



Introducing SFL

Part 2:

TEXTUAL MEANING

Clause as Message

- To explore clause as the semiotic system to express message
- Principles:

Language/clause is linear

Message is structured linearly

Linear means: *starting to end*

- These imply that message is structured with *beginning* and *end*.

Two Points of View

- Readers' and Listeners' Points of View
- Speakers' and Writers' Points of View

Message from Readers' and Listeners' Points of View

- Message is structured from old and new information.
- Message in clause is started from old information and moves to new information.

Example: ...

My uncle visited me last week.

Old

New

He stayed in my house for two days.

Old

New



Message from Speakers' and Writers' Points of View

- Message is structured from theme and rheme.
- Message in clause is started from theme and then developed to rheme.

Example:

My uncle visited me last week.

(Theme) (Rheme)

For two days, he stayed in my house.

(Theme) (Rheme)

Types of Theme

Topical

Textual

Interpersonal

Topical Theme

- **Unmarked:** subject
My uncle visited me last week.
(Theme: (Rheme)
Top. Un.)
- **Marked:** other than subject; object, adjunct,
predicator, complement
Last week, my uncle visited me.
(Theme: (Rheme)
Top. Marked)

Textual Theme

- To connect, logically, the first and the second clause
- Mostly in the form of conjunction: and, then, after, although, etc

Example:

Although he was sick, he went to school.

(Theme: (Rheme)

Textual Top. Un.)

Interpersonal Theme

- To convey the interpersonal engagement between participants
- The engagement can be giving and demanding information, goods, or services, in the form of WH and finite in WH/polar interrogative
- It can also be to maintain the degree of intimacy between participants, in the form of vocative (grammatical function used to summon)

Example: ...

John, will you

be the chairman?

(Theme:

(Rheme)

Int.

Int. Top. Un.)

Continued to other sources

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