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Title of the 1st video: WHY DO WHALES SING? BY STEPHANIE SARDELIS

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Xr9BYhlceA

The reason of choosing the Video: I want to know the reason why do Humpback Whales

sing and make a beautiful sound.

1. Figure 1.1 The Blue Sea Symphony Song Humpback Whale Movement First Seriezo N. Fig.

Figure 1.2



Figure 1.3

Time: 00:50

Transcript: Whale songs are one of the most sophisticated communication systems in the animal kingdom.

1) The Ideational Meaning

The first scene sentence is in the active voice and declarative form.

VERBAL

Whale songs	are	One of the most sophisticated communication systems in the animal kingdom.
Identified	Relational	Identifier

The word "are" in this sentence as a relational process appoint that whales song has the most sophisticated communication systems in animal kingdom.

2) The Interpersonal Meaning

	8	
Whales song	are	One of the most sophisticated communication systems in animal kingdom
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Since the narrator or speaker shows his insights to the audiencess about the whale song, we know that he has an evidence to corroborate his statements.

3) The Textual Meaning

Whales song	Are one of the most
	sophisticated
	communication
	systems in animal
	kingdom
Theme	Rheme

The speaker concerns for giving the information to the audiences with the words "whales song" and giving further information about whales song through the words "are one of the most sophisticated communication systems in animal kingdom"

1) The Representational Meaning

VISUAL

The participant in the speech event on the video a narrator as a speaker. Meanwhile, the setting is in the marine environment. Figure 1.1 before the narrator discusses the main topic, he opens the topic by explaining the underwater life and the underwater environment with sound illustrations that represent the marine environment. Then, in picture 1.2 the narrator starts entering the topic by raising the words "But the most famous part of this underwater symphony, is the evocative melody, or song, composed by the world's largest mammal, the whale." In picture 1.3 the narrator gives information about the types the type of whales that are known to sing.

2) The Interactional Meaning

From the figure 1.1, the narrator as the speaker and the audiences as a listener. The narrator tries to attract the audiences by providing information about how underwater communication takes place by giving a variety of different sound examples. Continue to figure 1.2, the narrator invites the audiences to listen to the combined melody that occurs if the sounds of the underwater animals are combined, it will become a beautiful melody. Moving to figure 1.3, the narrator introduces various whales and invites the audiences to get closer by enlarging the image so that the audiences more clearly.

3) The Compositional Meaning

In Figure 1.1 marine environment animation and the narrator's voice in conveying information are the main focus of the audiences. The animation and whales' effect on this video are very interesting so the audiences want to

continue watching the next section. In Figure 1.2, the audiencesss are treated to a melodic illustration of the sound combined with the tone symbols. In Figure 1.3, the audiences can get to know the different types of whales through the presentable animations.

Title of the 2nd video: WHY THE OCTOPUS BRAIN IS SO EXTRAORDINARY? BY CLÁUDIO L. GUERRA

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VLkKiVIBxXU

The reason of choosing the Video: I want to know how does it actually the octopus brain work so it is called as the smart fauna from the sea.

NO SCENE **VERBAL VISUAL** 1. 1) The Ideational Meaning 1) The Representational Meaning The first scene sentence is in the active voice and The participant in the speech event on declarative form. the video a narrator as a speaker. Meanwhile, the setting is in the marine The cephalopod has a behavior brain library environment. In figure 1.1, narrator discusses the main topic, he opened the Rational Attribute Carrier topic by explaining that the workings of the motor nerves in the octopus brain Figure 1.1 This sentence indicates as relational process are different from humans. Then, in which is shown by the words "has a behavior Figure 1.2 start entering the topic by library". The carrier of the sentence is the giving the words "the cephalopod brain cephalopod. has a behavior library". In addition, in picture 1.3 the narrator provides information about how the octopus catches its prev. Figure 1.2 2) The Interpersonal Meaning 2) The Interactional Meaning has a behavior In Figure 1.1 the narrator as the speaker cephalopod library and the audiences as a listener. The narrator tries to attract the audiencess by providing information about how the octopus process captures its prey. Subject Finite verb complement Continue to figure 1.2, the narrator Mood Residue invites the audiencess to see how the octopus approaches its prey. Moving to Since the narrator or speaker shows his insights to figure 1.3, the narrator shows the Figure 1.3 the audiencess about the cephalopod, we know Octopus has been able to capture the that he has an evidence to corroborate his Time: 2:20 prey by enlarging the image so that the statements. That is a behavior library. audiences see more clearly. 3) The Textual Meaning Transcript: The cephalopod brain has a Has a behavior library behavior library The 3) The Compositional Meaning cephalopod In Figure 1.1 marine environment Theme Rheme animation and the narrator's voice in