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ANALYSIS OF THEME AND RHEME IN GALAHAD AND SCIENTIFIC WITCHERY SONG LYRICS BY MILI

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Abstrak

Lagu merupakan sebuah karya kreatif dari seseorang untuk menyampaikan isi pikirannya kepada orang lain. Salah satu yang menarik adalah lagu yang berjudul “Galahad and Scientific Witchery” yang dibawakan oleh Mili, dimana lagu ini adalah sebuah cerita. Dalam setiap lirik akan selalu ada tema, dimana tema ini akan menjadi inti dari sebuah klausa. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah meneliti tema dan rema dalam lirik lagu dari Mili. Penelitian ini akan menggunakan metode qualitative, dan sample data dari penelitian ini adalah lirik lagu “Galahad and Scientific Witchery”. Hasil dari penelitian ini dapat ditemukan bahwa jenis tema yang sering digunakan adalah *unmarked theme*, dan jenis tema yang sering digunakan adalah *topical theme*. Tema dari setiap klausa yang ditemukan sangat menentukan makna yang terkandung dari lirik itu sendiri.

Kata Kunci: Lirik lagu, Mili, Tema dan Rema

Abstract

Song is a creative works that created by someone to express what inside their mind to other people. One of the interesting songs is a song by Mili entitled “Galahad and Scientific Witchery” where the song itself is a storytelling. In every line will have a theme, where the theme will be the main idea of the clause. The aim of this research is to study about theme and rheme in Mili’s song. This research uses a qualitative method, and the sample for this research is the lyrics of “Galahad and Scientific Witchery”. From the results of this results, can be found the most used theme is topical theme, meanwhile for the most used type theme is topical theme. Theme from every clause that found really determine the real meaning from the lyrics.

Keyword: Lyrics, Mili, Theme and Rheme

1. INTRODUCTION

Song is one of many unique forms in literary works, because the lyrics itself is written and yet the lyrics is performed with oral. Song is also used to express what inside the songwriter’s mind and deliver it to the audience, because of this many songwriters often to put hidden meaning in the lyrics. The lyrics can be a personal experience that the songwriter feel about something, other people experience viewed by songwriter perspective, or even a story that is not even real to begin with.

Language is seen as a tool for making meaning, which can be used to communicate information and ideas. In systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theory, a sentence is referred

as a clause. According to Gerot and Wignell, (1944: 82 & 103), the largest grammatical unit is a clause, meanwhile the unit of written language is called as a sentence. Theme is the element that appears first in the clause. This functions as the point where the message divided from the previous one. Meanwhile, rheme refers to the remaining of the clause where all the new information can be obtained. The theme is the starting point of a clause; that is what the clause is about. The remainder of the clause is the rheme (Paltridge, 2006:145).

Theme and rheme have an important role to create a meaning in the language, because it acts as a textual function in the language itself. According to Halliday (1994:

64), the element that the meaning has a purpose to become a starting point in a message is called a theme, and this is the element of clause is focused on. Theme will always be in the first position in the clause. Combination of a theme and a rheme will be a message that contain a meaning or a context. Also, according to Halliday (2004), theme divided into two types: the first one is if the theme and the subject is the same, then it called as unmarked theme. The second one is if the theme is other than the subject itself, it called as marked theme.

In song lyrics, the songwriter often to use a figure of speech, such as: anaphora, hyperbole, metaphor, personification, etc. So, sometimes it is hard to understand the hidden meaning in the song lyrics itself. By understand which one is theme and rheme can help the audience to be able to interpret the song lyrics better.

The song title for this research is "Ga1ahad and Scientific Witchery" by Mili. The main reason why researcher chose this song by Mili, is because Mili song usually is a story that performed while singing so, the lyrics itself is a story that continues from one point to another point. The story within "Ga1ahad and Scientific Witchery" itself is a story about a knight named Ga1ahad that probably based from Arthurian legends in England and a witch named Telulu. Ga1ahad described as a mechanical knight that serves under Telulu, but after some time finally Ga1ahad realized that Telulu has become an evil witch to revive Ga1ahad and asked Ga1ahad to kill her. At the end of the story, both of them accept their own mistakes and move forwards.

The researcher use theme and rheme in systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theory because in song lyrics, theme and rheme can be found as a message. This will lead into a problem of what type of theme and rheme used in the "Ga1ahad and Scientific Witchery" lyrics.

There are some previous researches that related to this research. Some of the research also analyzing and discussing the same area, about theme and rheme in song lyrics.

The first one is by Retno Rahayu (2017), entitled "Analysis of Theme on Selected Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics". From the research, can be concluded that the meaning in the song itself can be interpreted by the choices of themes. Unmarked theme means experience, textual theme means relevance to context, and interpersonal theme means social relationship.

The second one is by Shoufi Nisma Dewi (2017), entitled "Theme and Rheme in Mandailing Songs Texts by Odang and Masdani". From the research, can be concluded as most of the theme in Odang and Masdani's song used topical theme. The Mandailing song tend text to use subject as theme. And, the interpretation of the song lyrics depicted the narration of the composer's life.

The third one is by Ufi Rochmahfathi (2019), entitled "An Analysis of Theme in Westlife's Selected Song Lyrics". From the research, can be concluded as there are three types of themes found: topical theme, textual theme, and interpersonal theme. The song can be interpreted as it is about song writer's life and love story.

The fourth one is by Nguyen Van Thao and Ridwin Purba (2021), entitled "Identifying the Meaning of a Textual Theme through a Song Based on Halliday's Perspective". From the research can be concluded as the topical theme is the most often appeared, followed by textual theme and interpersonal theme.

The last one is by Ginting and Igrid Gibretta K. (2013), entitled "Theme and Rheme in Djaga Depari's Song Lyrics". From the research can be concluded as the most used theme is topical theme, and it used to describe meaning, give argumentation and talked about an event.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method what researcher use here is a descriptive qualitative method, where the researcher analyses the song lyrics. The object of the research analysis is theme and rheme from the song lyrics.

Another method to collect data is following technique that proposed by Ary (2002), by observing an event, settings, or documents of popular culture, data can be obtained. Step by step of this research is to search the song lyrics first. The second step is to analyze the source. Third step is to make a several points of theme and rheme that obtained from the source. And the final step is to explain the result with systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theory. The results will be in a form of table to determine which one is theme and rheme, also the researcher will count how much certain theme appeared inside the song lyrics.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analysing of Mili's "Galihad and Scientific Witchery" song lyrics by using systemic functional theory, the researcher found several types of themes from the song lyrics. The type of themes that found from the lyrics are unmarked and marked topical theme, textual theme, and interpersonal theme.

The identification of the theme and rheme will be shown with a table for each clause with it is own explanation. Subj. is subject, N is noun, Fin. is finite, Pred. is predicate, Obj. is object, Adv. is adverb, Adj. is adjective, and Conj. is conjunction.

So I can see you again
u

Conj.	Subj. N (Pronoun)	Fin.	Pred.	Obj.	Adv.
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Theme: unmarked / topical theme	Rheme
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In clause "so I can see you again" is an unmarked theme. Topical theme because it refers to a circumstance.

So I can kill you again
u

Conj.	Subj. N (Pronoun)	Fin.	Pred.	Obj.	Adv.
Theme: unmarked / topical theme		Rheme			

In clause "so I can kill you again" is an unmarked theme. Topical theme because it refers to a circumstance.

And I will reassemble you again
l le u n

Conj.	Subj. N (Pronoun)	Fin.	Pred.	Obj.	Adv.
Theme: unmarked / textual theme		Rheme			

In clause "and I will reassemble you again" is an unmarked theme. Textual theme because it has a conjunction in the beginning.

The Witches can't be loved

Subj. N (common)	Fin.	Adj.
Theme: unmarked / topical theme		Rheme

In clause "The Witches can't be loved" is an unmarked theme. Topical theme because it refers to a circumstance.

My Lady doesn't wilt

Subj. N (common)	Fin.	Pred.
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Theme: unmarked / interpersonal theme	Rheme
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In clause "My lady doesn't wilt" is an unmarked theme. Interpersonal theme because it refers the subject to the predicate.

Poisoned tea party starts now! sandwich

Complement	Subj. N (common)	Fin.	Adv.
Theme: marked / topical theme		Rheme	

In clause "poisoned sandwich tea party starts now!" is a marked theme because it is a declarative. Topical theme because it refers to circumstance.

'Cause there is no poison after all

Conj.	N (Pronoun)	Fin.	Complement
Theme: marked / textual theme		Rheme	

In clause "'Cause there is no poison after all" is a marked theme. Textual theme because it has conjunction with no subject in the clause.

I have cleared mountains and dungeons

Subj. (Pronoun)	N	Fin.	Pred.	Adv.
Theme: unmarked / Interpersonal theme		Rheme		

In clause "I have cleared mountains and dungeons" is an unmarked theme. Interpersonal theme because referring to achievement or mood.

Iron maiden, my Lady has spoken

Subj. N (common)	Fin.	Pred.
Theme: unmarked / topical theme		Rheme

In clause "Iron maiden, my lady has spoken" is an unmarked theme. Topical theme because referring to participants.

Galahad, you shall be never collapse

Subj. N(Proper/Pronoun)	Fin.	Pred.
Theme: unmarked / topical theme		Rheme

In clause "Galahad, you shall be never collapse" is an unmarked theme. Topical theme because referring to a circumstance.

that makes your bones stronger than steel

Conj.	Pred.	Obj.	Adj.
Theme: marked / topical theme		Rheme	

In clause "that makes your bones stronger than steel" is a marked theme. Topical theme because referring to a condition.

That backs up your thoughts to the cloud

Conj.	Pred.	Obj.	Adv.
Theme: marked / topical theme		Rheme	

In clause "that backs up your thoughts to cloud" is a marked theme. Topical theme because referring to a condition.

somed i wil conqu the land ay l er and have you slayed

Adv.	N (Pronoun)	Fin.	Pred.	complement
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Theme: marked / interpersonal theme	Rheme
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In clause "someday I will conquer the land and have you slayed" is a marked theme. Interpersonal theme, because referring to will finite.

Do not be like Lancelot, you are the new upgrade

Fin.	Pred.	Obj.	Complement.
Theme: unmarked / topical theme		Rheme	

In clause "do not be like Lancelot, you are the new upgrade" is an unmarked theme. Topical theme because referring to a condition.

I appreciate your thoughts

N (Pronoun)	Pred.	Obj.
Theme: unmarked / topical theme		Rheme

In clause "I appreciate your thoughts" is an unmarked theme. Topical theme because referring to a circumstance.

But you have given me too much to tolerate

Conj.	N (Pronoun)	Fin.	Pred.	Complement
Theme: unmarked / topical theme		Rheme		

In clause "but you have given me too much to tolerate" is an unmarked theme. Topical theme because referring to a circumstance.

I have done so much for you, but you treat me this way?

Conj.	N (Pronoun)	Pred.	Complement.
Theme: marked / interpersonal theme		Rheme	

In clause "I have done so much for you, but you treat me this way?" is a marked theme. Interpersonal theme because it refers to the mood of speaker.

4. CONCLUSION

Based from the findings and discussions above, the researcher found several findings that prove the theme and rheme in the Mili's song "Galahaad and Scientific Witchery", also what kind of theme that included in the song lyrics itself.

Most of the theme 16 song lyrics' clause is unmarked theme. There are 11 unmarked themes and 5 marked themes. For the theme itself, there is 10 topical theme, 2 textual theme, and 4 interpersonal themes.

Because this is a story that written into a song lyric, most of themes have a lot of topical themes that referring to certain circumstances in the story, meanwhile for textual and interpersonal theme appeared whenever the characters in the story have a conversation.

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