

A THEME ANALYSIS OF PARATACTIC AND HYPOTACTIC CLAUSE COMPLEXES ON LUKE CHAPTER 17 OF THE ENGLISH STANDARD VERSION BIBLE IN THE ESV.org

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the textual function of the theme types in Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version bible texts on the ESV.org website. The data of this study were English Standard Version (ESV) clauses consisting of 56 clauses from 5 subtopics of Luke Chapter 17, which were analyzed using the qualitative descriptive method because it explains the textual function of biblical texts. The data source for this research is the text of the 2016 edition of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible on the online Bible site ESV.org. The Gospel of Luke, chapter 17, consists of five subtitles: (1) *Temptation 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 Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. The technical model approach for data analysis in this study is Eggins (2004) regarding (1) four types of themes; (2) theme analysis in declarative sentences; (3) theme analysis in declarative ellipses; (4) theme analysis in the WH interrogative; (5) analysis of themes in imperatives; (6) the theme in the paratactic clause complex; (7) the theme in the hypotactic clause complex; and (8) three types of additions. The results of this study are: 1) four types of themes, namely: (1) topical themes with as many as 46 items (62%), (2) interpersonal themes with as many as 6 items (8%), (3) textual themes with 19 items (26%) and (4) dual themes with 3 items (4%); 2) topical themes (62%) are the dominant types of themes.

Keywords: *English Standard Version (ESV) Bible; Hypotactic Clause Complexes; Luke Chapter 17; Paratactic Clause Complexes; ESV.org; Theme Analysis*

1. Introduction

Nowadays, the theme types in biblical text can be analysed by Halliday's theory in the well-known English online bible, the *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 to various types of language texts (See Alamiri, 2018; Alrajhi, 2020; Biadi, 2020; Choung & Oh, 2017; Chunmei, 2017; Dahunsi & Babatunde, 2020; Dashela, 2021; Khoshaba, 2018; Koukposs, 2020; Mardani, 2016; Riani, 2015; Robar, 2021; Sayukti & Kurniawan, 2018; Uyun, 2021). Of the 20 functions of linguistics proposed by

Halliday (F56), 5 functions are in line with the topic of this research, namely: (1) to understand the nature and functions of language; (2) to understand what all languages 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. The *English Standard Version (ESV)* plays a very important role in informing the theme types produced by the thoughts of the writer, Luke. The dominant topical themes 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 versions, such as ESV.org. One of the applicable versions is the English Standard Version (revised edition 2016). The text's versions include the Old Testament and the New Testament. In 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, and grammar researchers. These text versions certainly have the dominance of different themes chosen by the authors that they are worthy of research. Even though biblical text is available in many different English versions, Christian readers cannot be separated from their first language version in order to facilitate their deep understanding of, and faith in 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 of being 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 Halliday's theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics. 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 more often than three 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, it is very important to analyze the types of themes in the Bible texts of Luke 17. This research entitled *A Theme Types Analysis of Paratactic and Hypotactic Clause Complexes of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in ESV.org*, would reveal clearly the dominant types of themes in the biblical text Luke 17.

2. Literature review

2.1 Theme analysis

As a derived part of textual function analysis, according to Eggins (2004: 296), theme types are known with four main types: topical theme, interpersonal theme, textual theme, and multiple theme. According to 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, Behaver, 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 classified as a topical theme. 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 and 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, and unchanging root verb (*do, can*) and all four categories of Modal Adjuncts: Mood (*I think, maybe, just*), Vocative (relating to the name of the person or persons 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, does not express interpersonal or experiential meaning, but 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.

2.1.3.1 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.

2.1.3.2 Conjunctive Adjuncts as Theme

Conjunctive Adjuncts, in written texts are words like *however, moreover, nevertheless, and* in other words. In conversation, however, speakers often use more informal conjunctions, such as *so, like, and I mean*. Conjunctive adjuncts function to provide linking relationships 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.

The Multiple Themes

Multiple themes are themes that consist of at least three types of themes that appear in the thematic position. Examples of variations in the order of mixed theme composition for three 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 four 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 themes, and topical themes; 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.

2.2 The Paratactic Clause Complexes

Analysing theme types in biblical texts cannot be separated from theme analysis in paratactic clause complexes and theme analysis in hypotactic clause complexes. In parataxis, each other is related by the clauses as equals. They are independent. In a 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 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 The hypotactic Clause Complexes

In hypotaxis, each other is related by the clauses in a modifying or dependency relationship. Changing the order of the clause is quite possible (although the effect of the sentence is changed by it), but it does not change the structural dependency. Almost all hypotactically dependent clauses are linked to their Head clause with explicit structural markers, either hypotactic conjunctions or relative pronouns (who, which, that), unlike paratactic clauses, which can sometimes occur without explicit markers. The exceptions are hypotactic clauses that are intrinsically structurally incomplete, such as non-finite clauses. The most common hypotactic conjunctions include *if*, *while*, *because*, and *when*. Greek letters (α , β , γ , δ ...) are used by Halliday to label hypotactic clauses, with α (the alpha symbol). In hypotactically related clauses, the ordering of the main and dependent clauses is of particular Thematic interest. The main clause (α) may be followed either by the dependent clause (β) or the main clause may be preceded by the dependent clause, as in:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>I do it</i> | <i>// because I had a son.</i> |
| α | β |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>If you weight under 50 kilos</i> | <i>// they take less.</i> |
| β | α |

In the first case, the procedure for Theme analysis is as for independent clause: the Thematic structure of each clause is simply analysed separately:

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--|----------------|----------|-------------------|
| <i>I</i> | <i>do it</i> | | <i>because</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>had a son.</i> |
| topical | | | textual | topical | |
| THEME | RHEME | | THEME | | RHEME |

However, before the main clause is followed by the dependent clause, it is considered that there are two levels of Thematic structure operating. Firstly, each of the constituent clauses has its own Thematic structure, which should be analysed:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|
| <i>if</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>weigh under 50 kilos</i> | | <i>they</i> | <i>take less.</i> |
| textual | topical | | | topical | |
| THEME | | RHEME | | THEME | RHEME |

At a second level, however, the entire dependent clause can be seen to be acting as the theme of the sentence. Again, the principle is that of choice: the speaker or writer

exercised it for the rest of the sentence (the dependent clause signals that a second clause will follow). The entire dependent clause is described as the theme of the sentence it occurs in to capture the fact that the dependent clause has been placed in Thematic position:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|
| <i>If</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>weigh under 50 kilos</i> | | <i>they</i> | <i>take less.</i> |
| textual | topical | | | topical | |
| THEME | | RHEME | | THEME | |
| THEME | | | | RHEME | |

Linking clauses into hypotactic clause complexes sometimes involves the use of structural elements. Greater pace and continuity is created by packaging two clauses into one clause complex. This is created in part through the use of the relative pronoun *who*. For the purposes of Theme analysis, structural elements like *who* should be analysed as a conflation (fusing) of topical meaning (*she*, the Carrier of the second clause) and a structural element:

| | | | | |
|----------|------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>I</i> | <i>had a son</i> | | <i>who</i> | <i>needed new shoes.</i> |
| topical | | | structural/topical | |
| THEME | RHEME | | THEME | RHEME |

Another common structural element is *which*:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>He</i> | <i>carried</i> | <i>the bags,</i> | | <i>which</i> | <i>is</i> | <i>pretty stupid.</i> |
| Actor | Process: material | Goal | | Carrier | Process: inten | Attribute |
| topical | | | | structural/topical | | |
| THEME | RHEME | | | THEME | RHEME | |

Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that theme types analysis is an analysis of the textual function of the emergence of four theme types, such as the topical theme, the interpersonal theme, the textual theme, and the multiple themes within text.

2.4 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 the 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 the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the Bible Gateway, there are 5 main divisions of the article: (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 the 37 verses of Luke 17, namely: (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;^[e] 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 will be left. All of those 15 famous verses in Luke 17 are very meaningful to Christians' daily lives and faith.

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."

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."

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, dress properly,^[d] and serve me while I eat and drink, and afterward you will eat and drink'? ⁹Does he thank the servant because he did what was commanded? ¹⁰So 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.'"

Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers

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

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."^[j] ³⁷ And they said to him, "Where, Lord?" He said to them, "Where the corpse^[k] is, there the vultures^[l] will gather."

2.5 The English Standard Version (ESV) Bible

The English Standard Version (ESV) is an "essentially literal" translation of the Bible in contemporary English. It was created by a team of more than 100 leading evangelical scholars and pastors. There are three focuses of the ESV Bible: (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 organizations, and millions of individuals around the world.

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

2.6 The ESV.org

Biblical text is not only found in printed form but is also available on an online Bible site. One of the popular English-language online Bible sites is ESV.org. As one of the world's most-visited Christian websites, Scripture can be read and studied through its five 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. The ESV.org website is designed to allow easy reading, studying, searching, watching videos, and sharing of the Bible with many people. It is in the religion category. On the wall site of ESV.org, there is a 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-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, Illinois. Its publication types are Christian books, ESV Bibles, and tracts. Crossway's founders are Clyde and Muriel Dennis and 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 ESV.org is a site of the English Standard Version (ESV), the translation of the Bible in contemporary English, that contains Old Testament and New Testament scriptures and is directly related to Crossway (<http://www.crossway.org/>), the publisher of the ESV Bible and gospel-centered books.

2.7 The Previous Related Studies

To compare this research with similar research studies that have been done before, then the previous related studies in this research are as follows:

1. Alamiri (2018), in his article entitled "*SFL-based Analysis of the Thematic Structure of the Qur'ān (19:41–50), 'Some Reflections'*", that is found that his research is an endeavor to explore applying Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to the oldest Arabic text (the Qur'an). The study point of departure is the textual metafunction (of Sura 19:41–50), focusing principally on thematic structure (Theme-Rheme) for its role first in organizing the linguistic resources of both experiential and interpersonal meanings in text production; and secondly in message unfolding. The salient results are the use of the three types of themes (i.e., textual, interpersonal, and topical).
2. Khoshaba (2018), with the research entitled "*Markedness Theory in the Holy Bible with Reference to English, Syriac, and Arabic Translations*," found that there are: (1) the three versions: English, Syriac, and Arabic, were the output of communicative translations in that structurally speaking differences among the three versions are recognizable; and (2) confirmation of certain key words that convey the gist of the verse has been marked and considered by the translators mainly by foregrounding and sometimes by midgrounding and backgrounding.
3. Koukposi (2020) with his research entitled "*Theme and Thematic Progression in Raouf Mama's Fortune's Favored Child*" (2014) found that there is intensive use of topical and marked Themes, which aim to present the story as a narrative about tangible and concrete things and, more importantly, to create suspense. Moreover, it has been found that a blend of linear, constant, and derived thematic progressions assures the normal flow of the message.
4. Uyun (2021), with his research entitled "*Thematization Analysis on Basuki Tjahaya Purnama Staement on Surah al-Ma'ida 51*," found that the writer used thematisation context to analyze the data to find out the starting point of Ahok's utterances as the main key words of the base of the rest sentences. This theme can be inferred as an intention or motivation, as well as the purpose of the utterances. The script of the video

provided by the Jakarta Post, published on Monday, October 10, 2016, is analysed by the writer. Hence, after analyzing the syntactical form and also the theme of the utterances, he inferred that this statement does not consist of any intention of insulting a particular religion (Islam).

3. Research method

This research includes a qualitative descriptive method because it explains the textual function of biblical texts in the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible on 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 sentences; (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) three types of adjuncts (Eggins, 2004: 160–170). As seen in the five subtitles of Luke 17, Luke 17 cannot 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 the New Testament in the form of the English Standard Version text of Edition 2016, which comprises 56 clauses. The first subtopic of Luke 17 consists of seven clauses. The second subtitle of Luke 17 comprises two clauses. The third subtitle of Luke 17 consists of four 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, which are 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 for data collection are as follows: 1) Observing all versions of Luke 17 in the ESV.org that are very similar to the Indonesian language version of Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia; 2) Downloading a biblical chapter of Luke 17 in the 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 sentences; (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) three types of adjuncts (Eggins, 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 themes 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 on ESV.org and percentage them.

There are four characteristics that are applied to become the focus of data analysis techniques in this study (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, 2014), namely:

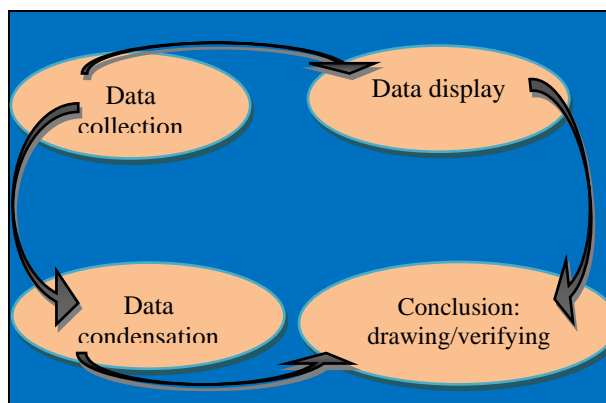


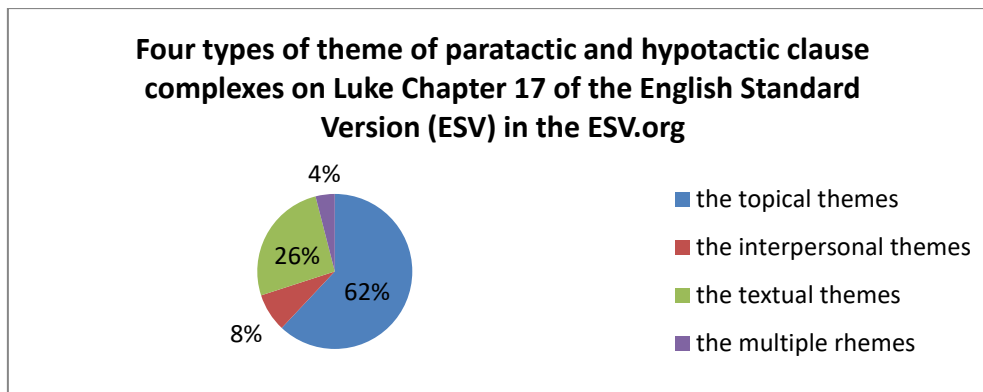
Figure 1. Data analysis techniques based on Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014)

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 clause simplexes) and 2 things that become the description of the research: (1) theme types of paratactic and hypotactic clause complexes on the biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the *ESV.org*; (2) the dominant type of theme of paratactic and hypotactic 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, and diagrams of research findings regarding: (1) 4 types of themes (the topical themes, the interpersonal themes, the textual themes, and the multiple themes) of paratactic and hypotactic 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 and hypotactic 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 and hypotactic 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 and hypotactic clause complexes in biblical text of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version Bible in the *ESV.org*.

4. Results and Discussion

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

Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained, it was found that there were 4 types of paratactic and hypotactic complex clause themes in the text of the Bible, Luke Chapter 17 in the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible on *ESV.org*, namely topical themes, interpersonal themes, textual themes, and compound themes. This can be seen from the graph of the acquisition pattern of the following theme selection.



Graph 1. Four theme types 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 that represent a common theme type. In the second type, a textual theme occurs with 19 items (26%) in the 19 clauses. The 45 clauses showing the topical themes consist of 5 subtopics of Luke 17, that is: (1) *Temptations to Sin* (7 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 theme of the most topical themes occurred in the 5th subtopic (*The Coming of the Kingdom*), with 17 items in 20 sentences. Meanwhile, the topical words and phrases occurred in the five subtopics are: (1) He, (2) it, (3) he, (4) if your brother sins, (5) if he repents, (6) if he sins against you seven times in the day, and turns to you seven times, (7) the apostles, (8) the Lord, (9) any one of you who has a servant, (10) he, (11) he, (12) you, (13) as he entered a village, (14) when he saw them, (15) as they went, (16) one of them, when he saw that he was healed, (17) he, (18) Jesus, (19) no one, (20) and, (21) he, (22) being asked by the Pharisees when the Kingdom of God would come, (23) He, (24) they, (25) for as the lightning flashes and lights up the sky from one side to the other, (26) and, (27) as it was in the days of Noah, (28) they, (29) and, (30) and, (31) and, (32) until the day, (33) and, (34) and, (35) on the day when Lot went out from Sodom, (36) will it be on the day, (37) on that day, (38) whoever, (39) I, (40) One, (41) And, (42) One, (43) the other, (44) they and (45) He. Among the 56 clauses of Luke 17, there are five topical theme items in five 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 19 items (26%) in 19 clauses that show textual themes in 5 subtopics of Luke 17, that is, (1) *Temptation to Sin* (4 items: Luke 17:1, 2b, 3b, and 4); (2) *Increase Our Faith* (1 item: Luke 17: 6); (3) *Unworthy Servants* (1 item: Luke 17: 10); (4) *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers* (7 items: Luke 17: 12, 13, 14b, 15, 16, 17, and 19); and (5) *The Coming of the Kingdom* (6 items: Luke 17: 22, 23, 29, 30, 35b, and 37). Based on the results of data analysis on the 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 second most frequent subtopic with textual themes is subtopic 5, with five textual items. Moreover, the 18 textual theme items are: (1) and; (2) and; (3) and; (4) and; (5) and; (6) so; (7) and; (8) and; (9) and; (10) then; (11) and; (12) then; (13) and; (14) and;

(15) and; (16) but; (17) so; (18) and, and (19) and. In accordance with the data obtained, there are 15 times the conjunction 'and' occurs in the five subtitles of Luke 17.

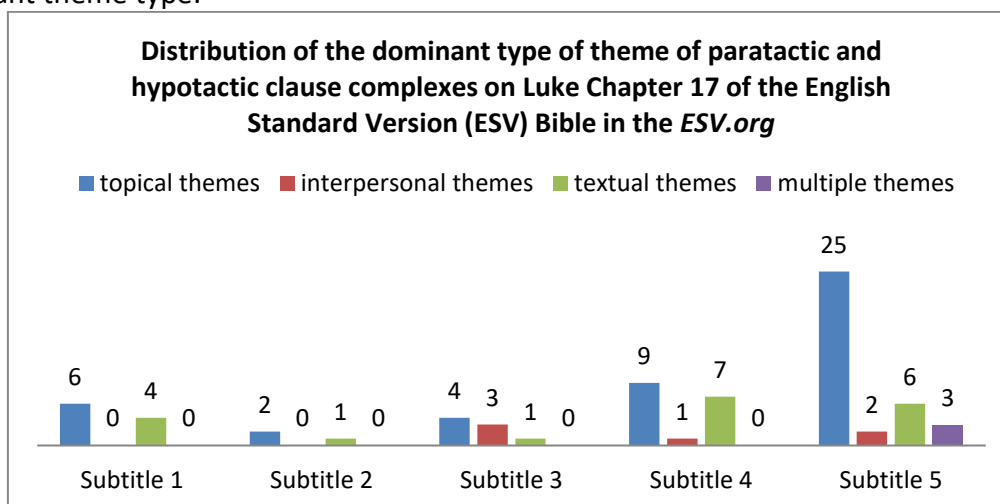
Besides the topical themes and the textual themes, there are 6 items (8%) in 6 clauses that show interpersonal themes in 3 subtitles of Luke 17, that is, (1) *Unworthy Servants* (3 items: Luke 17: 7, 8, and 9); (4) *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers* (1 item: Luke 17: 18); and (5) *The Coming of the Kingdom* (2 items: Luke 17: 21 and 26). Moreover, the six interpersonal theme items are: (1) will; (2) will; (3) will; (4) Was; (5) nor; and (6) just.

Aside from the topical themes, the textual themes, and the interpersonal themes, there are 3 items (4%) in 3 clauses that show the multiple themes in 1 subtitle of Luke 17, that is, subtitle 5 (*The Coming of the Kingdom*) within Luke 17: 25, 28, and 37. The words of the three multiple theme 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 from 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 composed of three types of themes.

4.2 The Topical Themes is the Dominant Theme Type of Paratactic and Hypotactic Clause Complexes on 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 themes in the paratactic and hypotactic clause complexes of the biblical Chapter 17 of Luke of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible on 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 and hypotactic clause complexes on 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 in Luke 17. Among the 56 clauses, there are 32 paratactic clause complexes. Aside from it, there are 13 hypotactic clause complexes. Moreover, there are five 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 five subtitles of Luke

Chapter 17 are dominated by topical themes. Aside from it, in the second, more frequent theme type, three subtitles of Luke Chapter 17 are also dominated by textual themes. In the text of subtopic 1, which is *Temptations to Sin*, there are 7 sentences, dominated by 6 topical theme items. Then, in the text of subtopic 2, which is *Increase Our Faith*, there are two sentences that are dominated by two topical theme items. Apart from the texts of subtopics 1 and 2, in subtopic 3, that is, *Unworthy Servants*, there are 4 sentences, which are dominated by 4 topical theme items. Aside from the texts of subtopics 1, 2, and 3, in subtopic 4, which is *Jesus Cleanses Ten Lepers*, there are 11 sentences, which are dominated by 9 topical theme items. In addition to the text of subtopics 1, 2, 3, and 4, in subtopic 5, which 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 at ESV.org, the dominant theme type (topical theme) is the type of theme of paratactic and hypotactic clause complexes that dominates the biblical chapter on Luke 17.

In accordance with graph 2, the interpersonal themes in red are the second-frequentest theme type to occur in the third subtitle of Luke 17, with three items, apart from the two other subtitles (subtitle 4 and subtitle 5). In subtitles 1 and 2, there is no interpersonal theme.

Based on graph 2, the multiple themes in violet are the least common theme type in the five subtitles of Luke 17 of the English Standard Version Bible at ESV.org. As the third more frequent theme type occurs in the fifth subtitle of Luke 17, it appears with three items compared to two other subtitles (subtitles 1, 2, 3, and 4). In subtitles 1, 2, 3, and 4, there are no multiple themes at all.

5. Conclusions

Based on the research results obtained, some conclusions can be drawn. There are 4 types of themes of paratactic and hypotactic clause complexes in Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible on ESV.org: the topical themes (62%), the interpersonal themes (8%), the textual themes (26%), and the multiple themes (4%). The dominant type of theme of paratactic and hypotactic on clause complexes of Luke Chapter 17 of the English Standard Version (ESV) Bible in the ESV.org is topical themes (62%). Based on the conclusions obtained, some suggestions can be put forward. 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 other online biblical sites (e.g., biblegateway.com; *Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia with other versions of translation*). Subsequent research can be directed at conducting research on the types of Theme of paratactic and hypotactic clause complexes that occur in the other chapters of the New Testament or a comparative study of theme choice between two languages on the Bible Gateway and ESV.org pages or on other online biblical versions or sites (e.g., Bible Gateway; *Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia with another version of translation*).

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