# DISCOURSE ANALYSIS – CHAPTER TWO: THEME-RHEME

LECTURER: PHAM HONG ANH

# LECTURE OUTLINE

• Introduction to theme and rheme

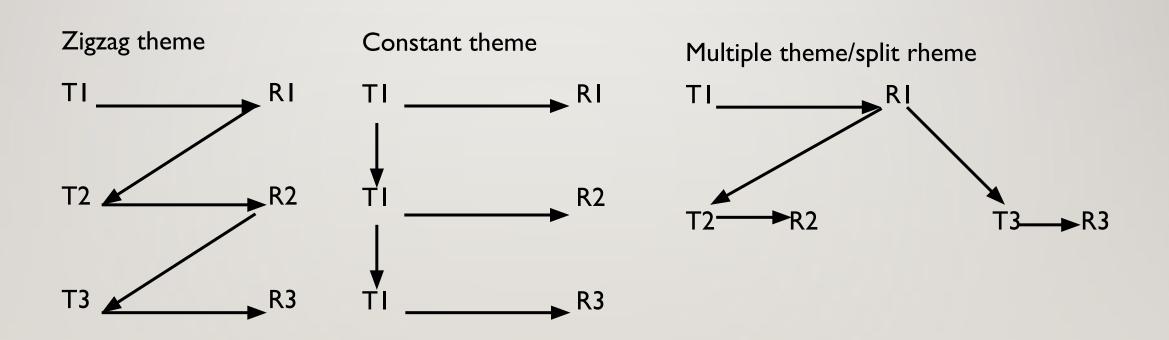
• Theme progression

# INTRODUCTION TO THEME AND RHEME

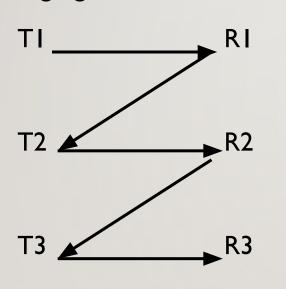
- Theme is the initial element in a clause, and everything that follows the theme is rheme.

E.g.:

- I. The cat ate the rat.
- 2. The rat was eaten by the cat.
- Three types of theme: topical, interpersonal, and textual.
- E.g.: *Frankly*, *the movie* was a waste of money. *However*, *you* should see it and make up your own mind.

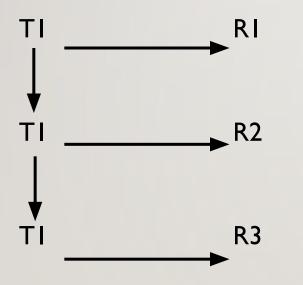


Zigzag theme



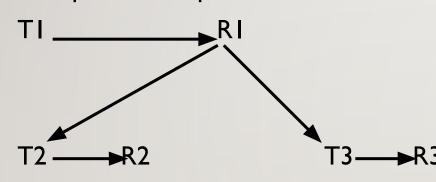
As you will no doubt have been told, we have *our own photographic club* and darkroom. *The club* is called *'Monomanor'* and there is *an annual fee of £5*. *The money* goes towards replacing any equipment worn out by use, or purchasing new equipment. *Monomanor* runs an annual *competition* with prizes, judging being done and prizes awarded at the garden partv in the summer term. Besides *the competition*, we also have talks and/or film shows during the other terms.

#### Constant theme



*The bat* is a nocturnal animal. *It* lives in the dark. There are long nosed bats and mouse eared bats also lettuce winged bats. *Bats* hunt at night. *They* sleep the day and are very shy.

Multiple theme/split rheme



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