

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### 1.1. Data Analysis

Our Daily Bread, being both informative and vocative text, contains information, especially referential content from the Bible and the experience of the writer. It also persuades the readers to follow the messages in it as guidance in their lives.

From the September 1014 edition of Our Daily Bread, the writer finds 89 samples for the data. The samples are clauses that use subject personal pronoun 'we' and their translation products in Bahasa Indonesia. The clauses could be independent clause or dependent clause. Every clause is then placed in the data analysis table.

Figure 4.1  
Data Analysis Table Result

Finite Verbal Operator						Kita/ Kami
Temporal			Modal			
Pr	P	F	L	M	H	
49	0	8	16	1	0	<i>kita</i>
3	6	0	0	1	0	<i>kami</i>
4	0	0	1	0	0	other

Here are some examples of how the researcher analyzes the clauses used for the data based on the translation of ‘we’ and based on the verbal finite operators.

1. Clauses showing the translation of ‘we’ into *kita*.

First, let’s look at the clauses with subject ‘we’ that is translated as *kita* below.

English (SL) : And **we use** slogans like “put your best foot forward” to encourage others to show their best side.

Indonesian (TL) : *Selain itu, kita menggunakan ungkapan seperti “tampilkan sisi terbaikmu” dengan maksud mendorong orang lain untuk menunjukkan sifat diri mereka yang terbaik.*

The (SL) use subject ‘we’ which than followed by *use* as finite. The word *use* is a fused present finite temporal *do*. Here, *do* is fused in the word *use*. So the researcher categorizes the finite verbal operator of the clause as present and gives score 1 in the present finite verbal operator column. Then the researcher goes to the translation of ‘we ‘ in the (TL) which is *kita* and writes it on the *kita/ kami* column.

SL/ TL	Finite Verbal Operator						Kita/ Kami
	Temporal			Modal			
	Pr	P	F	L	M	H	
And <b>we use</b> slogans like “put your best foot forward” to encourage others to show their best side. <i>Selain itu, kita menggunakan ungkapan seperti “tampilkan sisi terbaikmu”</i>	1						kita

<i>dengan maksud mendorong orang lain untuk menunjukkan sifat diri mereka yang terbaik.</i>							
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Now, look at the next example below.

English (SL) : And thus **we shall** always be with the Lord” (1 Thess. 4:17).

Indonesian (TL) : *Demikianlah kita akan selama-lamanya bersama-sama dengan Tuhan” (1Tes. 4:17).*

The above (SL) clause use **shall** as the finite and based on Figure 2.2, **shall** is included in the future finite verbal operator. So the writer categorizes the clause as future finite verbal operator clause and put score 1 in column future finite verbal operator and write *kita* in the column of *kita/ kami*.

SL/ TL	Finite Verbal Operator						Kita/ Kami
	Temporal			Modal			
	Pr	P	F	L	M	H	
And thus <b>we shall</b> always be with the Lord” (1 Thess. 4:17). <i>Demikianlah kita akan selama-lamanya bersama-sama dengan Tuhan” (1Tes. 4:17).</i>			1				kita

Next, pay attention to example below.

English (SL) : Like Corrie ten Boom, **we can** find hope by putting everything in God’s hands and then trusting Him for the outcome.

Indonesian (TL) : *Sama seperti Corrie ten Boom, **kita** dapat mempunyai pengharapan ketika menyerahkan segala sesuatunya ke dalam tangan Allah dan kemudian mempercayakan masa depan kita kepada-Nya.*

The subject ‘we’ in above (SL) clause use **can** as the finite, which is included in the low modal finite verbal operator. So the writer categorizes the clause as low modal finite verbal operator clause and put score 1 in column low modal finite verbal operator and write *kita* in the column of *kita/ kami*.

SL/ TL	Finite Verbal Operator						Kita/ Kami
	Temporal			Modal			
	Pr	P	F	L	M	H	
Like Corrie ten Boom, <b>we can</b> find hope by putting everything in God’s hands and then trusting Him for the outcome. <i>Sama seperti Corrie ten Boom, <b>kita</b> dapat mempunyai pengharapan ketika menyerahkan segala sesuatunya ke dalam tangan Allah dan kemudian mempercayakan masa depan kita kepada-Nya.</i>				1			kita

Now, look at the next example below.

English (SL) : And thus **we shall** always be with the Lord” (1 Thess. 4:17).

Indonesian (TL) : *Demikianlah **kita** akan selama-lamanya bersama-sama dengan Tuhan” (1Tes. 4:17).*

The above (SL) clause use **shall** as the finite and based on Figure 2.2, **shall** is included in the future finite verbal operator. So the writer categorizes the clause as future finite verbal operator clause and put score 1 in column future finite verbal operator and write *kita* in the column of *kita/ kami*.

SL/ TL	Finite Verbal Operator						Kita/ Kami
	Temporal			Modal			
	Pr	P	F	L	M	H	
And thus <b>we shall</b> always be with the Lord” (1 Thess. 4:17). <i>Demikianlah kita akan selamanya bersama-sama dengan Tuhan” (1Tes. 4:17).</i>			1				kita

The next example below is the clause that use subject ‘we’ median modal finite verbal operator and translated into *kita*. The writer categorizes the clause as median modal finite verbal operator clause and put score 1 in column median modal finite verbal operator and write *kita* in the column of *kita/ kami*.

Note that the clause is interrogative so the finite comes before the subject.

English (SL) : What **should we** place in God’s hands for safekeeping?

Indonesian (TL) : *Apa yang sepatutnya kita serahkan ke dalam tangan Allah untuk dipelihara oleh-Nya?*

SL/ TL	Finite Verbal Operator						Kita/ Kami
	Temporal			Modal			
	Pr	P	F	L	M	H	
What <b>should we</b> place in God’s hands for safekeeping? <i>Apa yang sepatutnya kita serahkan ke dalam tangan Allah untuk dipelihara</i>					1		kita

<i>oleh-Nya?</i>							
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The researcher does the same steps to other clauses with subject ‘we’ which is translated into *kita*.

2. Clause showing the translation of ‘we’ into *kami*.

Now, let’s look at the clauses with subject ‘we’ that is translated as *kami* in this section.

English (SL) : **We *crushed*** almonds with water and other ingredients to create almond milk.

Indonesian (TL) : ***Kami melumat kacang badam dengan air dan bahan-bahan lain untuk membuat susu dari kacang badam.***

Subject ‘we’ is followed by ***crushed*** as finite in the (SL) clause. ***Crushed*** is the embedment of ***did + crush***. So it is categorized as a past finite verbal operator and the researcher gives score 1 in the past finite verbal operator column. Based on the (TL), subject ‘we’ is translated as *kami*, so the researcher writes *kami* in the *kita/kami* column.

SL/ TL	Finite Verbal Operator						Kita/ Kami
	Temporal			Modal			
	Pr	P	F	L	M	H	
<b>We <i>crushed</i></b> almonds with water and other ingredients to create almond milk. <b><i>Kami melumat kacang badam dengan air dan bahan-bahan lain untuk membuat susu dari kacang badam.</i></b>		1					kami

As the whole analysis were completely done and put into the data analysis table, the total number of each finite verbal operator can be summed up so as the translation of the subject 'we'. The completed data analysis table is shown in the Appendix.

## 1.2. Finding

Here, the researcher will explain some findings based on the Data Analysis Table Result. It starts with the Finite Verbal Operator finding, showing the frequency of each finite verbal operator appears in the clauses of Our Daily Bread September 2014 edition that use subject 'we'. The researcher then describes the translation of those subjects we based on their finite verbal operator.

### 1.2.1. Finite Verbal Operators

As we can see in Chapter II that finite is verbal operator that expressing tense or modality. These verbal operators are mainly divided into finite temporal operator and finite modal operator which both are divided into there; present, past and future for finite temporal operator and low, median and high for finite modal operator.

There are 89 clauses that use subject 'we' in the September 2014 edition of Our Daily Bread. From 89 samples of data, 70 of the data or 78.65% of them are finite temporal operator while the rest 21.35% are in finite modal operators. The finite temporal operators could be present, past or future, while the finite modal operators are only low and median modal operators. Figure 4.2 shows the finding.

Figure 4.2  
Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Finite Operator	Frequency / Percentage
Finite Temporal Operator	70 78.65%
Finite Modal Operator	19 21.35%
Total	89 100.00%

Present verb is marked by the -s inflection (ending), although it only occurs on the third person singular form: so in other personal pronouns, the verb has no actual suffix. Meanwhile, past verb is marked with the -ed suffix, and this doesn't change for person and number. Actually, there is no 'future' verbal morphology such as -s ending for present or -ed ending like in past verb. The way English referring to future time is to use the present tense of an auxiliary element *will* (Tallerman, 2011, p. 42). What Tallerman explain about the present and past verb above could explain what it means by fused verbal finite operator.

An exception appears in reported speech, the main verb is usually past. The present form in direct speech changes to the past in reported speech, like in the clause ... *While I was pastoring a church early in my ministry, my daughter Libby asked me, "Dad, are we famous?"*. Here the direct speech, ...*"Dad, are we famous?"*, is in the present form. But as we change into reported speech, it changes into... *While I was pastoring a church early in my ministry, my daughter Libby asked me whether we were famous*. But when a direct speech is in the past form, it usually stay in the past form or we can change it into past perfect form (Murphy, 2004).



So we can say that the situation described in reported speech is in the past when we are reporting it. But when the situation described in the reported speech is a permanent/habitual situation, or still exist at the time we are reporting it, like in the clause ... *He says, "We take guys nobody else wants."*, either a present or past is possible to be used (Hewings, 2005). The people on which the writer spoken to in the reported speech appear in Our Daily Bread itself is not the reader of the passage but other people being talked by the writer.

Present finite verbal operator, (*do/ does is/am/are and have/has*), dominated the temporal finite verbal operator. From 70 clauses in finite temporal operator, 56 of them are present. Past finite verbal operator (*did, was/were, had*) is in following with total appearance of 6. The last is future finite verbal operator (*we, shall, would, should*) with 8 times.

All kinds of present finite verbal operator appear in Our Daily Bread September 2014 edition such as *do/does, is/am/are and have/has*. They are sometimes fused in the verb like in the clause; .. , *we strive to walk worthy of Him*, or in *When we're waiting for God to resolve a difficult situation or to answer often-repeated prayers*. While for the past finite verbal operator, *did*, sometimes embedded, appear most frequently although some indirect speeches with past meaning are seen. The word *will* and *shall* appear when the clauses use future finite verbal operator. Figure 4.3 shows the data of Temporal Finite Verbal Operator Findings.

Figure 4.3  
Temporal Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Finite temporal operator	Frequency / Percentage
Present	56 80.00%
Past	6 8.57%
Future	8 11.43%
Total	70 100.00%

There are three kinds of finite modal operator according to Halliday. Those three finite modal operators are low, median and high modal operator. Low finite modal operator is indicated by auxiliary *like can, may, could, might, and (dare)*. Meanwhile we can indicate median finite modal operator by the use of *will, would, should, is/was to* before the verb. *Must, ought to, need, has/had to* appear in high finite modal operator.

In Our Daily Bread September 2014 edition, there are 19 clauses that use subject 'we' and finite modal operator, 17 of them use low finite modal operators, such as; *can, may and could*. There are 2 clauses that use median finite modal operators. They are *What should we place in God's hands for safekeeping?* and *...we would talk about God and the Bible,...* There is no any high finite modal operator on the clauses of the September 2014 edition of Our Daily Bread.

Figure 4.4  
Modal Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Finite Operator	Frequency / Percentage
Low	17 89.47%
Median	2 10.53%
High	0 0.00%
Total	19 100.00%

Present, like in the clauses *As followers of Jesus, we bear His name, ... we strive to walk worthy of Him, reflecting His likeness in our words and deeds* and *We need a sanctuary as well*, is the most frequent finite verbal operator that appear. It is 54 of 89.

The next finite verbal operator that appears is low finite modal operator. There are 17 clauses that use low finite verbal operator. Those clauses are *We may be in a place of weakness and despair because of our rebellion or because of the difficulties of life, Perhaps we can struggle through the day with its distractions, ..., and ...we could not do for ourselves.*

Past finite verbal operator, like in the clause *We used pestle and mortar to grind cinnamon and fruit to make jam* and comes after finite modal operator with 9 data which than followed by future finite operator, such as in the clause *... that we will be with Jesus, 7 times.*

The next one is median finite modal operator. It appears twice. And the last one is high finite modal operator. Figure 5.1 shows the number and the percentages of the Finite Verbal Operator finding.

Figure 4.5  
Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Finite Operator	Frequency / Percentage
Present	56 62.92%
Past	6 6.74%
Future	8 8.99%
Low	17 19.10%
Median	2 2.25%
High	0 0.00%
Total	89 100.00%

#### 1.2.2. The Translation of the Word 'we' According to the Finite Verbal Operator

Whenever we want to find out the translation of subject 'we' into Bahasa Indonesia, it cannot be separated from the theory of inclusive and exclusive 'we'. For in Bahasa Indonesia, the translation of 'we' could be *kita* (inclusive) or *kami* (exclusive). The theory about inclusive or exclusive 'we' has been in use in linguistics for at least two centuries and probably longer (Haas, 1969). In a research, entitled Inclusive and Exclusive Patterning of the English First Person Plural: Evidence from Conversation, Joanne Scheibman try to identify the meaning of 'we', whether inclusive or exclusive, by its tense and modality (Scheibman, 2004).

In general, from 89 clauses in Our Daily Bread September 2014 edition that use subject 'we', 83.15 % of them are translated into *kita*. It is then followed by *kami*, 11.24%. The rest are neither translated *kita* nor *kami*, like in the clause ... *I'm thankful for the assurance we can have* which is translated into *Saya bersyukur atas jaminan pasti*. Here the clause is omitted. Or in the clause ... *We are wise to be careful about* which is translated to *Sikap bijak kita tunjukkan ketika kita menjaga*. Subject 'we' is omitted and is changed with a much more relevant target language style.

Based on the temporal finite verbal operator, 81.43% of the clauses that use temporal verbal finite operator are translated into *kita* and 12.86% of them are translated into *kami*. The rest 5.71% are translated in other words, phrases or omitted such as *We get hints of that in Psalm 27....* which is translated into *Hal itu dapat terlihat dalam Mazmur 27...* and *Its pages are a poignant reminder of our own search for Jesus and the questions and concerns we have about eternity while we walk our faith journey* which is translated into *Setiap halaman bukunya menjadi pengingat yang kuat tentang pencarian kita sendiri akan Yesus dan beragam pertanyaan serta pergumulan (...) tentang kekekalan yang dialami di sepanjang perjalanan iman kita*. Figure 4.6 shows the result.

Figure 4.6  
The Translation of Subject ‘we’  
Based on Temporal Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Target Language	Frequency / Percentage
Kita	58    82.86%
Kami	8    11.42%
Others	4    5.72%
Total	70    100.00%

Based on Figure 4.7, we can see that *kita* also dominates the translation of subject ‘we’ that use finite modal operators. From 19 of the clauses in Our Daily Bread September 2014 edition that use subject ‘we’, 89.47% of them are translated into *kita*. While only one subject ‘we’ that is translated into *kami* in the clause ..., *we would talk about God and the Bible*,... which is translated into ....; *kami suka berbincang tentang Allah dan Alkitab*, and one subject ‘we’ that is not translated into *kita* or *kami*, instead it is omitted. It is in the clause, *I’m thankful for the assurance we can have* which is translated into *Saya bersyukur atas jaminan pasti* .....

The fact that most if the subject ‘we’ in the clause with finite modal operator are translated as *kita* is in accordance with the theory that finite modal operator is used to express a proposal requesting the listener to do something or suggesting that both the speaker and the listener do something.

Figure 4.7  
The Translation of Subject ‘we’  
Based on Modal Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Target Language	Frequency / Percentage	
Kita	17	89.48%
Kami	1	5.26%
Others	1	5.26%
Total	19	100.00%

As we go further to the Temporal Finite Verbal Operator Findings, which is divided into present, past and future finite verbal operator, we find that the subject ‘we’ that used present finite operator were mostly translated as *kita* (89.29%). The rest of the subject ‘we’ that has present finite verbal operators are translated into *kami* (3.57%) and others (7.17%). See Figure 4.8.

Figure 4.8  
The Translation of Subject ‘we’  
Based on Present Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Target Language	Frequency / Percentage	
Kita	50	89.29%
Kami	2	3.57%
Others	4	7.14%
Total	56	100.00%

The subject ‘we’ that are translated into *kita* are not reported speech. But the subject ‘we’ translated into *kami* are a in direct speech,... *He says, “We take guys nobody else wants.”* and the part of prayer, ... *Help us as we struggle sometimes to live in this sinful world.* So two kind of clauses do not include the reader to the part of the subject of speaking.

The result of the translation of the subject ‘we’ that use past finite operator showed a contradictive result. *Kami* dominated the translation of subject ‘we’ that use past finite operator. About 66.67% of them were translated to *kami* while the rest were translated as *kita* (33.33%). Figure 4.9 showed the result of the data.

Figure 4.9  
The Translation of Subject ‘we’  
Based on Past Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Target Language	Frequency / Percentage
Kita	3 33.33%
Kami	6 66.67%
Others	0 0.00%
Total	9 100.00%

Subject ‘we’ which are translated into *kita* like, ... *While I was pastoring a church early in my ministry, my daughter Libby asked me, “Dad, are we famous?”... and To which I replied, “No, Libby, we’re not famous.”* are all in present indirect speech which will be in the past tense as we change them into reported speech.

The translation of subject ‘we’ in the clauses that use future finite operator in Figure 4.10 show an interesting result. From seven clauses that were found, all of the subject ‘we’ were translated as *kita*. This could be because the writer of the passage is willing something to do or to happen in the future, both by the writer himself/ herself and the reader. This is clearly seen in the clauses ... *As God becomes our sanctuary, we’ll more readily turn our hearts toward Him in prayer,*



or *The apostle Paul teaches us that at the coming of the Lord Jesus, those who have gone on before will rise first and we “shall be caught up together with them .*  
and so on.

Figure 4.10  
The Translation of Subject ‘we’  
Based on Future Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Target Language	Frequency / Percentage
Kita	7 100.00%
Kami	0 0.00%
Others	0 0.00%
Total	7 100.00%

For low modal operator finite, 16 of the 17 data founded were translated as *kita*. None of subject ‘we’ that use low modal operator were translated as *kami*. However there is one which is translated as neither *kita* nor *kami*. Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of the data.

Figure 4.11  
The Translation of Subject ‘we’  
Based on Low Finite Verbal Operator Findings

Target Language	Frequency / Percentage
Kita	16 94.12%
Kami	0 0.00%
Others	1 5.88%
Total	17 100.00%

Again, here we see how the function of finite modal operator to express proposal works but using lower degree of probability as in the clauses ... *On that day our works will be tried and we may suffer loss, .... We may be in a place of weakness and despair because of our rebellion or because of the difficulties of life* and so on.

There is an interesting finding for middle or median modal operator. It shows an equal percentage of the translation of subject 'we'. There are only two clauses with subject 'we'. One is translated as *kita* and the other is translated as *kami*. Figure 4.4 shows the result. There is not any clause that use high modal operator found in the data.

