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Pematangsiantar, August 2007
Sanggam Siahaan - Kisno Shinoda
This book deals with the competence and skills on the Text Structure of the text in English language. Intuitively, the native speakers of the English language are subject to the set of rules in the production and interpretation of the text they use in the communicative interaction. The production and interpretation of the text is rule governed. The rule is conventional. It is not an individual man made. It is not the work of a linguist. The set of the rules are acquired from the speech community. The acquisition is not an inheritance too. The native speakers of the language learn it through an informal process.

The English text is also unique. It is the way its native speaker to organize a piece of both spoken and written information. This way is the culture of the native English speaker to communicate in both the spoken or written language. This means that learning the English text is learning to communicate in the culture of the English people. The native speakers of the other languages must learn the way the native speakers of the English language if they want to communicate in both the spoken and written English successfully.

Pematangsiantar, August 2007
The Writers,

Sanggam Siahaan - Kisno Shinoda
Table of Contents

Acknowledgement v
Preface vii
Table of Contents ix
1 The English Text 1
2 J o k e 27
3 Y a r n 35
4 O c c o u n t 43
5 A n a l y s i s 51
6 H e a d l i n e s 61
7 A m u s e m e n t 67
8 Narration 73
9 P r o c e s s 81
10 Description 89
11 Persuasion 101
12 Elucidation 113
13 Argument 121
14 Summation 131
15 Assessment 143

Bibliography 157
About The Author 159
1.1. The Definition of a Text

A text is a meaningful linguistic unit in a context. A linguistic unit is a phoneme or a morpheme or a phrase or a clause, or a sentence or a discourse. Meaningful is full of meaning. Context refers to either linguistic context or non linguistic context. Linguistic context is the linguistic unit before and after a text. Non linguistic context is outside a text. So a text is any meaningful linguistic unit in both linguistic context and non linguistic context.

A text is both a spoken text and a written text. A spoken text is any meaning spoken text. It can be a word or a phrase or a sentence or a discourse. A spoken discourse can be a monolog or a dialog or a conversation. It can be a song or poetry or a drama or a lecture, etc. A written text is any meaningful written text. It can be a notice or a direction or an advertisement or a paragraph or an essay or an article or a book etc. A text refers to any meaningful short or long spoken or written text.

A text of a language is a text spoken or written in a language. An English text is a text spoken or written in English. A German text is a text spoken or written in German. An Indonesian text is a text spoken and written in Indonesian. A text is spoken or written in any language.

A text of a language is unique. Some languages may have some similarities in a text. They also have some differences. The languages that have the dominant similarities can be of the same branch. But those that have the dominant difference can be of the different branch. The
text is unique in its rules. The native speakers of a language are subject to a set of rules in the production and interpretation of a text in the language. The production and interpretation of a text in a language is rule governed. The rule is conventional. It is not an individual man made. It is not the work of a linguist. The set of rules are acquired from the speech community of the language. The acquisition is not an inheritance too. The native speakers of the language learn it through an informal process.

The English text is also unique. It is the way its native speaker to organize a piece of both spoken and written information. This way is the culture of the native English speaker to communicate in both the spoken or written language. This means that learning the English text is learning to communicate in the culture of the English people. The native speakers of the other languages must learn the way the native speakers of the English language if they want to communicate in both the spoken and written English successfully. Otherwise, they may speak English; any how their communication is limited.

This book touches the written English text from the view point of the Text Structure of the text produced and interpreted by the native speakers of the English language. The Text Structure is the culture of the native speakers of the English language to select and use the linguistic units of the language in the production of a text to communicate a piece of information. It is also their culture in the interpretation of the text. In addition to that, it is also their culture to arrange that linguistic units produce and interpret a unified and coherent text. The native speakers of the other language must learn the Text Structure of the English Text if they want to communicate successfully in the English language.

1.2. The Text Structure

The text Structure is the culture of the native speakers of a language to select and use the linguistic units of their language in the production and interpretation a text as the tool of an effective and efficient communication. There are two synergic approaches used to view this culture. The first is the rhetoric approach. It is the way how they produce and interpret a uni-