CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Indonesian Passive Voice

In Bahasa Indonesia, there are two type of sentences based on the nature of the relationship of actor-action. There are active sentence and passive one. According to Anbiya (2010: 77) passive sentence is sentence that the subject is subjected to a thing or action, whether intentional or not.

Example:

*Indonesia dijajah Belanda selama 350 tahun.*

On the sentence above, the word “Indonesia” serves as a subject which shows unintentional action. In other words, subjects of passive have a role to do the action. The verb in passive voice usually have affix *di-*, *ke-*, and *ter-*. 

Alisjahbana (1980: 40) states that, there are three prefixs having similiar meaning and use, so that it is better to talk one related to each other. In this research, Indonesian passive voice of the form verbs use prefix *di-*, *ke-*, and *ter-*. According to Sugono (1997: 109) the meaning of prefix *di-* is that the subject of the sentence is not as performer but as one got an action which is expressed by the predicate.

For examples:

- *Murid itu dihukum* oleh gurunya karena terlambat.
- *Pencuri itu sudah ditangkap* oleh polisi.
- *Buku yang baru aku beli* dipinjam oleh temanku.
- *Pohon mangga itu dicangkok* ayah agar berbuah lebih manis.
The meaning of prefix *ke-* is in the state of the purpose of suffer of the doing action (Alisjahbana, 1980: 44).

For examples:

a. *Dia kesakitan oleh gigitan anjing itu.*

b. *Jakarta kebanjiran karena hujan.*

c. *Roti bakar itu kesukaan adik.*

d. *Rumah itu kemasukan pencuri.*

e. *Adik kebingungan dengan persoalan itu.*

The meaning of prefix *ter-* in passive is suddenly got an action. The sentence in which the predicate is a passive form of verb using prefix *ter-* shows that the subject is as receiver of the action and which is not intentional.

For examples:

a. *Jariku teriris pisau.*

b. *Dia terpilih menjadi ketua kelas.*

c. *Penjahat itu tertangkap polisi.*

d. *Orang itu terkena bola.*

e. *Buku itu terbawa saya.*

1. **Characteristics of Indonesian Passive Voice**

To know whether the sentence is passive or not by seeing the characteristic of that sentence. In Indonesian passive, there are some characteristics of that passive voice. According to Supriyadi (2001: 187) the characteristics of passive voice are:

a. Subject as a one got an action.

b. Beginning with the predicate *di-*, *ke-*, and *ter-*.
c. Predicate of the predicate persona (personal pronouns)

2. Form of Indonesian Passive Voice

In discussing the analysis of passive sentences, the writer recites about the form of passive sentence. In passive voice, the sentence is usually marked with prefix *di-, ter-, ke-,* and proclitic. (Keraf, 1984: 105)

1. The Form of Prefix *di-*

   The form of prefix *di*-does not have the other variation and also it never does the change. This prefix has two functions, there are:

   a. as preposition of place if it is written separately.

   b. as affix which is clustered in writing and has the function as passive verb. Prefix *di*-just has one function to form the passive verb. (Ramlan: 1997: 116)

   Example:

   ![Example Image](image_url)

   From the example above, the writer conclude that in passive sentence, the object is behind of the verb and the subject is affected the action.

2. The Form of Prefix *ter-*

   Prefix *ter-*is an affix which is productive and has the meaning as “the situation happened”. Affix *ter-* has the function to form the passive verb. (Ramlan, 1997: 117)

   Prefix *ter-* has two rules in forming the passive sentence. The rules are:
a. Prefix ter- changed into te- if it is added on the root started with phoneme /r/.

For example: ter- rasa = terasa

b. If the first syllable meets the root ended with phoneme /r/ on the prefix ter-, there appears and sometimes there is no.

For example: ter- + percaya = terpercaya

   ter- + percik = tepercik

3. The Form of Prefix ke-

   The passive form of prefix ke- has the same function of prefix di-, that the prefix di- has to function, it is same with the prefix ke-.

   The function of prefix ke- are:

   a. Prefiks ke- as apreposition with the technique of writing separated if states the modifier of place.

   b. Prefix ke- as affix with the technique of writing connected.

   Example: - Pak hasan ketua RT.

   - Perintah itu kehendak orang tuanya.

4. The Form of Passive Zero

   The form of passive zero is self-forming of verbs without the prefix and the subject is written gathered with the verb. The meaning is doing the action.

   Example: kutangkap, kubaca
3. **Rules of Indonesian Passive Voice**

Indonesian passive voice has some rules. Chaer (2009: 201) states that, if the subject of one sentence does not act as an actor, but as an activity target expressed by the predicate of the sentence, that is called passive voice. This type of sentence is changed from active voice. This is done by changing the object of active voice into subject of passive voice. This changing causes the different form of verb on predicate. A sentence which has no object (intransitive) cannot be formed into passive sentence.

Besides it is marked by subject as point of view, passive voice is also marked by the verb form as predicate. In Indonesian there are two kinds of passive verb. They are passive verb by prefix *di-* and passive verb without prefix *di*- plus subject.

Active sentence can be formed into passive voice by changing the object to active and it causes the changes of predicate verb with prefix *me-* into *di*-

For example:

*Robby meminjami saya novel.*

That active voice is changed into passive voice, so it will be:

*Saya dipinjami novel oleh Robby.*

Passive sentence resulted from active sentence with direct subject is first, second, third pronoun that can be different from the above passive sentence. These differences are on predicate where the predicate is not using prefix *di*-. The verb of passive voice is from active verb without prefix *me*-. As replacement of prefix *di*-, the passive voice is signed by personal subject pronoun or actor from the active voice.
For example:

Anisa sudah **mengirimkan** surat ke kantor pos.

This active voice is changed into passive voice using verb without prefix *di-*:

**Surat sudah Anisa kirimkan** ke kantor pos.

The bold words are the predicate. On this passive voice, the passive verb is not as a sentence, but combination of two verbs, that is transitive verb without prefix *di-* or *me-* and the actor of active voice as a subject.

The verb in passive voice is also signed by prefix *ter-* A verb, as a predicate in a sentence with prefix *ter-* shows that the subject is attributed by an action which is stated by the predicate and has unintent meaning.

For example:

Kaki saya **terinjak** orang.

Besides shown by prefix *di-* and *ter-* passive voice is also signed by prefix *ke-an*. The quantity kind of this verb is limited and usually it is related to the natural case.

For example:

Navy **ketiduran** didalam kelas.

4. **Uses of Indonesian Passive Voice**

There are some points when we want to use Indonesian passive voice.

According to Ramlan (1986: 137), we can use the passive voice:

a. When the agent of the action is unknown.

Example:

My wallet was stolen last night. (We don’t know who stole the wallet)

b. When the agent is unimportant.
Example:

The new students’ centre was completed last night. (The people who built the centre are unnecessary information for the meaning of sentence)

c. When the agent of the action is obvious from the context.

Example:

I was born in August of 27th. (Everyone knows that it was my mother who gave birth me)

B. English Passive Voice

Passive voice is formed by putting “to be” followed by past participle (V3). In forming the passive sentence, the learners have to pay attention to the tense. English has many tenses which have the different use and changing. Voice in English grammar refers to an active or passive use of verb. Additional theories as stated by Thompson A.J and Martinet A.V (1986: 263) say that the passive voice of an active tense is formed by putting the verb be into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb. The subject of the active verb becomes the ‘agent’ of the passive verb. When it is mentioned it is preceded by by and placed at the end of the clause.

“This car has been sold by my father”.

According to Lado (1989: 107) active voice construction shows that the subject performs the action. Passive voice shows that someone or something else is acting on the subject. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that active voice used for making a statement about action and the doer is necessary to be mentioned. Different with the active one, passive voice is used if the doer of an action
is not necessary to be mentioned because it is unknown. Although it is not mentioned, the sentence is clear.

Example: Active : Someone stole the money two days ago.
Passive : The money was stolen two days ago (by someone).


In using the passive voice in English, the learners have to know the characteristics of that sentence. Based on the explanation of Hariyanto and hariyono (2003: 322) that if we want to change active into passive voice, there are some characteristics that always must be in a sentence as follows:

1) The active verbs that will be changed into passive voice must have an object. It means that the verb is transitive verb.
2) The subject in active voice is changed into the object in passive voice.
3) The passive verb must be in the form of “past participle” and is preceded by “to be”.

**To be + Past Participle**

4) If the active sentence uses modal auxiliary verb, the passive form becomes as follows:

\[
S + \text{modal auxiliary} + \text{be} + \text{Past Participle}
\]

For example: Active : He will write the letter tomorrow.
Passive: The letter will be written by him tomorrow.

2. Form of English Passive Voice

It is related to the verbs. The form of passive voice verbs is positive past participle. It is in line with Pardiyono (2007: 156) who states that if the
learners want to use the following formula of verb phrase for the passive sentence, be+V3 related to the tense you are using.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Verbs</th>
<th>Passive Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>is/am/are closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>was/were closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will close</td>
<td>will be closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has closed</td>
<td>has/have been closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the brief explanation mentioned above, we know that the object of the corresponding passive sentence. Moreover, passive sentences use past participle verb and proceeded by to be. The “by phrase” is used in passive sentences when it is important to know who performs an action (Azar, 1993: 283).

Beside that, there is another requirement in forming passive sentence. It is stated by Azar (1993: 282): only transitive verb can be used in the passive. A transitive verb is a verb that is followed by an object. The opposite of transitive verb to intransitive verb. An intransitive verb is a verb that is not followed by an object. For example:

1. Transitive Verb

   Active : Bob mailed the letter.
   Passive: The letter was mailed by Bob.

2. Intransitive Verb

   Active : I slept well last night.
   Passive: (not possible).

In English passive voice, we have to pay attention to the rules, the rules in changing the active sentence into passive one. According to Lado (1999: 107), there are some rules in changing an active clause into passive one, the rules are:

a. The sentence must have an object (direct and indirect object), so the verb should be a transitive verb.

Example: \[ \text{My brother buys a new car} \]

b. An object in active sentence becomes a subject in passive sentence.

Active:

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My brother [Subject] buys [verb] a new car [object]
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Note:

1. The subject in active sentence becomes an object in passive sentence.
2. The object in active sentence becomes an object in passive sentence.
3. The changing of verb is based on the tense of the sentence. The example above is in the simple present tense. So, the changing of verb is \( \text{be (is/am/are + V} \text{)} \).
c. The verb of passive voice is Verb 3 (Past Participle) started by *to be* (is, am, are, was, were).

d. The structure of passive voice is according to the tenses.

Some tenses that can form the passive voice are:

1. Simple Present Tense
2. Present Continuous Tense
3. Simple Past Tense
4. Past Continuous Tense
5. Future Tense
6. Present Perfect Tense
7. Past Perfect Tense
8. Modals/Auxiliary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Active Verb</th>
<th>Passive Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Present Tense</td>
<td>$S + V_1(s/es)$</td>
<td>$S + \text{to be} (\text{is, am, are}) + V_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous Tense</td>
<td>$S + \text{to be} (\text{is, am, are}) + V_{\text{ing}}$</td>
<td>$S + \text{to be} (\text{is, am, are}) + \text{being} + V_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Past Tense</td>
<td>$S + V_2$</td>
<td>$S + \text{to be} (\text{was/were}) + V_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous Tense</td>
<td>$S + \text{to be} (\text{was/were}) + V_{\text{ing}}$</td>
<td>$S + \text{to be} (\text{was/were}) + \text{being} + V_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Tense</td>
<td>$S + \text{will} + V_1$</td>
<td>$S + \text{will} + \text{be} + V_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect Tense</td>
<td>$S + \text{has/have} + V_3$</td>
<td>$S + \text{has/have} + \text{been} + V_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect Tense</td>
<td>$S + \text{had} + V_3$</td>
<td>$S + \text{had} + \text{been} + V_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modals/Auxiliary</td>
<td>$S + \text{Aux}$</td>
<td>$S + \text{aux} + \text{be} + V_3$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The subject in active sentence is as the object of passive sentence and it needs to change personal pronoun.

The changing of personal pronouns as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>As Subject</th>
<th>As Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>us</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>him</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The clearer explanation of each tenses of pattern of changing active-passive voice sentence based on Murphy in his book “English Grammar in Use” can be seen as follows:

1. **Simple Present Tense**

   It expresses events or situations that exist always, usually habitually. It is also used to express option or to make general statements of fact.

   The basic pattern of passive voice in simple present tense is:

   **AM/IS/ARE + PAST PARTICIPLE (V₃)**
The patterns are as follows:

1) **Positive** : S + Am/Is/Are + V₃
   
   ⇒ Example : The floor is swept yesterday.

2) **Negative** : S + Am/Is/Are + Not + V₃
   
   ⇒ Example : The floor is not swept yesterday.

3) **Interrogative** : Am/Is/Are + S + V₃?
   
   ⇒ Example : Is the floor swept yesterday?

4) **Interrogative** : Question Words + Am/Is/Are + S + V₃?
   
   ⇒ Example : When is the floor swept?

2. **Present Continuous Tense**

   Generally, it indicates that an event is in progress during a particular time.

   The basic form of passive voice in present continuous tense is:

   **AM/IS/ARE + BEING + PAST PARTICIPLE (V₃)**

   The patterns are as follows:

1) **Positive** : S + Am/Is/Are + being + V₃

   ⇒ Example : My novel is being borrowed.

2) **Negative** : S + am/is/are + not + being + V₃

   ⇒ Example : My novel is not being borrowed.

3) **Interrogative** : Am/Is/Are + S + being + V₃?

   ⇒ Example : Is my novel being borrowed?

4) **Interrogative** : Question Words+Am/Is/Are+ S + Being + V₃?

   ⇒ Example : What for is my novel being borrowed?
3. **Simple Past Tense**

   Passive voice in simple past tense form shows the past events.

   The basic pattern of passive voice in simple past tense is:

   **WAS/WERE + PAST PARTICIPLE ($V_3$)**

   The patterns are as follows:

   1) **Positive** : $S + Was/Were + V_3$
      
      ⇒ Example : The letter was sent yesterday.

   2) **Negative** : $S + Was/Were + Not + V_3$
      
      ⇒ Example : The letter was not sent yesterday.

   3) **Interrogative** : $Was/Were + S + V_3$?
      
      ⇒ Example : Was the letter sent yesterday?

   4) **Interrogative** : Question Words + $Was/Were + S + V_3$?
      
      ⇒ Example : When was the letter sent?

4. **Past Continuous Tense**

   It is used to refer to action or states that were taking place at the time that a second past action or states occurred.

   The basic pattern of its is:

   **WAS/WERE + BEING + PAST PARTICIPLE ($V_3$)**

   The pattern are as follow:

   1) **Positive** : $S + Was/Were + Being + V_3$
      
      ⇒ Example : My bicycle was being repaired.

   2) **Negative** : $S + Was/Were + Not + Being + V_3$
      
      ⇒ Example : My bicycle was not being repaired.

   3) **Interrogative** : $Was/Were + S + Being + V_3$?
      
      ⇒ Example : Was my bicycle being repaired?
4) Interrogative : Question Words+Was/Were+ S + Being + V₃?
   ⇒ Example : Why was my bicycle being repaired?

5. Future Tense

   Passive voice of future tense shows the future activities. It expresses what will happen or will be done at one particular time.

   The basic pattern of passive voice in future tense is:

   **WILL/SHALL + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE (V₃)**

   The patterns of passive voice in future tense are:

   1) Positive : S + Will/Shall + Be + V₃
      ⇒ Example : The work will be finished.

   2) Negative : S + Will/Shall + Not + Be + V₃
      ⇒ Example : The work will not be finished.

   3) Interrogative : Will/Shall + S + Be + V₃?
      ⇒ Example : Will the work be finished?

   4) Interrogative : Question Words + Will/Shall + S + Be + V₃?
      ⇒ Example : When will the work be finished?

6. Present Perfect Tense

   It is used to indicate that an action or state began in the past and continuous into present. Since and for are often used. The exact time is not important to be shown.

   The basic pattern of its is:

   **HAS/HAVE + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE(V₃)**

   The patterns are as follows:

   1) Positive : S + Have/Has + Been + V₃
      ⇒ Example : The room has been cleaned.
2) Negative : S + Have/Has + Been + V₃
   ⇒ Example : The room has not been cleaned
3) Interrogative : Have/Has + S + Been + V₃
   ⇒ Example : Has the room been cleaned?
4) Interrogative : Question Words + Have/Has + S + Been + V₃
   ⇒ Example : When has the room been cleaned?

7. Past Perfect Tense

   It refers to activity or situation completed before another event or time in the past.

   The basic pattern of its is:

   **HAD + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE(V₃)**

   The patterns are as follow:

   1) Positive : S + Had + Been + V₃
      ⇒ Example : The window had been cleaned.

   2) Negative : S + Had + Not + Been + V₃
      ⇒ Example : The window had not been cleaned.

   3) Interrogative : Had + S + Been + V₃
      ⇒ Example : Had the window been cleaned?

   4) Interrogative : Question Words + Had + S + Been + V₃
      ⇒ Example : When had the window been cleaned?

8. Modals/Auxiliary

   There are eleven modal auxiliaries, they are *can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, must, ought,* and *had better.*

   The basic formula of its is:

   **MODALS + BE + V₃**
The formulas are as follow:

1) **Positive** : $S + \text{Modals} + \text{Be} + V_3$
   
   $\Rightarrow$ Example : The new book can be used.

2) **Negative** : $S + \text{Modals} + \text{Not} + \text{Be} + V_3$
   
   $\Rightarrow$ Example : The new book cannot be used.

3) **Interrogative** : $\text{Modals} + S + \text{Be} + V_3$
   
   $\Rightarrow$ Example : Can the new book be used?

4) **Interrogative** : $\text{Question Words} + \text{Modals} + S + \text{Be} + V_3$
   
   Example : How can the new book be used?

### 4. Uses of English Passive Voice

Passive voice is used if the action is regarded more important than the performer of the action. While an active voice sentence is used if the performer of the action is regarded more important than the action itself.

In active sentence usually the subject is thing, person, or idea that the sentence is about. In passive sentence the object of an active verb becomes the subject. Thompson and Martinet (1986: 266) said that there are some uses in passive voice. The passive is used:

1. **When it is not necessary to mention the doer of the action as it is obvious who he is/ was/ will be:**

   Example : - The rubbish has not been collected.
   - Your hand will be X-rayed.
   - The streets are swept everyday.

2. **When we do not know, or do not know exactly, or have forgotten who did the action:**
Example: - The minister was murdered.
          - You will be met at the station.
          - My car has been moved.

3. When the subject of the active verb would be ‘people’:

   Example: - He is suspected of receiving stolen goods.
     
     (People suspect him of stealing goods)

   - They are supposed to be living in New York.
     
     (People suppose that they are living in New York)

4. When the subject of the active sentence would be the indefinite
   pronoun one. One sees this sort of advertisement everywhere
   would usually be expressed:

   Example: This sort of advertisement is seen everywhere.

   In colloquial speech we can use the indefinite pronoun you and an
   active verb:

   Example: You see this sort of advertisement everywhere.

   But more formal English requires one + active verb or the more
   usual passive form.

5. When we are more interested in the action than the person who
   does it:

   Example: The house next door has been bought (by Mr. Jones).

   If, however, we know Mr. Jones, we should use the active:

   *Your friend’s friend, Mr. Jones, has bought the house next
doors.*

   Similarly:

   *A new public library is being built (by our local council).*
Though in more informal English we could use the indefinite pronoun they and an active verb:

_They are building a new public library._

While a member of the council will of course say:

_We are/ the council is building a new public library._

6. The passive may be used to avoid an awkward or ungrammatical sentence. This is usually done by avoiding a change of subject:

- _When he arrived home a detective arrested him._
- _When their mother was ill neighbours looked after the children._

Would be better expressed:

- _When he arrived home, he was arrested (by a detective)._  
- _When their mother was ill the children were looked after by neighbours._

7. The passive is sometimes preferred for psychological reasons.  

A speaker may use it to disclaim responsibility for disagreeable announcements:

_Overtime rates are being reduce/ will have to be reduced._

The active, of course, be used for agreeable announcements:

_I am/ we are going to increase overtime rates._

The speaker may know who performed the action but wish to avoid giving the name. Tom, who suspects Bill of opening his letters, may say factfully:
This letter has been opened. Instead of you have opened this letter.

8. For the “have” + object + past participle construction.

Example: I had the car resprayed.

C. Rationale

Both in Indonesian and English passive voice, the learners will find the similar rules of changing the sentence from active voice into the passive one. The rule is that the subject of active sentences become object of passive sentences and object of active sentences become subject of passive sentences.

In learning Indonesian passive voice, the learners do not have some problems because in Indonesian, there is no changing of time when the learners want to make the sentences. It makes the learners easy in understanding the sentences. Actually, Indonesian passive voice has affix di-, ke-, and ter-. While in English, the learners should learn more about the pattern of passive voice.

The learners have some difficulties in learning English passive voice because the learners are as foreign language learners who have to learn more than Indonesian one. But in this case English passive voice is target language. Learners often face the difficulty about English passive voice because they must learn different verb in passive sentence. Verbs of passive sentence have many tenses, so that is why the learners have to know the kinds of tenses and the use of those tenses. The formula of passive voice is: $S + \text{to be} + V_3(\text{Past Participle})$. 

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