



## An analysis on thematic progression of “World Heritage Ujung Kulon National Park” by UNESCO

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**Abstract:** Thematic progression is when the meaning of the last theme or rheme is carried over into the next theme or rheme. Also goes into more detail about how themes can change either by "coincidence," with new ideas coming out of the text, or in a way that makes sense, which is called a "thematic progression". The focus of this study is on the analysis of thematic progression patterns revealed in the UNESCO article "World Heritage Ujung Kulon National Park." This study looks at how theme progression patterns can help grow and progress a text into a structured piece that can represent information or express the author's message. This research was made in a qualitative way because the data did not need to be analyzed statistically. The findings from the thematic progression investigation for “WORLD HERITAGE UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK” BY UNESCO are: (1) four types of thematic progressions are used in six business texts with different occurrences and percentages, (2) of the four types of thematic progressions used, the most dominant thematic progression pattern used is the constant thematic progression pattern with 19 occurrences and a percentage of 54%. Based on the analysis, the differences in the appearance of types of thematic progressions are used to make variations in the delivery of the message in the article so that it is easier for readers to understand the message.

**Keyword:**thematic progression, unesco, world heritage ujung kulon national park article

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the important aspects that used to get information. According to Michael (1998:103) “ A language is a symbolic system used by communicators to construct and convey information”. It means by using language, information can be delivered among human being through communication. Communication can be categorized as a successful communication when the both of the speaker and the hearer are capable in understanding the information of the message. There are some ways to communicate everything, for instance: spoken language, written language, and gesture. One of media used to convey information through written language is text.

Text is produced when someone talk or write, and text is what listeners and readers connect with and understand. Text refers to any occurrence of language, in whatever media, that makes sense to a speaker of that language; texts are language acting in context (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). An example of a text. Descriptive text is a type of writing that every writer or person uses to describe an object, person, animal, place, or event to a reader or listener (Knapp & Watkins, 2005). The function of a text is described as its social function, or its potential to meet the needs of the society that produces it (Lotman, Piatigorsky, & Shukman, 1978).

Thematic progression is when the meaning of the last theme or rheme is carried over into the next theme or rheme (Paltridge B. , 2006). Also goes into more detail about how themes can change either by "coincidence," with new ideas coming out of the text, or in a way that makes sense, which is called a "thematic progression” (Eggins, 2004). When a text is written, it will follow patterns of thematic progression. Writers and authors use it to improve and develop written texts like articles, theses, books, etc (Halliday, 1994).

The researcher chose the object of the UNESCO article (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) as the object because UNESCO organisasi internasional. UNESCO is working to promote the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage throughout the world that are considered to have extraordinary value to humanity (UNESCO, 2019). This mission is embodied in an international agreement, namely: the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Paris, France from October 17 to November 21, 1972 (UNESCO, 2019). The convention established an institution, namely The World Heritage Center (WHC), which functions as a secretariat and UNESCO coordinator for all matters related to the convention, such as holding annual sessions, providing advice and input to countries wishing to register the convention (UNESCO, 2019). Until now the WHC consists of 193 member countries and there are 21 member countries that also serve as the World Heritage Committee which is elected every 4 years.

In addition, there are also 9 world heritage sites in Indonesia which have been inaugurated as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO (UNESCO, 2019). Ujung Kulon National Park located at the tip of the island of Java on the west side (Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Banten, 2017). This is particularly the case in Sumur and Cimanggu sub-districts, Pandeglang district in Banten province (Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Banten, 2017). The famous and endangered Javan rhino lives in Ujung Kulon National Park. Ujung Kulon National Park is the oldest national park in Indonesia (Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Banten, 2017). In 1991, UNESCO named it a protected world heritage site because it has a very large protected forest in its area (Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Banten, 2017). Therefore, it is very important for UNESCO to convey a clear information flow to the readers so that information about Ujung Kulon National Park is well received.

The focus of this study is on the analysis of thematic progression patterns revealed in the UNESCO article "World Heritage Ujung Kulon National Park." This study looks at how theme progression patterns can help grow and progress a text into a structured piece that can represent information or express the author's message (Siti Muthaharoh, 2014). Therefore, the

first problem formulation was formulated, namely the thematic progression pattern as stated in the UNESCO article "World Heritage Ujung Kulon National Park" which was studied using theory from Halliday (1994). The second formulation is how the information flow of "Ujung Kulon National Park World Heritage" is based on thematic progression using theory Halliday (1994).

## METHOD

This research was made in a qualitative way because the data did not need to be analyzed statistically. It does not figure out what something or a thing is like. It tries to look at sentence structure from the point of view of discourse analysis and describe it. It also tries to figure out and explain how thematic progression patterns in the text are used. The Halliday analysis model is used in this case because it shows how to use thematic progression pattern analysis. This study uses words and sentences from the article "World Heritage Ujung Kulon National Park" on the UNESCO website as data. The researcher uses qualitative research with document research as the method. Therefore, the technique that the researcher conducts to obtain the data is the documentation technique. The researcher took some steps to collect data. Firstly, the researcher collecting the article "World Heritage Ujung Kulon National Park" which is on the official UNESCO website. Second, the researcher read the entirety of the article. Third, choose paragraph from article that should be analysed by reading and understanding. Four, organize the data systematically according to the research problem. Lastly, the researcher looked for more information related to the data from books, journal, thesis and research articles. The next step that the researcher has to do after obtaining all necessary data is to analyse the data. To further analyse this study, the researcher uses the technique of data analysis based on (Miles, Huberman & Saldana; 2014) which involves three steps of analysis namely data condensation, data display, conclusion drawing or verifying.

## RESULTS

This chapter discusses research findings that present an analysis of the thematic progression patterns found World Heritage Ujung Kulon National Park by UNESCO. The data are taken from an article published in May 2013. The analysis is to select the paragraph that best describes the thematic progression pattern. Then, take paragraphs to analyze clause by clause and sentence by sentence and then explain how the patterns work. Fontaine and Kodratoff (2003), in their research found that thematic progression analysis is one way to deal with sentence-by-sentence text.

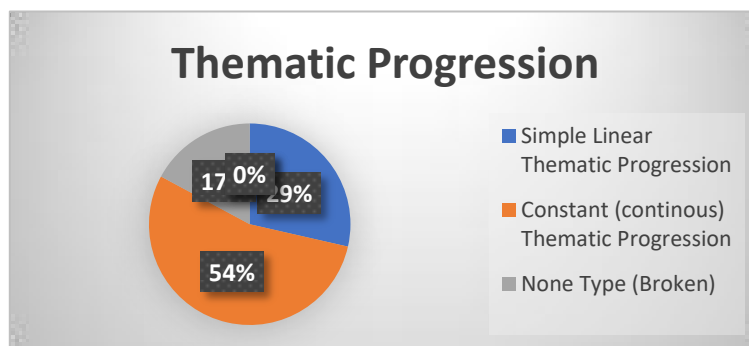


FIGURE 1. The percentage pattern of thematic progression

The chart shows the percentage of thematic progressions in UNESCO articles from a total of 38 clause in 10 paragraphs of data. It was found that there are 29% types of simple linear thematic progression, 54% types of constant thematic progression and 17% non-type or broken. Thematic progression is a characteristic of rhetorical coherence the interrelationships of the features in a document. Based on the table, the researcher found that all type thematic progression, 10 simples' linear thematic progression, 6 none type thematic progression or broken and 19 constant continuous thematic progression in the data.

### Analysis of Brief synthesis

**TABLE 1:** *The results of thematic progression patterns in subsections anlysis of brief synthesis*

No.	CLAUSE 1	CLAUSE 2	TYPE
	Ujung Kulon National Park located in Banten Province on the extreme south-west tip of the highly populated island of Java, has the best and most extensive lowland forest remaining on the island.	The property, including the Ujung Kulon peninsula and several offshore islands retains its natural beauty and possesses a very diverse flora and fauna, demonstrating on-going evolution of geological processes since the Krakatau eruption in 1883.	Simple Linear Thematic Progression
	CLAUSE 2	CLAUSE 3	TYPE
	The property, including the Ujung Kulon peninsula and several offshore islands retains its natural beauty and possesses a very diverse flora and fauna, demonstrating on-going evolution of geological processes since the Krakatau eruption in 1883.	The Krakatau volcano as part of the formation of the property, is the most well-known and studied of all modern volcanic eruptions, due primarily to the devastating effects (36,000 people killed) registered throughout the northern hemisphere.	Simple Linear Thematic Progression
	CLAUSE 3	CLAUSE 4	TYPE
	The Krakatau volcano as part of the formation of the property, is the most well-known and studied of all modern volcanic eruptions, due primarily to the devastating effects (36,000 people killed) registered throughout the northern hemisphere.	The property is globally significant as the last and most important natural habitat of the critically endangered, endemic, single-horned Javan Rhinoceros ( <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> ) along with several other species of endangered plants and animals.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 4	CLAUSE 5	TYPE

	The property is globally significant as the last and most important natural habitat of the critically endangered, endemic, single-horned Javan Rhinoceros ( <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> ) along with several other species of endangered plants and animals.	Ujung Kulon is believed to sustain the last viable natural population of this species, estimated at approximately 60 individuals.	None
No.	CLAUSE 5	CLAUSE 6	TYPE
	Ujung Kulon is believed to sustain the last viable natural population of this species, estimated at approximately 60 individuals.	It is not known how this compares to historical densities but is a critically low figure from the point of view of species survival and viable genetic diversity.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 6	CLAUSE 7	TYPE
	It is not known how this compares to historical densities but is a critically low figure from the point of view of species survival and viable genetic diversity.	Other notable mammals in the property include carnivores, such as leopard, wild dog (dhole), leopard cat, fishing cat, Javan mongoose and several species of civets.	None
No.	CLAUSE 7	CLAUSE 8	TYPE
	Other notable mammals in the property include carnivores, such as leopard, wild dog (dhole), leopard cat, fishing cat, Javan mongoose and several species of civets.	It is also home to three endemic primate species: the Javan gibbon, Javan leaf monkey and silvered leaf monkey.	None
No.	CLAUSE 8	CLAUSE 9	TYPE
	It is also home to three endemic primate species: the Javan gibbon, Javan leaf monkey and silvered leaf monkey.	Over 270 species of birds have been recorded and terrestrial reptiles and amphibians include two species of python, two crocodile species and numerous frogs and toads.	None

As can be seen on table 1 that the analysis of brief synthesis subsection found 2 types of simple linear thematic progression patterns, 2 constant thematic progressions and 4 none type or it can be said that it is broken.

Criterion (vii):

**TABLE 2:** *The results of thematic progression patterns in subsections criterion (vii)*

No.	CLAUSE 1	CLAUSE 2	TYPE
	Krakatau is one of natural world's best-known examples of recent island volcanism and the property with its forests, coastline and islands is a natural landscape of high scenic attraction.	The physical feature of Krakatau Island combined with the surrounding sea, natural vegetation, succession of vegetation and volcanic activities combine to form a landscape of exceptional beauty.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 2	CLAUSE 3	TYPE
	The physical feature of Krakatau Island combined with the surrounding sea, natural vegetation, succession of vegetation and volcanic activities combine to form a landscape of exceptional beauty.	In addition, the combination of natural vegetation of the lowlands, tropical rainforests, grass lands, beach forests, mangrove forests and coral reefs within the property, are of exceptional magnificence.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 3	CLAUSE 4	TYPE
	In addition, the combination of natural vegetation of the lowlands, tropical rainforests, grass lands, beach forests, mangrove forests and coral reefs within the property, are of exceptional magnificence.	The property includes the Ujung Kulon peninsula and several offshore islands that demonstrate on-going evolutionary processes, especially following the dramatic Krakatau eruption in 1883.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression

The researcher studies the thematic progression in the criteria subparagraph (vii) which indicates that Ujung Kulon National Park is located close to Mount Krakatau, and it is discovered that there are three types of constant thematic progression patterns that can be detected. Table 2.2 can be read to mean that the pattern of consistent theme development arises in a succession of statements with the possibility of similar language.

Criterion (x):

**TABLE 3:** *The results of thematic progression patterns in subsections criterion (x)*

No.	CLAUSE 1	CLAUSE 2	TYPE
	Containing the most extensive remaining stand of lowland rainforest on Java, a habitat that	The Javan rhino is not known to occur in the wild anywhere else on earth	Simple Linear Thematic

	has virtually disappeared elsewhere on the island and is under severe pressure elsewhere in Indonesia and Southeast Asia, the peninsula of Ujung Kulon provides invaluable habitat critical for the survival of a number of threatened plant and animal species, most notably the endangered Javan Rhino ( <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> ).	and Ujung Kulon is believed to sustain the last viable natural population, estimated at approximately 60 individuals.	Progression
No.	CLAUSE 2	CLAUSE 3	TYPE
	The Javan rhino is not known to occur in the wild anywhere else on earth and Ujung Kulon is believed to sustain the last viable natural population, estimated at approximately 60 individuals.	Efforts to protect the Javan rhino's remaining habitat and individuals have become a symbol for protection of rainforest of worldwide significance, adding to the international importance of the management and preservation of the Ujung Kulon ecosystem.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 3	CLAUSE 4	TYPE
	Efforts to protect the Javan rhino's remaining habitat and individuals have become a symbol for protection of rainforest of worldwide significance, adding to the international importance of the management and preservation of the Ujung Kulon ecosystem.	The property also provides a valuable refuge for 29 other species of mammals; nine of which are on the IUCN red list with three species considered endangered and including leopard ( <i>Panthera pardus</i> ), the endemic Javan gibbon ( <i>Mylobates moloch</i> ) and Javan leaf monkey ( <i>Presbytis comata</i> ).	Simple Linear Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 4	CLAUSE 5	TYPE
	The property also provides a valuable refuge for 29 other species of mammals; nine of which are on the IUCN red list with three species considered endangered and including leopard ( <i>Panthera pardus</i> ), the endemic Javan gibbon ( <i>Mylobates moloch</i> ) and Javan leaf monkey ( <i>Presbytis comata</i> ).	Avifauna recorded within the property includes 270 species while two species of crocodile, the endangered false gharial ( <i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i> ) and the vulnerable estuarine crocodile ( <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> ) included in the reptile and amphibian species	Simple Linear Thematic Progression

		recorded for the property.	
No.	CLAUSE 5	CLAUSE 6	TYPE
	Avifauna recorded within the property includes 270 species while two species of crocodile, the endangered false gharial ( <i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i> ) and the vulnerable estuarine crocodile ( <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> ) included in the reptile and amphibian species recorded for the property.	In addition to the rich fauna 57 species of rare plants have also been recorded.	Simple Linear Thematic Progression

As can be seen in table 2.3, there have been found types of thematic progression patterns. Namely 4 simple linear thematic progression patterns and 1 constant thematic progression pattern.

#### Integrity

**TABLE 4:** *The results of thematic progression patterns in subsections integrity*

No.	CLAUSE 1	CLAUSE 2	TYPE
	The oldest and largest of the protected areas on the island of Java the boundary of the property encloses a very large area that is sufficient to protect its outstanding scenic, natural values as well as the important biodiversity values that warranted inscription on the World Heritage List.	The huge volcanic mass of Krakatau dominates the property and is completely contained within its boundaries.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 2	CLAUSE 3	TYPE
	The huge volcanic mass of Krakatau dominates the property and is completely contained within its boundaries.	The property contains all the necessary habitat for the in-situ conservation of its unique biological diversity, including those habitats required to support the threatened species and other biota of outstanding universal value.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression



No.	CLAUSE 3	CLAUSE 4	TYPE
	The property contains all the necessary habitat for the in-situ conservation of its unique biological diversity, including those habitats required to support the threatened species and other biota of outstanding universal value.	While it is no longer possible to increase the size of the property, its location, in particular on the peninsula, provides managers with an ideal geographic unit for management.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 4	CLAUSE 5	TYPE
	While it is no longer possible to increase the size of the property, its location, in particular on the peninsula, provides managers with an ideal geographic unit for management.	A number of the component areas of the property are surrounded by buffer zones with activities in the zone given increasing attention in regards to regulation from the relevant provincial authority, with advice from the management agency.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 5	CLAUSE 6	TYPE
	A number of the component areas of the property are surrounded by buffer zones with activities in the zone given increasing attention in regards to regulation from the relevant provincial authority, with advice from the management agency.	Poaching of the Javan Rhino has always been the main management issue and careful monitoring is required to ensure there is no illegal poaching of this critically endangered species as well as the other unique biodiversity contained and protected within the property.	None

As can be seen in table 2.4, there are 4 types of constant thematic development patterns shown in the first sentence to the fifth sentence the discussion is interrelated and 1 non-typed or damaged which is shown in the fifth and sixth sentences the discussion is not connected.

Protection and management requirement

**TABLE 5:** *The results of thematic progression patterns in subsections protection and management requirement*

No.	CLAUSE 1	CLAUSE 2	TYPE
	The property is managed by the central government through the technical implementation unit of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, of the Ministry of Forestry.	The peninsula, along with Pulau Panaitan were established as a nature reserve in 1921 and subsequently redesignated as a game reserve and extended in 1958 to include several offshore islands and marine areas.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No..	CLAUSE 2	CLAUSE 3	TYPE
	The peninsula, along with Pulau Panaitan were established as a nature reserve in 1921 and subsequently redesignated as a game reserve and extended in 1958 to include several offshore islands and marine area.	The mainland component of the property was established as a nature reserve in 1967 and the Ujung Kulon reserve complex was declared a 'proposed' national park in 1980 with the Krakatau Nature Reserve included into the site in 1983.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 3	CLAUSE 4	TYPE
	The mainland component of the property was established as a nature reserve in 1967 and the Ujung Kulon reserve complex was declared a 'proposed' national park in 1980 with the Krakatau Nature Reserve included into the site in 1983.	The long history of conservation action in the property, dating back to 1921, has helped to protect the values contained within the boundaries despite the lack of a solid legal basis during the early establishment of the reserves.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 4	CLAUSE 5	TYPE
	The long history of conservation action in	The long-term management plan of	Constant Continuous

	the property, dating back to 1921, has helped to protect the values contained within the boundaries despite the lack of a solid legal basis during the early establishment of the reserves.	Ujung Kulon National Park (2001-2020) is the basis for maintaining its natural beauty and preserving the critical habitats.	Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 5	CLAUSE 6	TYPE
	The long-term management plan of Ujung Kulon National Park (2001-2020) is the basis for maintaining its natural beauty and preserving the critical habitats?	Implementation of the management plan has helped to control the problems of illegal encroachment, logging, and commercial fishing within the boundaries of the property.	Simple Linear Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 6	CLAUSE 7	TYPE
	Implementation of the management plan has helped to control the problems of illegal encroachment, logging, and commercial fishing within the boundaries of the property.	The buffer zone on the land boundary effectively strengthens protection of the property and in addition, the involvement of various stakeholders from the local, national and international community has enhanced the protection of its values and integrity.	Simple Linear Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 7	CLAUSE 8	TYPE
	The buffer zone on the land boundary effectively strengthens protection of the property and in addition, the involvement of various stakeholders from the local, national and international community has enhanced the protection	Generally, well preserved, encroachment pressures are primarily confined to the eastern boundary on the mainland.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression

	of its values and integrity.		
No.	CLAUSE 8	CLAUSE 9	TYPE
	Generally, well preserved, encroachment pressures are primarily confined to the eastern boundary on the mainland.	Management priorities long-term survival of the Javan Rhinoceros along with the other endangered species recorded within the property.	None
No.	CLAUSE 9	CLAUSE 10	TYPE
	Management priorities long-term survival of the Javan Rhinoceros along with the other endangered species recorded within the property.	The Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Rhinos in Indonesia (2007-2017) developed with broad, open, and transparent participatory processes has greatly assisted the future survival of this critically endangered animal.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 10	CLAUSE 11	TYPE
	The Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Rhinos in Indonesia (2007-2017) developed with broad, open, and transparent participatory processes has greatly assisted the future survival of this critically endangered animal.	The strategy addresses threats from inbreeding, global warming, and human pressure and includes the development of a new sanctuary within the property and a site outside the property as additional habitat for rhino populations.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 11	CLAUSE 12	TYPE
	The strategy addresses threats from inbreeding, global warming, and human pressure and includes the development of a new	Poaching of the Javan rhino has historically been the main management issue within the property.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression

	sanctuary within the property and a site outside the property as additional habitat for rhino populations.		
No.	CLAUSE 12	CLAUSE 13	TYPE
	Poaching of the Javan rhino has historically been the main management issue within the property.	Strengthening of protection through management actions has allowed the population to grow with the highest priority of conservation efforts being the in-situ preservation of the population, allowing numbers to increase.	Simple Linear Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 13	CLAUSE 14	TYPE
	Strengthening of protection through management actions has allowed the population to grow with the highest priority of conservation efforts being the in-situ preservation of the population, allowing numbers to increase.	Increasing pressure from agricultural encroachment, illegal logging and firewood collection in the terrestrial areas and illegal commercial fishing within the marine components of the park continue to pose a threat to the values of the property.	Simple Linear Thematic Progression
No.	CLAUSE 14	CLAUSE 15	TYPE
	Increasing pressure from agricultural encroachment, illegal logging and firewood collection in the terrestrial areas and illegal commercial fishing within the marine components of the park continue to pose a threat to the values of the property.	Along with impacts from tourism these issues all require monitoring and enforcement of regulations to ensure long-term conservation of the property.	Constant Continuous Thematic Progression

As can be seen on the table 5 find 9 type constant thematic progression pattern, 4 simple linear thematic progression pattern and 1 non type thematic progression or broken.

Research conducted by Asri Nur Rakhman in 2013 analyzed the types of thematic progression patterns in exposition texts for high school students. In his research he found three types of thematic progression patterns, namely simple linear thematic progressions, constant thematic progressions, and derived thematic progressions. Students in writing essays tend to use a simple linear thematic progression pattern. The similarities that exist in the researcher using the object of documentation are the differences between Rakhman's research and the findings of the researcher, the researchers found two types of theme development patterns, namely constant thematic sequences and simple linear thematic sequences. In the article "UJUNG KULON WERITAGE NATIONAL PARK" BY UNESCO the author tends to use a constant thematic progression pattern. Furthermore, previous research was taken from Realization of Thematic Progress in Student Final Project Proposals by Muhammad Zayyinul Muttaqin, Murshid Shaleh, and Rudi Hartono from Semarang State University 2020, from here the researchers found similar results, namely the thematic progression pattern which was found to be a constant thematic progression pattern but what distinguished researchers found 19 constant thematic progression patterns, 10 linear thematic progression patterns and did not have 6 thematic progression patterns while Muhammad Zayyinul Muttaqin, Murshid Shaleh, and Rudi Hartono from Semarang State University 2020, showed that the thematic progressions were mostly realized in the final project proposal. students are a constant theme with 248 points, a linear theme with 183 points, and only 57 points for some themes.

## CONCLUSION

Thematic progression is very useful for the writer to know well in providing some information, especially in business texts so that readers understand the information well. In addition, thematic progressions are also useful for making sentences coherent and cohesive. Furthermore, the findings from the thematic progression investigation for "WORLD HERITAGE UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK" BY UNESCO are: (1) four types of thematic progressions are used in six business texts with different occurrences and percentages, (2) of the four types of thematic progressions used, the most dominant thematic progression pattern used is the constant thematic progression pattern with 19 occurrences and a percentage of 54%. Based on the analysis, the differences in the appearance of types of thematic progressions are used to make variations in the delivery of the message in the article so that it is easier for readers to understand the message.

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