
	Residue					
Ideational	Circ: location		Sensor	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme			

18. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

19. After that, we went home.

	After that,	we	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

20. I was very tired

	I	was	very tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

21. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

22. This is my fantastic day.

	This	is	my fantastic day.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#24

1. Last month was a big day for us.

	Last month	was	a big day	for us.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

2. My family and I went to Semarang zoo.



	My family and I	went		to Semarang zoo.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. It was ten in the morning

	It	was	ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. when we arrived in Semarang.

	when	we	arrived		in Semarang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

5. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

6. There were many people in the zoo.

	There	were	many people	in the zoo.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. Some visited animal museum.

	Some	visited		animal museum.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. I saw some people admiring animal fossil.

	I	saw	some people	admiring	animal fossil.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

9. They took a picture too.

	They	took		a picture too.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

10. My family and I walked around in the zoo.

	My family and I	walked		around in the zoo.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

11. I felt so happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. when I saw animals like bird, snake, buffalo, tiger, etc.

	when	I	saw	animals	like bird, snake, buffalo, tiger, etc.
--	------	---	-----	---------	--



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Cir: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

13. At one at afternoon, we had our lunch.

	At one at afternoon,	we	had		our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

14. We sat on the stall.

	We	sat			on the stall.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past		Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

15. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed			the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past		Predicator	Complement



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

16. At two in the afternoon, we bought souvenir.

	At two in the afternoon,	we	bought		souvenir.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

17. After that we went home.

	After that	we	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

18. I felt tired,

	I	felt		tired,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

19. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

20. However, I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this.

	Howev er,	I	think	it	was	really fun	to have	a holiday	like this.
Inter pers onal	Adjunct : Conj	Adjunct: Mood		Subje ct	Finite: Simple Past	Comple ment	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD				Residue			
Ideat ional		Sense r	Pr: Mental : Cogniti on	Sense r	Pr: Intensive	Attribut ive	Resultaive Attribute	Attribute	Cir: Manner
Text ual	Conjun ctive Adjunct	Interpersonal		Topic al	Rheme				
	Textual								
	Theme								



21. I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.

	I	hope	my next holiday	will	be	more interesting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Modal Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD				Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute
Textual	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme		
	Theme					

Text#25

1. Last week, (it) was a great for us.

	Last week,	(it)	was	a great	for us.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	Residue		MOOD		
Ideational	Cir: Location	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

2. My friends and I went to MUR swimming pool.

	My friends and I	went		to MUR swimming pool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



3. My friends name's are Tiara, Najla, Zahira, Febri, Arel, Lynda, Elisa, Riris and Dila.

	My friends name's	are	Tiara, Najla, Zahira, Febri, Arel, Lynda, Elisa, Riris and Dila.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Possessive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. In morning, my friends and I preparing for go to MUR swimming pool.

	In morning,	my friends and I	preparing	for go	to MUR swimming pool.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Cause	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

5. After that, my friends and I went to MUR swimming pool with use motorcycle.

	After that,	my friends and I	went		to MUR swimming pool	with use motorcycle.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. After we arrived in the swimming pool,

	After	we	arrived		in the swimming pool,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

7. We so happy.

	we	so happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement
	MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Senser	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme

8. There were many people in the swimming pool.

	There	were	many people	in the swimming pool.
--	-------	------	-------------	-----------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. Next, we change a clothes.

	Next,	we	change		a clothes.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

10. After (we) change a clothes,

	After	(we)	change		a clothes,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

11. we look in there,



	we	look		in there,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Behavioral		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. some childrens swim in the small pool with many water games.

	some childrens	swim		in the small pool	with many water games.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Cir: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

13. And we saw some people adult's swam in the big pool.

	And	we	saw	some people adult's	swam		in the big pool.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Mood		Complement	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD					Residue
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme		



	Textual			
	Theme			

14. My friends and I swam in the medium pool.

	My friends and I	swam		in the medium pool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

15. We played water with use baloon.

	We	played		water	with use baloon.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

16. We feel so happy and so fun.

	We	feel		so happy and so fun.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



17. And at 3 in the evening, we ended to swim

	And	at 3 in the evening,	we	ended	to swim
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		Residue	MOOD		
Ideational		Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Resultative Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

18. and (we) change a clothes.

	and	(we)	change	a clothes.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

19. And after that, we had lunch.

	And	after that,	we	had	lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
			MOOD	Residue	



Ideational			Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual	Textual			
	Theme				

20. After that, we went to go home.

	After that,	we	went		to go	home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

21. My friends felt tired

	My friends	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

22. but (it was) happy and so fun.

	but	(it)	(was)	happy and so fun.
--	-----	------	-------	-------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#26

1. Last week was a great day for us,

	Last week	was	a great day	for us,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme	

2. My family and I went to Jepara beach.

	My family and I	went		to Jepara beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. It was nine

	It	was	nine
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute/Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

5. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

6. There were many people in the beach.

	There	were	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. Some of visitors swam in the beach,

	Some of visitors	swam		in the beach,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

8. some played football on the white sand,

	some	played		football	on the white sand,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

9. (they) built the castle on the white sand, fished, and sun bathed.

	(they)	built		the castle	on the white sand,	fished,	and sun bathed.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir	Predicator	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue				
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Cir: Location	Pr: Material	Pr: Material
Textual	Theme	Rheme					



10. My family and I walked around white beach.

	My family and I	walked	around white beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

11. I felt so happy

	I	felt	so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

12. when the water of the sea touching my foot.

	when	the water of the sea	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

13. Then, we swam,

Then,	we	swam,
-------	----	-------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

14. (we) look out the vast ocean.

	(we)	look		out the vast ocean.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Behavioral		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

15. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.

	At 12 at noon,	we	had	our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

16. We sat on the mattress under the tree.

	We	sat		on the mattress under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material      Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme

17. We enjoyed the meal

	We	enjoyed	the meal
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator      Complement
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

18. At 5 in the evening, we saw the sun setting.

	At 5 in the evening,	we	saw	the sun setting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator      Complement
	Residue	MOOD		
Ideational	Circ: Location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

19. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



20. After that, we went home.

	After that,	we	went	home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

21. I felt tired

	I	felt	tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

22. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#27



1. First holiday on 15-17 Juni 2014 my family and I want to Jakarta at 06.00 am.

	First holiday on 15-17 Juni 2014	my family and I	went		to Jakarta	at 06.00 am.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Circums Adjunct	Circums Adjunct
	Residue	MOOD				
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Topical	Rheme			

2. It was nine in the morning

	It	was	nine in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

3. my family and I went to Kalibata City.

	my family and I	went		to Kalibata City.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



4. Kalibata City is a mall.

	Kalibata City	is	a mall.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

5. In Kalibata City my father buy T-shirt and short.

	In Kalibata City	my father	buy	T-shirt and short.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

6. My mother buy a dress.

	My mother	buy		a dress.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. My sister, my brother and I play bycycle in Kalibata City.

	My sister, my brother and I	play	bycycle	in Kalibata City.
--	-----------------------------	------	---------	-------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

8. After in the Kabibata City my family and I want to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah in the afternoon.

	After in the Kabibata City	my family and I	went		to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah	in the afternoon.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

9. In the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah my family and I want play train.

	In the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah	my family and I	want	play	train.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	Residue		MOOD		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal



Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme
---------	----------------------	-------

10. It was ten in the evening

	It	was	ten in the evening
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

11. my family and I want to Hotel.

	my family and I	went		to Hotel.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. In the hotel my father, my mother, my sister and I sleeping in the badroom.

	In the hotel	my father, my mother, my sister and I	sleeping	in the badroom.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



13. At 08.00 am I and my family want to Senayan City.

	At 08.00 am	I and my family	went	to Senayan City.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	Residue	MOOD		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

14. My family shopping shoes and t-shirt.

	My family	shopping	shoes and t-shirt.
Interpersonal	Subject	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

15. My sister buy doll Hello Kitty.

	My sister	buy	doll Hello Kitty.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	Complement
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

16. I buy book,

I	buy	book,
---	-----	-------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

17. and my brother buy toy cars.

	and	my brother	buy		toy cars.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

Text#28

1. I want to tell you about my unforgettable birthday experience.

	I	went	to tell	you	about my unforgettable birthday experience.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Matter
Textual	Theme	Rheme			



2. It happened in my 12<sup>th</sup> birthday party.

	It	happened		in my 12 <sup>th</sup> birthday party.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. It was a beautiful morning.

	It	was	a beautiful morning.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. I felt very happy

	I	felt		very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

5. because it was my birthday.

	because	it	was	my birthday.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue



Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

6. On May 12<sup>th</sup> 2013, I went to school.

	On May 12 <sup>th</sup> 2013,	I	went		to school.
Interpers onal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideationa l	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

7. in the classroom all of my friends did not talk to me.

	in the classroom	all of my friends	did not	talk	to me.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past neg.	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Sayer	Pr: Verbal		Receiver
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

8. I felt something wrong until the break time.



	I	felt	something wrong	until the break time.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	Adjunct: Cir
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon	Circ: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. After that time, one of my friends asked me to go to the canteen.

	At that time,	one of my friends	asked		me	to go	to the canteen.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD					
Ideational	Circ: Location	Sayer	Pr: Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage	Circ: Location	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme					

10. Suddenly my friends gave a surprise for me.

	Suddenly	my friends	gave	a surprise	for me.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	Complement	
Ideational	Circumstance: Manner	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Client
Textual	Modal	Topical	Rheme		



	Interpersonal		
	Theme		

11. I felt very happy

	I	felt		very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

12. that the surprise was from my friends.

	that	the surprise	was	from my friends
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual		Theme	Rheme	

13. Suddenly my friend poured flour on me.

	Suddenly	my friend	poured		flour	on me.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD					
	Residue					
Ideational	Circumstance: Manner	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Cir: Location
Textual	Modal	Topical	Rheme			
	Interpersonal					



	Theme	
--	-------	--

14. I felt annoyed

	I	felt		annoyed
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

15. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

16. It was my unforgettable birthday experience.

	It	was	my unforgettable birthday experience.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



17. I felt annoyed

	I	felt		annoyed
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

18. but(I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

19. My birthday is unforgettable experience.

	My birthday	is	unforgettable experience.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#29



1. Three months ago, my friends and I went to Jakarta for study tour.

	Three months ago,	my friends and I	went		to Jakarta	for study tour.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Complement
	Residue	MOOD				
Ideatio nal	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

2. My friends and I stayed in “asrama Haji Pondok Gede” to break and eat.

	My friends and I	stayed		in “asrama Haji Pondok Gede”	to break and eat.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Complement
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Resultative Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

3. In the next morning my friends and I went to TMII.

	In the next morning	my friends and I	went		to TMIL.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideatio	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location



nal				
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

4. In there, we visited in PP IPTEK

	In there,	we	visited		in PP IPTEK
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

5. and (we) lunch.

	and	(we)	lunch		
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

6. After that we are go to dufan.

	After that	we	are	go	to dufan.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

7. Along the journey my friends and I sing a song in the bus.

	Along the journey	my friends and I	sing		a song	in the bus.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD				
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

8. Up in the dufan my friends and I lunch.

	Up in the dufan	my friends and I	lunch.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

9. After (we) lunch

	After	(we)	lunch	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

10. we did playing various rides among others tornado, kicir-kicir, poci-poci, etc.

	we	did	playing	various rides	among others tornado, kicir-kicir, poci-poci, etc.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Cir: Adjunct
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

11. After that, my friend and I went to istana negara.

	After that,	my friend and I	went		to istana negara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

12. In there, I could saw Bringin tree and deers,



	In there,	I	could	saw	Bringin tree and deers,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Modal	Predicator	Complement
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

13. after that, my friends and I take a picture.

	after that,	my friends and I	take		a picture.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

14. After that, my friends and I go to Cibaduyut for shopping and dinner.

	After that,	my friends and I	go		to Cibaduyut	for shopping and dinner.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Circums, Adjunct	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Conjunct	Topical	Rheme			



	ive Adjunct		
	Textual		
	Theme		

15. I am shopping in the grutti mall.

	I	am	shopping	in the grutti mall.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present		Predicator
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

16. I am shopping T-shirt, and sandals.

	I	am	shopping	T-shirt, and sandals.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

17. After that, my friends and I back to school on Semarang City.

	After that,	my friends and I	back	to school on Semarang City.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
			Circ: location	



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

Text#30

1. Last holiday was my best day with my family.

	Last holiday	was	my best day	with my family.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Accompaniment
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

2. My family and I went to kartini beach.

	My family and I	went		to kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

3. It was eight in the morning,

	It	was	eight in the morning,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

4. we rode by car to go there.

	we	rode		by car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circumstance: Manner	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

5. There many people in the beach.

	There	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

6. Some of the visitors played volley ball,

	Some of the visitors	played		volley ball,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

7. and, in there, I saw many child made a sand castle.



	and,	in there,	I	saw	many childs	made		a sand castle
Interp erson al	Adjunct : Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predica tor	Complement
			MOOD					
Residue								
Ideati onal		Circ: Location	Sens er	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textu al	Conjun ctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme					
	Textual							
	Theme							

8. My sister and I walked in the sand.

	My sister and I	walked		in the sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

9. I felt so happy.

	I	felt		so happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

10. We swam at ten in the morning

	We	swam	at ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	Adjunct: Cir
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

11. after that we ate.

	after that	we	ate.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past
		MOOD	Predicator
Ideational		Actor	Residue
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Pr: Material
	Textual		Rheme
	Theme		

12. At 12 noon, we went to home.

	At 12 noon,	we	went	home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	Residue	MOOD	Adjunct: Cir	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



13. My father said this afternoon we went to museum Kartini.

	My father	said			this afternoon	we	went		to museum Kartini.
Inter personal	Subje ct	Finite: Simple Past	Predica tor		Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			MOOD			
					Residue				
Ideat ional	Sayer	Pr: Verbal			Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Text ual	Them e	Rheme			Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

14. At 4 at afternoon we went to Kartini museum.

	At 4 at afternoon	we	went		to Kartini museum.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

15. Before we entered,

	Before	we	entered	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

16. we took photos,

	we	took		photos,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

17. after that, I saw many things in the museum.

	after that,	I	saw		many things	in the museum.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circumstance: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

18. We took a little time in the kartini museum,

	We	took	photos	in the kartini museum,
--	----	------	--------	------------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

19. because kartini museum very crowded.

	because	kartini museum	very crowded
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Complement
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

20. After that we went to home.

	After that	we	went		to home.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideatio nal		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

21. It is my best day.

	It	is	my best day.
--	----	----	--------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



## APPENDIX 4

### METAFUNCTION ANALYSIS

Text #1

26. Last year I went to Yogyakarta with my family.

	Last year	I	went	to Yogyakarta	with my family.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Cir: accompaniment
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

27. There I visited in Parangtritis beach.

	There	I	visited		in Parangtritis beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

28. It was fifteen in the evening

	It	Was	fifteen in the evening
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

29. when we arrived in Yogyakarta.

	When	We	arrived		in Yogyakarta
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

30. We rode car to go there.

	We	Rode	car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

31. There were many people

	There	Were	many people
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



32. who visited the beach.

	who	visited	the beach
Interpersonal	Subject/Wh.	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	Adjunct: circ
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

33. I played sand and water

	I	played	sand and water
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	Complement
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

34. There was very beautiful, clean

	There	was	very beautiful, clean
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

35. and the water was very clean.

	and	the water	was	very clean
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

36. I saw two kids sitting on the white sand.

	I	saw		two kids	sitting	on the white sand
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

37. They built a sandy castle.

	They	built		a sandy castle
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

38. There were scenery was beautiful

	There	were	scenery	was	beautiful
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Pr: Intensive	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme			



39. so I did not go to home.

	so	I	did not go	to home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

40. My family and I walked around the beach.

	My family and I	walked	around the beach
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

41. I felt so happy

	I	felt	so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

42. when the water of the sea touching my foot.

	when	the water of the sea	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement



		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

43. Then, we swan at 18 at noon

	Then,	we	swan	at 18 at noon.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

44. We had our lunch

	We	had	our lunch.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

45. We sat on the mattress under the tree

	We	sat	on the mattress under the tree	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	



Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

46. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed	the meal.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

47. After I finished playing and a family lunch

	After	I	finished		playing and a family lunch
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

48. And (I) went straight back to the sanctuary

	And	(I)	went straight back		to the sanctuary.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme		



	Textual		
	Theme		

49. I felt tired

	I	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

50. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#2

28. Last month, my family and I went to Kartini Beach.

	Last month,	my family and I	went		to Kartini Beach.
Interpersonal	Circum. Adjunct	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location



Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme
---------	----------------------	-------

29. It's on Jepara city.

	It	's	on Jepara city.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

30. It was a great day.

	It	was	a great day.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

31. It was ten in the morning,

	It	was	ten in the morning.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

32. When we arrived in Jepara



	When	we	arrived		in Jepara
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

33. We rode car to go there

	We	rode	car	to go	there
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

34. We arrived there

	We	arrived	there
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

35. It was twelve in the noon

	It	was	twelve in the noon
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circumstance: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

36. After we arrived there

	After	we	arrived		there
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Adjunct: Conj	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

37. We ate in there.

	We	ate		in there
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

38. Then my younger sister and I played in there.

	Then	my younger sister and I	played		in there
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				



	Theme	
--	-------	--

39. And then, I made sandy castle

	And then,	I	made		sandy castle
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

40. But after that it was raining.

	But	after that	it	was	raining
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational			Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual	Textual			
	Theme				

41. Then, my family and I waited arrived stopped the raining.

	Then,	my family and I	waited arrived stopped		the raining.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

42. I felt very scary

	I	felt	very scary
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

43. Because the rain was not stopped

	Because	the rain	was not	stopped
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

44. But the rain was very hard

	But	the rain	was	very hard
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

45. After we waited,

	After	we	waited	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

46. the rain was stopped.

	the rain	was	stopped	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

47. Then my family and I walked around the beach

	Then	my family and I	walked	around the beach	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		



	Textual		
	Theme		

48. I felt so happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

49. When we around in the beach

	When	we	around in the beach
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational		Actor	Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

50. At 4 in the evening, my family and I went home.

	At 4 in the evening	my family and I	went		home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			



51. I felt very scary

	I	felt		very scary
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

52. but I was happy

	But	I	was	happy
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

53. Because I could spend weekend with our family

	Because	I	could	spend	weekend	with our family
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circumstance: accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					



54. And we arrived in the home at 6 in the evening.

	And	we	arrived		in the home	at 6 in the evening.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location	Circ: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

### Text#3

26. First holiday on Sunday 20 December, my friends and I went to the Yogyakarta.

	First holiday On Sunday 20 December,	My friends and I	went		to the Yogyakarta.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

27. At 07.00 a.m., we are ready to go.

	At 07.00 a.m.,	we	are	ready	to go.
--	----------------	----	-----	-------	--------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Predicator
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

28. We got into the car.

	We	got		into the car.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

29. The driver drove it carefully.

	The driver	drove		it	carefully.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material			Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

30. After we arrived at 01.00 p.m. in the Yogyakarta.

	After	we	arrived	at 01.00 p.m.	in the Yogyakarta.
--	-------	----	---------	---------------	--------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

31. And that, we rest to have lunch.

	And that,	we	rest		to have lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

32. After that we prayed in a mosque.

	After that	we	prayed	in a mosque.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



33. At 03.00 p.m. we prayed again.

	At 03.00 p.m.	we	prayed again.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

34. After that we went to Bukit Bintang.

	After that	we	went		to Bukit Bintang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

35. At 06.00 p.m. we went pray in the mosque.

	At 06.00n p.m.	we	went		pray	in the mosque.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD				
	Residue					
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Range	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

36. At 06.30 p.m. we went to Taman Pelangi.

	At 06.30 p.m.	we	went		to Taman Pelangi.
--	---------------	----	------	--	-------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

37. At 08.30 p.m. we back to hotel

	At 08.30 p.m.	we	back		to hotel
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

38. and (we) pray.

	and	(we)	pray	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

39. After that we had dinner in the restaurant.

	After that	we	had	dinner	in the restaurant.
--	------------	----	-----	--------	--------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Range	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

40. After that we sleeps in the hotel.

	After that	we	sleeps		in the hotel.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

41. In the morning at 05.00 p.m. we had breakfast

	In the morning at 5 p.m.	we	had	breakfast
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

42. and (we) prayed.



	and	(we)	prayed.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

43. After that, we prepared

	After that	we	prepared	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

44. And that we went to home

	And that	we	went		to home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

45. We arrived at 01.00 p.m.



	We	arrived		at 01.00 p.m.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

46. We did many enjoyable activities

	We	did		many enjoyable activities
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

47. So we were tired

	So	we	were	tired
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

48. Although we were tired

	Although	we	were	tired
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

49. But it made us feel happy.

	But	it	made		us	feel		happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Agent	Pr: causative		Senser	Pr: Mental Affective		Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme					
	Textual							
	Theme							

50. Thats best day ever.

	Thats	best day	ever.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Adjunct: Mood	
			Residue	
	MOOD			
Ideational	Carrier	Attribute	Circumstance: manner	
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

Text#4

25. First holiday on Sunday, 17 August, I and my family and my friend , I am go to holiday in Mekkah Maddinah.

	First holiday on	I and my family and	am	go	to holiday	in Mekkah
--	------------------	---------------------	----	----	------------	-----------



	Sunday, 17 August,	my friend , I				Maddinah.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideation al	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute	Cir: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

26. At 05.00 p.m., we were ready to go.

	At 05.00 p.m.,	we	were	ready	to go.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Cir: Location	Carrier	Pr: Attribute	Attribute	Resultative Attribute
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

27. We got into the car and plane.

	We	got		into the car and plane.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past:	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

28. The driver is handsome and cool.

	The driver	is	handsome and cool.
--	------------	----	--------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

29. After we arrived at look 08.00 p.m.

	After	we	arrived		at look 08.00 p.m.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

30. We arrived Mekkah and Madinah.

	We	arrived		Mekkah and Madinah.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



31. After that, we rest to have lunch in restaurant.

	After that	we	rest		to have lunch	in restaurant.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

32. After that we prayed in a mosque.

	After that	we	prayed		in a mosque.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

33. At 08.00 a.m., we prayed again,

	At 08.00 a.m.,	we	prayed again,	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location		Actor	Pr: Material
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme	



34. After that we went to Ka'bah.

	After that	we	went		to Ka'bah.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

35. At 05.00 a.m., we went to mosque

	At 05.00 a.m.,	we	went		to mosque
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

36. and (we) prayed.

	and	(we)	prayed.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



37. After that, we went to Madinah MasjidilAqsa.

	After that,	we	went		to Madinah Masjidil Aqsa.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

38. At 08.00 a.m., we went to go Tsur Cave.

	At 08.00 a.m.,	we	went		to go	Tsur Cave.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD				
		Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

39. At 09.00 a.m., we went back to hotel.

	At 09.00 a.m.,	we	went back		to hotel.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
			MOOD		
					Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme				Rheme

40. After that, we sleep.

	After that,	we	sleep.	
--	-------------	----	--------	--



Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

41. In the morning, we has breakfast

	In the morning,	we	has	breakfast
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

42. and (we) prayed.

	and	(we)	prayed.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

43. After that, we prepare

	After that,	we	prepare	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

44. and then we go home.

	And	then	we	go		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
			MOOD		Residue	
Ideational			Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual	Textual				
	Theme					

45. We did many enjoyable activities.

	We	did		many enjoyable activities.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

46. So we were tired.

	So	we	were	tired.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

47. Although we were tired

	Although	we	were	tired
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

48. but it made us feel happy

	But	it	made		us	feel		happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Agent	Pr: causative		Senser	Pr: Mental Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme					
	Textual							
	Theme							

Text#5

18. Last lebaran I went to grandmother's house.



	Last lebaran	I	went	to grandmother's house.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

19. My family and I went to Yogyakarta City.

	My family and I	went	to Yogyakarta City.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	
		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

20. I went at 07.00 a.m.

	I	went	at 07.00 a.m.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	
		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

21. I arrived in Yogyakarta at 01.00 p.m.

	I	arrived	in Yogyakarta	at 01.00 p.m.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		
		Residue		



Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

22. We rode a car to go there.

	We	rode		a car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Pr: Material	Circ: location	
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

23. I and my family went to Grandmother's house.

	I and my family	went		to Grandmother's house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

24. I and my family talked with grandmother and grandfather in the house.

	I and my family	talked	with grandmother and grandfather	in the house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Sayer	Pr: Verbal	Circumstance: Accompaniment	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

25. Then, I and my family with grandmother walked around in the Marlboro to buy clothes and watches for uncle.

Then,	I and my family with grandmother	walked around	in the Marlboro	to buy	clothes and watches	for uncle.
-------	----------------------------------	---------------	-----------------	--------	---------------------	------------



Inter personal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Predicator	Complement	Complement
		MOOD			Residue			
Ideati oanl		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Pr: Material	Goal	Recipient
Textu al	Conjuncti ve Adjunct	Topical	Rheme					
	Textual							
	Theme							

26. At 08.00 p.m., I and my family back to grandmother's house

	At 08.00 p.m.,	I and my family	back		to grandmother's house
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

27. and (we) slept.

	and	(we)	slept.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			



	Theme	
--	-------	--

28. At 5 a.m., I and my family breakfast.

	At 5 a.m.,	I and my family	breakfast.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Theme	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

29. Then, I and family went home.

	Then,	I and family	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

30. I slept in the car.

	I	slept		in the car.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



31. I'm so tired

	I	'm	so tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

32. At 10 a.m., I and my family arrived in the home.

	At 10 a.m.,	I and my family	arrived		in the home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

33. I slept in the room.

	I	slept		in the room.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

34. I'm so happy.

	I	'm	so happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#6

26. Three months ago, my family and I went to Semarang City.

	Three months ago,	my family and I	went	to Semarang City.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

27. We stayed in Semesta Hotel.

	We	stayed	in Semesta Hotel.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

28. Semesta Hotel is medium class.

	Semesta Hotel	is	medium class.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



29. My brother, my mother, and I left at 16.00 p.m. by bus.

	My brother, my mother, and I	left		at 16.00 p.m.	by bus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

30. And my father left at 15.30 p.m. by motorcycle.

	And	my father	left	at 15.30 p.m.	by motorcycle.
Interpersonal 1	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

31. There were many people in the bus.

	There	were	many people	in the bus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past:	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

32. There are passengers, singers, and traders drinks in the bus.

	There	are	passengers, singers, and traders drinks	in the bus.
--	-------	-----	---	-------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

33. The bus was very full.

Interpersonal	The bus	was	very full.
	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

34. Up in the Semarang City at 17.30 p.m., we rest in the hotel.

	Up in the Semarang City	at 17.30 p.m.,	we	rest		in the hotel.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finit: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
			MOOD			
	Residue					
Ideational	Circ: location	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circumstance: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

35. waiting time is midnight.

Interpersonal	waiting time	is	midnight.
	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

36. We rested

	We	rested	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

37. while (we) watching TV.

	while	(we)	watching	TV.
Interpersonal	Adjunct Conjunctive	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Behaver	Pr: Pr: Behavioural	Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

38. When it is midnight,

	When	it	is	midnight,
Interpersonal	Adjunct Conjunctive	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute/Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	



	Textual		
	Theme		

39. we saw the fireworks together.

Interpersonal	We	saw		the fireworks	together.
	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circumstance: accompaniment
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

40. Fireworks it is look beautiful

	Fireworks it	is	look	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Attributive: Intensive		Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

41. I felt happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

42. when I could see the fireworks together.



	when	I	could	see	the fireworks	together.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Modal Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD			Residue	
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circumstance: accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

43. It was very beautiful.

	It	was	very beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme

44. The Ungaran Mountain air is cool.

	The Ungaran Mountain air	is	cool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme

45. I very like this

	I	very like		this.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue



Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

46. After that, we walked on Mall in Semarang City

	After that,	we	walked		on Mall in Semarang City
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Rheme			
	Textual				
	Theme				

47. And we breakfast “Opor Ayam” on Simpang 5 Semarang.

	And	we	breakfast		“Opor Ayam”	on Simpang 5 Semarang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

48. I am happy holiday on Semarang City.

	I	am	happy	holiday	on Semarang City.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Complement	Adjunct: Circ
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute		Circumstance: Loc



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

49. I felt tired

	I	felt	tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affective	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

50. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#7

17. In the last months I went to the beach.

	In the last months	I	went	to the beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



18. the beach is called pindangan beach,

	the beach	is	called	pindangan beach,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Receiver	Pr: Verbal		Verbiage
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

19. the beach is so awesome.

	the beach	is	so awesome.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

20. There was a reef, fish, white sand and blue water.

	There	was	a reef, fish, white sand and blue water.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

21. It is located on Jogjakarta.

	It	is	located	on Jogjakarta.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location	



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

22. When I swam in that beach

	When	I	swam		in that beach
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

23. I saw a fish.

	I	saw		a fish.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

24. I tried to catch the fish

	I	tried		to catch	the fish
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

25. but I failed,

	but	I	failed,	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator



		MOOD	Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

26. and I continued swimming in that beautiful beach.

	and	I	continued		swimming	in that beautiful beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Range	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

27. When I done swimming

	When	I	done	swimming
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

28. I have a lunch in a cottage

	I	have	a lunch	in a cottage
--	---	------	---------	--------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: Circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Range	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

29. While (I) watched sunset

	while	(I)	watched		sunset
interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Behaver	Pr: Behavioural		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

30. It 6 pm me and my family went back to home

	It 6 pm	me and my family	went back		to home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

31. That was an unforgettable experience

	That	Was	an unforgettable experience		
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement		



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

32. that I have in Jogjakarta.

	that	I	have		in Jogjakarta.
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite: Simple Present		Predicator
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Possessive		Circ: location
Textual		Theme	Rheme		

Text#8

25. At the end of the school week, I and my family went to beach in Bali.

	At the end of the school week,	I and my family	went		to beach in Bali.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

26. There, we stayed for 4 days.

	There,	we	stayed		for 4 days.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
			MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: Extent
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

27. First of all, (we) departing from Bali time morning.

	First of all,	(we)	departing	from Bali	time morning.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD	Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Location	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

28. In the morning I and my family searched hotels for sleeping.

	In the morning	I and my family	searched	hotels	for sleeping.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

29. After (we) arrived in the Bali,

	After	(we)	arrived		in the Bali,
--	-------	------	---------	--	--------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Acor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

30. I and my family went to Kuta Beach.

	I and my family	went		to Kuta Beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

31. Then (we) continued the journey

	Then	(we)	continued		the journey
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

32. and (we) arrived at night.

	And	(we)	arrived		at night.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunct	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

33. After (we) arrived in the Kuta Beach,

	After	(we)	arrived		in the Kuta Beach,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conjunct	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

34. I maked sand castle

	I	maked		sand castle
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

35. And (I was) happy in Kuta Beach.

	And	(I)	(was)	happy	in Kuta Beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				



	Theme	
--	-------	--

36. I felt so happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

37. when the water of the beach touching my foot.

	when	the water of the beach	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

38. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.

	At 12 at noon,	we	had	our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

39. We eat on the matters under the tree.



	We	eat		on the matters under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

40. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed		the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

41. After going to the hotels, (we) proceed to a relative's house in Bali.

	After going to the hotels,	(we)	proceed		to a relative's house in Bali.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

42. After feeling satisfied in has some, we continued with a dinner at restaurant.

	After feeling	we	continued	with a diner	at restaurant.
--	---------------	----	-----------	--------------	----------------



	satisfied in has some,					
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Accompaniment	Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

43. After feeling a sense of satisfaction in Bali, we went home

	After feeling a sense of satisfaction in Bali,	we	went		home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

44. and (we) got home evenings.

	And	(we)	got		home	evenings.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					



	Theme	
--	-------	--

45. This is my experience

	This	is	my experience
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

46. that is fun

	That	is	fun
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

47. though (it was) tired.

	though	(I)	(was)	tired.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

48. This experience holiday with family in the Kuta Beach.

	This experience holiday	with family	in the Kuta Beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Circumstance: Accompaniment	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#9

14. Time Monday yesterday, around 15:30 hours list school breaktime, me and my friend caled Fransisca, the asr. prayer at the mosque.

	Time Monday yesterday, around 15:30 hours list school breaktime,	me and my friend	caled		Fransisca,	the asr. prayer	at the mosque.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Circ: Location	Sayer	Pr: Verbal		Target	Cir: Cause	Cir: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme					

15. After I finished praying,

	After	I	finished		praying,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				



16. I was fransisca coming out of the mosque.

	I	was	fransisca	coming out	of the mosque.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor		Goal	Material	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

17. I do not know arrived-arrived I fell in front of wudhu'

	I	do not know arrived-arrived			I	fell	in front of wudhu'	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition			Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			Theme	Rheme		

18. because I want to pursue fransisca.

	because	I	want		to pursue	fransisca.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material			Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					



19. Time, it was me,

	Time,	it	was	me,
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Carrier		Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme	

20. I would chose fransisca.

	I	would	chose	fransisca.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

21. Because in place of oblotion a boy-boys only

	Because	in place of oblotion	a boy-boys	only
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Adjunct: Mood
		Residue	MOOD	
Ideational		Cir: Location	Actor	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

22. and I am equality Fransisca women them selves.

	and	I	am	equality	Fransisca women them selves.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Complement



		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

23. And there I was in the some laughing more friend from another class at my own friends are fransisca.

	And	there	I	was	in the some laughing more friend from another class at my own friends are fransisca.
Interper sonal	Adjunct Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
			MOOD		Residue
Ideation al		Cir: Location	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute
Textual	Conjunc tive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

24. Because, when I fell.

	Because,	when	I	fell	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational			Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual	Textual			



	Theme	
--	-------	--

25. He fell was very fung

	He fell	was	very fung
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

26. and very in long house.

	And	very in long house.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: circ
		Residue
Ideational		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Rheme
	Textual	
	Theme	

Text#10

22. My holiday was a great day for us,

	My holiday	was	a great day	for us,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



23. My big family came to my house.

	My big family	came		to my house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Circ: location
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

24. After (my big family and I) stay in my house,

	After	(my big family and I)	stay		in my house,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

25. my big family and I went to Jepara beach.

	my big family and I	went		to Jepara beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

26. It was five in the morning.

	It	was	five in the morning.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute/ Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

27. When we arrived in Jepara.

	When	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

28. We rode a car.

	We	rode		a car.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

29. There were some people in the beach.

	There	were	some people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

30. Some of visitors swim in the beach,

	Some of visitors	swim	in the beach,
--	------------------	------	---------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

31. six people played banana boat.

	six people	played		banana boat.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

32. I swim in the beach.

	I	swim		in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

33. I play with my brother with canoe.

	I	play	with my brother	with canoe.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circumstance: Accompaniment	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

34. I with my brother competotion climb canoe.

	I with my brother	competotion	climb	canoe.
--	-------------------	-------------	-------	--------



Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	
	MOOD	Residue	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Range	Pr: Material			Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

35. After tired, my big family and I go in panjang island with boat.

	After	tired,	my big family and I	go		in panjang island	with boat.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Complement	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Complement
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational		Phenomenon	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Rheme					
	Textual						
	Theme						

36. In boat, couse wind are cool.

	In boat,	couse	wind	are	cool.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir		Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

37. As in panjang island, my big family and I around island.



	As in panjang island	my big family and I	around island.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	
		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme	

38. After tired my big family and I go to beach with boat,

	After	tired	my big family and I	go		to beach	with boat,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Complement	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD				Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Rheme					
	Textual						
	Theme						

39. After as in beach I take a bath

	After	as in beach	I	take		a bath
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
			MOOD			
		Residue				
Ideational		Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					



	Theme	
--	-------	--

40. And (I) gon Kudus city with my big family.

	and	(I)	gon	Kudus city	with my big family.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Location	Circumstance: Accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

41. I am so very tired,

	I	Am	so very	tired,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Mood	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

42. but (I am) happy.

	but	(I)	(am)	happy
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			



Text#11

26. Last weekend I got a fantastic holiday.

	Last weekend	I	got		a fantastic holiday.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

27. My family and I went to Kartini Beach, Rembang.

	My family and I	went		to Kartini Beach, Rembang.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

28. We rode car to go Kartini beach.

	We	rode		car	to go	Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attributive	Circ: location



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

29. It was ten in the morning

	It	was	ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

30. when we arrived in Kartini beach.

	When	we	arrived		in Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

31. We looked many people in the beach.

	We	looked		many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circ: location
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

32. On the Kartini Beach I saw a lot animals, animals such as turtle, peacock, parrot, eagle, cat fish, monkey, crocodile, etc.

On the Kartini	I	saw	a lot	animals	such as turtle, peacock, parrot,
----------------	---	-----	-------	---------	----------------------------------



	Beach				animals,		eagle, cat fish, monkey, crocodile, etc.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement	Complement
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Phenomenon	Cir: Manner
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme					

33. On the beach Kartini also many games, such as flying fox.

	On the beach Kartini		also	many games,	such as flying fox.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir			Complement	Complement
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location				
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme		

34. I scream

	I	scream	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Sayer	Pr: Verbal	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

35. while (I am) playing flying fox

	while	(I)	(am)	playing	flying fox
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement



		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material			Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

36. because (I am) exciting.

	because	(I)	(am)	exciting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

37. My family and I had lunch under the palm trees.

	My family and I	had	lunch	under the palm trees.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Range	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

38. After lunch, my brother and I swam in the beach.

	After lunch,	my brother and I	swam	in the beach.
--	--------------	------------------	------	---------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

39. My brother collected shells

	My brother	collected		shells
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

40. and I build a sandy castle.

	And	I	build		a sandy castle.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

41. Unfortunately, when I played sand

	Unfortunately,	when	I	played		sand
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Comment	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
			MOOD		Residue	



Ideational			Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Vocative Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Interpersonal	Textual				
	Theme					

42. my ring lost.

	my ring	lost	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

43. Though the ring was a gift from my grandmother yesterday.

	Though	the ring	was	a gift from my grandmother	yesterday
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

44. It was late evening.

	It	was	late evening.
--	----	-----	---------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute/ Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

45. My family and I went back home with happy.

	My family and I	went back		home	with happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

46. Before (we) going home

	Before	(we)	going	home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

47. we enjoyed a beautiful sunset.

	we	enjoyed	a beautiful sunset.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



48. I was very happy

	I	was	very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

49. but (I was) sad

	But	(I)	(was)	sad
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

50. because my ring lost.

	Because	my ring	lost	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#12



21. Last examination my family and I went to Bandung.

	Last examination	my family and I	went	to Bandung.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

22. My family stayed at brother house.

	My family	stayed	at brother house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	
		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

23. The house is located in a residential pesona Ciganitri.

	The house	is	located	in a residential pesona Ciganitri.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

24. My brother house is small

	My brother house	is	small
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD	
		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Attributive: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

25. but (he) possess a front garden.

	but	(he)	possess		a front garden.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Attributive: Possessive		Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

26. I want to Bandung rode Bus.

	I	went		to Bandung	rode bus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Cir: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

27. In the morning, my family went market Baru.

	In the morning,	my family	went		market Baru.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

28. There I bought a jacket, bag, clothes.

	there	I	bought	a jacket, bag, clothes.
--	-------	---	--------	-------------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

29. After a show at 12. The family and I went Friday prayer.

	After a show at 12.	the family and I	went		Frida
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

30. After Friday prayers the famiky and I went to mount Tangkuban Perahu.

	After Friday prayers	the famiky and I	went		to mount Tangkuban Perahu.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideation al	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

31. We rode car to go there.

Interpersonal	We	rode		car	to go	there.
	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

32. There were many people in the mount.

	There	were	many people	in the mount.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

33. There I enjoyed the atmosphere very cool.

	There	I	enjoyed		the atmosphere	very cool.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement
		MOOD				
	Residue					
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon	Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

34. Unexpected rain causing us home

	Unexpected rain.	causing us home
Interpersonal	Subject	Adjunct: Circumstantial
	MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme



35. On the way there is a flood causing congestion,

	On the way	there	is	a flood	causing congestion,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Carrier	Attributiive: Existential	Attribute	Circumstance: cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

36. and the weather is very cold.

	and	the weather	is	very cold.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

37. At night I was sick with a fever because of extremely cold temperatures.

	At night	I	was	sick	with a fever	because of extremely cold temperatures.
Interpersonal	Circums. Adjunct	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complem ent	Complem ent	Complement



		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

38. This holiday was very nice

	This holiday	was	very nice
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

39. but (it) could also depressing

	but	(it)	could	also	depressing
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Modal		Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Attribute: intensive		Attribute
TextualF	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

40. because I was sick.

	because	I	was	sick.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

Text#13

17. Last year I went to Yogyakarta.

	Last year	I	went	to Yogyakarta.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Ciurcums. Adjunct
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

18. I stayed at home a friend of my father.

	I	stayed		at home a friend of my father.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

19. His house is in the hoshel office.

	His house	is	in the hoshel office.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



20. In the hostel office there is a basket ball court, badminton curts, and playground.

	In the hostel office	there	is	a basket ball court, badminton curts, and playground.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location		Pr: Existential	Existent
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

21. The air is very cold there once.

	The air	is	very cold	there	once.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Mood
			MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circ: location	Circ: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

22. Fiting coincidence when I was there during the rainy season.

	Fiting coincidence	when	I	was	there	during the rainy season.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
			MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: Manner		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circ: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme				



23. The day my family and I went to Malioboro, palace Prambanan and others.

	The day	my family and I	went	to Malioboro, palace Prambanan and others.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

24. The night my sister and I satyed at my friend's house.

	The night	my sister and I	stayed	at my friend's house.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

25. While my father and my mother live in the house of my father friend.

	While	my father and my mother	live	in the house of my father friend.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			



	Theme	
--	-------	--

26. To the next day my family and I gathered in my father friend.

	To the next day	my family and I	gathered	in my father friend.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Adjunct: Cir
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

27. I ran the next day morning

	I	ran	the next day morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	Complement
		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

28. (We) run together

	(We)	run	together
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD	Adjunct: Cir
		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

29. and (we) eat together.

	and	(we)	eat	together.
--	-----	------	-----	-----------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

30. I'm very happy.

	I	'm	very happy.
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Present
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier		Pr: Intensive
Textual	Theme		Rheme

31. I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this.

	I	think	it	was	really fun	to have	a holiday	like this.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD				Residue			
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Pr: Possessive	Attribute	Cir: Manner
Textual	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme				
	Theme							

32. I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.



	I	hope	my next holiday	will	be	more interesting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD				Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Coginition	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute
Textual	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme		
	Theme					

. Text#14

19. Last Monday was a great day for us.

	Last Monday	was	a great day	for us.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Attribute: intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme		Rheme	

20. My family and I went to Montain Muria in the Colo Kudus.

	My family and I	went		to Montain Muria in the Colo Kudus.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	
Textual	Theme		Rheme	

21. It was seven in the morning

	It	was	seven in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

22. we arrived in Colo.

	we	arrived		in Colo.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

23. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode	car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative: Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

24. There were many people in the montain.

	There	were	many people	in the montain.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

25. Some of the visitors swam in the montain.

	Some of the visitors	swam	in the montain.
--	----------------------	------	-----------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

26. (I) swim in the montail.

	(I)	swim		in the montail.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

27. I saw two kids swim on the montail.

	I	saw	two kids	swim		on the montail.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD				Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme		
	Theme					

28. I feel so happy

	I	feel	so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental:Affect	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



29. when the water of these touching my swim and sister.

	when	the water of these	touching	my swim and sister.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

30. We sat on the wathersss.

	We	sat		on the wathersss.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

31. We employed the meal.

	We	employed		the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

32. At 5 in the evening, we saw the sun setting

	At 5 in the evening,	we	saw		the sun setting
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement



		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: Location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

33. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

34. After that we went norhy.

	After that	we	went	norhy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

35. I feel tired

	I	feel	tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



36. but (I am) happy.

	but	(I)	(am)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#15

24. Last Saturday was a great day for us

	Last Saturday	was	a great day	for us
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme	

25. my big family and I went to Jepara Kartini beach.

	my big family and I	went		to Jepara Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

26. I was ten in the morning

	I	was	ten in the morning
--	---	-----	--------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

27. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

28. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

29. There were many people in the Kartini beach.

	There	were	many people	in the Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



30. My brother visited me

	My brother	visited		me	swam	in the Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

31. (we) swam in the Kartini beach.

	(we)	swam		in the Kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

32. My brother played football on the white sand.

	My brother	played		football	on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

33. I saw two kids sitting on the white san.

	I	saw		two kids	sitting	on the white san.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		



Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

34. They built a sandy castle.

	They	built		a sandy castle.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

35. My family and I walked around in the beach.

	My family and I	walked		around in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

36. I feel very happy

	I	feel		very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

37. when the water of the sea touching my foot.

	when	the water of the sea	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	



Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

38. At 14 at now we had our lunch.

	At 14 at now	we	had	our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Range
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Cir: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

39. We sat on the mattress under the tree.

	We	sat		on the mattress under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

40. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed		the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



41. At 5.30 in the evening we saw the setting

	At 5.30 in the evening	we	saw		the setting
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Cir: Location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

42. It was beautiful

	It	was	beautiful
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD	
		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

43. after that we went home.

	after that	we	went		home
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Interpersonal	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

44. I feel tired

	I	feel		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	



Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

45. But (I am) happy.

	but	(I)	(am)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

46. My Holliday is unforgettable experience.

	My Holliday	is	unforgettable experience.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#16

20. 1 years ago, my best friend and I went to Bandengan beach.

	1 years ago,	my best friend and I	went	to Bandengan beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical	Rheme		



	Theme	
--	-------	--

21. In that's time, my mother and I we rode motorcycles to go there.

	In that’s time,	my mother and I we	rode		motorcycl e	to go	there.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicat or	Complem ent	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideation al	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme					

22. After arriving at the beach I immediately changed clothes.

	After arriving at the beach	I	immediately	changed		clothes.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Adjunct: Mood	Finite: Simple Past	predicator	Complement
		MOOD				
	Residue					
Ideation al	Circ: location	Actor	Circ: Manner	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

23. After that I was with my best friends playing water at the beach.

	After that	I	was	with my best friends	playing	water	at the beach.
--	------------	---	-----	-------------------------	---------	-------	------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Predicat or	Comple ment	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circumstance: Accompaniment		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme				
	Textual						
	Theme						

24. I was very happy

	I	was	very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

25. because I got to spend my time with my mother and my best friends.

	because	I	got		to spend	my time	with my mother and my best friends.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute	Goal	Cir: Accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme				



	Textual		
	Theme		

26. After a late afternoon I enjoyed the sunset.

Interpersonal	After a late afternoon	I	enjoyed	the sunset.
	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
			Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme	

27. It was beautiful.

Interpersonal	It	was	beautiful.
	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Phenomenon
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme

28. After that, my mother and I came home on a motorcycle

Interpersonal	After that,	my mother and I	came	home	on a motorcycle
	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	Adjunct: Cir
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical		Rheme	
	Textual				



	Theme	
--	-------	--

29. while (she) driving his personal friend.

	while	(she)	driving	his personal friend.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

30. Very beautiful day it will not be me forget all my life.

	Very beautiful day	it	will not	be	me	forget	all my life.
Interpersonal	Complement	Subject	Finite: Modal neg.	Predicator	Complement	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Attribute	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute		Cir: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme					

31. I feel tired

	I	feel		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present		Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

32. but (I am) happy.

	but	(I)	(am)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

33. After days, I want invites mom and family on vacation again.

	After days,	I	want	invites	mom and family	on vacation again.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: location	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

34. Then they obey my wishes.

	Then	they	obey	my wishes.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			



	Theme	
--	-------	--

35. I am very happy to be repeat day again.

	I	am	very happy	to be repeat	day again.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Intensive	Phenomenon	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

36. On the beach I repeated the same thing.

	On the beach	I	repeated		the same thing.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

37. But, what makes me not with friends but family.

	But,	what	makes	me	not	with friends but family.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal		Circumstance: Accompaniment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			



	Textual		
	Theme		

38. It is a delightful holiday experience for me.

	It	is	a delightful holiday experience	for me.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

Text#17

22. Last Sunday was a great day for me and my family.

	Last Sunday	was	a great day	for me and my family
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

23. My family and I went to Jepara beach.

	My family and I	went		to Jepara beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

24. It was eight in the morning



	It	was	eight in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

25. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Theme				
	Textual				

26. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

27. There were many people in the beach.

	There	were	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	



Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

28. Some of the visitors swam in the beach.

	Some of the visitors	swam		in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

29. Some played volley ball in the white sand

	Some	played		volley ball	in the white sand
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

30. and (some of the visitors) played football in the white sand.

	and	some of the visitors	played		football	in the white sand.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideation al		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctiv e Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					



31. I saw many kind sitting on the white sand.

	I	saw	many kind	sitting	on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue	Adjunct: Cir
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Phenomenon	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

32. They built a sandy castle.

	They	built	a sandy castle.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Theme		Rheme

33. My family and I walked around white beach.

	My family and I	walked	around white beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme		Rheme

34. I feel so happy

	I	feel	so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Complement
Textual	Theme		Rheme



35. when the water touching my foot,

	when	the water	touching	my foot,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

36. then we saw.

	then	we	saw	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	
	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

37. At 12 noon we launch in Restaurant.

	At 12 noon	we	launch	in Restaurant.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



38. We sat under the tree.

	We	sat		under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

39. At 5 in the evening we saw the sunset.

	At 5 in the evening	we	saw		the sunset.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

40. It was beautiful.

	It	was		beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

41. I felt happy

	I	felt		happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



42. But (I was) tired.

	but	(I)	(was)	tired.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#18

23. Last month, (it) was a great day for us.

	Last month,	(it)	was	a great day	for us.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

24. My family came to my house.

	My family	came		to my house.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



25. After (they) stay in my house,

	After	(they)	stay		in my house,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

26. my family and I eat a lunch.

	my family and I	eat		a lunch.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

27. After (we) eat lunch,

	After	(we)	eat		lunch,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

28. we prepared the things

	We	prepared		the things
--	----	----------	--	------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

29. that I brought in the beach.

	that	I	brought		in the beach.
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual		Theme	Rheme		

30. It was nine in the morning,

	It	was	nine in the morning,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

31. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				



	Theme	
--	-------	--

32. We rode a car to go there.

	We	rode		a car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

33. There were many people in the beach.

	There	were	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

34. Some of the visitors swam in the beach.

	Some of the visitors	swam		in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

35. Some sit on the white sand.

	Some	sit	on the white sand.
--	------	-----	--------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

36. Some people played banana boat.

	Some people	played		banana boat.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

37. I swim in the beach with my cousins.

	I	swim	in the beach	with my cousins.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circ: accompaniment
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

38. I couse wind are cool.

	I	cosue	wind	are	cool
Interpersonal	Subject		Complement	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	MOOD	Residue
Ideational			Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme		Rheme		



39. My cousins and I walked in the side beach.

	My cousins and I	walked		in the side beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

40. At 4 in the evening we go to home.

	At 4 in the evening	we	go		to home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

41. We visited to the sunset Restaurant to saw the sun setting.

	We	visited		to the sunset Restaurant	to saw	the sun setting.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Resultative Attributive	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

42. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
--	----	-----	------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

43. After that we went home.

	After that	we	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Ajunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

44. I feel so happy.

	I	feel		so happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

Text#19

21. First holiday on 28 August 2015, my friend and I went to Jepara beach.

	First holiday on 28 August 2015,	my friend and I	went		to Jepara beach.
--	----------------------------------	-----------------	------	--	------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

22. It was nine in the morning

	It	was	nine in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Circum. Adjunct
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

23. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

24. We rode motorcycles to go there.

	We	rode		motorcycle	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

25. (There) were many people in the beach

	(There)	were	many people	in the beach
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

26. some of the visitors swam in the beach.

	some of the visitors	swam		in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

27. Some played volly ball and football on the white sand.

	Some	played		volly ball and football	on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			



28. My friend and I walked around in the beach.

	My friend and I	walked		around in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

29. I felt so happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

30. when the water of the sea touching my foot.

	when	the water of the sea	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

31. Then we swam.



	Then	We	swam	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

32. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.

	At 12 at noon,	We	had	our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme	

33. We sat on the mattress under the tree.

	We	sat		on the mattress under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

34. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed	the meal.
--	----	---------	-----------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

35. At 5 in the evening we saw the sam setting.

	At 5 in the evening	we	saw		the sam setting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

36. It was beautiful

	It	was	beautiful
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

37. after that we went home.

	after that	we	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		



	Textual		
	Theme		

38. I felt tired

	I	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

39. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

40. Thats best day ever.

	Thats	best day	ever.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Attribute	Cir: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



Text#20

20. Last month, I got special holiday.

	Last month,	I	got	special holiday.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Complement
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

21. My big family and I went to Malang City.

	My big family and I	went	to Malang City.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD	Adjunct: Cir
			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

22. There I was visiting relatives.

	There	I	was	visiting	relatives.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
		Residue			
Ideatuaional	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

23. It was in the night

	It	was	in the night
--	----	-----	--------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

24. when I started out on a car.

	when	I	started		out on a car.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
I/deational		Actor	Pr: Material		Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

25. I arrived there in the morning at 6 a.m.

	I	arrived		there	in the morning at 6 a.m.
Interpers onal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predica tor	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideationa l	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

26. Malang is a beautiful city.



	Malang	is	a beautiful city.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

27. Malang have a cold air.

	Malang	have	a cold air.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Possessive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

28. I came to the unfortunate my cousins home.

	I	came	to the unfortunate my cousins home.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

29. After (we) visiting the home of my cousins,

	After	(we)	visiting	the home of my cousins,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue	



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

30. my big family and I went to Selecta and Jatim Park 2.

	my big family and I	went		to Selecta and Jatim Park 2.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

31. In Selecta, my cousins and I swam.

	In Selecta,	my cousins and I	swam.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

32. In Jatim Park 2 I saw many animals.

	In Jatim Park 2	I	saw		many animals.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			



	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

33. After that, I havend lunch and prayer.

	After that,	I	haved		lunch and prayer.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

34. After that, my big family and I said good bye to my cousins

	After that,	my big family and I	said		good bye	to my cousins
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement
		MOOD			Residue	
Ideational		Sayer	Pr: Verbal		Verbiage	Client
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

35. and (we) go back to Kudus City.



	And	(we)	go back		to Kudus City.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

36. I feel so tired.

	I	feel		so tired.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

37. But, I'm happy.

	But,	I	‘m	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

38. And I paln on going there again when Eid later.

	And	I	paln on	going	there	again	when Eid later.
Interper	Adjunct:	Subject	Finite: Simple	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Mood	Adjunct: Cir



sonal	Conj		Present				
		MOOD		Residue		MOOD	Residue
Ideatio nal		Senser	Pr: Mental: Coginition	Phenomenon	Cir: Location	Cir: Manner	Cir: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme				
	Textual						
	Theme						

Text#21

29. Last week was a big day for us.

	Last week	was	a big day	for us.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

30. My family and I went to Muria Mountain for holiday.

	My family and I	went	to Muria Mountain	for holiday.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

31. It was five in the morning



	It	was	five in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

32. when we arrived Muria Mountain.

	when	we	arrived		Muria Mountain.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

33. We rode the car to go there.

	We	rode		the car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

34. There were only few in the mountain.

	There	were	only	few	in the mountain.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Mood	Complement	Adjunct: circ



	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

35. Some of visitors took the picture of the panaromance

	Some of visitors		took		the picture of the panaromance
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Past		Complement
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Actor		Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

36. and some did downhill.

	and	some	did		downhills.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

37. My father and I wished a downhill

	My father and I		wished		a downhill
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite: Simple Past		Complement
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Senser		Pr: Mental: Cognition		Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

38. and my mother and my brother wished a took a picture panaromance.

	and	my mother and my brother	wished		a took	a picture panaromance.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideatio nal		Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition			Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

39. My father and I tried the downhill track.

	My father and I	tried		the downhill track.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

40. My mother and my brother sat

	My mother and my brother	sat	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

41. and (they) saw panoromance

	And	(they)	saw		panoramance
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

42. and (they) saw me

	and	(they)	saw		me
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

43. and my father tried the downhill track.

	and	my father	tried		the downhill track.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

44. I first tried the track.

	I	first	tried		the track.
Interpersonal	Subject	Adjunct: Cir	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Cir: Extent	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

45. I very enjoyed the track and my bicycles.

	I	very enjoyed		the track and my bicycles.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

46. My father and I stoped the course because the place the jumped.

	My father and I	stoped		the course	because the place the jumped.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complemen t	Cir: Adjunct
	MOOD		Residue		



Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

47. I took is already well on the way,

	I took	is	already	well	on the way
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Adjunct: Mood	Complement	Cir: Adjunct
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute	Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

48. I jumped from elevated place 2 meters from the the lands.

	I	jumped		from elevated place 2 meters from the the lands.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Circum. Adjunct
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

49. I felt very happy.

	I	felt		very happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

50. But I crashed

	But	I	crashed
--	-----	---	---------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

51. because my forward bicycle tire is not good.

	Because	my forward bicycle tire	is not	good.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present neg.	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

52. I fell

	I	fell	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

53. but (I) was ok.

	but	(I)	was	ok.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

54. My father helped me.

	My father	helped		me.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

55. I was tired

	I	was	tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

56. but I was very happy.

	But	I	was	very happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

Text#22

28. Last month, my big family and I went to beach.

	Last month,	my big family and I	went	to beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

29. It is Bandengan beach in Jepara.

	It	is	Bandengan beach	in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

30. Jepara have more beautiful beach.

	Jepara	have	more beautiful beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Possessive	Attribute



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

31. It was ten in the morning

	It	was	ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Cir: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

32. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

33. We rode a car to went there.

	We	rode		a car	to went	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				



34. There were many people in the beach.

	There	were	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

35. Many visitors on there.

	Many visitors	on there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue
Ideational	Actor	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme

36. Some of visitors, played on the white sand.

	Some of visitors,	played		on the white sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

37. I saw all people in there,

	I	saw		all people	in there,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circ: location



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

38. (I) was felt very happy.

	(I)	was	felt	very happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

39. My cousin and I played football

	My cousin and I	played		football
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

40. and (we) built a sandy castle.

	and	(we)	built		a sandy castle.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

41. I felt happy



	I	felt		happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

42. when the water touching my foot.

	when	the water	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

43. After that, I swam on the sea.

	After that,	I	swam		on the sea.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

44. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.

	At 12 at noon,	we	had	our lunch.
--	----------------	----	-----	------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

45. We sat on the mattress under the tree.

	We	sat		on the mattress under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

46. We very enjoyed the meal.

	We	very enjoyed		the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

47. But I felt very cool

	But	I	felt		very cool
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

48. after (I) swam on the sea.

	after	(I)	swam		on the sea.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

49. At five in the evening, we arrived in home.

	At five in the evening,	we	arrived		in home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

50. I felt tired

	I	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	



Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

51. but (I was) very happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	very happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

52. It was the most happy holiday for me.

	It	was	the most happy holiday	for me.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

53. I felt happy

	I	felt		happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



54. because I can visited beautiful beach.

	because	I	can	visited	beautiful beach.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

Text#23

23. Last holiday was my fantastic day,

	Last holiday	was	my fantastic day,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme

24. because my family and I went to Kopeng, Ungaran, Semarang.

	because	my family and I	went		to Kopeng, Ungaran, Semarang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		



	Textual		
	Theme		

25. It was five in the morning

	It	was	five in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Cir: Location/Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

26. when I got up.

	when	I	got up.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

27. And then at six o'clock we went to Semarang.

	And then	at six o'clock	we	went		to Semarang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
			MOOD			
		Residue				
Ideational		Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

28. We rode by car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor		Pr: Material	Goal	Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Theme		Rheme			

29. In the Ungaran, I saw good mountain.

	In the Ungaran,	I	saw		good mountain.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

30. The wind was cool.

	The wind	was	cool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

31. There were many people in the mountain.

	There	were	many people	in the mountain.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

32. I walked in the hill.

	I	walked		in the hill.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

33. At 10 at noon, we had our snacks,

	At 10 at noon,	we	had	our snacks,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	Residue		MOOD	
Ideational	Circ: Location	Carrier	Pr: Possessive	Attribute
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

34. there were roasted corn, wedang ronde, and vegetables soup.



	there	were	roasted corn, wedang ronde, and vegetables soup.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

35. It was delicious food.

	It	was	delicious food.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attributive
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

36. After that, we went to traditional market.

	After that,	we	went		to traditional market
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

37. We did shopping many fruits and many vegetables in here.



	We	did	shopping	many fruits and many vegetables	in here.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

38. I took photos in mountain and traditional market.

	I	took	photos	in mountain and traditional market.	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

39. At 4 in the evening, we saw the sprayer in the mountain.

	At 4 in the evening,	we	saw		the sprayer	in the mountain.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circ
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Phenomenon	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme			

40. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

41. After that, we went home.

	After that,	we	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

42. I was very tired

	I	was	very tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

43. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

44. This is my fantastic day.

	This	is	my fantastic day.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#24

22. Last month was a big day for us.

	Last month	was	a big day	for us.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD			
	Residue			
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

23. My family and I went to Semarang zoo.



	My family and I	went		to Semarang zoo.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

24. It was ten in the morning

	It	was	ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

25. when we arrived in Semarang.

	when	we	arrived		in Semarang.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

26. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Resultative attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

27. There were many people in the zoo.

	There	were	many people	in the zoo.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: circ
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

28. Some visited animal museum.

	Some	visited		animal museum.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

29. I saw some people admiring animal fossil.

	I	saw	some people	admiring	animal fossil.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

30. They took a picture too.

	They	took		a picture too.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

31. My family and I walked around in the zoo.

	My family and I	walked		around in the zoo.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

32. I felt so happy

	I	felt		so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

33. when I saw animals like bird, snake, buffalo, tiger, etc.

	when	I	saw	animals	like bird, snake, buffalo, tiger, etc.
--	------	---	-----	---------	--



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Cir: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

34. At one at afternoon, we had our lunch.

	At one at afternoon,	we	had		our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

35. We sat on the stall.

	We	sat			on the stall.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past		Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material			Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

36. We enjoyed the meal.

	We	enjoyed			the meal.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past		Predicator	Complement



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

37. At two in the afternoon, we bought souvenir.

	At two in the afternoon,	we	bought		souvenir.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

38. After that we went home.

	After that	we	went		home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

39. I felt tired,

	I	felt		tired,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

40. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

41. However, I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this.

	Howev er,	I	think	it	was	really fun	to have	a holiday	like this.
Inter pers onal	Adjunct : Conj	Adjunct: Mood		Subje ct	Finite: Simple Past	Comple ment	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD				Residue			
Ideat ional		Sense r	Pr: Mental : Cogniti on	Sense r	Pr: Intensive	Attribut ive	Resultaive Attribute	Attribute	Cir: Manner
Text ual	Conjun ctive Adjunct	Interpersonal		Topic al	Rheme				
	Textual								
	Theme								



42. I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.

	I	hope	my next holiday	will	be	more interesting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Modal Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD				Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Cognition	Carrier	Pr: Intensive		Attribute
Textual	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme		
	Theme					

Text#25

23. Last week, (it) was a great for us.

	Last week,	(it)	was	a great	for us.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	Residue		MOOD		
Ideational	Cir: Location	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

24. My friends and I went to MUR swimming pool.

	My friends and I	went		to MUR swimming pool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



25. My friends name's are Tiara, Najla, Zahira, Febri, Arel, Lynda, Elisa, Riris and Dila.

	My friends name's	are	Tiara, Najla, Zahira, Febri, Arel, Lynda, Elisa, Riris and Dila.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Possessive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

26. In morning, my friends and I preparing for go to MUR swimming pool.

	In morning,	my friends and I	preparing	for go	to MUR swimming pool.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Cir: Cause	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

27. After that, my friends and I went to MUR swimming pool with use motorcycle.

	After that,	my friends and I	went	to MUR swimming pool	with use motorcycle.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue		
					Complement



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

28. After we arrived in the swimming pool,

	After	we	arrived		in the swimming pool,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

29. We so happy.

	we	so happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement
	MOOD	
Ideational	Senser	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	
		Rheme

30. There were many people in the swimming pool.

	There	were	many people	in the swimming pool.
--	-------	------	-------------	-----------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

31. Next, we change a clothes.

	Next,	we	change		a clothes.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

32. After (we) change a clothes,

	After	(we)	change		a clothes,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

33. we look in there,



	we	look		in there,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Behavioral		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

34. some childrens swim in the small pool with many water games.

	some childrens	swim		in the small pool	with many water games.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Cir: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

35. And we saw some people adult's swam in the big pool.

	And	we	saw	some people adult's	swam		in the big pool.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Mood		Complement	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD					Residue
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme		



	Textual			
	Theme			

36. My friends and I swam in the medium pool.

	My friends and I	swam		in the medium pool.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

37. We played water with use baloon.

	We	played		water	with use baloon.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD	Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

38. We feel so happy and so fun.

	We	feel		so happy and so fun.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



39. And at 3 in the evening, we ended to swim

	And	at 3 in the evening,	we	ended	to swim
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		Residue	MOOD		
Ideational		Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Resultative Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

40. and (we) change a clothes.

	and	(we)	change	a clothes.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

41. And after that, we had lunch.

	And	after that,	we	had	lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
			MOOD	Residue	



Ideational			Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual	Textual			
	Theme				

42. After that, we went to go home.

	After that,	we	went		to go	home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Resultative Attribute	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

43. My friends felt tired

	My friends	felt		tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

44. but (it was) happy and so fun.

	but	(it)	(was)	happy and so fun.
--	-----	------	-------	-------------------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#26

23. Last week was a great day for us,

	Last week	was	a great day	for us,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Cir: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme		Rheme	

24. My family and I went to Jepara beach.

	My family and I	went		to Jepara beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

25. It was nine

	It	was	nine
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Attribute/Cir: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

26. when we arrived in Jepara.

	when	we	arrived		in Jepara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

27. We rode car to go there.

	We	rode		car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

28. There were many people in the beach.

	There	were	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

29. Some of visitors swam in the beach,

	Some of visitors	swam		in the beach,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

30. some played football on the white sand,

	some	played		football	on the white sand,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

31. (they) built the castle on the white sand, fished, and sun bathed.

	(they)	built		the castle	on the white sand,	fished,	and sun bathed.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir	Predicator	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue				
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Cir: Location	Pr: Material	Pr: Material
Textual	Theme	Rheme					



32. My family and I walked around white beach.

	My family and I	walked	around white beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	Adjunct: Cir
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

33. I felt so happy

	I	felt	so happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	Complement
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

34. when the water of the sea touching my foot.

	when	the water of the sea	touching	my foot.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Phenomenon	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Senser
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

35. Then, we swam,

	Then,	we	swam,
--	-------	----	-------



Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

36. (we) look out the vast ocean.

	(we)	look		out the vast ocean.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Behavioral		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

37. At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.

	At 12 at noon,	we	had	our lunch.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material	Range
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

38. We sat on the mattress under the tree.

	We	sat		on the mattress under the tree.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir



	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

39. We enjoyed the meal

	We	enjoyed		the meal
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

40. At 5 in the evening, we saw the sun setting.

	At 5 in the evening,	we	saw		the sun setting.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

41. It was beautiful.

	It	was	beautiful.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



42. After that, we went home.

	After that,	we	went	home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

43. I felt tired

	I	felt	tired
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

44. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

Text#27



18. First holiday on 15-17 Juni 2014 my family and I want to Jakarta at 06.00 am.

	First holiday on 15-17 Juni 2014	my family and I	went		to Jakarta	at 06.00 am.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: circ	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Circums Adjunct	Circums Adjunct
	Residue	MOOD				
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Topical	Rheme			

19. It was nine in the morning

	It	was	nine in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

20. my family and I went to Kalibata City.

	my family and I	went		to Kalibata City.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		



21. Kalibata City is a mall.

	Kalibata City	is	a mall.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

22. In Kalibata City my father buy T-shirt and short.

	In Kalibata City	my father	buy	T-shirt and short.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

23. My mother buy a dress.

	My mother	buy		a dress.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

24. My sister, my brother and I play bycycle in Kalibata City.

	My sister, my brother and I	play	bycycle	in Kalibata City.
--	-----------------------------	------	---------	-------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

25. After in the Kabibata City my family and I want to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah in the afternoon.

	After in the Kabibata City	my family and I	went		to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah	in the afternoon.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

26. In the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah my family and I want play train.

	In the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah	my family and I	want	play	train.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	Residue		MOOD		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal



Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme
---------	----------------------	-------

27. It was ten in the evening

	It	was	ten in the evening
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

28. my family and I want to Hotel.

	my family and I	went		to Hotel.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

29. In the hotel my father, my mother, my sister and I sleeping in the badroom.

	In the hotel	my father, my mother, my sister and I	sleeping	in the badroom.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		
		Residue		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



30. At 08.00 am I and my family want to Senayan City.

	At 08.00 am	I and my family	went	to Senayan City.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	Residue	MOOD		
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

31. My family shopping shoes and t-shirt.

	My family	shopping	shoes and t-shirt.
Interpersonal	Subject	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

32. My sister buy doll Hello Kitty.

	My sister	buy	doll Hello Kitty.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	Complement
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

33. I buy book,

I	buy	book,
---	-----	-------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

34. and my brother buy toy cars.

	and	my brother	buy		toy cars.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

Text#28

20. I want to tell you about my unforgettable birthday experience.

	I	went	to tell	you	about my unforgettable birthday experience.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Matter
Textual	Theme	Rheme			



21. It happened in my 12<sup>th</sup> birthday party.

	It	happened	in my 12 <sup>th</sup> birthday party.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

22. It was a beautiful morning.

	It	was	a beautiful morning.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

23. I felt very happy

	I	felt	very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect	Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

24. because it was my birthday.

	because	it	was	my birthday.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue



Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

25. On May 12<sup>th</sup> 2013, I went to school.

	On May 12 <sup>th</sup> 2013,	I	went		to school.
Interpers onal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideationa l	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

26. in the classroom all of my friends did not talk to me.

	in the classroom	all of my friends	did not	talk	to me.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past neg.	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Sayer	Pr: Verbal		Receiver
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

27. I felt something wrong until the break time.



	I	felt		something wrong	until the break time.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon	Circ: Extent
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

28. After that time, one of my friends asked me to go to the canteen.

	At that time,	one of my friends	asked		me	to go	to the canteen.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD					
Ideational	Circ: Location	Sayer	Pr: Verbal		Receiver	Verbiage	Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme					

29. Suddenly my friends gave a surprise for me.

	Suddenly	my friends	gave		a surprise	for me.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Complement
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Circumstance: Manner	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Client
Textual	Modal	Topical	Rheme			



	Interpersonal		
	Theme		

30. I felt very happy

	I	felt		very happy
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

31. that the surprise was from my friends.

	that	the surprise	was	from my friends
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD	Residue	
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual		Theme	Rheme	

32. Suddenly my friend poured flour on me.

	Suddenly	my friend	poured		flour	on me.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Mood	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD					
	Residue					
Ideational	Circumstance: Manner	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Cir: Location
Textual	Modal	Topical	Rheme			
	Interpersonal					



	Theme	
--	-------	--

33. I felt annoyed

	I	felt		annoyed
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

34. but (I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

35. It was my unforgettable birthday experience.

	It	was	my unforgettable birthday experience.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



36. I felt annoyed

	I	felt		annoyed
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

37. but(I was) happy.

	but	(I)	(was)	happy.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme	
	Textual			
	Theme			

38. My birthday is unforgettable experience.

	My birthday	is	unforgettable experience.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

Text#29



18. Three months ago, my friends and I went to Jakarta for study tour.

	Three months ago,	my friends and I	went		to Jakarta	for study tour.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Complement
	Residue	MOOD				
Ideatio nal	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

19. My friends and I stayed in “asrama Haji Pondok Gede” to break and eat.

	My friends and I	stayed		in “asrama Haji Pondok Gede”	to break and eat.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Complement
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Resultative Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

20. In the next morning my friends and I went to TMII.

	In the next morning	my friends and I	went		to TMIL.
Interper sonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideatio	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location



nal				
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

21. In there, we visited in PP IPTEK

	In there,	we	visited		in PP IPTEK
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

22. and (we) lunch.

	and	(we)	lunch		
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

23. After that we are go to dufan.

	After that	we	are	go	to dufan.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

24. Along the journey my friends and I sing a song in the bus.

	Along the journey	my friends and I	sing		a song	in the bus.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	Residue	MOOD				
Ideational	Circ: Location	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: Location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme				

25. Up in the dufan my friends and I lunch.

	Up in the dufan	my friends and I	lunch.	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		
	Residue			
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

26. After (we) lunch

	After	(we)	lunch	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue



Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

27. we did playing various rides among others tornado, kicir-kicir, poci-poci, etc.

	we	did	playing	various rides	among others tornado, kicir-kicir, poci-poci, etc.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Cir: Adjunct
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Manner
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

28. After that, my friend and I went to istana negara.

	After that,	my friend and I	went		to istana negara.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

29. In there, I could saw Bringin tree and deers,



	In there,	I	could	saw	Bringin tree and deers,
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Modal	Predicator	Complement
	Residue	MOOD			
Ideational	Circ: location	Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

30. after that, my friends and I take a picture.

	after that,	my friends and I	take		a picture.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD			Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

31. After that, my friends and I go to Cibaduyut for shopping and dinner.

	After that,	my friends and I	go		to Cibaduyut	for shopping and dinner.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Circums, Adjunct	Complement
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location	Circumstance: Cause
Textual	Conjunct	Topical	Rheme			



	ive Adjunct		
	Textual		
	Theme		

32. I am shopping in the grutti mall.

	I	am	shopping	in the grutti mall.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present		Predicator
	MOOD	Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

33. I am shopping T-shirt, and sandals.

	I	am	shopping	T-shirt, and sandals.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

34. After that, my friends and I back to school on Semarang City.

	After that,	my friends and I	back	to school on Semarang City.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Present	Predicator
		MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	
			Circ: location	



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

Text#30

22. Last holiday was my best day with my family.

	Last holiday	was	my best day	with my family.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance: Accompaniment
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		

23. My family and I went to kartini beach.

	My family and I	went		to kartini beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

24. It was eight in the morning,

	It	was	eight in the morning,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue



Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Circumstantial	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

25. we rode by car to go there.

	we	rode		by car	to go	there.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD			Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circumstance: Manner	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

26. There many people in the beach.

	There	many people	in the beach.
Interpersonal	Subject	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational		Existent	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

27. Some of the visitors played volley ball,

	Some of the visitors	played		volley ball,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

28. and, in there, I saw many child made a sand castle.



	and,	in there,	I	saw	many childs	made		a sand castle
Interp erson al	Adjunct : Conj	Adjunct: Cir	Adjunct: Mood		Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predica tor	Complement
			MOOD					
Residue								
Ideati onal		Circ: Location	Sens er	Pr: Mental: Perceptive	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textu al	Conjun ctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme					
	Textual							
	Theme							

29. My sister and I walked in the sand.

	My sister and I	walked		in the sand.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

30. I felt so happy.

	I	felt		so happy.
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD			Residue
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental: Affect		Phenomenon



Textual	Theme	Rheme
---------	-------	-------

31. We swam at ten in the morning

	We	swam	at ten in the morning
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	MOOD	Residue	Adjunct: Cir
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: Location
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

32. after that we ate.

	after that	we	ate.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past
		MOOD	Predicator
Ideational		Actor	Residue
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Pr: Material
	Textual		Rheme
	Theme		

33. At 12 noon, we went to home.

	At 12 noon,	we	went	home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
	Residue	MOOD	Adjunct: Cir	
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme		



34. My father said this afternoon we went to museum Kartini.

	My father	said			this afternoon	we	went		to museum Kartini.
Inter personal	Subje ct	Finite: Simple Past	Predica tor		Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue			MOOD			
					Residue				
Ideat ional	Sayer	Pr: Verbal			Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Text ual	Them e	Rheme			Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

35. At 4 at afternoon we went to Kartini museum.

	At 4 at afternoon	we	went		to Kartini museum.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Cir	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD			
	Residue				
Ideational	Circ: location	Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme			

36. Before we entered,

	Before	we	entered	
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator
		MOOD		
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	



Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

37. we took photos,

	we	took		photos,
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		Residue	
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

38. after that, I saw many things in the museum.

	after that,	I	saw		many things	in the museum.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue		
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental: Perceptive		Phenomenon	Circumstance: Location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme			
	Textual					
	Theme					

39. We took a little time in the kartini museum,

	We	took	photos	in the kartini museum,
--	----	------	--------	------------------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Cir
	MOOD		Residue		
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material		Goal	Circ: location
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

40. because kartini museum very crowded.

	because	kartini museum	very crowded
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Complement
		MOOD	Residue
Ideational		Carrier	Attribute
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme
	Textual		
	Theme		

41. After that we went to home.

	After that	we	went		to home.
Interpersonal	Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Predicator	Adjunct: Cir
		MOOD		Residue	
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: location
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	Topical	Rheme		
	Textual				
	Theme				

42. It is my best day.

	It	is	my best day.
--	----	----	--------------



Interpersonal	Subject	Finite: Simple Past	Complement
	MOOD		Residue
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Intensive	Attribute
Textual	Theme	Rheme	



## APPENDIX 5

### SUBJECT ANALYSIS

Text #1

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last year I was to Yogyakarta with my family.	√											
2.	There I visited in Parangtritis beach.	√											
3.	It was fifteen in the evening							√					
4.	when we arrived in Yogyakarta					√							
5.	we rode car to go there.					√							
6.	There were many people										√		



7.	who visited the beach.											√	
8.	I played sand and water.	√											
9.	There was very beautiful, clean,									√			
10.	and the water was very clean.												√
11.	I saw two kids sitting on the white sand.	√											
12.	They built a sandy castle.						√						
13.	There were scenery was beautiful									√			
14.	so I did not go to home.	√											
15.	My family and I walked around the beach.												√
16.	I felt so happy	√											
17.	when the water of the												√



	sea touching my foot.					√							
18.	Then, we swan at 18 at noon,					√							
19.	we had our lunch.					√							
20.	We sat on the mattress under the tree.					√							
21.	We enjoyed the meal.					√							
22.	After I finished playing and a family lunch	√											
23.	and(I) went straight back to the sanctuary.	√											
24.	I felt tired	√											
25.	but (I was) happy.	√											
	Total	10				6	1	1			3	1	3

Text #2

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT
-----	---------	---------



		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last month, my family and I went to Kartini Beach.												√
2.	It's on Jepara city.							√					
3.	It was a great day.							√					
4.	It was ten in the morning,							√					
5.	When we arrived in Jepara					√							
6.	We rode car to go there					√							
7.	We arrived there					√							
8.	It was twelve in the noon							√					
9.	After we arrived there					√							
10.	We was ate in there.					√							
11.	Then my younger sister and I played in												√



	there.												
12.	And then, I made sandy castle	√											
13.	But after that it was raining.							√					
14.	Then, my family and in waited arrived stopped the raining.												√
15.	I felt very scary	√											
16.	Because the rain was not stopped												√
17.	But the rain was very hard												√
18.	After we waited					√							
19.	The rain was stopped.												√
20.	Then my family and I walked around the beach												√
21.	I felt so happy	√											



22.	When we around in the beach					√							
23.	At 4 in the evening, my family and I went home.												√
24.	I felt very scary	√											
25.	But I was happy	√											
26.	Because I could spend weekend with our family	√											
27.	And we arrived in the home at 6 in the evening.					√							
	Total	6				8		5					8

Text #3

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others



1.	First holiday on Sunday 20 December, my friends and I went to the Yogyakarta.												√
2.	At 07.00 a.m., we ere ready to go					√							
3.	We got into the car.					√							
4.	The driver drove it carefully.												√
5.	After we arrived at 01.00 p.m. in the Yogyakarta.					√							
6.	And that, we rest to have lunch.					√							
7.	After that we prayed in a mosque.					√							
8.	At 03.00 p.m. we prayed again.					√							
9.	After that we went to Bukit Bintang.					√							
10.	At 06.00 p.m. we went					√							



	pray in the mosque.					√							
11.	At 06.30 p.m. we went to Taman Pelangi.					√							
12.	At 08.30 p.m. we back to hotel					√							
13.	and (we) pray.					√							
14.	After that we had dinner in the restaurant.					√							
15.	After that we sleeps in the hotel.					√							
16.	In the morning at 05.00 p.m. we had breakfast					√							
17.	and (we) prayed.					√							
18.	After that, we prepared					√							
19.	And that we went to home					√							
20.	We arrived at 01.00					√							



	p.m.												
21.	We did many enjoyable activities					√							
22.	So we were tired					√							
23.	Although we were tired					√							
24.	But it made us feel happy.							√	√				
25.	That's best day ever.												
	Total					21		1	1				2

Text #4

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	First holiday on Sunday, 17 August, I am and my family and my friend , I am go to holiday in												√



	MekkahMaddinah.												
2.	At 05.00 p.m., we were ready to go.					√							
3.	We got into the car and plane.					√							
4.	The driver is handsome and cool.												√
5.	After we arrived at lookn 08.00 p.m.					√							
6.	We arrivedMekkah and Madinah.					√							
7.	After that, we rest to have lunch in restaurant.					√							
8.	After that we prayed in a mosque.					√							
9.	At 08.00 a.m., we prayed again,					√							
10.	After that we went to Ka'bah.					√							



11.	At 05.00 a.m., we went to mosque					√							
12.	and (we) prayed.					√							
13.	After that, we went to MadinahMasjidil Aqsa.					√							
14.	At 08.00 a.m., we went to go Tsur Cave.					√							
15.	At 09.00 a.m., we went back to hotel.					√							
16.	After that, we sleep.					√							
17.	In the morning, we has breakfast					√							
18.	and (we) prayed.					√							
19.	After that, we prepare					√							
20.	and then we go home.					√							
21.	We did many enjoyable activities					√							
22.	So we were tired.					√							



23.	Although we were tired					√							
24.	But it made us feel happy.							√					
						21		1					2

Text #5

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last lebaran I went to grandmother's house.	√											
2.	My family and I went to Yogyakarta City.												√
3.	I went at 07.00 a.m.	√											
4.	I arrived in Yogyakarta at 01.00 p.m.	√											
5.	We rode a car to go					√							



	there.												
6.	I and my family went to Grandmother's house.												√
7.	I and my family talked with grandmother and grandfather in the house.												√
8.	Then, I and my family with grandmother walked around in the Marlboro to buy clothes and watches for uncle.												√
9.	At 08.00 p.m., I and my family back to grandmother's house												√
10.	And (we) slept.					√							
11.	At 5 a.m., I and my family breakfast.												√
12.	Then, I and family went home.												√



13.	I slept in the car.	√											
14.	I'm so tired/	√											
15.	At 10 a.m., I and my family arrived in the home.												√
16.	I slept in the room.	√											
17.	I'm so happy.	√											
		7				2							8

Text #6

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Three months ago, my family and I went to Semarang City.												√
2.	We stayed in SemestaHotel.					√							



3.	Semesta Hotel is medium class.												√
4.	My brother, my mother, and I left at 16.00 p.m. by bus.												√
5.	And my father left at 15.30 p.m. by motorcycle.												√
6.	There were many people in the bus.									√			
7.	There are passengers, singers, and traders drinks in the bus.									√			
8.	The bus was very full.												√
9.	Up in the Semarang City at 17.30 p.m. We rest in the hotel					√							
10.	waiting time is midnight.												√
11.	We rested					√							
12.	While (we) watching					√							



	TV.												
13.	When it's midnight,						√						
14.	we saw the fireworks together.				√								
15.	Fireworks it's look beautiful.											√	
16.	I felt happy	√											
17.	when I could see the fireworks together.	√											
18.	It was very beautiful.						√						
19.	The Ungaran Mountain air is cool.											√	
20.	I very like this	√											
21.	After that, we walked on Mall in Semarang City				√								
22.	And we breakfast "Opor Ayam" on Simpang 5 Semarang.				√								



23.	I am happy holiday on Semarang City.	√											
24.	I felt tired	√											
25.	but (I was) happy.	√											
		6	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	8

Text #7

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	In the last months I went to the beach.	√											
2.	the beach is called pindangan beach,												√
3.	the beach is so awesome.												√
4.	There was a reef, fish, white sand and blue water.										√		



5.	It's located on Jogjakarta.							√					
6.	When I swam in that beach	√											
7.	I saw a fish.	√											
8.	I tried to catch the fish	√											
9.	but I failed,	√											
10.	and I continued swimming in that beautiful beach.	√											
11.	When I done swimming	√											
12.	I have a lunch in a cottage	√											
13.	while (I) watched sunset	√											
14.	It 6 pm me and my family went back to home.							√					
15.	That was an unforgettable								√				



	experience												
16.	that I have in Jogjakarta.	√											
		10						2	1		1		2

Text #8

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	At the end of the school week, I and my family went to beach in Bali.												√
2.	There, we stayed for 4 days.					√							
3.	First of all, (we) departing from Bali time morning.					√							
4.	In the morning I and my family searched												√



	hotels for sleeping.												
5.	After (we) arrived in the Bali,					√							
6.	I and my family went to Kuta Beach.											√	
7.	The (we) continued the journey					√							
8.	and (we) arrived at night.					√							
9.	After (we) arrived in Kuta beach,					√							
10.	I maked sand castle	√											
11.	and (I was) happy in Kuta Beach.	√											
12.	I felt so happy	√											
13.	when the water of the beach touching my foot.											√	
14.	At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.					√							



15.	We eat on the matters under the tree.					√							
16.	We enjoyed the meal.					√							
17.	After (we) going to the hotels, proceed to a relative's house in Bali.					√							
18.	After feeling satisfied in has some, we continued with a dinner at restaurant.					√							
19.	After feeling a sense of satisfaction in Bali, we went home					√							
20.	and (we) got home evenings.					√							
21.	This is my experience									√			
22.	that is fun								√				
23.	though (it was) tired.							√					
24.	This experience holiday with family in												√



	the Kuta Beach.												
		3				13		1	1	1			5

Text #9

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Time Monday yesterday, around 15:30 hours list school breaktime, me and my friend caledFransisca, the asr. prayer at the mosque.												√
2.	After I finished praying,	√											
3.	I was fransisca coming out of the mosque.	√											
4.	I do not know arrived-arrived I fell in front	√											



	of wudhu'												
5.	because I want to pursue fransisca.	√											
6.	Time, it was me,							√					
7.	I would chosefransisca.	√											
8.	Because in place of oblation a boy-boys only												
9.	and I am equality Fransisca women them selves.	√											
10.	And there I was in the some laughing more friend from another class at my own friends are fransisca.	√											
11.	Because, when I fell.	√											
12.	He fell was very fung			√									
13.	and very in long house.												



		8		1				1					1
--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---

Text #10

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	My holiday was a great day for us,												√
2.	My big family came to my house.												√
3.	After (my big family and I) stay in my house,												√
4.	my big family and I went to Jepara beach.												√
5.	It was five in the morning.							√					
6.	When we arrived in Jepara.					√							



7.	We rode a car.					√							
8.	There were some people in the beach.										√		
9.	Some of visitors swim in the beach,												√
10.	six people played banana boat.												√
11.	I swim in the beach.	√											
12.	I play with my brother with canoe.	√											
13.	I with my brother competotion climb canoe.	√											
14.	After tired, my big family and I go in panjang island with boat.												√
15.	In boat, couse wind are cool.												√
16.	As in panjang island, my big family and I												√



	around island.												
17.	After tired my big family and I go to beach with boat,												√
18.	After as in beach I take a bath	√											
19.	And (I) gon Kudus city with my big family.	√											
20.	I am so very tired,	√											
21.	but (I am ) happy.	√											
		7				2		1			1		10

Text #11

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last weekend I got a fantastic holiday.	√											



2.	My family and I went to Kartini Beach, Rembang.												√
3.	We rode car to go Kartini beach.				√								
4.	It was ten in the morning						√						
5.	when we arrived in Kartini beach.				√								
6.	We looked many people in the beach.				√								
7.	On the Kartini Beach I saw a lot animals. Animals such as turtle, peacock, parrot, eagle, cat fish, monkey, crocodile, etc.	√											
8.	On the beach Kartini also many games, such as flying fox.												
9.	I scream	√											



10.	while playing flying fox	√											
11.	because(I am) exciting.	√											
12.	My family and I had lunch under the palm trees.											√	
13.	After lunch, my brother and I swam in the beach.											√	
14.	My brother collected shells											√	
15.	and I build a sandy castle.	√											
16.	Unfortunately, when I played sand	√											
17.	my ring lost.											√	
18.	Though the ring was a gift from my grandmother yesterday.											√	



19.	It was late evening.							√					
20.	My family and I went back home with happy.												√
21.	Before (we) going home					√							
22.	we enjoyed a beautiful sunset.					√							
23.	I was very happy	√											
24.	but (I was) sad	√											
25.	because my ring lost.												√
		9				5		2					8

Text #12

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	Sh	We	The	It	That	This	There	Who	Others



					e		y						
1.	Last examination my family and I went to Bandung.												√
2.	My family stayed at brother house.												√
3.	The house is located in a residential pesonaCiganitri.												√
4.	My brother house is small												√
5.	but(he) possess a front garden.			√									
6.	I want to Bandung rode Bus.	√											
7.	In the morning, my family went market Baru.												√
8.	There I bought a jacket, bag, clothes.	√											
9.	After a show at 12.												√



	The family and I went Friday prayer.												
10.	After Friday prayers the family and I went to mount TangkubanPerahu.												√
11.	We rode car to go there.				√								
12.	There were many people in the mount.									√			
13.	There I enjoyed the atmosphere very cool.	√											
14.	Unexpected rain causing us home.												√
15.	On the way there is a flood causing congestion,									√			
16.	and the weather is very cold.												√
17.	At night I was sick with a fever because of extremely cold	√											



	temperatures.												
18.	This holiday was very nice												√
19.	but (it) could also depressing							√					
20.	because I was sick.	√											
		5		1		1					2		10

Text #13

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last year I went to Yogyakarta.	√											
2.	I stayed at home a friend of my father.	√											
3.	His house is in the												√



	hoshel office.												
4.	In the hostel office there is a basket ball court, badminton curts, and playground.										√		
5.	The air is very cold there once.												√
6.	Fiting coincidence when I was there during the rainy season.	√											
7.	The day my family and I went to Malioboro, palace Prambanan and others.												√
8.	The night my sister and I satyed at my friend's house.												√
9.	While my father and my mother live in the house of my father friend.												√



10.	To the next day my family and I gathered in my father friend.												√
11.	I ran the next day morning	√											
12.	(we) run together					√							
13.	and (we) eat together.					√							
14.	I'm very happy.	√											
15.	I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this.	√											
16.	I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.	√											
		7				2					1		6

Text #14

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	Sh	We	The	It	That	This	There	Who	Others



					e		y						
1.	Last Monday was a great day for us.												√
2.	My family and I went to Mount Merapi in the Colo Kudus.												√
3.	It was seven in the morning							√					
4.	we arrived in Colo.					√							
5.	We rode car to go there.					√							
6.	There were many people in the mountain.										√		
7.	Some of the visitors swam in the mountain.												√
8.	(I) swim in the mountain.	√											
9.	I saw two kids swim on the mountain.	√											
10.	I feel so happy	√											



11.	when the water of these touching my swim and sister.												√
12.	We sat on the wathersss.					√							
13.	We employed the meal.					√							
14.	At 5 in the evening, we saw the sun setting					√							
15.	It was beautiful.							√					
16.	After that we went norhy.					√							
17.	I feel tired	√											
18.	but (I am) happy.	√											
		5				6		2			1		4

Text #15

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT
-----	---------	---------



		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last Saturday was a great day for us												√
2.	my big family and I went to JeparaKartinibeanch.												√
3.	I was ten in the morning	√											
4.	when we arrived in Jepara.					√							
5.	We rode car to go there.					√							
6.	There were many people in the Kartinibeanch.										√		
7.	My brother visited me												√
8.	(we) swam in the Kartinibeanch.					√							
9.	My brother played fooball on the white												√



	sand.												
10.	I saw two kids sitting on the white san.	√											
11.	They built a sandy castle.						√						
12.	My family and I walked around in the beanch.												√
13.	I feel very happy	√											
14.	when the water of the sea touching my foot.												√
15.	At 14 at now we had our lunch.					√							
16.	We sat on the mattress under the tree.					√							
17.	We enjoyed the meal.					√							
18.	At 5.30 in the evening we saw the setting					√							
19.	It was beautiful							√					



20.	after that we went home.					√							
21.	I feel tired	√											
22.	but (I am) happy.	√											
23.	My Holliday is unforgettable experience.												√
		5				8	1	1			1		7

Text #16

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	1 years ago, my best friend and I went to Bandengan beach.												√
2.	In that's time, my mother and I we rode motorcycles to go there.												√



3.	After arriving at the beach I immediately changed clothes.	√											
4.	After that I was with my best friends playing water at the beach.	√											
5.	(I) was very happy	√											
6.	because I got to spend my time with my mother and my best friends.	√											
7.	After a late afternoon I enjoyed the sunset.	√											
8.	It was beautiful.							√					
9.	After that, my mother and I came home on a motorcycle												√
10.	While (she) driving his personal friend.				√								



11.	Very beautiful day it will not be me forget all my life.							√					
12.	I feel tired	√											
13.	but (I am) happy.	√											
14.	After days, I want invites mom and family on vacation again.	√											
15.	Then they obey my wishes.						√						
16.	I am very happy to be repeat day again.	√											
17.	On the beach I repeated the same thing.	√											
18.	But, what makes me not with friends but family.												√
19.	It is a delightful holiday experience for							√					



	me.												
		10				1	1	3					4

Text #17

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last Sunday was a great day for me and my family.												√
2.	My family and I went to Jepara beach.												√
3.	It was eight in the morning							√					
4.	when we arrived in Jepara.					√							
5.	We rode car to go there.					√							
6.	There were many										√		



	people in the beach.												
7.	Some of the visitors swam in the beach.												√
8.	Some played volley ball in the white sand												√
9.	and (some of the visitors) played football in the white sand.												√
10.	I saw many kind sitting on the white sand.	√											
11.	They built a sandy castle.						√						
12.	My family and I walked around white beach.												√
13.	I feel so happy	√											
14.	when the water touching my foot,												√
15.	then we saw.					√							



16.	At 12 noon we launch in Restaurant.					√							
17.	We sat under the tree.					√							
18.	At 5 in the evening we saw the sunset.					√							
19.	It was beautiful.							√					
20.	I felt happy	√											
21.	(I was) but tired.	√											
		4				6	1	2			1		7

Text #18

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last month, (it) was a great day for us.							√					
2.	My family came to my house.												√



3.	After (they) stay in my house,						√						
4.	my family and I eat a lunch.												√
5.	After (we) eat lunch,					√							
6.	we prepared the things					√							
7.	that I brought in the beach.	√											
8.	It was nine in the morning,							√					
9.	when we arrived in Jepara.					√							
10.	We rode a car to go there.					√							
11.	There were many people in the beach.										√		
12.	Some of the visitors swam in the beach.												√
13.	Some sit on the white sand.												√



14.	Some people played banana boat.												√
15.	I swim in the beach with my cousins.	√											
16.	I couse wind are cool.	√											
17.	My cousins and I walked in the side beach.												√
18.	At 4 in the evening we go to home.					√							
19.	We visited to the sunset Restaurant to saw the sun setting.					√							
20.	It was beautiful.							√					
21.	After that we went home.					√							
22.	I feel so happy.	√											
		4				7	1	2			1		6

Text #19



No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	First holiday on 28 August 2015, my friend and I went to Jepara beach.												√
2.	It was nine in the morning							√					
3.	when we arrived in Jepara.					√							
4.	We rode motorcycles to go there.					√							
5.	(There) were many people in the beach										√		
6.	some of the visitors swam in the beach.												√
7.	Some played volleyball and football on the white sand.												√
8.	My friend and I												√



	walked around in the beach.												
9.	I felt so happy	√											
10.	when the water of the sea touching my foot.											√	
11.	Then we swam.					√							
12.	At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.					√							
13.	We sat on the mattress under the tree.					√							
14.	We enjoyed the meal.					√							
15.	At 5 in the evening we saw the sam setting.					√							
16.	It was beautiful							√					
17.	after that we went home.					√							
18.	I felt tired	√											
19.	but (I was) happy.	√											



20.	Thats best day ever.								√				
		3				8		2	1		1		5

Text #20

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	Sh e	We	The y	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last month, I got special holiday.	√											
2.	My big family and I went to Malang City.												√
3.	There I was visiting relatives.							√					
4.	It was in the night							√					
5.	when I started out on a car.	√											
6.	I arrived there in the morning at 6 a.m.	√											



7.	Malang is a beautiful city.												√
8.	Malang have a cold air.												√
9.	I came to the unfortunate my cousins home.	√											
10.	After (we) visiting the home of my cousins,					√							
11.	my big family and I went to Selecta and Jatim Park 2.												√
12.	In Selecta, my cousins and I swam.												√
13.	In Jatim Park 2 I saw many animals.	√											
14.	After that, I havedluch and prayer.	√											
15.	After that, my big family and I said good bye to my cousins												√



16.	and(we) go back to Kudus City.					√							
17.	I feel so tired.	√											
18.	But, I'm happy.	√											
19.	And I paln on going there again when Eid later.	√											
		9				2		3					6

Text #21

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	Sh e	We	The y	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last week was a big day for us.												√
2.	My family and I went to Muria Mountain for holiday.												√
3.	It was five in the							√					



	morning												
4.	when we arrived Muria Mountain.					√							
5.	We rode the car to go there.					√							
6.	There were only few in the mountain.										√		
7.	Some of visitors took the picture of the panaromance												√
8.	and some did downhills.												√
9.	My father and I wished a downhill												√
10.	and my mother and my brother wished a took a picture panaromance.												√
11.	My father and I tried the downhill track.												√
12.	My mother and my												√



	brother sat												
13.	and (they) saw panaromance						√						
14.	and (they) saw me						√						
15.	and my father tried the downhill track.												√
16.	I first tried the track.	√											
17.	I very enjoyed the track and my bicycles.	√											
18.	My father and I stoped the coursebecause the place the jumped.												√
19.	I took is already well on the way,	√											
20.	I jumped from elevated place 2 meters from the the lands.	√											
21.	I felt very happy.	√											
22.	But I crashed	√											



23.	because my forward bicycle tire is not good.												√
24.	I fell	√											
25.	but (I) was ok.	√											
26.	My father helped me.												√
27.	I was tired	√											
28.	but I was very happy.	√											
		10				2	2	1			1		12

Text #22

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last month, my big family and I went to												√



	beach.												
2.	It is Bandengan beach in Jepara.							√					
3.	Jepara have more beautiful beach.												√
4.	It was ten in the morning							√					
5.	when we arrived in Jepara.												
6.	We rode a car to went there.					√							
7.	There were many people in the beach.										√		
8.	Many visitors on there.												√
9.	Some of visitors, played on the white sand.												√
10.	I saw all people in there,	√											



11.	(I) was felt very happy.	√											
12.	My cousin and I played football											√	
13.	and (they) built a sandy castle.					√							
14.	I felt happy	√											
15.	when the water touching my foot.											√	
16.	After that, I swam on the sea.	√											
17.	At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.					√							
18.	We sat on the mattress under the tree.					√							
19.	We very enjoyed the meal.					√							
20.	But I felt very cool	√											
21.	after (I) swam on the sea.	√											



22.	At five in the evening, we arrived in home.					√							
23.	I felt tired	√											
24.	but (I was) very happy.	√											
25.	It was the most happy holiday for me.							√					
26.	I felt happy	√											
27.	because I can visited beautiful beach.	√											
		10				5	1	3			1		6

Text #23

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	The	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last holiday was my fantastic day,												√



2.	because my family and I went to Kopeng, Ungaran, Semarang.												√
3.	It was five in the morning							√					
4.	when I got up.	√											
5.	And then at six o'clock we went to Semarang.					√							
6.	We rode by car to go there.					√							
7.	In the Ungaran, I saw good mountain.	√											
8.	The wind was cool.												√
9.	There were many people in the mountain.										√		
10.	I walked in the hill.	√											
11.	At 10 at noon, we had our snacks,					√							



12.	there were roasted corn, wedang ronde, and vegetables soup.										√		
13.	It was delicious food.							√					
14.	After that, we went to traditional market.					√							
15.	We did shopping many fruits and many vegetables in here.					√							
16.	I took photos in mountain and traditional market.	√											
17.	At 4 in the evening, we saw the sprayer in the mountain.					√							
18.	It was beautiful.							√					
19.	After that, we went home.					√							
20.	I was very tired	√											
21.	but (I was) happy.	√											



22.	This is my fantastic day.									√			
		6				7		3		1	2		2

Text #24

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last month was a big day for us.												√
2.	My family and I went to Semarang zoo.												√
3.	It was ten in the morning							√					
4.	when we arrived in Semarang.					√							
5.	We rode car to go there.					√							



6.	There were many people in the zoo.										√		
7.	Some visited animal museum.												√
8.	I saw some people admiring animal fossil.	√											
9.	They took a picture too.						√						
10.	My family and I walked around in the zoo.												√
11.	I felt so happy	√											
12.	when I saw animals like bird, snake, buffalo, tiger, etc.	√											
13.	At one at afternoon, we had our lunch.					√							
14.	We sat on the stall.					√							
15.	We enjoyed the meal.					√							



16.	At two in the afternoon, we bought souvenir.					√							
17.	After that we went home.					√							
18.	I felt tired,	√											
19.	but (I was) happy.	√											
20.	However, I think it was really fun to have a holiday like this.	√											
21.	I hope my next holiday will be more interesting.	√											
		7				7	1	1			1		6

Text #25

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others



1.	Last week, (it) was a great for us.							√					
2.	My friends and I went to MUR swimming pool.												√
3.	My friends name's are Tiara, Najla, Zahira, Febri, Arel, Lynda, Elisa, Riris and Dila.												√
4.	In morning, my friends and I preparing for go to MUR swimming pool.												√
5.	After that, my friends and I went to MUR swimming pool with use motorcycle.												√
6.	After we arrived in the swimming pool,					√							
7.	we so happy.					√							
8.	There were many people in the										√		



	swimming pool.												
9.	Next, we change a clothes.					√							
10.	After (we) change a clothes,					√							
11.	we look in there,					√							
12.	some childrens swim in the small pool with many water games.												√
13.	And we saw some people adult's swam in the big pool.					√							
14.	My friends and I swam in the medium pool.												√
15.	We played water with use baloon.					√							
16.	We feel so happy and so fun.					√							
17.	And at 3 in the evening, we ended to					√							



	swim												
18.	and (we) change a clothes.					√							
19.	And after that, we had lunch.					√							
20.	After that, we went to go home.					√							
21.	My friends felt tired												√
22.	but (it was) happy and so fun.							√					
						12		2			1		7

Text #26

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last week was a great												√



	day for us,												
2.	My family and I wan to Jepara beach.												√
3.	It who nine							√					
4.	when we arrived in Jepara.					√							
5.	We rode car to go there.					√							
6.	The were many people in the beach.										√		
7.	Some of visitors swam is the beach,												√
8.	some played football on the white sand,												√
9.	(they) built the castle on the white sand, fished, and sun bathed.						√						
10.	My family and I walked around white beach.												√



11.	I felt so happy	√											
12.	when the water of the sea touching my foot.					√							√
13.	Then, we swam,					√							
14.	(we) look ou the vast ocean.					√							
15.	At 12 at noon, we had our lunch.					√							
16.	We sat on the mattress under the tree.					√							
17.	We enjoyed the meal					√							
18.	At 5 in the evening, we saw the sun setting.					√							
19.	It was beutifull.							√					
20.	After that, we went home.					√							
21.	I felt tired	√											
22.	but (I was) happy.	√											



		3				10	1	2			1		6
--	--	---	--	--	--	----	---	---	--	--	---	--	---

Text #27

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	First holiday on 15-17 Juni 2014 my family and I want to Jakarta at 06.00 am.												√
2.	It was nine in the morning							√					
3.	my family and I want to Kalibata City.												√
4.	Kalibata City is a mall.												√
5.	In Kalibata City my father buy T-shirt and short.												√
6.	My mother buy a												√



	dress.												
7.	My sister, my brother and I play bicycle in Kalibata City.												√
8.	After in the Kalibata City my family and I want to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah in the afternoon.												√
9.	In the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah my family and I want play train.												√
10.	It was ten in the evening							√					
11.	my family and I want to Hotel.												√
12.	In the hotel my father, my mother, my sister and I sleeping in the bedroom.												√
13.	At 08.00 am I and my family want to												√



	Senayan City.												
14.	My family shopping shoes and t-shirt.												√
15.	My sister buy doll Hello Kitty.												√
16.	I buy book,	√											
17.	and my brother buy toy cars.												√
		1						2					14

Text #28

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	I want to tell you about my unforgettable birthday experience.	√											
2.	It happened in my 12 <sup>th</sup>							√					



	birthday party.												
3.	It was a beautiful morning.							√					
4.	I felt very happy	√											
5.	because it was my birthday.							√					
6.	On May 12 <sup>th</sup> 2013, I went to school.	√											
7.	In the classroom all of my friends did not talk to me.												√
8.	I felt something wrong until the break time.	√											
9.	At that time, one of my friends asked me to go to the canteen.												√
10.	Suddenly my friends gave a surprise for me.												√
11.	I felt very happy	√											
12.	that the surprise was												√



	from my friends.												
13.	Suddenly my friend poured flour on me.												√
14.	I felt annoyed	√											
15.	but (I was) happy.	√											
16.	It was my unforgettable birthday experience.							√					
17.	I felt annoyed	√											
18.	but (I was) happy.	√											
19.	My birthday is unforgettable experience.												√
		9						4					6

Text #29

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	Sh	We	The	It	That	This	There	Who	Others



					e		y						
1.	Three months ago, my friends and I went to Jakarta for study tour.												√
2.	My friends and I stayed in “asrama Haji PondokGede” to break and eat.												√
3.	In the next morning my friends and I went to TMII.												√
4.	In there, we visited in PP IPTEK					√							
5.	and (we) lunch.					√							
6.	After that we are go to dufan.					√							
7.	Along the journey my friends and I sing a song in the bus.												√
8.	Up in the dufan my friends and I lunch.												√



9.	After (we) lunch					√							
10.	we did playing various rides among others tornado, kicir-kicir, poci-poci, etc.					√							
11.	After that, my friend and I went to istana Negara.												√
12.	In there, I could saw Bringin tree and deers,	√											
13.	after that, my friends and I take a picture.												√
14.	After that, my friends and I go to Cibaduyut for shopping and dinner.												√
15.	I am shopping in the grutti mall.	√											
16.	I am shopping T-shirt, and sandals.	√											
17.	After that, my friends and I back to school												√



	on Semarang City.												
		3				5							9

Text #30

No.	Clauses	SUBJECT											
		I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	Last holiday was my best day with my family.												√
2.	My family and I went to kartini beach.												√
3.	It was eight in the morning,							√					
4.	we rode by car to go there.					√							
5.	There many people in the beach.										√		



6.	Some of the visitors played volley ball,												√
7.	and, in there, I saw many child made a sand castle.	√											
8.	My sister and I walked in the sand.												√
9.	I felt so happy.	√											
10.	We swan at ten in the morning					√							
11.	after that we ate.					√							
12.	At 12 noon, we went to home.					√							
13.	My father said this afternoon we went to museum Kartini.												√
14.	At 4 at afternoon we went to Kartini museum.					√							
15.	Before we entered,					√							



16.	we took photos,					√							
17.	after that, I saw many things in the museum.	√											
18.	We took a little time in the kartini museum,					√							
19.	because kartini museum very crowded.												√
20.	After that we went to home.					√							
21.	It's my best day.							√					
		3				9		2			1		6



## APPENDIX 6

### MOOD ANALYSIS: MOOD TYPES

Text	Declarative	Interrogative			Exclamative	Imperative	Incomplete
	Subject^Finite	Finite^Subject	Wh/S^Finite	Wh^Finite^Subject	Wh^Subject^Finite^Predicator	Subject^Finite	
1.	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	28	-	-	-	-	-	-



22.	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	636	0	0	0	0	0	0



## APPENDIX 7

### MOOD ANALYSIS: SUBJECT

Text	Subjects											
	I	You	He	She	We	They	It	That	This	There	Who	Others
1.	10	-	-	-	6	1	1			3	1	3
2.	6				8		5					4
3.					21		1	1				1
4.					17		1					2
5.	7				2							8
6.	6				7		2			2		8
7.	10						2	1		1		2
8.	3				13		1	1	1			5
9.	8		1				1					2
10.	6				2		1			1		10
11.	9				13							3
12.	5		1		1					2		9
13.	7				2					1		6
14.	5				6		2			1		4
15.	5				8	1	1			1		7
16.	10			1		1	3					4
17.	4				6	1	2			1		7
18.	4				7	1	3			1		6
19.	3				8		2	1		1		5
20.	10				2		1					3



21.	10				2	2	1			1		12
22.	10				7		3			1		6
23.	6				7		3		1	2		21
24.	7				7	1	1			1		4
25.					12		2			1		7
26.	3				9	1	2			1		6
27.	1						2					14
28.	9						4					6
29.	3				5							9
30.	3				9		2			1		6
<b>Total</b>	169	0	2	1	182	10	52	4	2	23	1	204



## APPENDIX 8

### MOOD ANALYSIS: FINITE

Clauses Number	FINITE							Non Finite/ incomplete
	Simple Present	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Simple Past	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Modal	
1.	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	1
2.	1	-	-	24	-	-	1	1
3.	6	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
4.	7	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
5.	3	-	-	13	-	-	-	1
6.	10	-	-	13	-	-	1	1
7.	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	1
8.	3	-	-	18	-	-	-	3
9.	3	-	-	7	-	-	1	2
10.	12	-	-	8	-	-	-	1
11.	4	-	-	13	-	-	-	1
12.	5	-	-	12	-	-	1	2
13.	7	-	-	8	-	-	1	-
14.	4	-	-	13	-	-	-	1
15.	4	-	-	18	-	-	-	1
16.	7	-	-	10	-	-	1	1
17.	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	1
18.	8	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
19.	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	2
20.	6	-	-	12	-	-	-	1



21.	1	-	-	27	-	-	-	-
22.	2	-	-	22	-	-	1	2
23.	1	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
24.	-	-	-	20	-	-	1	-
25.	7	-	-	13	-	-	-	2
26.	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	1
27.	8	-	-	7	-	-	-	2
28.	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
29.	10	-	-	6	-	-	1	0
30.	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	129	0	0	461	0	-	9	30



## APPENDIX 9

### TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS: PROCESS TYPES

Text	Process Types													Causative	Incomplete
	Material	Mental			Verbal	Behavioural	Existential	Relational							
		Affective	Perceptive	Cognition				Attributive			Ideational				
								Intensive	Possessive	Circumstance	Intensive	Possessive	Circumstance		
1.	14	3	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2.	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
3.	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4.	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5.	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	8	3	2	-	-	1	2	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	0
7.	8	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
8.	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9.	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
10.	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
11.	14	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
12.	9	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
13.	10	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-



14.	9	2	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15.	12	3	3	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
16.	11	2	-	-	-	0	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	11	2	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
18.	16	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
19.	10	3	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20.	11	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
21.	14	2	2	2	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
22.	12	6	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
23.	9	-	2	-	-	-	2	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
24.	10	4	2	2	-	-	1	4	0	1	-	-	-	-	-
25.	14	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	11	3	2	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
27.	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
28.	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	14	1	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	367	52	34	8	8	5	23	108	7	27	0	0	0	2	11



## APPENDIX 10

### TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS: PARTICIPANTS

Text	Material			Mental		Verbal				Behavioural		Existential	Relational attributive		Causative	Beneficiary	
	Actor	Goal	Range	Senser	Phenomenon	Sayer	Receiver	Target	Verbiage	Behavior	Range	Existent	Carrier	Attributive	Agent	Client	Recipient
1	13	6	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	-
2	17	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-
3	20	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-
4	19	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-
5	14	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1
6	8	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	8	-	-	-
7	8	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	4	3	-	-	-
8	17	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
9	7	3	1	1		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
10	15	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	-
11	14	7	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-
12	9	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	9	-	-	-
13	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	-
14	10	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-
15	12	5	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	-
16	11	10	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
17	11	3	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-
18	15	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	-	-
19	11	4	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-



20	11	3	1	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-
21	14	7	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	6	-	-	-
22	13	4	1	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	-
23	9	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	9	-	-	-
24	10	3	1	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	-
25	14	4	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-
26	11	3	1	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-
27	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
28	5	3	-	5	5	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	1	-
29	16	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	15	4	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-
Total	373	117	22	95	90	7	3	1	3	3	2	21	140	124	2	2	1



## APPENDIX 11

### TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS: CIRCUMSTANCES TYPES

Text	Circumstances						
	Extent	Location	Role	Manner	Matter	Accompaniment	Cause
1.	-	12	-	-	-	1	-
2.	-	15	-	-	-	1	-
3.	-	20	-	2	-	-	-
4.	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
5.	-	17	-	-	-	1	-
6.	-	15	-	2	-	2	-
7.	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
8.	1	16	-	-	-	2	1
9.	-	7	-	-	-	-	1
10.	-	14	-	-	-	3	2
11.	-	13	-	2	-	-	-
12.	-	16	-	1	-	-	2
13.	2	15	-	4	-	-	-
14.	-	10	-	-	-	-	1
15.	-	12	-	-	-	-	1
16.	1	11	-	1		3	-
17.	-	14	-	-	-	-	1
18.	-	15	-	-	-	1	1
19.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
20.	-	15	-	1	-	-	-



21.	-	8	-	-	-	-	3
22.	-	15	-	-	-	-	1
23.	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
24.	-	11	-	2	-	-	1
25.	-	13	-	3	-	0	1
26.	-	14	-	-	-	-	1
27.	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
28.	1	7	-	2	1	-	-
29.	-	16	-	1	-	-	2
30.	-	16	-	1	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	5	408	0	22	1	15	19



## APPENDIX 12

### THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Text	Types of Theme				
	Ideational Theme		Interpersonal Theme	Textual Theme	Multiple Theme
	Unmarked Topical Theme	Marked Topical Theme			
1.	15	2	-	8	-
2.	11	2	-	13	2
3.	5	7	-	12	1
4.	4	7	-	13	1
5.	10	4	-	3	-
6.	16	2	-	7	-
7.	8	2	-	6	-
8.	8	4	-	12	-
9.	5	1	-	6	1
10.	12	2	-	7	-
11.	12	3	-	9	1
12.	8	8	-	4	-
13.	7	5	2	2	-
14.	13	2	-	3	-
15.	16	3	-	4	-
16.	6	6	-	7	-
17.	12	3	-	6	-
18.	16	2	-	4	-
19.	12	3	-	5	-
20.	8	4	-	7	-



21.	18	1	-	9	-
22.	16	3	-	8	-
23.	3	13	-	6	-
24.	14	2	1	3	1
25.	10	2	-	9	1
26.	14	3	-	5	-
27.	10	6	-	1	-
28.	11	3	2	3	-
29.	4	6	-	7	-
30.	12	4	-	7	-
<b>Total</b>	316	115	5	195	8



