

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter, it is the statements of the problem from Chapter I that are used as the object of the analysis. This chapter is done to run the analysis and findings in regard to descriptively answer the statements of the problem based on the theories mentioned in previous chapter. Hence, this chapter discusses the analysis on the statements of the problem, that are (1) How are the utterances in the speech of Martin Luther King Jr., I Have a Dream thematized and (2) What are the possible intended meanings of thematization in the speech of Martin Luther King Jr., I Have a Dream.

4.1.1. Datum I

“Fivescore years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation.” (Paragraph 2, line 1)

A. Thematization

According to Halliday's view (2000:34), the theme acts as the message in the structure of a clause. It is the element that the speaker selects for 'grounding' what is going to be said. It means that the message of a sentence or utterance is given in the theme to introduce what topic a speaker wants to say. The position of the theme can be varying within a sentence or utterance. It relies on the speaker's awareness to select which particular element within the clause that is

made as the point of message. As stated by Halliday (2003:190) that the clause, in this function, is organized as a message; so in addition to its structure in transitivity and in mood, it also has structure as a message, what is known as a “thematic” structure. It means that the option for selecting a particular element as theme can be the matter of personal aspect of the speaker.

In the utterance above, the position of *Fivescore years ago* was on the beginning or the front of the sentence. Naturally, the clauses such as *Fivescore years ago* were on the end part of the sentence as its function as prepositional phrase. In the view of Michael Swan in his book “*Practical English Usage Third Edition*” (2005:503) the definition of topicalization or ‘fronting’ was stated as an action to move a part of a clause to the beginning in order to give special emphasis. As the position of this clause was in the front position, it can be classified that this utterance follows the form of topicalization.

As for the type of the theme itself, it can be stated that the type of the theme for this utterance is marked theme. Following the definition of marked theme by Halliday (1994:44) which mentioned that the most common form of marked theme is adverbial group (e.g. today, suddenly, etc.) or prepositional group (e.g. at night, in the corner, etc.) while the most likely form is complement. (e.g. *nature in nature I loved*), it is possible to classify that the type of the theme in this utterance is marked. Another consideration to classify *Fivescore years ago* as marked theme is by viewing that the type of which is

unnatural to appear in common English grammars since a prepositional phrase commonly appears in the end of a sentence.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

Following the principle of topicalization, it can be inferred that MLK tried to give bold emphasis to the clause *Five score years ago* as the message of the clause. Grimes, as cited by Brown and Yule (1983, 134-135), stated that the point of departure in every clause, sentence, paragraph, episode and discourse can be organized through a particular element. It means that the organization of those elements can be manipulated to create specific prominence to some items and events. Following the view above, it is possible to state that the point of departure of the above utterance was about the time at which a monumental moment happened which was about a hundred years ago. It was manipulated by MLK, as it was brought to the front position through topicalization, to show that there was a strong emphasis towards the clause *Five score years ago*.

By stating the clause *Five score years ago* at first, MLK wanted to bring the audience back to the moment of the signing of Emancipation Proclamation and later connect the situation back therewith the situation MLK delivered the speech. Through positioning that clause to the front, it can be stated that MLK intentionally said that the Emancipation Proclamation, which Abraham Lincoln had signed long time ago, gave the Negro no change at all. It was since a

hundred years ago that the Negro got no improvement regarding their life and rights whereas the Emancipation Proclamation was built for the freedom of all American, including the Negro. It can be possible to see that MLK tried to say that there have been a hundred years elapsed yet the Proclamation is but a piece of paper for the Negro.

4.1.2. Datum 2

“But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free.” (Paragraph 3, line

1)

A. Thematization

In the utterance above, it can be seen that the clause *But one hundred years later* is moved to the very front position of the sentence. In natural structure, such clause is located in the end part of a sentence as its function as prepositional phrase. In the view of Halliday (2003:191) the option for putting a particular element of a sentence or utterance in first position in the clause appeared as a result that there is a definite awareness of the meaning expressed.

It means that MLK, in this utterance, was aware that the meaning of *But one hundred years later* is important hence MLK expressed the clause at the first position.

As the position of this clause is in the front position, it can be classified that this utterance follows the form of topicalization. It refers to the view of Michael Swan in his book *“Practical English Usage Third Edition”* (2005:503) that stated the definition of topicalization or ‘fronting’ as an action of moving

apart of a clause to the beginning in order to give special emphasis. The above statement can be summarized into the explanation that the front clause has special and strong emphasis in the utterance than other clauses.

The type of the above theme is considered as marked theme. It means that the theme is not commonly organized in such way in the standard English grammar. For being a prepositional phrase, *But one hundred years later* should be arranged mostly in the end position of a sentence. It is different in this utterance at which *But one hundred years later* was arranged in the front position whereas it is not common.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

In topicalization, as stated by Borsley (2003:25), the theme is in the front of a sentence as the effect of movement for some kind of emphasis. At some occasions, 'fronting' also moves the main new information to the end of sentence. Following the view of topicalization, it can be stated that MLK tried to give *But one hundred years later* as the message of the utterance. After viewing the utterance above, it can be seen that MLK stressed the main topic by positioning it in front of the sentence. It can be stated that the reason of MLK doing so was to emphasize the point of his utterance in the term of the time passed by since a hundred years ago. MLK continued his utterance to the statement that '*the Negro still is not free.*' In the previous paragraph of the speech, it was written that the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, that

has happened five score years ago, was considered to bring the light of hope to the Negro slaves, but MLK stated in this paragraph the contrast by saying “*But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free.*” It is possible to define that the topic of the utterance, along with the remaining parts, means that there have been years had gone since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation but it had brought nothing to the Negro, who was still being slaves.

In this paragraph, MLK also said that the Negro slaves were still not free. Furthermore, MLK emphasized that, by positioning the clause ‘*But one hundred years later*’ in the front, the Emancipation Proclamation had given no change at all to the Negro slaves. It was supported by the following statement that said the Negro slaves remained as they were at the time the Emancipation Proclamation signed even far more beyond that. It was later in this paragraph, the clause ‘*But one hundred years later*’, was repeated more than once to show that King was very concerned to the point that the Emancipation Proclamation shown no effect to the Negro slaves despite the fact it had been running more than a century ago.

4.1.3. Datum 3

“When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.” (Paragraph 4, line

1)

A. Thematization

In the view of Halliday (2003:191) the option for putting a particular element of a sentence or utterance in first position in the clause appeared as a result that there is a definite awareness of the meaning expressed. It means that MLK, in this utterance, was aware that the meaning of *When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence* is important hence MLK expressed the clause at the first position. As for putting the clause *now* in the front, it can be stated that this clause undergoes the principle of topicalization. In the view of Robert D. Borsley (2003:25), topicalization is stated as the movement of an expression to the front of a sentence for some kind of emphasis. The position of the clause *When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence* shows that it was the initial context that MLK wanted to say in the clause.

After identifying the thematization, it is possible to define the type of the theme for the clause. The type of the above theme is considered as marked theme. It means that the theme is not commonly organized in such way in the standard English grammar. For being a prepositional phrase, *When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence* should be arranged mostly in the end position of a sentence. It is different in this utterance at which *When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and*

the Declaration of Independence was arranged in the front position whereas it is not common.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

Following the principle of topicalization, it can be inferred that MLK tried to give strong awareness to the clause *When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence* as the message point of the clause. One of restrictions, which a speaker or writer faces while producing an utterance or statement, as stated by Brown and Yule (1983:125), is about the 'linearisation problem'. It means that the speaker or writer has a difficulty to organize the statement or utterance. The problem lies on the decision of choosing a beginning point since this point has a contribution to influence the interpretation of elements that follows within.

It can be stated that MLK, through the clause *When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence*, wanted to assert the time of the day at which the speech is delivered to be the initial context of the clause. The position of the clause *When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence* gives the contribution to the meaning of the clause as it gives a sense that what MLK stated in this clause is about what happens at the day the expert people arranged the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Since it was the theme of the utterance, it undergoes special emphasis to show that MLK was aware that the clause *When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence* has the potential to be the initial context of the utterance. In saying that clause at first, MLK tried to say that the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence was arranged by expert people in hope that it would work to the life of all American. It can be stated that MLK tried to point out that the moment those notes were signed should become the moment to change the current condition within the America. Through the signing moment of those notes, MLK wanted to say that every people in America would have the same life, rights and democracy. It becomes important for it is considered the starting point at which the Negro's life would be better than before.

4.1.4. Datum 4

"It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note, insofar as her citizens of color are concerned." (Paragraph 4, line 6)

A. Thematization

Andrew Carnie (2002:87) stated the definition of 'clefting' as an action involving putting a chain of words between "It was (or It is)" and "that" at the beginning of the sentence. In the view of Michael Swan (2005:106), cleft sentence was seen as a sentence that puts the special emphasis into one part, the subject or the object, by organizing the sentence into a structure with *it* or *what*.

It can be concluded that the 'clefting' indicates the emphasis of a clause by putting *it* or *what* before the particular element within the clause or on the other word, it is predicated.

It refers to Halliday's view (2003:58) which asserted '*cleft sentences*' as '*predicated theme*'. It means that the theme of the sentence is in the position of predication. Being predicated, it means that the clause *It is obvious today* becomes the news' value of the utterance. Since the way of emphasizing a unit by giving a different tone or intonation in writing is unreachable, predication is considered as a way of emphasizing as it directs the reader to the point of a clause in writing. In regard to those definitions above, this utterance could be stated as following the principle of cleft sentences. The theme in the above utterance is possible to go for *It is obvious today* after realizing that the sentence undergoes cleft process. As for the type of the theme, it can be stated that it is unmarked theme for *it* is in the first position of the theme. Unmarked theme means that the type of the theme is natural in the standard English grammar. In the above utterance, since *it* was commonly recognized to be in the front position of a clause as other pronoun group then *it* can be concluded to be the unmarked theme.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

By applying predication, it enables a writer to direct a reader to interpret the information structure in intended way. Through this utterance, MLK

directly pointed the audience's interpretation to the main point of clause in *It is obvious today* and to nothing else. Through this thematisation, it could be inferred that MLK put the main concentration of the utterance into the clause *It is obvious today*. By applying the cleft formation in this utterance, MLK wanted to say that it was obvious and no one could deny the fact that is stated within the *rheme*. On the other word, MLK stated the fact that America had never applied the Emancipation Proclamation to reality and MLK wanted to say that it was obvious that the promise within the Proclamation was never be applied to the Negro as the part of American citizen.

In stating *It is obvious today* at first, MLK illustrated that the condition is obvious and undoubted for the Negro that America has never applied the Emancipation Proclamation since the signing day until the day MLK delivered the speech. It is possible to say that the effort MLK had taken by forming the utterance in this organization was to make sure the Negro that America had never carried out the Emancipation Proclamation. By positioning the clause *It is obvious today* at the beginning, MLK emphasizes that the Negro can see the condition of the current day at which the speech is delivered as the obvious proof that America has forgotten to run the Emancipation Proclamation.

4.1.5. Datum5

“Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked ‘insufficient funds.’

(Paragraph 4, line 8)

A. Thematization

As the position of the theme is in the front, it can be classified that this utterance follows the form of topicalization. It refers to the view of Michael Swan in his book *“Practical English Usage Third Edition”* (2005:503) that stated the definition of topicalization or ‘fronting’ as a movement which places a part of a clause to the front in order to give special and strong emphasis. The above statement can be summarized into the explanation that the front clause has special and strong emphasis in the utterance than other clauses as a result of a movement. Since the utterance follows the principle of topicalization, the strong and special emphasis is in the clause *Instead of honoring this sacred obligation*. This clause is considered special within the clause than the remaining, as it is topicalized, which gives awareness to the audiences that the utterance is mostly started with that clause and is mostly concerning with that clause too.

After identifying the thematization, it is possible to define the type of the theme for the clause. The type of the above theme is considered as marked theme. It means that the theme is not commonly organized in such way in the standard English grammar. For being a prepositional phrase, *Instead of*

honoring this sacred obligation should be arranged mostly in the end position of a sentence. It is different in this utterance at which *Instead of honoring this sacred obligation* was arranged in the front position whereas it is not common.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

Following the principle of topicalization, it can be inferred that MLK tried to give strong emphasis to the clause *Instead of honoring this sacred obligation* as the message of the clause. Grimes, as cited by Brown and Yule (1983, 134-135), stated that the starting point of message in every clause, sentence, paragraph, episode and discourse can be organized through a particular element. It means that the elements within a clause can be manipulated to create specific prominence to some items and events through various organization or thematisation. Following the view above, it is possible to state that the main message of the above utterance was about the action that America has taken concerning the application of Emancipation Proclamation. It was manipulated by MLK, as it was brought to the front position through topicalization, to show that there was a strong emphasis towards the clause *Instead of honoring this sacred obligation*.

In this paragraph, the clause *Instead of honoring this sacred obligation* is proposed in the beginning of the sentence. By forming the clause in the very front position of the sentence, MLK tried to emphasize that America has given no respect to the Emancipation Proclamation. In the above clause, MLK wanted to propose that the actions that America has taken were in contrast towards the

content of Emancipation Proclamation. MLK tried to say that America has given the Emancipation a disgrace for not honoring the note as a sacred one.

4.1.6. Datum 6

“Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy.” (Paragraph 6, line 3)

A. Thematization

In the utterance above, it can be seen that the clause *now* is moved to the very front position of the sentence. In natural structure, such clause is located in the end part of a sentence as its function as a preposition. In the view of Halliday (2003:191) the option for putting a particular element of a sentence or utterance in first position in the clause appeared as a result that there is a definite awareness of the meaning expressed. It means that MLK, in this utterance, was aware that the meaning of *now* is important hence MLK expressed the clause at the first position. As for putting the clause *now* in the front, it can be stated that this clause undergoes the principle of topicalization. It refers to the view of Michael Swan in his book “*Practical English Usage Third Edition*” (2005:503) which stated the definition of topicalization or ‘fronting’ as an action to organize a part of a clause to the beginning for giving special emphasis. In the above utterance, it can be stated that the message of the clause is expressed in the clause *now*.

After discovering the identification of the thematization, the type of theme in this utterance is also identified too. As for *now*, it is considered as a marked theme. It is considered as a marked theme since it is unnatural for a kind of clause to appear in the front position in standard English grammar. This kind of clause is realized as a part of a prepositional group hence it is expected to be in the end of a clause. Being a marked theme, it means that *now* provides an unnatural organization of words in the above utterance.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

Following the principle of topicalization, it can be inferred that MLK tried to give strong awareness to the clause *now* as the message point of the clause. One of the restrictions, which a speaker or writer faces while producing an utterance or statement, as stated by Brown and Yule (1983:125), is about the 'linearisation problem'. It means that the speaker or writer has a difficulty to organize the statement or utterance. The problem lies on the decision of choosing a beginning point since this point has a contribution to influence the interpretation of elements that follow within. It can be stated that MLK, through the clause *now*, wanted to assert the time of the day at which the speech is delivered to be the initial context of the clause. The position of the clause *now* gives the contribution to the meaning of the clause as it gives a sense that what MLK stated in this clause is about what happens at the day the speech is delivered.

In the case that *now* is positioned in the front, it is possible to conclude that *now* is what MLK wanted the audience to aware. The fact that it was fronted has also brought the interpretation that MLK has special interest in mentioning the clause *now* in the first position. It can be stated that MLK tried to point out that it is starting from the day the speech is delivered, an action to make a realization of democracy has emerged. It can be stated that MLK was aware that the day at which the speech is delivered is the right time for the Negro to start realizing the democracy. By emphasizing the clause *now*, it is also possible to say that there is no other time for realizing this democracy either than the day at which the speech is delivered.

4.1.7. Datum7

“In the process of gaining our rightful place, wemustnotbeguiltyofwrongful deeds” (Paragraph 8, line 2)

A. Thematization

According to Halliday's view (2000:34), the theme acts as the message in the structure of a clause. It means that the message of a sentence or utterance is given in the theme to introduce what topic a speaker wants to say. The position of the theme is various within a sentence or utterance. It relies on the speaker awareness to select which particular element within the clause that is made as the point of message. In the above utterance, the speaker awareness goes to *In the process of gaining our rightful place*. As for being the speaker awareness,

it means that the clause undergoes strong interest or special emphasis rather than the remaining clause. The above utterance shows that the speaker awareness is shown in the front position of the clause hence it is possible to say that the clause follows the principle of topicalization. In the view of Robert D. Borsley (2003:25), topicalization is stated as the movement of an expression to the front of a sentence for some kind of emphasis. The position of the clause *In the process of gaining our rightful place* shows that it was the initial context that MLK wanted to say in the clause.

After discovering the thematization, the type of the theme becomes the attention. The theme in this utterance is *In the process of gaining our rightful place*. It is considered as a marked theme since it is a part of a prepositional group. Besides this kind of group is unnatural in standard English grammar for it is commonly appeared in the end of a clause. Being a marked theme, it means that it is less expected to see that kind of type in the front position of a clause.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

Grimes, cited in Brown and Yule (1983:134) stated that the linear organization is able to be manipulated or formed to give some items and events a greater prominence than others. This manipulation or organization provides the initial clause an important meaning and supply that clause with the remaining clause. In the above utterance, *In the process of gaining our rightful place* acts as the initial clause hence it provides the important event of the

utterance. It is fronted as the result of manipulation that MLK has done in order to aware the audience that the clause *In the process of gaining our rightful place* is the point of what MLK tried to state.

It can be stated that MLK wants to identify that the process of which the Negro walks on to get the rights back is the important event of the clause. Thus, it is possible to say that MLK has an intention to note that the process of acquiring the rights is the main objective that the Negro must work on first. In positioning the clause *In the process of gaining our rightful place* at first, it can be stated too that MLK was aware that the process of obtaining the rights back is important to the Negro since it was such a long time for the Negro to wait for gaining the rights back.

4.1.8. Datum 8

“Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive.”

(Paragraph 11, line 6)

A. Thematization

In this utterance, the theme is constructed involving the organization of a clause before an ‘*is/are*’ and the remaining clause after. After viewing the form of organization, it can be concluded that this utterance follows the principle of pseudo-cleft or preposing. For ‘preposing’ (also called pseudo-clefting), Carnie (2003:87) defined that as an action involving putting the

string of words before an 'is/are' what or 'is/are' who at the front of the sentence. Preposing is defined as the thematic equative, in Halliday's view (2000:42). It is used to express the Theme-Rheme structure in such a way as to allow for the Theme to consist of any subset of the elements of the clause. It means that the topic no longer contains the clause of the message alone but also contains part of the whole clause of the sentence within. In other meaning, thematic equative brings the identification of what the theme is along with the identification of *rheme* or it makes both of those in equal position. In the utterance above, it can be seen that *Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering* is on equative position with *redemptive*.

After discovering the thematization that undergoes the utterance, the type of the theme is also identified to support the analysis. Following the discovery of the thematization, it can be stated that the type of the theme is marked. The type of this theme is considered as marked theme, it refers to the view of Halliday (1994:44) that describes the definition of marked theme as an unusual theme that is put into the position of the subject. Being unusual, it means that the type of the theme is not commonly organized in the common grammar of a language.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

In the above utterance, the clause *Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering* is put in the first position. Brown and Yule (1983:143) assert

that thematic organization seem to undergo such exploitation by speakers or writers to give a structural framework for the discourse that has a relation back to the main message and provides a perspective on what follows. Thus, it is natural to put the event that happened first before the event which followed it. Besides, it appears very likely that there are other restrictions in the term of ordering of discourse's type which are not simply formed as a sequence of events in time. Van Dijk, cited in Brown and Yule (1983:145) suggests that perceptual salience determines the identification of states of affairs hence the more salient entity will be mentioned first. Based on those views above, it can be concluded that the clause *Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering* appears to be exploited by MLK in order to identify that clause as the more important entity within the clause.

The 'staging' of statements concerning of what information is shown and how the information is thematised depends on the type of statements and the intentions of the author in writing it. Brown and Yule (1983:150) stated that in most discourse the basic elements which are organized or thematised are those primary (contextual) features of time, location and addressee that are considered earlier as a constituting part of the topic framework. The more formal the letter, the more explicit is the information within these thematised elements. In this utterance, MLK shows that the clause *Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering* is the concerning information of the clause. It

meansthatMLKorganizedtheclauseinthefronttoexplicitlysaythatthis clauseis theimportant thing that the audienceshould know.

In organizingtheclause*Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering in the first position*,MLKtriedtosay thattheactionto continue workingwithfaithisimportanttoredeemwhatAmericahasgiventotheNegro. MLKtriedtoraisetheNegro'smotivationandspirittochangetheconditionby contineworkingtherightsbackwithoutanyhesitationinordertoredeemwhat Americahas given to theNegro.Itcan bestatedthat theeffort MLKexploited theclause*Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering in the first position*wasconsideredasanefforttomakethe Negro realizethatthe struggle to gain the rights back is in top priority.

4.1.9. Datum9

“OnedayrightthereinAlabama littleblackboysandblackgirls willbeable tojoinhandswithlittlewhiteboysandwhitegirlsassistersistersandbrothers.”

(Paragraph 12, line 3)

A. Thematization

Itcanbeseenthatthethemeforthisutteranceismanipulatedsothatits position isinthe frontposition.As the position of the themeisinthe front,it canbeconsideredthatthisclausefollowstheprincipleoftopicalization.Robert D.Borsley (2003:25)statedthattopicalizationisthemovementofan expressiontothefrontofasentenceforsomekindofemphasis.Itmeansthat

the clause *One day right therein Alabama* undergoes emphasis as the result of topicalization. In *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*, Schiffrin et al. accounted that topicalization deals with a *preposed* constituent other than the focus and holds multiple pitch accents: at least one on the *preposed* constituent (the one that is being topicalized) and at least one on the *nonpreposed* focus. (the remaining clause) Since accentuation is unreachably in writing, topicalization comes as a way to enable a direct point of what element that undergoes the higher different pitch. It can be concluded that the clause *One day right therein Alabama* appears to have been manipulated in order to show that this clause is the main attention of the clause.

After discovering the thematization process, the type of the theme can be concluded. As for this utterance, the type of the theme is considered as a marked theme. It appears that this kind of theme is not commonly recognized in standard English grammar. It can be seen that it is unnatural for that kind of clause, for being a prepositional group, to emerge in such a position. It refers to the view of Halliday (1994:44) that describes the definition of a marked theme as an unusual theme that is put in to the position of the subject. Being unusual, it means that the type of the theme is not commonly organized in the common grammar of a language.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

Upon referring to the statements of Brown and Yule (1983:150), it can be stated that thematic organization seems to undergo such exploitation by speakers or writers to give a structural organization for the discourse that has a relation back to the main message and provides a perspective on what follows. The manipulation is in the form of organization of constituent into several movements, rather called thematization. For this utterance, as stated earlier, it appears that the clause undergoes topicalization. In topicalization, as Van Dijk stated, cited in Brown and Yule (1983:145) it is suggested that perceptual salience determines the identification of states of affairs hence the more salient entity will be mentioned first. It means that the clause *One day right therein Alabama* acts as the main attention of the clause.

Upon following topicalization, it can be stated that the main attention is in the first position of the clause. It can be stated that MLK gave strong emphasis to that clause hence it was placed and manipulated in the front position of the utterance. Brown and Yule (1983:150) stated that in most discourses the basic elements which are organized or thematized are those primary (contextual) features of time, location and addressee that are considered earlier as a constituting part of the topic framework. For this utterance, it is possible to say that MLK was very concerned about a moment in Alabama. A moment in which the black and white children could join hands to each other should be started in Alabama. It means that Alabama has become

the starting point of the realization of the join hands between the Negro and America. Despite the fact that MLK has uttered previously in this paragraph, MLK was in hope that there was time in Alabama at which the unity of America could be started.

4.1.10. Datum 10

“With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope.” (Paragraph 13, line 1)

A. Thematization

According to Halliday's view (2000:34), the theme acts as the message in the structure of a clause. It means that the message of a sentence or utterance is given in the theme to introduce what topic a speaker wants to say. The position of the theme is various within a sentence or utterance. It relies on the speaker's awareness to select which particular element within the clause that is made as the point of message. In the above utterance, the speaker's awareness goes to *With this faith*. As for being the speaker's awareness, it means that the clause undergoes strong interest or special emphasis rather than the remaining clause. Since the awareness is in the front, it can be stated that this utterance follows the principle of topicalization. Robert D. Borsley (2003:25) stated that topicalization is the movement of an expression to the front of a sentence for some kind of emphasis. It means that the clause *With this faith* undergoes emphasis as the result of topicalization.

After discovering the thematization that undergoes this utterance, the type of the theme is needed to be identified to give the further analysis towards the thematization in this utterance. Since the clause *With this faith*. Is manipulated and placed in the front position, it can be seen that this clause is the theme. The type of this theme is considered as a marked theme, it refers to the view of Halliday (1994:44) that describes the definition of marked theme as an unusual theme that is put into the position of the subject. Being unusual, it means that the type of the theme is not commonly organized in the common grammar of a language.

B. The Possible Intended Meaning

Grimes, cited in Brown and Yule (1983:134) stated that the linear organization is able to be manipulated or formed to give some items and events a greater prominence than others. This manipulation or organization provides the initial clause an important meaning and supply that clause with the remaining clause. In the above utterance, *With this faith* acts as the initial clause hence it provides the important event of the utterance. It is fronted as the result of manipulation that MLK has done in order to aware the audience that the clause *With this faith* is the point of what MLK tried to state. Following the view above, it is possible to state that the main message of the above utterance was about the faith that the Negro could take as a power to solve the problems that the Negro has suffered. It was manipulated by MLK, as it was brought to

the front position or through topicalization, to show that there was a strong emphasis towards the clause *With this faith*.

Through manipulating the clause *With this faith* in the front, it can be stated that MLK was aware that the faith to gain the rights back to the Negro could become the power to raise the Negro's spirit. Through emphasizing *With this faith* in the front, it is possible to say that the Negro is able to gain what the Negro had dreamt long time ago by believing that the Negro could work on it. It is also possible to say that the first and important thing MLK wanted the Negro to start believing that the effort to gain the rights back is not impossible.