

**A THEME TYPES ANALYSIS OF PARATACTIC CLAUSE COMPLEXES
OF LUKE CHAPTER 17 OF THE ENGLISH STANDARD VERSION**

BIBLE IN THE ESV.org

¹Sahat Taruli Siahaan

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas HKBP Nommensen

sahat.tarulisiahaan@uhn.ac.id

²Samuel B.T. Simorangkir

Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Universitas HKBP Nommensen

samuelsimorangkir@uhn.ac.id

Abstract

This aim's study is to analyse the textual function such as theme types of the biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version in the site *ESV.org*. The data of this research are English clauses of English Standard Version (ESV) that comprises 56 clauses from 5 subtopics of Luke Chapter 17. The data source for this research is a biblical version text of English Standard Version (ESV) of Edition 2016 in the online bible site *ESV.org*. The biblical chapter of Luke 17 comprises 5 subtitles, that is (1) *Temptations to Sin*, (2) *Increase Our Faith*, (3) *Unworthy Servants*, (4) *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers*, and (5) *The Coming of the Kingdom*. The theory used in this study is of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. The technical model approach of the data analysis of this research is of Eggins (2004: 314; 318-320) regarding (1) four types of theme (Eggins, 2004: 300-316); (2) theme type analysis in declarative sentence; (3) theme type analysis in elliptical declaratives; (4) theme type analysis in WH-interrogatives; (5) theme type analysis in imperatives; (6) theme in paratactic clause complexes; (7) theme in hypotactic clause complexes; and (8) 3 types of adjuncts (Eggins, 2004: 160-170). Based on the results of research data analysis, the results of this study are: 1) four types of theme of paratactic clause complexes of Luke 17 in the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible revised Edition 2016, that is (1) the topical themes with 33 items (62%), (2) the interpersonal theme with 4 items (7%), (3) the textual theme with 13 items (24%) and (4) the multiple themes with 3 items (7%); 2)

the topical themes (62%) is the dominant type of theme of paratactic clause complexes on biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org.

Keywords: **theme_types_analysis; paratactic_clause_complexes; Luke_Chapter_17; English_Standard_Version_Bible; the_ESV.org**

1. Introduction

Nowadays, analysing the theme types in biblical text can be done by Halliday's theory in well-known English online bible such as *English Standard Version (ESV)* of Edition 2016. This is confirmed by Halliday's statement about the function of his *Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)* theory which can be applied in various types of language texts. Among the 20 uses/functions of linguistics proposed by Halliday (F56), there are 5 functions that are in line with the topic of this research, namely: (1) to understand the nature and functions of language; (2) to understand what all languagers have in common (i.e. what are the properties of language as such), and what may differ from one language to another; (3) to understand how language varies, according to the user, and according to the functions for which it is being used; (4) to help people learn foreign languages; (5) to help train translators and interpreters. English-language online bible such as *English Standard Version (ESV)* play a very important role in informing the theme types produced by the thoughts of the writer, Luke. The dominance of topical theme and the appearance of multiple themes in Luke 17's clauses of the biblical text can be clearly uncovered.

Biblical texts cannot be separated from the existence of an online bible site, including one of the world's leading online bible such as ESV.org. One of the applicable version is the English Standard Version (revised edition 2016). The text's versions include Old Testament and New Testament. In the ESV.org there are various interesting texts or articles to analyze. The ESV.org's texts or articles can provide direct education to all readers, including English discourse, English Appraisal, Comparative study or grammar researchers. These version's texts certainly have the dominance of different choice theme by the authors so that they are worthy of research. Even though biblical text is available in many various English versions, the Christian readers can not be separated from their first language version in order to facilitate their deep understanding in faith to Jesus Christ. As the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel of Luke in the New Testament of the Christian Bible, it records the

phenomenal teachings of Jesus Christ and the phenomenal healing of ten lepers. By its two recording phenomena, Luke 17 is very worthy to be analysed.

Analysis of theme types is a part of textual function analysis, which is one of 3 types of analysis (ideational analysis and interpersonal analysis) known from the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday. In the analysis of this textual function, theme types are discussed in terms of the emergence and the dominant types. In the biblical texts, topical themes may appear oftener than 3 other theme types. However, the emergence of textual, interpersonal, and multiple themes in biblical texts such as Luke Chapter 17 is also very important to analyze with Halliday's textual function theory, so that readers can know the intensity and the density of the opinion appearance of the author (Luke) in the text in the form of this marked theme.

Based on the problems described above, therefore it is very important to analyse the theme types of biblical texts of Luke 17. Through this research entitled "A Theme Types Analysis of Paratactic Clause Complexes of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org", it is clear that the dominant type of theme, that is about 4 types of theme, in the biblical text is more revealed.

2. Literature review

2.1. Theme types analysis

As derivated part of textual function analysis, according to Eggins (2004: 296), theme types is known with 4 main types of theme, that is topical theme, interpersonal theme, textual theme and multiple themes. By Halliday's statement (1974: 95, 97) in Eggins (2014: 298), the textual function is a relevant or possible metafunction (the 'relevance' or the enabling metafunction). This textual function is the level of clause structure that allows clauses to be packaged in ways that make them effective in providing their purpose and context. The textual function is centered on the potential of the clause offering its constituents arranged differently, to achieve different purposes. The textual meaning in English is mostly expressed through the sequence of constituents. It is what is put first (and last) in an English clause that realizes the textual choice. Other languages will express textual meanings differently (for example through the function of particles to mark the textual status of certain constituents). However, what seems true is that after all all languages will encode textual meaning, because language users depend on signs that indicate cohesive relationships between clauses, their context and use.

2.1.1 The topical Theme

A topical theme is a clause element in which a transitivity function can be marked as occurring in the first position in a clause. A transitivity role referred to here is like Actor, Behavior, Senser (feeler/perceiver) or Circumstance. Usually the first position is filled by a topical theme, unless the topical theme is preceded by a constituent clause such as a textual (conjunctive) adjunct such as '*however*'. However, these constituents are included in the theme boundary but cannot be categorised as a topical theme.

An important principle in this data analysis technique is that there is only one topical theme in each clause. The remainder of the clause other than the topical theme is called the role of Rheme. To make it easier to determine the theme/rema

boundaries, a table model of data analysis in the form of 4 lines/ 4 dimensions of analysis needs to be applied.

2.1.2 The interpersonal Theme

An interpersonal theme is a constituency in which a Mood label (but not a Transitivity label) occurs at the beginning of a clause. Constituents that can function as interpersonal themes are the Unfused Finite/unchanging root verb (*do, can*) and all four categories of Modal Adjuncts: Mood (*I think, maybe, just*), Vocative (relating to the name person/person addressed, for example: *Simon, Stephen, etc.*), Polarity (related to yes/no answers, for example: *No/Yes*) and Comment (related to utterances of comments, such as: *fortunately, unfortunately, and so on*).

2.1.3 The textual Theme

A textual theme is a constituent clause that can appear in thematic positions and does not express interpersonal or experiential meaning, but which does an important cohesive task in connecting the clause with its context. There are two main types of textual elements that can become Themes, namely Continuity Adjuncts and Conjunctive Adjuncts.

2.1.4 Continuity Adjuncts as a Theme

Continuity Adjuncts are words used in spoken dialogue to indicate that the speaker's contribution is something related to what a speaker said in a previous turn. The most common Continuity items are: *oh, well*. In addition, *Yea* and *no* are also Continuity items when they are not used as substitutes for ellipsis clauses, but as the first item in a clause.

2.2. Conjunctive Adjuncts as Theme

Conjunctive Adjuncts, in written texts, are words like *however, moreover, nevertheless*, in other words. In conversation, however, speakers often use more informal conjunctions, such as *so, like, I mean*. Conjunctive adjuncts function to provide linking relations between one sentence or clause and another. They typically occur at the beginning of the sentence or clause, but they can occur at other points. They express the logical meanings of elaboration, extension and enhancement.

2.2.1 The multiple Themes

Multiple themes are themes that consist of at least 3 types of themes that appear in the Thematic position. Examples of variations in the order of mixed theme composition for 3 types of themes are as follows: 1) textual themes, interpersonal themes, and topical themes; 2) interpersonal themes, interpersonal themes, and topical themes; 3) textual themes, textual themes, and topical themes; and 4) interpersonal themes, textual themes, and topical themes.

The condition for finding a mixed theme is if a topical theme has been found, so the theme analysis will automatically stop at that clause. Examples of variations in the order of mixed theme composition for the 4 types of themes that appear in thematic clause positions are as follows: 1) textual themes, interpersonal themes, interpersonal themes and topical themes; 2) interpersonal themes, interpersonal themes, textual themes and topical themes; 3) textual themes, textual themes, interpersonal and topical themes; and 4) interpersonal themes, textual themes, interpersonal themes and topical themes; 5) textual themes, textual themes, textual themes, and topical themes; 6) interpersonal themes, interpersonal themes, interpersonal themes, and topical themes; and so on.

2.3. The paratactic clause complexes

Analysing theme types in biblical text can not be separated from theme analysis in paratactic clause complexes and theme analysis in hypotactic clause complexes. In parataxis, each other are related by the clauses as equals. They are independent. In paratactic complex, each clause could usually stand alone as a complete sentence. In a paratactic clause complex, clauses may be linked to each other simply by adjacency and punctuation. The only marker of the structural boundary between clauses may be a comma, colon or semi-colon. However, parataxis is commonly signaled also by an accompanying linking word or conjunction. The logical relationship between two clauses of equal structural status is expressed by the paratactic conjunctions. The commonest paratactic conjunctions are *and*, *or*, *so*, *yet*,

neither ... nor, either ... nor, either ... or. In paratactic clause complexes, that have two independent clauses, an individual Thematic analysis is given by each clause:

<i>He</i>	<i>gets a litre of milk</i>		<i>and</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>stands this tall.</i>
topical			textual	topical	
THEME	RHEME		THEME		RHEME

<i>Well</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>'ll bring those out</i>		<i>so</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>don't have to carry them.</i>
textual	topical			textual	topical	
THEME		RHEME		THEME		RHEME

Although paratactic clauses are often linked by conjunctions such as *then, and, so*, they may also occur without conjunctions, particularly if in a series:

<i>the poor man</i>	<i>starts</i>	<i>a relationship</i>		<i>gets</i>	<i>married</i>		<i>decides</i>	<i>to go</i>	<i>home</i>
Sub	Finite	Predicate	Complement	Fin	Pred	Compl	Fin	Pred	Adj: circ
MOOD		RESIDUE		MOOD		RESIDUE	MOOD	RESIDUE	

The omission of the Subject in the second and subsequent clause(s) is one common occurrence with paratactically related clauses. In these cases, the ellipsed Subject is considered to Have filled the role of topical Theme. The second clause is therefore shown as having no topical Theme:

<i>She</i>	<i>may be giving blood</i>		<i>and</i>	<i>*(ellipsis of she)</i>	<i>shouldn't be</i>
topical			structural/topical		
THEME	RHEME		THEME		RHEME

<i>the poor man</i>	<i>starts a relationship</i>		<i>*(ellipsis of he)</i>	<i>gets married</i>		<i>*(ellipsis of he)</i>	<i>decides to go home</i>
topical							
THEME	RHEME			RHEME			RHEME

2.3. Luke Chapter 17

Luke 17 is the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel of Luke in the New Testament of the Christian Bible. It records the teachings of Jesus Christ and the healing of ten lepers. Luke 17 is one of scriptures in the bible that shows the phenomenal healing of lepers. In the New Testament of the Christian Bible, the Gospel of Luke comprises 24 chapters.

Based on its structure in English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the Biblegateway, there are 5 main divisions of the article, that is: (1) [Lukas 17:1-6](#) = Increase our Faith; (2) [Lukas 17:7-10](#) = Unworthy Servants; (3) [Lukas 17:11-19](#) = Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers; (4) [Lukas 17:20-37](#) = The Coming of the Kingdom.

Based on its content, there are 15 famous verses among those 37 verses of Luke 17, that is: (1) Luke 17: 1: And He said to his disciples, “Temptations to sin^[a] are sure to come, but woe to the one through whom they come!; (2) Luke 17:3: Pay attention to yourselves! If your brother sins, rebuke him, and if he repents, forgive him, (3) Luke 17:4: and if he sins against you seven times in the day, and turns to you seven times, saying, ‘I repent,’ you must forgive him.”; (4) Luke 17:6: And the Lord said, “If you had faith like a grain of mustard seed, you could say to this mulberry tree, ‘Be uprooted and planted in the sea,’ and it would obey you; (5) Luke 17:10: So you also, when you have done all that you were commanded, say, ‘We are unworthy

servants;^[a] we have only done what was our duty.”; (6) Luke 17:17: Then Jesus answered, “Were not ten cleansed? Where are the nine?; (7) Luke 17:18: Was no one found to return and give praise to God except this foreigner?; (8) Luke 17: 20: Being asked by the Pharisees when the kingdom of God would come, he answered them, “The kingdom of God is not coming in ways that can be observed; (9) Luke 17:21: nor will they say, ‘Look, here it is!’ or ‘There!’ for behold, the kingdom of God is in the midst of you.”; (10) Luke 17:24: For as the lightning flashes and lights up the sky from one side to the other, so will the Son of Man be in his day; (11) Luke 17:31: On that day, let the one who is on the housetop, with his goods in the house, not come down to take them away, and likewise let the one who is in the field not turn back; (12) Luke 17:32: Remember Lot’s wife; (13) Luke 17:33: Whoever seeks to preserve his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life will keep it; (14) Luke 17:34: I tell you, in that night there will be two in one bed. One will be taken and the other left; (15) Luke 17:35: There will be two women grinding together. One will be taken and the other left. All of those 15 famous verses of Luke 17 are very meaningful to the Christians’ daily life and faith.

2.3.1 Temptations to Sin

17 And he said to his disciples, “Temptations to sin^[a] are sure to come, but woe to the one through whom they come! ²It would be better for him if a millstone were hung around his neck and he were cast into the sea than that he should cause one of these little ones to sin.^[b] ³Pay attention to yourselves! If your brother sins, rebuke him, and if he repents, forgive him, ⁴and if he sins against you seven times in the day, and turns to you seven times, saying, ‘I repent,’ you must forgive him.”

2.3.2 Increase Our Faith

⁵The apostles said to the Lord, “Increase our faith!” ⁶And the Lord said, “If you had faith like a grain of mustard seed, you could say to this mulberry tree, ‘Be uprooted and planted in the sea,’ and it would obey you.

2.3.4 Unworthy Servants

⁷“Will any one of you who has a servant^[c] plowing or keeping sheep say to him when he has come in from the field, ‘Come at once and recline at table’? ⁸Will he not rather

say to him, 'Prepare supper for me, and dress properly,^[d] and serve me while I eat and drink, and afterward you will eat and drink'? ⁹ Does he thank the servant because he did what was commanded? ¹⁰ So you also, when you have done all that you were commanded, say, 'We are unworthy servants;^[e] we have only done what was our duty.'"

2.3.5 Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers

¹¹ On the way to Jerusalem he was passing along between Samaria and Galilee. ¹² And as he entered a village, he was met by ten lepers,^[f] who stood at a distance ¹³ and lifted up their voices, saying, "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us." ¹⁴ When he saw them he said to them, "Go and show yourselves to the priests." And as they went they were cleansed. ¹⁵ Then one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, praising God with a loud voice; ¹⁶ and he fell on his face at Jesus' feet, giving him thanks. Now he was a Samaritan. ¹⁷ Then Jesus answered, "Were not ten cleansed? Where are the nine? ¹⁸ Was no one found to return and give praise to God except this foreigner?" ¹⁹ And he said to him, "Rise and go your way; your faith has made you well."^[g]

2.3.6 The Coming of the Kingdom

²⁰ Being asked by the Pharisees when the kingdom of God would come, he answered them, "The kingdom of God is not coming in ways that can be observed, ²¹ nor will they say, 'Look, here it is!' or 'There!' for behold, the kingdom of God is in the midst of you."^[h]

²² And he said to the disciples, "The days are coming when you will desire to see one of the days of the Son of Man, and you will not see it. ²³ And they will say to you, 'Look, there!' or 'Look, here!' Do not go out or follow them. ²⁴ For as the lightning flashes and lights up the sky from one side to the other, so will the Son of Man be in his day.^[i]

²⁵ But first he must suffer many things and be rejected by this generation. ²⁶ Just as it was in the days of Noah, so will it be in the days of the Son of Man. ²⁷ They were eating and drinking and marrying and being given in marriage, until the day when Noah entered the ark, and the flood came and destroyed them all. ²⁸ Likewise, just as it was in the days of Lot—they were eating and drinking, buying and selling, planting and building, ²⁹ but on the day when Lot went out from Sodom, fire and sulfur rained from

heaven and destroyed them all—³⁰ so will it be on the day when the Son of Man is revealed.³¹ On that day, let the one who is on the housetop, with his goods in the house, not come down to take them away, and likewise let the one who is in the field not turn back.³² Remember Lot's wife.³³ Whoever seeks to preserve his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life will keep it.³⁴ I tell you, in that night there will be two in one bed. One will be taken and the other left.³⁵ There will be two women grinding together. One will be taken and the other left.”³⁶ ³⁷ And they said to him, “Where, Lord?” He said to them, “Where the corpse³⁸ is, there the vultures³⁹ will gather.”

2.4. The English Standard Version (ESV) Bible

The English Standard Version (ESV) is an “essentially literal” translation of the Bible in contemporary English. It is created by a team of more than 100 leading evangelical scholars and pastors. There are 3 emphasises of the ESV Bible, that is of (1) “word-for-word” accuracy, (2) literary excellence, and (3) depth of meaning. It is suited for personal reading, public worship, in-depth study, and Scripture memorization. The ESV is available in hundreds of print editions on Crossway.org and free digitally via mobile apps or online through ESV.org. Since its publication in 2001, the ESV Bible has gained wide acceptance and is used by church leaders, numerous denominations and organisations and million of individuals around the world.

Based on the definition above, it can be said that English Standar Version (ESV) is a translation of the Bible in contemporary English found both of in ESV.org site and others sites (such as Biblegateway.com; Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia/ alkitab.or.id and others), that contains Old Testament and New Testament scriptures, established by a team of more than 100 leading evangelical scholars and pastors,

2.5. The ESV.org

Biblical text is not only found in printed way but also available in online bible site. One of popular English-online bible sites is ESV.org. As one of the world’s most-visited Christian website, Scripture can be read and studied through its 5 main menus: (1) Read the Bible Online; (2) About the ESV; (3) Find a Bible; (4) Download the ESV

Bible App and Connect with Us! The faith can be grown with devotionals, Bible reading plans, and mobile apps. ESV.org website designed to allow easy reading, studying, searching, watching videos and sharing of the Bible to many people. It is religion category. On the wall site of ESV.org, there is crossway.org site. In ESV.org, there are many new updated articles with popular topics, such as, the bible, the Christian Life, the History, Marriage/Family, Theology, Culture, Church Ministry, Ministry Projects, News, Product Series, Series, and Other (Giveaway, Help!; Interview, Men, Video, and Women). Moreover, Crossway is a non-for-profit Christian ministry that publishes the ESV Bible and gospel-centered books.

Crossway was previously known by its parent ministry Good News Publishers. Its Headquarters location is in Wheaton, Illionis. Its publication types are Christian books, ESV Bibles, and tracts. Crossway's founder are Clyde and Muriel Denensi; Lane and Ebeth Dennis. Crossway was founded in 1938; 1978. Its official website is <http://www.crossway.org/> In 2008, Crossway published the ESV Study Bible. In 2016, Crossway made headlines after announcing that the ESV text would be "unchanged forever, in perpetuity" as a "permanent text" edition. After public discourse about the policy, Crossway announced that it would reverse the decision.

Based on the definition above, it can be said that the ESV.org is a site of the English Standar Version (ESV) as the translation of the Bible in contemporary English, that contains Old Testament and New Testament scriptures and directly related to the crossway (<http://www.crossway.org/>) as the publisher of the ESV Bible and gospel-centered books.

3. Research methods

This research includes a qualitative descriptive method because it explains the textual function of biblical texts of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the site ESV.org. The approach to the qualitative descriptive method model applied is that of Miles, Huberman and Saldaña (2014). In addition, this research method/technique model approach is based on Eggins (2004: 318-320) regarding: (1) four types of theme; (2) theme type analysis in declarative sentence; (3) theme type analysis in elliptical declaratives; (4) theme type analysis in WH-interrogatives; (5) theme type analysis in imperatives; (6) theme in paratactic clause complexes; (7) theme in hypotactic clause complexes; and (8) 3 types of adjuncts (Eggins, 2004: 160-170). As seen in the 5 subtitles of Luke 17, Luke 17 can not be separated from the emergence of paratactic clause complexes and hypotactic clause complexes.

In this study, the obtained data were from Luke Chapter 17 of New Testament in form of the English Standard Version text of Edition 2016, comprises 56 clauses. The first subtopic of Luke 17 consists of 7 clauses. The second subtitle of Luke 17 comprises 2 clauses. The third subtitle of Luke 17 consists of 4 clauses. The fourth subtopic of Luke 17 comprises 12 clauses. The fifth subtitle of Luke 17 consists of 31 clauses. The data were obtained from five subtitles of Luke 17 that is in order: (1) *Temptations to Sin*, (2) *Increase Our Faith*, (3) *Unworthy Servants*, (4) *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers*, and (5) *The Coming of the Kingdom*. By analyzing the content, the techniques in data collection are as follows: 1) Observing all versions of Luke 17 in the ESV.org that is very similar to the Indonesian language version of Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia; 2) Downloading a biblical chapter of Luke 17 in form of the English Standard Version of Edition 2016 on the official website <https://www.esv.org/>; 3) Categorising all themes and rhemes of each clause in the table in accordance with the technical model approach of Eggins (2004: 300-316) regarding (1) four types of theme; (2) theme type analysis in declarative sentence; (3) theme type analysis in elliptical declaratives; (4) theme type analysis in WH-interrogatives; (5) theme type analysis in imperatives; (6) theme in paratactic clause complexes; (7) theme in

hypotactic clause complexes; and (8) 3 types of adjuncts (Egins, 2004: 160-170); 4) Marking in green the paratactic clause complexes in the analysis table; 5) Marking in blue the hypotactic clause complexes in the analysis table; 6) Entering all 56 clauses data into the table to be analyzed based on the types of theme; 7) Marking in gray for the 5 clause simplexes in the analysis table; 8) Marking in gray for the topical themes of the 5 clause simplexes in the analysis table; 9) Marking in blue for the topical themes items, gold for the combination items of textual theme + topical theme, yellow for the combination items of interpersonal theme + topical theme, green for the interpersonal themes, violet for the textual theme item, and red for the multiple themes items in the analysis table; 10) Counting all the number of theme types that appear in Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org and percentage them.

There are four characteristics that are applied to become the focus of data analysis techniques (Miles, Huberman and Saldaña, 2004) in this study, that is:

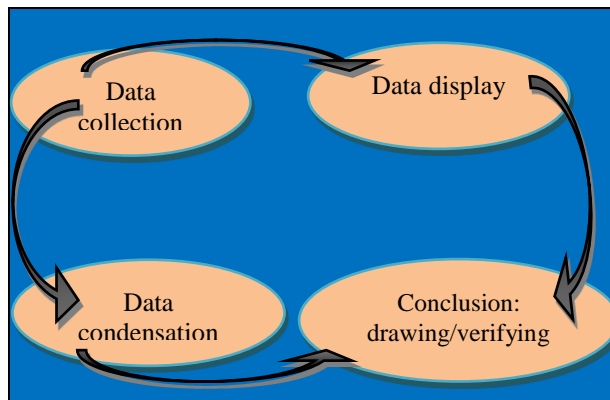


Figure 1. Data analysis techniques based on Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014)

1. Data collection, with finding problems in the thematic selection of Luke Chapter 17 in the ESV.org;
2. Data condensation, meaning (1) for the purposes of data acquisition, from the total number of biblical chapters in Luke (24 chapters) of the English Standard Version Bible Edition 2016 in the ESV.org, only 1 chapter was chosen, that is Luke Chapter 17: 1-37; and (2) for the purposes of data collection, from the total data of 56 clauses of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org that contain textual functions, there are only 51 clauses analysed (the other 5 clauses are

of clause simplexes) and 2 things that become the description of the research: (1) theme types of paratactic clause complexes on biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the *ESV.org*; (2) the dominant type of theme of paratactic clause complexes on the biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the *ESV.org*;

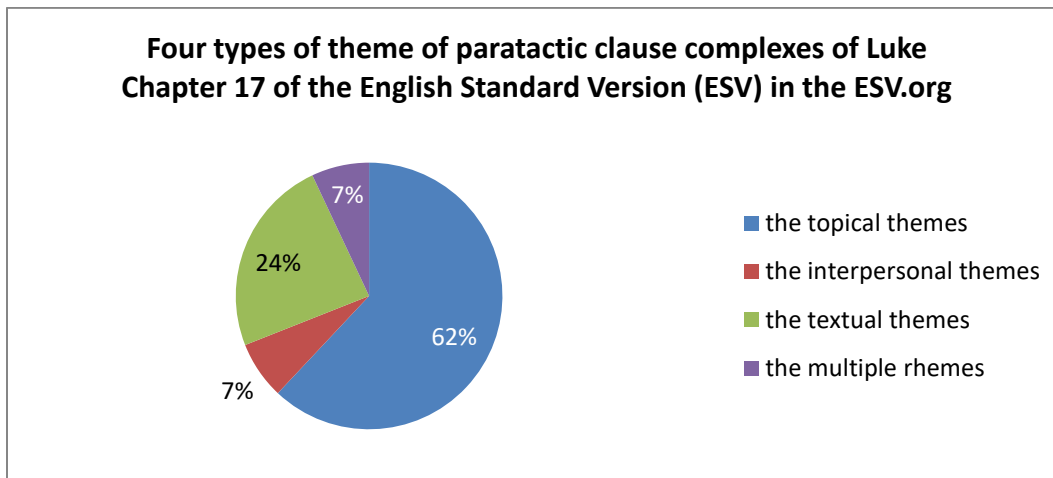
3. Data display, showing tables, graphs, diagrams of research findings regarding: (1) 4 types of theme (the topical themes, the interpersonal themes, the textual themes, and the multiple themes) of paratactic clause complexes on biblical texts of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the *ESV.org*; (2) the topical themes as the dominant theme type of paratactic clause complexes on the biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the *ESV.org*;

4. Conclusions, leading to verification: (1) 4 theme types (the topical themes, the interpersonal themes, the textual themes, and the multiple themes) of paratactic clause complexes in biblical texts of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the *ESV.org*; (2) the dominant theme type (the topical themes) of paratactic clause complexes on biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the *ESV.org*.

4. Research Results and Discussion

4.1. Four Types of Theme of Paratactic Clause Complexes of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the ESV.org

Based on the results of the analysis of the obtained data, it was found that there are 4 types of theme of the paratactic clause complexes on biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 in the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org, that is the topical themes (62%), the interpersonal themes (7%), the textual themes (24%) and the multiple themes (7%). This can be seen from the graph of the acquisition of the following theme choice pattern.



Graph 1. Four theme types of paratactic clause complexes of Luke 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org

Based on graph 1 above, there are 46 items (62%) in 45 clauses which represent a common theme type. In the second oftener type occurred, textual theme occurs with 13 items (24%) in the 13 clauses. The 45 clauses showing the topical themes consist of 5 subtopics of Luke 17, that is: (1) *Temptations to Sin* (2 items: Luke 17: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7); (2) *Increase Our Faith* (2 items: Luke 17: 5 and 6); (3) *Unworthy Servants* (4 items: Luke 17: 7, 8, 9 and 10); (4) *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers* (10 items: Luke 17: 12, 14, 14b, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18a and 19); and (5) *The Coming of the Kingdom* (26 items: Luke 17: 20, 22, 23, 24, 25a, 26, 27, 27a, 27b, 27c, 27d, 27e, 27f, 29, 30, 31, 31a, 33, 34, 34a, 34b, 35, 37, and 37a). In accordance with the results of data analysis on the 3 subtopics of Luke 17, the dominant of the most topical themes occurred in

the 5th subtopic (*The Coming of the Kingdom*) with 22 items in 22 sentences. Meanwhile, the 33 topical words and phrases occurred in the five subtopics are: (1) He, (2) he, (3) the apostles, (4) the Lord, (5) he, (6) one of them, when he saw that he was healed, (7) he, (8) Jesus, (9) no one, (10) and, (11) he, (12) being asked by the Pharisees when the Kingdom of God would come, (13) He, (14) they, (15) and, (16) as it was in the days of Noah, (17) they, (18) and, (19) and, (20) and, (21) and, (22) and, (23) on the day when Lot went out from Sodom, (24) and, (25) on that day, (26) whoever, (27) I, (28) One, (29) And, (30) One, (31) the other, (32) they and (33) He. Among the 56 clauses of Luke 17, there are 5 topical themes items in 5 clause simplexes. The 5 topical themes in the 5 clause simplexes are: (1) pay (Luke 17: 3); (2) on the way to Jerusalem (Luke 17:11); (3) now (Luke 17:16a); (4) remember (Luke 17: 32); and (5) there (Luke 17: 35).

In addition to the topical themes, there are 13 items (24%) in 13 clauses that show textual themes in 4 subtopics of Luke 17, that is (1) *Temptation to Sin* (2 items: Luke 17:1 and 2a); (2) *Increase Our Faith* (1 item: Luke 17: 6); (3) *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers* (5 items: Luke 17: 13, 15, 16, 17, and 19); and (4) *The Coming of the Kingdom* (5 items: Luke 17: 22, 23, 29, 35b, and 37). Based on the results of data analysis on biblical text of Luke Chapter 17, the dominance of textual themes mostly occurs in the 4th subtopic (*Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers*) with 7 textual items. Meanwhile, the subtopic with oftener textual themes are the subtopic 4 and 5 with 5 textual items of each. Moreover, the 13 textual themes items are: (1) and; (2) and; (3) and; (4) and; (5) then; (6) and; (7) then; (8) and; (9) and; (10) and ; (11) but; (12) and; and (13) and. In accordance with the data obtained, there are 10 times of the conjunction 'and' to occur in the 5 subtitles of Luke 17.

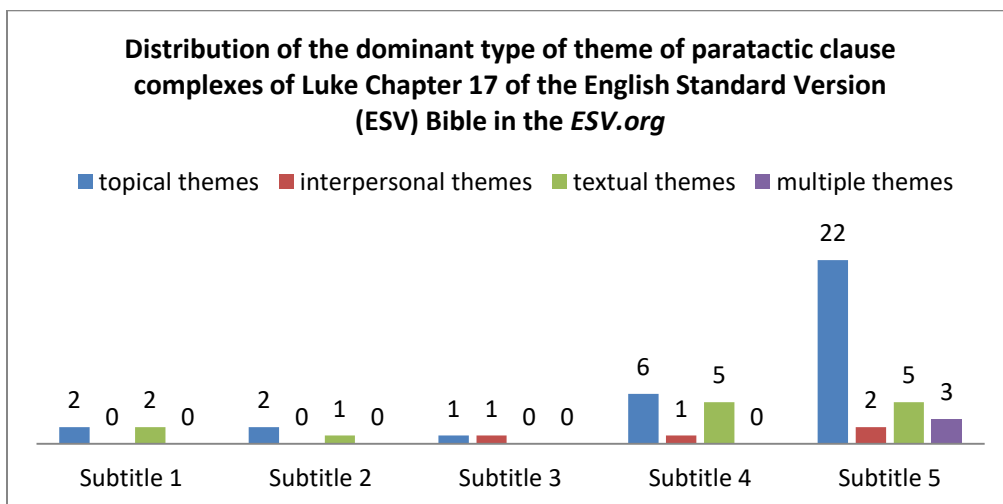
Besides the topical themes and the textual themes, there are 4 items (7%) in 4 clauses that show interpersonal themes in 3 subtitles of Luke 17, that is (1) *Unworthy Servants* (1 item: Luke 17: 8); (2) *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers* (1 item: Luke 17: 18); and (3) *The Coming of the Kingdom* (2 items: Luke 17: 21 and 26). Moreover, the 6 interpersonal themes items are: (1) will; (2) Was; (3) nor; and (4) just.

Aside from the topical themes, the textual themes, and the interpersonal themes, there are 3 items (7%) in 3 clauses that show the multiple themes in 1 subtitle of Luke 17, that is of subtitle 5 (*The Coming of the Kingdom*) within Luke 17: 25, 28, and 37. The words of the 3 multiple themes items are: (1) but first He, (2) Likewise, just as it was in the days of Lot; and (3) and likewise Let.

Based on the obtained data of Luke 17, there is no emergence of: (1) continuity adjunct of textual theme; (2) vocative of interpersonal theme; (3) polarity of interpersonal theme; (4) comment of interpersonal theme; (5) mixed theme composition for 4 types of theme. The only mixed theme composition of multiple themes in Luke 17 is of the composition of 3 types of theme.

4.2. The Topical Themes is the Dominant Theme Type of Paratactic Clause Complexes of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org

Based on the results of data analysis obtained on 4 types of theme of the paratactic clause complexes of the biblical Chapter 17 of Luke of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the site ESV.org, it was found that the dominant theme type was the topical themes (62%). This can be seen from the graph of the acquisition of the following dominant theme type.



Graph 2. The dominant type of theme of the paratactic clause complexes of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the ESV.org

Based on graph 2 above, there are a total of 56 clauses analysed of Luke 17. Among the 56 clauses, there are 32 paratactic clause complexes. Aside from it, there are 13 hypotactic clause complexes. Moreover, there are 5 clause simplexes among the 56 clauses of Luke 17. Among the 56 clauses, the topical themes in blue are in 45 clauses (62%), the interpersonal themes in 6 clauses (8%), the textual themes in 19 clauses (26%) and the multiple themes in 3 clauses (4%). In the graph it is clearly seen that all 5 subtitles of Luke Chapter 17 are dominated by topical themes. Aside from it, in the second oftener theme type, 1 subtitle of Luke Chapter 17 is also dominated by textual themes. In text of subtopic 1, that is *Temptations to Sin*, there are 7 sentences, dominated by 2 topical theme items. Then, in text of subtopic 2, that is *Increase Our Faith*, there are 2 sentences, which are dominated by 2 topical theme items. Apart from texts of subtopic 1 and 2, in subtopic 3, that is *Unworthy Servants*, there are 4 sentences, which are dominated by 1 topical theme item. Aside from texts of subtopic 1, 2 and 3, in subtopic 4, that is *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers*, there are 11 sentences, which are dominated by 6 topical theme items. In addition to text of subtopic 1, 2, 3 and 4, in subtopic 5, that is *The Coming of the Kingdom*, there are 31 sentences, which are dominated by 25 topical theme items. Based on the results of data analysis on the 5 subtopics of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the ESV.org, the dominant theme type (topical theme) is the type of theme of paratactic clause complexes that dominates the biblical chapter of Luke 17.

In accordance with the graph 2, the interpersonal themes in red is the fourth oftener theme type occurred in the fifth subtitle of Luke 17 with 2 items. Apart from it, in subtitle 3, it is same amount with topical theme, with only 1 interpersonal item. In the subtitle 1 and subtitle 2, there is no interpersonal theme.

Based on the graph 2, the multiple themes in violet is the least theme type occurred in the five subtitles of Luke 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the ESV.org. As the third oftener theme type occurred in the fifth subtitle of Luke 17, it appears with 3 items. than 2 other subtitles (subtitle 1, 2, 3 and 4). In the subtitle 1, 2, 3 and 4, there is no multiple themes at all.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

Based on the obtained research results, the conclusions that can be drawn here are as follows:

1. There are 4 types of theme of paratactic clause complexes of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org, that is of the topical themes (62%), the interpersonal themes (7%), the textual themes (24%), and the multiple themes (7%);
2. The topical themes (62%) is the dominant type of theme of paratactic clause complexes of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org.

Based on the obtained conclusions, the suggestions that can be given are as follows:

1. Subsequent research can be directed at researching the main theme types of paratactic and hypotactic clause complexes of the Old Testament of the English Standard Version Bible or on the other online biblical sites (eg: biblegateway.com; *Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia with another versions of translation*);
2. Subsequent research can be directed at conducting research on the types of Theme of paratactic and hypotactic clause complexes that occur in other chapters of New Testament or comparative study of theme choice between two languages on the *Biblegateway* and on ESV.org page or on the other online biblical versions/ sites (eg: biblegateway.com; *Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia with another versions of translation*).

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