

## English Passive Voice In *Inferno* And Its Translation In *Neraka*

I Gusti Agung Khrisna Narayana<sup>1\*</sup>, I Nyoman Sedeng<sup>2</sup>, Frans I Made Brata<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>English Department, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University  
<sup>1</sup>[khrisnarayana23@gmail.com] <sup>2</sup>[nyoman\_sedeng@hotmail.com]

<sup>3</sup>[fbrata@gmail.com]

\*Corresponding Author

### Abstrak

*Passive form lebih sering digunakan jika tindakan lebih penting dari identitas pelaku. Ada tiga penanda dari passive construction; be, -ed, by yang mana mereka punya arti dan sudut pandang yang lebih spesifik. Di Indonesia, proses pempasifan dapat dilakukan dengan cara (1) menambahkan kata kerja dengan awalan di-dan (2) dengan kata kerja tanpa awalan di-. Skripsi dengan judul English Passive Voice in Inferno and Its Translation in Neraka fokus dengan dua rumusan masalah, yaitu passive types are found in Inferno and types of translation shifts applied in translating sentence with passive form in Inferno into Indonesian in Neraka.*

*Data dalam skripsi ini diambil dari novel berbahasa Inggris dengan judul Inferno dengan menggarisbawahi kalimat yang diduga mengandung passive voice. Passive voice yang ditemukan di source text yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan teori yang disusung oleh Eastwood (1994). Lalu disandingkan dengan terjemahannya dalam target text untuk menentukan jenis translation shift dan menggunakan teori Catford (1965) untuk menganalisis.*

*Hasil dari analisis ini menunjukkan jika affirmative passive voice form ditemukan paling banyak dalam Inferno dan passive form dengan gerund adalah yang terjarang yang ditemukan. Meskipun dalam istilah terjemahan, translation shift digunakan untuk menemukan translation equivalence. Semua jenis shift yang ditemukan dalam skripsi ini kecuali intra system shift yang mana merupakan bagian dari category shift.*

*Kata kunci: Kalimat pasif, pergeseran terjemahan, kesetaraan terjemahan.*

### 1. Background of Study

Reproducing various types of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, or philosophical texts in another language and making them available to be understood by wider readers is the basic purpose of translation. It means translation had important role in spreading any knowledge and information widely which consist on not only in scientific and technology books, but also in literary works. As an example of literary work, novel nowadays has increased its popularity by having more readers because a lot of novels have been translated into many of languages. *Inferno* by Dan Brown is an

example of English novel which have been translated to more than ten different languages. The novel is entitled *Neraka* in Indonesian. In this mystery thriller novel, passive voice is often used and it becomes interesting because when it is translated into Indonesian, the forms of passive voice are often changed into other form to make attractive sentence for the readers.

## **2. Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of passive were found in *Inferno*?
2. What types of translation shifts were applied in translating sentence with passive form in *Inferno* into Indonesian in *Neraka*?

## **3. Aims of Study**

Based on the problems, the aims of this study are:

1. To classify passive types occur in *Inferno*.
2. To describe types of translation shifts that were applied in translating sentence with passive form in *Inferno* into Indonesian in *Neraka*.

## **4. Research Method**

This study is applying library research by using some referential books and also theories. Then, those theories were applied as guidance in analyzing the data found in the novel entitled *Inferno* in comparison with Indonesian version *Neraka*. This research mode used descriptive qualitative research.

### **4.1 Data Source**

The data was taken from an English best seller novel entitle *Inferno*. It is written by Dan Brown and first published in Great Britain in 2013. The English version has more than 450 pages that is divided into 104 chapters. The novel is translated by two translators, Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno and Berliani Mantili Nugrahani, published in Indonesia by Mizan and its translation into Indonesian was done also in 2013.

### **4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data**

First, the data was collected by reading the novel in both English and Indonesian version. The next step was underlining the sentences, clauses, and phrases that are

suspected to contain the passive voice in both novels. The final step was typed into the table and classifying the types of translation process occurs in the passive construction.

### 4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

A descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the translation English passive voice found in novel entitled *Inferno* and their translation into Indonesian novel entitled *Neraka*. It means the data was analyzed with applying descriptive technique. The passive voice founds in the source text were classified based on the theory proposed by Eastwood (1994). It was then compared with its translation in the target text to determine the type of translation shifts applied and the theory of Catford (1965) was used in analyzing. The next step was the selected data then described deeply for the translation shifts applied. Having analyzed the occurrence of the passive voice in both data source language to target language, it was followed by drawing the conclusion.

### 4.4 Method and Technique of Presenting Analysis

This study used descriptive method in presenting the analysis. For the first problem, the data was classified into the types of passive voice, by showing the data in the form of sentence. They were in bold and underlined forms. As a result, the readers can understand it easily. Finally, in order to answer the second problem, the translation shifts were presented descriptively by showing it in form of table.

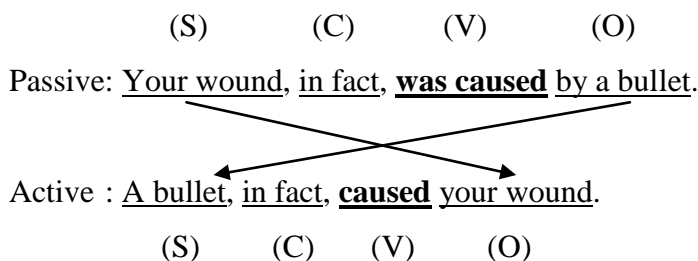
## 5. Analysis and Result

### 5.1 The Analysis of Passive Types Found In *Inferno*

#### 5.1.1 The Affirmative Forms

##### 5.1.1.1 Simple tenses

###### Data 1



The passive construction is made up of *was* as simple past form of *be* and *caused* as past participle. *A bullet* which is as an agent in this passive form is not omitted since it is an important information for the reader. In its active form, it has

different structure where there is a change position of *a bullet* and *your wound* as well as the change of the form of the verb *cause*.

### 5.1.1.2 The perfect

#### Data 2

(S) (V) (O)

Passive: The fact that he **had been sedated** (by someone).

Active : The fact that someone **had sedated** him.

(S) (V) (O)

The passive construction is made up of *had been* as past perfect form of *be* and *sedated* as past participle. The agent here is not mentioned since there is no clue who had done it. In its active form, *had been sedated* is changed into *had sedated* and the agent should be added to make the active form complete.

### 5.1.1.3 The continuous

#### Data 3

(S) (V) (O)

Passive: all of them **were being serviced** by the Consortium's various field offices.

Active : the Consortium's various field offices **was servicing** all of them.

(S) (V) (O)

The passive construction is made up of *were being* as past continuous form of *be* and *serviced* as past participle. The agent, *the Consortium's various field offices*, is not omitted since it has important information. The verb in passive form *were being service* is changed into *was servicing* and the position of *all of them* and *the Consortium's various field offices* are switched.

### 5.1.1.4 Will and be going to

#### Data 4

(S) (V) (O) (C)

Passive: it **would be locked** (by someone) in a titanium canister like some kind of bio weapon.

Active : someone **would lock** it in a titanium canister like some kind of bio weapon.

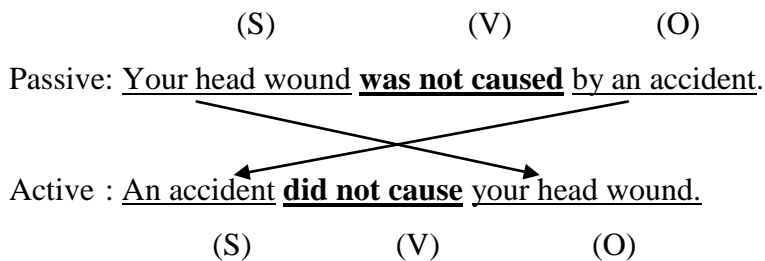
(S) (V) (O) (C)

The passive construction is made up of *would be* as future form of *be* and *locked* as past participle. This passive sentence has no agent since the agent is unknown. In its active form, the verb is changed from *would be locked* into *would lock* and the position of *it* and *someone* are switched.

### 5.1.2 Negative and interrogative form

Eastwood (1994) stated negatives and questions are formed in the same way as in active sentences. In the negative *not* comes after the (first) auxiliary; in questions there is inversion of subject and (first) auxiliary.

#### Data 5



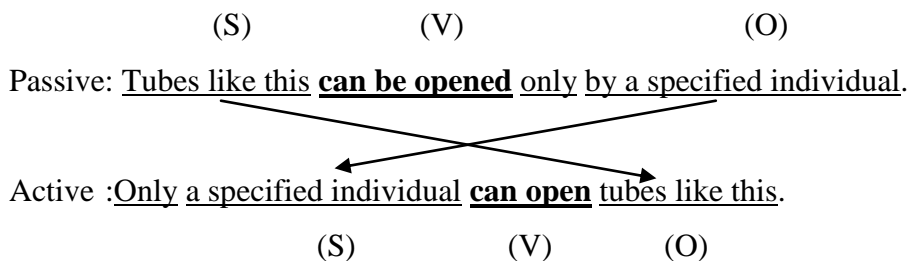
The passive construction is made up of *was* as simple past form of *be* and *caused* as past participle. *Not* is put after auxiliary to create negative form. This passive sentence has *an accident* as the agent. The verb *was not caused* in passive sentence is changed into verb *did not cause* in active sentence.

### 5.1.3 Modal verbs in the passive

The pattern of passive sentence with modal verb is modal verb + *be* + passive participle. The modal verbs can be *can, should, must, shall, may, could, might, have to* or *used to*.

Sample

#### Data 6



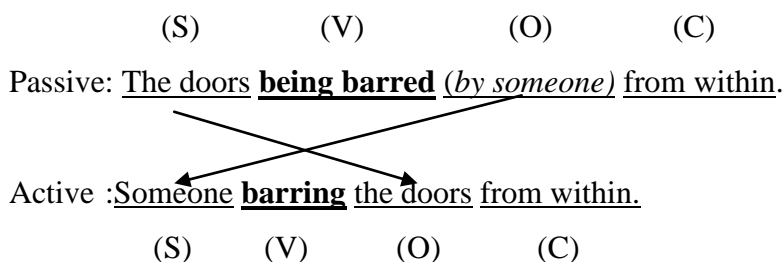
The passive construction is made up of *can* as modal verb + *be* and *opened* as past participle. This passive sentence has *a specified individual* as agent and it is an

important message in the sentence. In its active form, the verb *can be opened* in passive sentence is changed into *can be*.

### 5.1.4 The Passive To-Infinitive and Gerund

Eastwood stated that the passive to-infinitive and gerund can come in the same patterns as the active forms, for example after some verbs or adjectives.

#### Data 7



The passive sentence above has passive pattern with gerund which made up of gerund *being* and past participle *barred*. This passive sentence has zero agent since the agent is unknown. If it is changed to active form, *someone* as an agent should be added and the verb *being barred* will be changed into *barring*.

## 5.2 Types of Translation Shifts Applied In Translating Sentence with Passive Form In *Inferno* Into Indonesian In *Neraka*

### 5.2.1 Level Shifts

Data	SL:	TL:
1.	This painting <b>has been modified</b> .	Lukisan ini <b>telah dimodifikasi</b> .

On above sample, there is shift from grammar to lexis. The grammar pattern of *has been* (perfect form of *be*) in SL is translated into lexicon *telah*.

### 5.2.2 Category shifts

#### 5.2.2.1 Structure shift

Structure is an arrangement of elements. The elements of structure of English are S (subject), P (predicator), C (complement), and A (adjunct). Structure shifts are amongst the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation. In grammar, structure shifts can occur at all ranks.

Data	SL:	TL:
8.	I <b>was shot</b> in the head.	Kepala saya <b>tertembak</b> .

(S) (V) (C)

SL: I was shot in the head

TL: Kepala saya tertembak

(S) (V)

*I was shot in the head* in SL consists of *I* as the subject, *was shot* as the verb and *in the head* as the complement. When it is translated to TL, the position of verb and complement has changed and the subject *I* got zero translation or has been omitted. The change of that position indicates structure shift.

#### 5.2.2.2 Class Shift

Defined a class as ‘that grouping of members of a given unit, which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above.

Data	SL:	TL:
11.	It would not be the first time the Consortium had been hired by paranoid scientists and engineers who preferred working in extreme isolation to prevent their valuable ideas from <b>being stolen</b> .	Bukan pertama kalinya jasa Konsorsium disewa ilmuan dan insinyur paranoid yang ingin mengisolasi diri untuk mencegah <b>pencurian</b> ide-ide mereka.

The passive form in SL is indicated by verb *being stolen*. *Being stolen* is then translated into a noun *pencurian*. The change from verb into noun indicates class shift.

#### 5.2.2.3 Unit shift

Data	SL:	TL:
12.	Your wound, in fact, <b>was caused</b> by a bullet.”	Luka Anda, sesungguhnya, <b>diakibatkan</b> oleh sebutir peluru.

In above translation, it is found there is unit shift. *Was caused* is a verb phrase which has auxiliary *was* as premodifier and verb *caused* as head which later translated into verb *diakibatkan*. The change from verb phrase to a word indicates unit shift.

## 6. Conclusion

Based on the problems and the analysis, some points can be concluded. From all types of English passive based on theory applied, only some types of passive form are found in *Inferno*. They are affirmative, negative, modal verb form and passive with to infinite and gerund. It is also found that most of passive sentences in *Inferno* are without an agent. The agent is omitted because of some reasons; the agent is not an important information, the agent may not be relevant to the message, sometimes we do not know the identity of the agent, sometimes we do not mention the agent because we do not want to or the agent is already very well known.

The second problem in this study is types of translation shift applied in translating sentence with passive form in *Inferno* into Indonesian in *Neraka*. There are two major types of shift; level shift and category shift. All types of shift are found in this study except intra system shift which are the part of category shift.

## 7. Bibliography

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