

## ABSTRACT

**Sholihah, Imroah.** 2015. Contrastive Analysis of Passive Voice in English and Arabic Language (Research on Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah and its Translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali). Thesis, English Education Department, Faculty of Education, State Islamic College of Ponorogo, Advisor Dra. Aries Fitriani, M.Pd.

**Key Word:** Contrastive Analysis, Passive Voice, Translation

Language is a communication tool to interact among members of the public. English is an international language that unifies all of language in the world. Arabic language is the language that used by Arabian and becomes a language of Qur'an. Between one language and other language has not too different grammar, likewise both of English and Arabic language. Passive voice is one of grammar structure that used both in English and Arabic language.

This study has the purpose to analyze the passive voice of the English and Arabic language through analysis of suroh al-Anfal and at-Taubah and their translation. There are three problem statements of this thesis; how are the pattern, tenses and function of passive voice in English; how are the pattern, tenses and function of passive voice in Arabic and what are the similarities and differences between pattern, tenses and function of passive voice in English and Arabic languages.

This type of research is library research and the method used is contrastive analysis by comparing the passive voice in English and Arabic language. The researcher used documentation method to collect the data and used three steps to analysis this data; read the sources about the passive voice in English and Arabic language, found the passive voice from object analysis, compare both of English and Arabic passive voice to found the similarities and the differences and finally got the conclusion.

Results of the research are; pattern of English passive voice is be + past participle. The tense of passive voice in English is 9 from simple present form, 1 from present perfect form, 2 from simple past form, 6 from simple future form, while 2 sentences are from modal auxiliary and has the function to protecting sources. Pattern of Arabic passive voice is majhul +replacement subject. The tense of passive voice in Arabic research consist of 10 verses from *fi'il mudhore'* simple present, 10 verses from *fi'il madli* and has the function as *lijahli*, *lil'ilmu*, and *lit-ta'dzim*. The similarities of English and Arabic passive voice are: 1) Sentence pattern: only transitive sentence can be used in both English and Arabic passive voice, 2) Tense: There are three core of tense both in English and Arabic language, 3) Function: both English and Arabic language show the subject that already known and the unknown subject. The differences of English and Arabic passive voice are: 1) Pattern: a. in English, the position of subject becomes an object and vice versa while in Arabic, object becomes substitution of subject, b. in English, subject always mentioned explicitly while in Arabic subject always eliminated, c. in English often use "by phrase" even include into the formula while in Arabic seldom use harf bi, d. In English uses "verb participle" while in Arabic uses Majhul, 2) Tense: a. in English there are four core of tenses while in Arabic there are three tenses, 3) Function: in English passive voice is to protecting sources, while the function of Arabic passive voice is to glorify the subject (*lit-ta'dzim*).

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Language is a concept which is central to one of the major disputes of twentieth-century criticism.<sup>1</sup>In society, language is a communication tool to interact among members of the public. Based on this purpose used a device called a language, thus every society certainly have and use the tools of social communication. No society without language and there is no language without a community<sup>2</sup>.

Bilingualism is a matter that can be found everywhere. Bilingualism can be defined as a person who is able to use two languages. Some communities in Indonesia could use foreign language such as Arabic, English, Japanese, Korean and others. Along with the times and make the interaction between nations, especially Indonesian community more open chances in learning a foreign language support.

Today, foreign language that is in demand by the community of Indonesia is English, which is one of the international languages. Therefore, the Indonesian students must be learned in school since kindergarten level until university level. English language also became one of the subjects tested in the national

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<sup>1</sup>Routledge, A Dictionary of Modern Critical Term (New York: Taylor and Francis Group, 2006), 126

<sup>2</sup>Soeparno, Dasar-Dasar Linguistic Umum, (Yogyakarta : Tiara Wacana Yogya, 2001) Pg.5.

examination. Learn the English language is also very important in increasing since and knowledge on this age of globalization. Language is very often used in terms of technology, science, art and language.

English is a Germanic language spoken for the first time in England in the Early Middle Ages and is currently the most commonly used languages in the whole world. English is spoken as a first language by a majority of the population in many countries, including the United Kingdom, Ireland, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and a number of Caribbean countries; as well as the official language in nearly 60 sovereign countries. English is the mother tongue third most widely spoken around the world, after Mandarin and Spanish. The extent of the use of English is also caused by the spread of culture and technology that dominates the United States throughout the 20th century. These things have led to the current English is the main language and is not officially regarded as a lingua franca in many parts of the world<sup>3</sup>.

Besides of English, Arabic language also include to the one of foreign language that be learned in Indonesia. The language included in the Semitic language family and is already very old age, the eyes of the world, the Arabic language is also important enough to be taken into account, as evidenced by the

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<sup>3</sup>[http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahasa\\_Inggris](http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahasa_Inggris) , accessed 23 march 2015

inauguration of the language as an official language in the United Nations (UN) in 1973.<sup>4</sup>

The existences of Arabic language lessons have long been included in the list of the school curriculum, especially school-based Islam. It is based on the fact that Arabic is a Qur'an language, as we know the Qur'an is a way of life for Muslims. Many people interest to learned Arabic language because they want to know contain of the Qur'an. Moreover, most of the science of Islam is Arabic language. In learned Arabic language, we will recognize two kinds of objectives Arabic as a tool to study the Arabic language itself and intends to print and produce Arabic language and literature and Arabic language teacher who are able to teach Arabic.

Grammar is the structural foundation of our ability to express ourselves.<sup>5</sup> To be an effective writer, we must achieve clarity of expression. We need to know how to present an idea forcefully, without confusion or unnecessary words, by choosing the suitable language (formal or informal language) with our purpose. The more, we are aware how grammar works, the more we monitor the meaning and the effectiveness of the using language. It can help foster precision, detect ambiguity and exploit the richness of expression available in English.<sup>6</sup> In short, studying grammar may help us become a more effective writer.

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<sup>4</sup>Ahmd Izan, Metodologi Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab, (Bandung : Humaniora 2009) Cet. 3, Hal. 12.

<sup>5</sup>David Crystal, "In Word and Deed." TES Teacher, 2004.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, 1.

Every language has grammar to broaden an understanding of the ways of language operates. Between one language and other language has not too different grammar, likewise both of English and Arabic language. Grammatical concepts Arabic and English are very different, for example, in the sentence structure. Therefore the necessary understanding of the rules or the rules contained in the language, this is done to generate a communicative language. Attempt to contrast the two languages considered very important in order to find answers and results, especially in this age of globalization where people are required to master a foreign language (Arabic and English).

Grammar has some composition. Some of them are active and passive voice. If the subject performed the action in the verb called active voice. In contrast, if the subject received the action in the verb called passive voice. Basically, active voice has same pattern both in English and Arabic language, there are S + V + O in English and *Fi'il + Fa'il + Maf'ul* in Arabic language. But, passive voice in English and Arabic language have some different pattern. They are also have some different characteristics. Therefore, the researcher interested to learn more about passive voice in Arabic and English. Thus to examine the use of the passive voice in Arabic it is necessary to compare with the passive voice in English as the basis for the comparison. This goal is to look for similarities and differences in the use of passive sentences in both languages.

According to the statement, “one of the goals in learning sources language (Arabic) is to know contain of Qur'an as a way of life for Muslim”, the researcher

take this analysis through the suroh of Qur'an. She takes Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah as her object analysis of passive voice in Arabic, and its translation in English as object analysis of passive voice in English language. She takes both those two Suroh, because there is one feature that differentiates of Suroh At-Taubah with another Suroh. The beginning of this Suroh there is no "basmalah" reading, because this Suroh is a declaration of war by the sense that all the Muslims were deployed to fight the whole the polytheists., while basmalah breath of peace and love of God<sup>7</sup>.

One of scholars said about one of the reasons why the beginning of Suroh At-Taubah there is no "basmalah" reading is, "suroh Al-Anfal is the first letters revealed in Madinah, while Baro'ah (Suroh At-Taubah) a letter last fall. And it turns out the story is contained in both the letter resemble each other, so I think that the letter Bara'ah including Al-Anfal"<sup>8</sup>. It's mean that Suroh At-Taubah and Al-Anfal as one suroh so the researcher take both of those suroh to be analyzed.

After try to understanding the use of passive voice in Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah,, the researcher interest to know and analyze the using passive voice in that suroh and compare with the passive voice in English through its translation. Therefore, the researcher takes the research by the title "Contrastive Analysis of Passive Voice in English and Arabic Language (Research on Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah and its Translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali)"

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<sup>7</sup> Ali As-Syaukani, Tafsir Fathul Qadir, p.415

<sup>8</sup>ibid 146.

## **B. Statement of The Problems**

According to the background of the study, the writer formulates problem as the follow:

1. How are the pattern, tenses and function of passive voices in English language (Research on translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali)?
2. How are the pattern, tenses and functionof passive voices in Arabic language (Research on Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah)?
3. What are the similarities and differences between pattern, tenses and function of passive voices in English and Arabic languages (Research on Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah and its Translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali)?

## **C. Objectives of The Study**

Concerning with the problem statement, this study has some objectives described as the follow:

1. Describing the pattern, tenses and function of passive voices in English language (Research on translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali)?
2. Describing the pattern, tenses and function of passive voices in Arabic language (Research on Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah )

3. Analyzing the similarities and the differences between the pattern, tenses and function of passive voices in English and Arabic language (Research on Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah and its Translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali)?

#### **D. Significance of The Study**

Basically, all activities should have a clear purpose and significance. The result of this research is expected to give some advantages either theoretical and practical, such as :

1. Theoretical significance

This research is expected to add some knowledge, a new discovery taken from analysis cross language between two foreign language, English and Arabic language. This research to know some similarity and differences of grammar structure focus passive voice through analysis in Suroh of Quran and its translation.

2. Practical significance

- a. For Teacher

This study is expected to give teachers, especially English teacher and Arabic teacher, an input concerned with the passive voice in English and Arabic language

b. For Students

This study is expected to give students, especially the students of English department of the STAIN Ponorogo, a reference in linguistic study which is concerned passive voice in English and Arabic language.

c. For Readers

This study is expected to give readers in general a reference of linguistic study concerned passive voice in English and Arabic language.

d. For Researcher

This research hopefully will add the researcher's knowledge in linguistic study.

## **E. Review of Related Literature**

### **1. Voice Grammatical**

#### **a. Definition of Voice Grammatical**

Voice is special verb form arranged in certain position with noun to indicate whether the grammatical subject of a sentence is performing an action or itself being acted upon.<sup>9</sup>In sentence, sometimes, subject does action and sometimes it being acted upon. In other word, subject can be doer of action and receiver of action. Every language has rules of

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<sup>9</sup>Marcella Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide*, 47.

grammatical voice, such English and Arabic language. Actually voice in grammar refers to passive voice of a verb<sup>10</sup>.

## 2. English Passive Voice

Many verbs are used to make a sentence with the same condition and events by two ways; active sentence and passive sentences. In this research, the researcher takes passive voice as her research subject. Before the researcher explained the entire concept of passive voice, the researcher would to introduce first about the concept of verb.

Basically, in every sentence conclude active sentence or passive sentence, the important thing that must be attended is from the verb. Verb itself is divided into two term; transitive verb and intransitive verb.<sup>11</sup> Transitive verb is the verb which is followed by noun as receiver or the action object from the verb. Intransitive verb is the verb which is not followed by the noun as the reliever or the action object from the verb.<sup>12</sup> Only transitive verbs can be used in the passive.<sup>13</sup>

### a. Definition of English Passive Voice

The passive voice, in contrast, emphasizes the receiver (product) of the action. Passive voice is used when subject receiver the action. So, the subject is the receiver of the action. The passive is form by be + a verb

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid. 55

<sup>11</sup> Panca Prastowo, the handbook of TOEFL (Yogyakarta: DIVA Press, 2008). 602

<sup>12</sup>Ibid, 602

<sup>13</sup>Betty Schramper Azar, Fundamentals of English Grammar, (America: prentice hall regents, 1998), 139

ending in ed (past participle or an irregular past participle). In a passive voice sentences, the object of an active verb become a subject of the passive verb. The passive is used when the person or thing done is more important, or when the agent who did the action is not known<sup>14</sup>. In the English language, we can identify passive voice easily.

#### **b. Rules of English Passive Voice**

To make active voice become passive voice, note the following steps<sup>15</sup> :

- a) Put object of active voice become the subject of passive voice (vice versa)
- b) If the active sentence is not mentioned the auxiliary (to be) the to be in accordance with the subject in the passive sentence and that conforms to the shape of its tenses.
- c) Place the main verb of the active sentence after auxiliary (to be ) in the form of past participle.
- d) Place the preposition by after the main verb in the passive sentences before the subject. (In certain circumstances, by can be removed because they had understood the poin.

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<sup>14</sup>Ina Yusuf, Grammatical Competence II, (Bandung : UPI Press, 2006), 167.

<sup>15</sup>Fuad, Mas'ud,Essentials of English Grammar (A Practical Guide), (Yogyakarta : BPFE Yogyakarta, 2010) 129.

### c. Pattern of English Passive Voice

Every sentence has pattern. It intended of differentiate with another sentence. Passive voice also has sentence pattern itself. The pattern of passive voice is **Be+ past participle**. **BE** can be in any of its forms; am, are, is, was, were, has been, have been, will be, etc. the past participle follows BE. For regular verb, the past participle ends in **-ed** ( e.g. mailed, corrected). Some past participles are irregular (e.g. taught)<sup>16</sup>

The passive may be used with the “by phrase” instead of the active when the speaker/writer focus on the subject of a sentence. The “by phrase” is used only if it is important to know who perform an action e.g. *ayat-ayat cinta novel was written by Habiburrahman El Shirazy*. Habiburrahman El Shirazy is is important information to know.

That will be different form this example our **office was built in 1990**. It is not important to know exactly who builds office. Because the grammatical subject of a passive voice verb is the original object of an active verb, only a transitive verb (verb that is followed by an object) may be used in the passive voice.<sup>17</sup>

The subject of an active sentence is the object of **by** in the “by phrase” in a passive sentence.<sup>18</sup> The “by phrase” is used in passive

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<sup>16</sup> Betty Schramper Azar, *Fundamentals of English Grammar*, (Jakarta : Binarupa Aksara, 1993), 276

<sup>17</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide*, 56.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

sentences when it is important to know who performs an action. E.g. **this sweater was made by my Aunt**. In that example, **by my aunt** is important information.<sup>19</sup>

Usually there is no “by phrase” in a passive sentence. The passive is used when it’s not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action. E.g. **the sweater was made in Korea**. In that example, the exact person (or people) who made the sweater is not known and is not important to know, so there is no “by phrase” in the passive sentence.<sup>20</sup> Sometime, some passive voice doesn’t mention the subject. This is because the want to emphasizes not anyone who does an act but the results of such actions, or because the subject are known or unknown.<sup>21</sup>Example: 1) The thief was arrested (by the police). The subject not mentioned because it was known that the subject is thief, 2) the windows was repaired (by somebody). The subject also not mentioned because it was known.

#### d. Form of English Passive Voice

In determining passive voice which is are, is, am, was, were, has, or have we can see the subject of that sentence.<sup>22</sup>There are some forms of passive voice. Panca states that there are 14 form of passive voice; simple

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid 283

<sup>20</sup>ibid

<sup>21</sup>Hotben D Lingga, Lim Ali Utama, Intisari Tata Bahasa Inggris Kontemporer, (Bekasi: Kesaintblanc, 2008), 511-512.

<sup>22</sup>Slamet Riyanto, Developing Grammar Skill For The Toeic Test ( Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar, 2008) 133

present, present continuous, simple past, past continuous, present perfect, past perfect, future, conditional, perfect conditional, present infinitive, perfect infinitive, present participle, gerund and perfect participle.<sup>23</sup>

Yusron stated in simple classification about the form of passive voice. He stated that passive voice has 3 terms; tense, participle and gerund.<sup>24</sup>

Martin stated that passive verb form has 2 term; tense and modal,<sup>25</sup> because the passive verb forms are very rare. The more explanation of his theory is as follows;

#### 1) Passive Voice in Tense

From the form of passive voice above, we can know that passive voice can be classified into some tenses. Every tense has formula. The formula is explained in the table below<sup>26</sup> :

Table 1.1  
Table Passive Voice in Tense

<b>Tenses</b>	<b>Active voice</b>	<b>Passive voice</b>
1. Simple present	S + Vs/es + O e.g. Marry helps John	O + be (am, is, are) past participle + "by phrase" + s e.g. John is helped by Marry.
2. Present progressive	S + be (is, am, are) + Ving + O e.g. Marry is helping	O + be (is, am, are) + being + past participle + "by phrase" + S e.g. John is being helped by

<sup>23</sup>Panca Prastowo, *The Handbook of Toefl*, 603

<sup>24</sup>Yusron Pora, *Develop Your Vocabulary Grammar and Idiom*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2007) 353

<sup>25</sup>Martin Hewing, *Advanced Grammar In Use*, 242

<sup>26</sup>Ann Hogue, *The Essential of English : A Writer's Handbook*, (USA : Longman, 2003), 76.

	John	Marry
3. Present perfect	S + be (has/have) + V3 + O e.g. Marry has helped John	O + be (has/have) + been + past participle + "by phrase" + S e.g. John has been helped by Marry
4. Simple past	S + V2 + O e.g. Marry helped John	O + be (was/were) + past participle + "by phrase" + S e.g. John was helped by Marry
5. Past progressive	S + be (was/were) + Ving + O e.g. Marry was helping John	O + be (was/were) + being + past participle + "by phrase" + S e.g. John was being helped by Marry
6. Past perfect	S + had + V3 + O e.g. Marry had helped John	O + had been + past participle + "by phrase" + S e.g. John had been helped by Marry
7. Simple future	S + will + V1 + O e.g. Marry will help John	O + will + be + past participle + "by phrase" + S e.g. John will be helped by Marry
8. Be going to	S + be (is, am, are) + going to + V1 + O e.g. Marry is going to help John	O + be (is, am, are) + going to + be + past participle + "by phrase" + S e.g. John is going to be helped by Marry
9. Future perfect	S + shall/will have + V3 + O e.g. Marry will have helped John	O + shall/will have + been + past participle + "by phrase" + S e.g. John will have been helped by Marry

## 2) Passive Voice in Modal auxiliary

### a) O + Can/must + be + V3

Example:

Active : she can drive my car.

Passive : my car can be driven by her

### b) O + Should/could/might/ought to + be + V3

Example:

Active : Rohmat should finish the job today.

Passive : The job should be finished by Rohmat today

### c) O + Should/could/might/ought to have + be + V3

Example:

Active : He could have written two books.

Passive : Two books could have been written by him

Betty gives some addition about form of passive voice. She adds three forms of passive voice another tense and modal. There are stative passive, passive with get, and participial adjectives. The explanation of those three forms is as follows:

## 3) Stative passive

The passive form may be used to describe an existing situation or state. **Be** can be followed by an adjectives. The adjective describes or gives information about the subject of the sentence. **Be** can be followed by a past participle (the passive form). The past participle is

often like an adjective. The past participle describes or gives information about the subject of the sentence. Past participles are used as adjectives in many common, every expressions.<sup>27</sup>

Often the past participles in these expressions are followed by particular preposition + an object<sup>28</sup>. Example;

- (a) **Married** is followed by **to** (+ an object)

Example; Paul is **married to** Susan

- (b) **Excited** is followed by **about** (+ an object)

Example; Paul was **excited about** the game.

- (c) **Prepared** is followed by **for** (+ an object)

Example; Paul will be **prepared for** the exam.

#### 4) Passive with get

The passive voice may indicate an action or a state resulting from an action. Get can be used to change the sentence from active sentence into passive sentence. Generally, passive with get just can be used for verbs in “changing condition” meaning.<sup>29</sup> Example; **the engine can’t get started**. Passive with get also can be used to show certain incident/unintentional. Example; **the dog got run over by a car**.

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<sup>27</sup>Ibid 294

<sup>28</sup>Ibid

<sup>29</sup>Wishnubroto, Complete English Grammar (Yogyakarta : Kanisius, 1994) 183

Get may be used instead of be as a passive transition.<sup>30</sup> Get may be followed by certain adjectives.<sup>31</sup> Some of the common adjectives that follow get are; angry, anxious, bald, better, big, busy, chilly, cold, dark, dizzy, empty, fat, full, good, heavy, not hungry, late, light, mad, nervous, old, rich, sick, sleepy, tall, thirsty, warm, well, wet, worse.<sup>32</sup>

Example; they are getting married tomorrow.

#### 5) Participial adjective

The past participle conveys an active sentence. The noun modifies does something. This condition creates a passive meaning.<sup>33</sup>

Participial adjectives is used to show that someone/thing get the result of some events. This adjective is translated from the basic word from lexical meaning. The adjectives usually used in passive voice are; amused, amazed, annoyed, astonished, bored, confused, etc. the example of participial adjectives in past participle pattern is; **she is bored, they are confused students.**

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<sup>30</sup>Marcella Frank, Modern English; A Partical Reference Guide (USA : Prentice Hall Inc, 1972), 57

<sup>31</sup> Betty Schramfer Azar, Understanding And Using English Grammar (America: Prentice Hall Regents, 1998), 139

<sup>32</sup> Marcella Frank, Modern English; A Partical Reference Guide (USA : Prentice Hall Inc, 1972), 139

<sup>33</sup>Betty, Understanding And Using English Grammar, 144

### e. Function of English passive voice

The passive voice is used:

- a) To describe process

e.g.: after the tobacco leaves have been picked, they are dried.

- b) To convey a more objective tone in new report

E.g. several people were arrested, they will be held in custody overnight.

- c) In more academic and other more formal settings letters, reports, essays and lectures.

E.g. it is thought that the cause of the sudden increase in

The function of the sentence is changed into passive is 1) to protecting sources, 2) to avoid responsibility, 3) make a sentences as if the opinion of the author<sup>34</sup>.

### 3. Arabic Passive Voice

Before explain about the definition of passive voice in Arabic language, the researcher would like to introduce about the kinds of and tenses in Arabic language first. Arabic language just has two kinds of tense, “*fi’il madli*” and “*fi’il mudhore*”<sup>35</sup>, the function for each tense as follow<sup>36</sup>: a) “*fi’il madli*” or also can called past tense that indicates that the activity or situation

<sup>34</sup> Slamet Riyanto, A Handbook of English Grammar (Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar, 2013), 42

<sup>35</sup> Ibnu Aljurumiy, Taqriirat Al-Ajurumiyah, (Lirboyo Kediri : MHM Press, tt), 10.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid

began and ended at a particular time in the past, b) For “fiil *mudhore*” have two functions: a) As a Present progressive that expresses an activity that is in progress at the moment of the speaking. It began in the recent past in continuing at present, and will probably end at some point in the future. Over the activity is of a general nature: something generally in progress this week, this month, and this year, b) as future tense that expresses a prediction and willingness about something will be true or will occur in the future.

#### a. Definition of Arabic Passive Voice

Passive voice in Arabic has a little different definition with passive voice in English. It can be seen from the definition of passive voice in Arabic, namely: verbs Passive voice in Arabic called “majhul”, and discussed in the pattern

“نائب الفاعل” or can called “المفعول الذي لم يسمّى فاعله”. It’s mean that passive voice in Arabic study about some sentence that doesn’t show the subject with some reason.

The definition of نائب الفاعل can show from the lyric above:

يُنُوبُ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ عَنْ فَاعِلٍ ۝ فِيمَا لَهُ كُنَيْلٌ خَيْرٌ نَائِلٌ<sup>37</sup>

From the lyric above tell that نائب الفاعل is a noun which be read *rofa*’ in the term of words or places. نائب الفاعل replace and occupy the place of subject that is discarded and the verb is changed into form of

<sup>37</sup> Syeikh Muhammad Bin Abdillah Bin Ibnu Malik, Taqriiraat Alfiyah Ibnu Malik, (Kediri : Alma’had Islamiy Lirboyo Kediri, tt), 68.

majhul. Either isim (noun) which replaces the object or like such Zhorof (adverb), Masdar, Jar-majru etc.

#### b. Rules of Arabic Passive Voice

“نائب الفاعل” or can called replacement subject. It happens because the subject is discarded, then the object is placed on the subject and given legal place owned by the subject. Because of replacement subject, the pattern of object was change along with the verb change too. The verb which use in passive voice called “*majhul*”.

فَأَوَّلَ الْفِعْلِ اضْمُمْنَ وَالْمُنْصِلِ ۝ بِالْآخِرِ اكْسِرْ فِي مُضِيِّ كَوْصِلْ

وَأَجْعَلْهُ مِنْ مُضَارِعٍ مُنْفَتِحًا ۝ كَيْتُنْجِي الْمُقُولِ فِيهِ يُنْتَحَى<sup>38</sup>

According to those lyric explain about how to creating the form of verb majhul (past participle). The verb in Arabic can be classified into 2 forms, madhi (present tense) and *mudhore' /haal* and mustaqbal (past or future tense). The following form is the formula of verb majhul (past participle) according to the two of tenses above:

- 1) If the verb is form of madhi (present tense), the formula is the first letter of the verb is read dhommah and the letter before the last verb is read kasroh.

<sup>38</sup>Ibnu Aljurumiy, Taqriiraat Al-Ajurumiyah,, (Lirboyo Kediri : MHM Press, tt), 22.

e.g.  $\text{فُتِحَ بابُ الرزق}$  change into  $\text{وُصِلَ}$ , or in the sentence e.g.  $\text{فُتِحَ بابُ الرزق}$   
(sustenance door has been opened)

- 2) If the verb is form of *mudhore'* (past or future tense), the formula is the first letter of the verb is read dhommah and the letter before the last verb is read fathah.

e.g.  $\text{يُنْتَهَى}$  change into  $\text{يُنْتَهَى}$ , or in the sentence e.g.  $\text{يُحْتَرَمُ العالم}$  (smart people has been respected)

### c. Pattern of Arabic Passive Voice

The pattern of Arabic passive voice depends on the two tenses in Arabic language. The more explanation will be explained in the table below;

Table 1.2  
The Table the Pattern of Arabic Passive Voice

Tenses	Active Voice	Passive Voice
فعل الماضي (past tense)	V + S + O  e.g. $\text{قَتَلَ زَيْدٌ عمراً}$ (Zaid killed Umar)	<b>Verb majhul</b> (the first mark was put ‘ <i>dhommah</i> ’ and in the letter before the end was put ‘ <i>kasroh</i> ’)+ <b>replacement subject</b> (subject is discarded, then the object is placed on the subject and given legal place owned by the subject) E.g. $\text{قُتِلَ عَمْرٌو}$ (Umar had been killed)

فعل المضارع (future tense)	<b>V + S + O</b> e.g. يَضْرِبُ مُحَمَّدٌ زَيْدًا (Muhammad will hit Zaid)	<b>Verb majhul</b> (the first mark was put 'dhommah" and in the letter before the end was put "fathah") + <b>replacement subject</b> (subject is discarded, then the object is placed on the subject and given legal place owned by the subject) e.g. يُضْرَبُ زَيْدٌ (Zaid will be hit)
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#### d. Kinds of Arabic Passive Voice

There are two kinds of passive voice in Arabic language<sup>39</sup>;

- 1) *Naibul fa'il isim dzohir* (if naibul fail is form of a clear noun.

e.g. -  $\frac{\text{ضْرِبَ}}{\text{A}} \frac{\text{زَيْدٌ}}{\text{B}}$  ( A is naibul fail that consist of

Clear noun, B is *fi'il madli majhul*)

-  $\frac{\text{يُضْرَبُ}}{\text{A}} \frac{\text{عَمْرُو}}{\text{B}}$  ( A is *naibul fa'il* that consist

of clear noun, B is *fi'il mudhore' majhul*)

- 2) *Naibul fa'il isim mudlmar* ( if *naibul fa'il* consist of isim dloimir  
(Arabic pronoun)

e.g. - ضْرِبْتُ (ضْرِبُ is *fi'il madli majhul*, تٌ is isim dloimir/pronoun

that refers to انا (I)

<sup>39</sup> Ibnu Aljurumiy, Taqriiraat Al-Ajurumiyah, (Kediri: Ma'had Islamiy Lirboyo Kediri, Tt),

### e. Function of Arabic passive voice

Thus subject disposal in this case raises two decisions<sup>40</sup>:

- 1) Changing its verb to form Majhul
- 2) Placing Substitute of subject on subject position as well as constitution, among others are: must be after its verb, as the principal subject of the sentence, the law ta'nits on its verb, etc.

The subject and the object is removed from these object occupies its place in terms of<sup>41</sup>:

(الذى لم يذكر معه فاعله) اي الذى حذف فاعله و أقيم مفعوله مقامه فى (أ) رفعه بعد ان كان منصوبا (ب) وصار عمدة بعد ان كان فضلة (ج) ووجوب تأخيره بعد ان كان جائزه (د) واتصاله بالفعل بعد ان كان جائز الإنفصال (هـ) وتأنيث الفعل لتأنيثه.

- 1) Its read “rofa” having previously read “nashob”
- 2) Become a basic word of the sentences having previously become a complement of the sentences
- 3) Should be placed after *fi'il* (verb) having previously be laid before its *fi'il* (verb)
- 4) should be merged with the verb after be separated
- 5) if the passive voice is muannats (means women) so the verb is muannats too.

<sup>40</sup>Ibid. 68

<sup>41</sup>Ibnu Aljurumiy, Taqrirot Al-Ajurumuiyah (Kediri: Ma'had Islamiy Lirboyo Kediri, Tt), 22.

The function of the subject doesn't show are<sup>42</sup> :

- 1) The function within the pronoun
  - (a) summarizing sentences
  - (b) equite the saja' (sentence structure)
- 2) the function within the meaning
  - (a) Because the subject is already known (*lil'ilmu*)  
e.g. خُلِقَ الْإِنْسَانُ ضَعِيفًا (man is created in a weakened state)
  - (b) Because the subject is not known (*liljahli*)  
e.g. سُرِقَ الْمَالُ (the treasure was stolen)
  - (c) Because disguise the subject (*lilibham*)  
e.g. نُصِدَّقَ الْيَوْمَ عَلَىٰ مَسْكِينٍ (today, given to the moslem)
  - (d) Because Glorify the subject (*lit-ta'dzim*)  
e.g. خُلِقَ الْخَنزِيرُ (that pigs has been created)
  - (e) Because Insult the subject (*lit-taqdir*)  
e.g. طُعِنَ عُمَرُ (umar was stabbed)
  - (f) Because hate to hear the name of the subject (*karohah*)  
e.g. قُتِلَ حُسَيْنٌ (Husain was killed)

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<sup>42</sup>Syarifuddin Yahya Al-'Imrithi, Al-'Imrithi 'Ala Matnil Jurumiyah, (Ploso Kediri : Ceria Al-Falah, Tt), 51.

#### 4. The Holy Qur'an

In the word *Qur'an* there are two syllables : “Qur” and “an” (aan) – we pronounce it “*Qur'an*”. The word *Qur'an* is derived from the word “*Quraa*” which means “read”. So the word “*Qur'an*”, as a common noun means “reading” and “*Qur'an*” as a proper noun means the “Words of Allah”, the one who has created the heavens and earth and what is in between.<sup>43</sup>

There are 114 chapters (surah) in the holy Quran. The first one is Al-Fatiha with seven verses and the last surah is An-Nas with seven verses. The longest chapter is Surah Al-Baqara with 287 verses and the shortest chapter is Surah Al-Kautsar with four verses. All of the surahs start with “Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim” except at the beginning of Surah At-Taubah, the ninth chapter.<sup>44</sup>

The name of chapter (surohs) can be found from the index. The names of chapter (surohs) in *Qur'an* have no special relation to the subject of the surah but has been used merely as a symbol to distinguish it from other surahs. The name consists of a word used somewhere in the surah. For example is the surah Al-Baqara (the cow), which has been named from the story of “the cow” occurring in this surah (verses number 67-73). This surah consists of an invitation to the divine guidance and all the stories revolve

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<sup>43</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Qur'an, Original Arabic Text with English Translation & Selected Commentaries*, (Saba Islamic Media : Kuala Lumpur Malaysia, 1993) Page. 3

<sup>44</sup> Quraish Shihab, *Al-Quran dan Terjemahannya : Ayat Pojok Begaris* (Semarang: As-Stifa, 2000).

round the central theme. This surohs has particularly been addressed to the Jews, many historical events have been cited from their own traditions to admonish and advice them that their own good lies in accepting the guidance revealed the Holy Prophet. It has not been used as a title to indicate the subject of the suroh. Therefore, it will be wrong translate the name Al-Baqara into “the cow”. Many more chapters (surohs) of the Qur’an have been named in the same way because no comprehensive words exist in Arabic to denote the wide scope of the subject discussed in them. As a matter of fact, all human language suffers from the same limitation. However in some case the name of chapter (surohs) indicates the subject matter i.e. the firs Suroh Al-Fatiha, which means that which opens a subject or a book o any other thing<sup>45</sup>.

For Muslims, the Qur’an is the words of God, revealed through the angel Gabriel (Jibril), to the prophet Muhammad in 611 CE. The miraculous events first occurred when Muhammad, aged 40, was mediating in a cave of mount Hira’, there miles from Mecca, on the night of al-Qodr (the night of power), which is 23 Ramadlan. The revelation was intermittent and lasted between twenty and twenty five years. The Qur’an is divided into Meccan Surohs because they were revealed in or around Mecca and Medinan surohs because they revealed in or around medina.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>45</sup>M.H. Shakir, *The Qur’an.all*.

<sup>46</sup>Leaman, *The Qur’an: An Encyclopedia* (Canada: Rouletge, 2006), 520.

Qur'an is the word of God, direct revealed in Arabic, to the last messenger Muhammad (peace be upon him) during 23 years of his apostolic mission about fourteen centuries ago.<sup>47</sup> It was instantly preserved by putting in to writing and memorization by his companions. God says, "Surely that is a glorious Qur'an, inscribed on an imperishable tablet".<sup>48</sup> God has taken responsibility to guard it against corruption: "surely we have revealed the reminder (*Qur'an*) and we will most certainly guard it (from corruption)".<sup>49</sup> During all ages, millions of Moslem of ages groups memorize Qur'an comprising over 6000 verses, a unique distinction which makes Qur'an, the only book in human history to have been continuously preserved through this method along with the writing form. No other scripture or book can rival this claim. Hence, since its revelation the Qur'an is being transferred in its original revealed form, continuously (tawar) from generation to generation.<sup>50</sup>

Al-Qur'an is the Word of God revealed to the Prophet Muhammad Be upon Him as a guide and handles the truth of life for all people in the world<sup>51</sup>. Al-Qur'an is starting in Arabic to defeat the enemy with one chapter of it, which explains the laws, 'aqidah / i'tiqadiyah, advice and others and become a miracle for Prophet Muhammad Be upon Him and into the hands of people of Prophet Muhammad Be upon Him Al-Quran also has several names that have

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<sup>47</sup>Ibid., 522-523.

<sup>48</sup>Qur'an, 85:21-22.

<sup>49</sup>Qur'an, 15:9

<sup>50</sup> Muhammad Asad, *The Message of The Qur*; An.7.

been *tawqifi* and has many virtues. Al-Qur'an uses Arabic language because it is lowered in Arabic culture, Makah<sup>52</sup>. Al-Qur'an contain of 30 section, 114 suroh and 6.666 verses.

## 5. Translating Qur'an

Al-Qur'an was used by many people in the world from many different language and culture, so that way many people try to understanding the content of al-Qur'an by translating into their own language.

The translation of the Qur'an is a controversial issue which always raises such pressing and recurring question as: is the Qur'an translatable? Is it translatable in whole or in part? Is the translation a substitute for the original Arabic or a mere approximation and an attempt to translate the untranslatable? After their first appearances when a large number of non-Arabic speaking people had embraced Islam Muslim, these question become again prominent when the issue of the translation.

Translation of the Qur'an is interpretations of the holy book of Islam in languages other than Arabic. Qur'an has been translated into most African, Asian and European languages.<sup>53</sup>

The first fully attested complete translation of the Qur'an was completed in 884 CE in Alwar (currently known as Sindh, Pakistan) by the

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<sup>52</sup> Muhammad Haikal, *Indahnya Belajar Al-Qur'an* (Yogyakarta :Putakallmu, 2003) 7.

<sup>53</sup>Fatani, Afnan, "Translation and the Qur'an", In Leaman, Oliver, *The Qur'an: An Ancylopedia*,(Great Britanian: Rouldedge, 2006), 657-669.

orders of Abdullah Bin Umar Bin Abdul Aziz on the request of the Hindu Raja Menhurk.<sup>54</sup>

The Qur'an was revealed in Arabic. The translation (tarjama) of the Qur'an means the expression of the meaning of its text in a language different from the language of the Qur'an, for understanding by these not familiar with Qur'anic Arabic. It is customary to quote the original Arabic text (ayah, verses) along with the translation, however this require special handing due to reverence of the sacred text, hence in this book for the convenience of handling by all categories of the readers, only the translation is given, which should also be Handled with due respect. It is more appropriate for the readers to also consult the original Arabic Qur'an.

Abdullah Yusuf Ali is one of person that tries to transferring the content of al-Qur'an in Arabic into English language. So the English person can understand the content of al-Qur'an easily.

## **6. Surah Al-Anfal and At-Taubah**

Surah Al-Anfal (Arabic: الأنفال, al-Anfal, "Spoils of War Treasure") is the eighth surah in the Qur'an. This surah consists of 75 verses and it is Madaniyah. This surah called Al-Anfal which means spoils of war since said Al-Anfal are at the beginning of this chapter and also a prominent issue in this chapter is about the spoils of war, martial law, and matters relating to the war

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<sup>54</sup>Monthlycescent. "English Translation of the Qur'an".

in general. According to a history of Ibn Abbas, surah was revealed regarding the battle of Badr, which occurred in 2 H. This battle is very important, because it is an event that determines the development of the history of Islam. At that time, Muslims with a small magnitude for the first time be able to defeat the polytheists large amounts and have enough supplies, and they are in this war spoils gained quite a bit. Hence arises the problem of how to divide the treasure-trove of spoils it, then Allah revealed the first verses of this chapter<sup>55</sup>.

Suroh At Tawbah is a suroh of Qur'an which ranks ninth out of a row of Suroh in the Qur'an. This Suroh has another name, namely Suroh Bara'ah which means innocent statement.<sup>56</sup>

This Suroh is derived after the Prophet Muhammad s.a.w. back from Tabuk battle that occurred in the year 9 H. The announcement was delivered by Saidina 'Ali at the pilgrimage season in that year<sup>57</sup>.

There is one feature that differentiates this Suroh with another Suroh. The beginning of this Suroh there is no basmalah reading, because this Suroh is a declaration of war by the sense that all the Muslims were deployed to fight the whole the polytheists., while basmalah breath of peace and love of God.

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<sup>55</sup>Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Qur'an, Original Arabic Text with English Translation & Selected Commentaries*, (Saba Islamic Media : Kuala Lumpur Malaysia, 1993) Page. 212-213

<sup>56</sup>Ali As-Syaukani, *Tafsir Fathul Qadir*, p.415-416

<sup>57</sup>*Ibid* 4.16.

The Scholars still disagree about the happenings of the ban. Sheikh al-Ramli said “Makruh” to reading Basmalah at the beginning of Surah al-Tawbah and “*sunah*” to read in the middle of it. Imam Ibn Hajar, Sheikh al-Khatib and Imam al-Syatibi said illicit to reading Basmalah at the beginning of Surah al-Tawbah and “Makruh” in the middle.

To replace basmalah readings at the beginning of this Suroh, usually several mushaf of the Qur’an include special readings ta'awudz to start this Suroh. Ta'awudz readings at the beginning of Suroh At-Taubah are as follows:

"أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ النَّارِ وَمِنْ شَرِّ الْكُفَّارِ وَمِنْ غَضَبِ الْجَبَّارِ. الْعِزَّةُ لِلَّهِ وَاللِّرْسُولُ  
وَاللِّمُؤْمِنِينَ"

*"A'uudzubillaahi minannaari wa minsyarril kuffaar wa min ghodlobil jabbaar. Al 'izzatulillahi wa lirosuulihii wa lilmu'iniin"*

There are several explanations of the scholars why basmalah is not listed in the beginning of the Suroh At-Tauba<sup>58</sup> .:

1. First Opinions, from Al-Mubarrid that found the habit of the Arabs if entered into an agreement with a people then intends to cancel the agreement, then they write a letter and not included the basmalah in it. So when Suroh baro'ah (At-Tauba) comes down which decides the agreement between Prophet with the polytheists, He sent Ali ibn Abi Talib. then recite the Suroh without saying Basmalah at the beginning. This is as habits prevailing in the Arab nation.

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<sup>58</sup> Ibid

2. Second Opinion, from History Ibn Abi Shaybah and Ibn Abi Mardawaih of Ibn Abbas. That they had asked Ali about the reason why basmalah not written in the beginning of the letter Baro'ah. Ali bin Abi Talib ra. replied, "Basmalah is safe (containing sense) while Baro'ah down with a sword (related to war)."
3. Third opinion from Ibn Abi Syaibah history, Ahmad, Abu Dawud, at-Tirmidhi and an-Nasa'i of Ibn `Abbas, that he ra. once asked Uthman ibn Affan ra, "What is the reason you include Suroh At-Tawbah after Suroh Al-Anfal, without including basmalah between them?" He replied that the Prophet when down a verse, then he will call the author revelation and said, "Include these verses in the letter mentioned in it such and such". Surat Al-Anfal is the first letters revealed in Madinah, while Baro'ah a letter last fall. And it turns out the story is contained in both the letter resemble each other, so I think that the letter Bara'ah including the Al-Anfal. Then the Prophet died before he could explain it.

## **F. Previous Study**

Actually, the previous study has already done in the same field in contrastive passive voice analysis. Miss. Lilies Rohmawati from STAIN Ponorogo finds the research by the title: "Contrastive Analysis of Active Passive Voice in English and Indonesia Language (Research on Time Magazine and Tempo Magazine)". The study focused on the similarity and differences between

English and Indonesia passive voice that research on Time Magazine and Tempo Magazine.

In this research, there are some points that are similar with Miss. Lilies Rohmawati's research. Both of these researches have the same theme in analysis contrast of passive voice between two languages. In other hand, this research also has some differences with that research. Her research focused on the similarity and differences between English and Indonesia passive voice, while this research focuses on the similarity and differences between English and Arabic passive voice. The previous study analyzed on Time Magazine and Tempo Magazine, while this research analyzes Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah and its translation in English.

The other previous study has already done in the same field in contrastive passive voice analysis. Miss. Haerika Pebrianawati from UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA Yogyakarta finds the research by the title: "Contrastive Analysis of Active Passive Voice in Arabic and Japanese Language". The study focused on the similarity and differences between Arabic and Japanese passive voice.

In this research, there are some points that are similar with Haerika Pebrianawati's research. Both of these researches have the same theme in analysis contrast of passive voice between two languages. In other hand, this research also has some differences with that research. Her research focused on the similarity and differences between Arabic and Japanese passive voice, while this research

focuses on the similarity and differences between English and Arabic passive voice.

## **G. Research Methodology**

### **1. Research Design**

Literature or linguistic basically uses two types of research, field research and library research. Typically of library research in literature due to the nature of the work, on the one hand as an autonomous world, on the other side as the activity of the imagination.<sup>59</sup>

From the two types of research, this research uses library research. Library research is the set of activities include collecting, reading, making notes and also analyzing research sources from library. Library research is needed as a step in understanding social phenomenon in depth.<sup>60</sup>

For manageable and productive library research, researcher wants to work carefully and systematically. Although specific search strategies may vary to fit the needs of individual research task, keep track of research process, use library materials to get an overview of the research subject, locate

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<sup>59</sup>Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Teori, Metodologi, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra* (Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar, 2004), 39.

<sup>60</sup>Mestika Zed, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan* (Jakarta :Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2004), 23.

the sources you need, and read those sources with critical eyes. It is important to remember that research is a recursive, repetitive process, not a linear one.<sup>61</sup>

## **2. Data Sources**

### **a. Primary Data Source**

Primary sources are the result of researcher in original research or theory. This source is a direct description of reality created by individuals who proposed the first theory. In educational research, this means the description of the theory by its discoverer. This resource contains of the text of the report of research or theory fully, or completely, detailed, and technical.<sup>62</sup>

In this research, writer uses two books as primary data sources, those are Suroh Al-Anfal And At-Taubah as data source of passive voice in Arabic and its translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali as data source of passive voice in English.

### **b. Secondary Data Sources**

Secondary data sources are material which written and published by authors who does not directly observe or participate in the fact that she describes or not invent the theory. This resource contains the result of

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<sup>61</sup>Rise B. Axelrode, Charles R. Cooper, *The St. Martin's Guide To Writing* (Boston : St. Martin's, 2001), 657

<sup>62</sup>Ibnu Haidar, *Dasar-Dasar Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Dalam Pendidikan*, (Jakarta : Raja Grafindo Persada, 1996), 83.

the synthesis of materials that are derived from primary sources, both empirically and theoretically.

In general, technical information about each of the primary sources have been eliminated, this is due to give the review of the secondary sources only a glimpse of the knowledge areas that are still common, not technically, about what has been done on the topic. Besides that, this source also combines the information obtained from several primary sources into a single unified framework, so that it can provide a brief review of the development of research in specific topics. Reading books, textbooks, and encyclopedias, are example of secondary data sources.<sup>63</sup>

The secondary data sources are used in this research are:

- a) Marcella Frank,'s books with the title : Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide and Betty ScrhamferAzar's books with the title : Understanding and Using English Grammar : Second Edition, as the sources of passive voice in English
- b) *Al'imrithi*, the book that created of Sheikh Syarifuddin Yahya Al-Imrithi, and AlfiyahIbnu Malik, the book that created by Sheikh Ibnu Malik as the sources data of passive voice in Arabic language.

An also many books that tell about contrastive analysis, passive voice in English and Arabic language.

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<sup>63</sup>Ibid, 84-85

### 3. Technique of Data Collection

Data is used as the main material in conducting research. The technique and steps in collecting data may vary from one other. It depends on the method of research. Every method has different sets of data collecting equipment.<sup>64</sup>

There are some steps in collecting data process: first, read books, journals, and data from internet related to the object of the study especially passive voice in English and Arabic language. Second, read and analysis the translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and Suroh At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali to find the using of passive voice. The writer also collects, reads, and analysis some books related to cross-language researchers. In order to make this collecting data process systematically, writer use documentation technique.

Technique of the data collection is documentation. It is one techniques of data collection that produce the important notes related with problem statements. This technique is used to collect existing data in the documents by reading letters, announcements, meeting outlines, written statements, and other written materials.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>64</sup>M. Hariwijaya And Bisri M. Djaelani, *Teknis Menulis Skripsi dan Thesis* (Yogyakarta :Angar Creator, 2004), 42.

<sup>65</sup>Basrowi And Suwandi, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta :RinekaCipta, 2008), 158.

#### 4. Technique of Data Analysis

Bogdadwas quoted by Sugiyono, recommended, “Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, fields note, and other material that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.”<sup>66</sup>

Based on the statement above, data analysis was conducted when the researcher was collecting data. The data analysis was begun when the researcher was observing the subject of research or conducts an interview with respondents. Besides that, the data analysis can conduct when the researcher complete the process of collecting data.

The analysis of data in a general way involves a number of closely related operations which are performed with purpose of summarizing the collected data and organizing these in such a manner that they answer the research question<sup>67</sup>. Analyzing data in this research is to answer some questions in the statement of the problem.

Because of this research is library research, the researcher taken contrastive analysis. It is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted two valued typologies and founded on the assumption that languages can be

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<sup>66</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung : PtAlfabeta, 2006), 88.

<sup>67</sup>Ibid, 92.

compared.<sup>68</sup> The goal of the contrastive analysis is to predict linguistic difficulties experienced during the acquisition of a second language.

Narrowly defined, contrastive analysis investigates the differences between pairs (or small sets) of language against the background of similarities and with the purpose of providing input to applied disciplines such as foreign language teaching and translation studies. With its largely descriptive focus contrastive linguistics provides an interface between theory and application. It makes use of theoretical findings and models of language description but is driven by the objectives of applicability. Contrastive studies mostly deal with the comparison of languages that are ‘socio-culturally linked’.<sup>69</sup> So there are some steps in contrastive analysis technique are:

- a. Describe characteristic of each language which will be compared, like describing topic, meaning function and more detail of those characteristics.
- b. Make sure those characteristics can be compared. The researcher must consider about their context agreement and correspondence, when there is no agreement within both languages the researcher must not make a comparison.
- c. Compare both of language characteristics based on their similarity and difference.

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<sup>68</sup>Ibid, 93.

<sup>69</sup>www. Uni-jena. De/papdf/CA.pdf. accessed on Wednesday, December 17, 2014. At 09 33 pm.

Based on the statement above, data analysis was conducted when the researcher was collecting data. The data analysis can conduct when the researcher completes the process of collecting data; the stages of analysis applied in this research are presented as follows<sup>70</sup> :

a. Data Editing

Editing of data is a process of examining the collected raw data (especially in surveys) to detect errors and omissions and to correct these when possible. As a matter of fact, editing involves a careful scrutiny of the completed questionnaires and/or schedule. Editing is done to assure that the data are accurate, consistent with other facts gathered, uniformly entered, as completed as possible and have been well arranged to facilitate coding and tabulation. Data coding involves classifying, simplifying, and transforming data. In this research, the obtained data is finding the passive voice in English and Arabic language based on the each form.

b. Data Coding

Coding refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols to answer. So, that's responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes. Such classes should be appropriate to the research problem under consideration. They must also possess the characteristic exhaustiveness (i.e. there must be a class for every data

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<sup>70</sup>Basrowi And Suwandi, Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif, (Jakarta :RinekaCipta, 2008), 142.

item) and also that of mutual exclusively which means that specific answer can be placed in one and only one cell in a given category set. Another rule to be observed is that of unidimensionality by which is meant that every class is defined in terms of only one concept. The researcher arranged the primary data based on the each structure and calculate the total number of each passive voice either in English or in Arabic languages.

c. Classification

Most researcher studies result in a large volume of raw data which must be reduced into homogeneous groups if we meaningful relationships. This fact necessitates classification of data which happens to be the process of arranging data in groups or classes on the basis of common characteristic. The researcher focused of the using of passive voice in both of source language and target language in translation Suroh Al-Anfal and Suroh At-Taubah.(Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali)

**CHAPTER II**  
**PATTERN, TENSE AND FUNCTION OF ENGLISH PASSIVE VOICES**  
**ON SUROH AL-ANFAL AND AT-TAUBAH**

This chapter presents the research finding and data analysis which obtained from the study. As mentioned previously, this study was conducted to describe the passive voice grammatical in English language. In this step, researcher analyzed the passive voice which found in translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The passive voice is analyzed by analyzing sentence pattern, tenses and function. The researcher also classifies the components in the sentence, like subject, predicate/verb, object, complement, adverb, and adjective. The purpose is to know the type of grammatical voice in this translation easily.

In conducting this research, this researcher used on translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah and its translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. In this research, the researcher has taken the translation as her research object, so there is source language (SL) and target Language (TL) while Arabic language as sources language (SL) and English language as target language (TL). In analyzing this translation, there is some component which should be adjusted between SL and TL. Some componet above is 1) in using verb and time reference. Arabic only has three tenses, there are ماضى (present tense), حال (past tense and past perfect), and مستقبل (future tense), so most of research result is contain of simple present, simple past, past perfect and simple

future. 2) Arabic passive voice (نائب الفاعل) (SL) always not to mention the subject, so most of translation of passive voice in English (TL) not mention too.

#### **A. English Passive Voice that Found in Translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah**

During the research, the researcher found out 20 sentences which contain of passive voice both from Arabic and English, both from Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah and its translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The most dominant of passive voice in this research is passive voice from tense that found 9 from simple present, 1 from present perfect, 2 from simple past, 6 from simple future, while 2 sentences are from modal auxiliary. The result of passive voice research can be classified through sentence pattern, tense and function.

After reading and identifying about the translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah, the researcher was found 20 sentences that consist of English passive voice. The following explanation about the research result through the table below:

Table 2.1  
Statistic of English Passive voice (research on translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali)

No	Suroh	Verses	Sentence	Sentence Pattern	Tenses
1	Al-Anfal	2	<u>God is mentioned</u>	S+be (is) +V3	Simple Present
2	Al-Anfal	2	<u>Signs are rehearsed</u>	S+be (are) +V3	Simple Present
3	At-Taubah	37	<u>The unbeliever are led</u> to wrong thereby	S+be (are) +V3	Simple Present
4	At-Taubah	38	When <u>you are asked</u> .	S+be (are) +V3	Simple Present
5	At-Taubah	54	The only reasons why <u>their contribution are not expected</u> .	S+be (are) +V3	Simple Present (-)
6	At-Taubah	38	If <u>they are given</u> part thereof	S+be (are) +V3	Simple Present
7	At-Taubah	80	When <u>a suroh is come</u> down.	S+be (is) +V3	Simple Present
8	At-Taubah	111	<u>They are slain</u> .	S+be (are) +V3	Simple Present
9	At-Taubah	121	<u>The dead is inscribed</u> to their credit	S+be (is) +V3	Simple Present
10	At-Taubah	46	<u>They were told</u>	S+be (were) +V3	Simple Past
11	At-Taubah	118	(he turned in mercy also) to the three <u>who were left behind</u>	S+ (be) were+V3	Simple Past
12	Al-Anfal	70	He will give you something better than <u>what has been taken from you</u> .	S+be (has) + been+V3	Present Perfect
13	Al-Anfal	36	<u>They will be overcome</u>	S+will+be+V3	Future tense

14	Al-Anfal	36	<u>The unbeliever will be gathered</u>	S+will+be+V3	Future tense
15	At-Taubah	10	<u>You shall be abandoned</u>	S+Shall+be+V3	Future tense
16	At-Taubah	35	One the day <u>when heat will be produced</u> out of that (wealth) in the fair of hell.	S+will+be+V3	Future tense
17	At-Taubah	94	In the end <u>will be brought</u> back to him who known what is hidden and what is open)	S+will+be+V3	Future tense
18	At-Taubah	104	<u>Soon will be brought</u> back to the knower of what is hidden and what is open	S+will+be+V3	Future tense
19	Al-Anfal	60	You <u>shall not be treated</u> unjustly	modal + be + V3	Modal auxiliary
20	At-Taubah	64	The hypocrites are afraid lest <u>a suroh</u> <u>should be sent down</u> about them	modal + be + V3	Modal auxiliary

## **B. Analysis Sentence Pattern, Tense and Function of English Passive Voice that is Found in Translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah**

In analyzing passive voice, the one of subject matter is sentence pattern. Through sentence pattern we will know how to create passive voice sentence correctly. Besides sentence pattern, there are tenses and functions of passive voice also important thing in component of passive voice. In analyzing every passive sentence, the researcher classified the explanation through its tense.

### **1. Simple present**

In this study, the researcher finds passive voice in simple present form in translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. They are 9 sentences. Look at the analysis below:

- a. The unbeliever are led to wrong thereby (at-taubah : 37)  
Subject            be    V3            adverb

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple present with the formula S + **be (are) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is Allah, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- b) God is mentioned (Al-Anfal : 2)  
 Subject be V3

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple present with the formula S + **be (is) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is unknown and also not important to know exactly, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase”. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting source.

- c) Signs are rehearsed (al-anfal :2)  
 Subject be V3

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple present with the formula S + **be (are) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is Allah, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- d) When you are asked. (At-Taubah : 38)  
 conj Subject be V3

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple present with the formula S + **be (are) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is unknown and also not important to know exactly, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase”. The function of this

sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- e) The only reasons why their contribution are not expected.  
 Agent wh.q subject be+not V3  
 (At-Taubah : 54)

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple present with the formula S + **be (are) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is Alloh, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- f) If they are given part thereof. (At-Taubah : 58)  
 Conj Subject be V3 adv

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple present with the formula S + **be (are) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is Alloh, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- g) They are slain. (At-Taubah : 111)  
 Subject be V3

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple present with the formula S + **be (are) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is unknown and also not important to know exactly,

so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase”. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- h) The dead is inscribed to their credit (At-Taubah : 121)  
 O            be            V3            adv

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple present with the formula S + **be (is) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is Angel (malaikat), so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent, the agent is not important to know exactly and to protecting sources.

- i) When a Suroh is cometh down. (At-Taubah : 80)  
 conj Subject be V3

From analysis above, the researches knows that passive voice in the simple present form from translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah is shaped by **be (is, am, are) + past participles** without followed by “**by phrase**”. The agent in this sentence is Alloh, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

## 2. Present perfect

In this study, the researcher finds passive voice in simple present form in translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. It is only one sentence. Look at its analysis below:

- a) He will give you something better than what has  
 S be V O conj q.w be  
been taken from you (Al-Anfal : 70)  
 V3

From the example above, the researcher knows that passive voice in present perfect is shaped by **be (has) + been + past participle** without followed by “**by phrase**”. Same with shaped in simple present, this sentence follow the SL that subject in passive voice in Arabic is eliminated so “by phrase” is not needed. In English, the reason why those sentences are not followed by “by phrases” is because the agent is not important to know exactly. The agent in this sentence is Alloh, so this sentence is not followed “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

### 3. Simple Past

In this study, the researcher finds passive voice in simple past form in translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. They are only two sentences. Look at the analysis bellow:

- a) They were told (At-Taubah : 46)  
 S      be    V3

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple past with the formula S + **be (were) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is unknown and also not important to know exactly, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase”. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- b) (he turned in mercy also) to the three    who    were left  
 S    V2      adv            O            relative p    be    V3  
behind (At-Taubah : 118)  
 prep

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple past with the formula S + **be (were) + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is unknown and also not important to know exactly, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase”. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

#### 4. Simple future

In this study, the researcher finds passive voice in simple future form in translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. They are 6 sentences. Look at the analysis below:

- a) They will be overcome (Al-Anfal : 36)  
 S      will+be      V3

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple future with the formula S + **be (will) + be + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is Allah, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- b) The unbeliever will be gathered (Al-Anfal : 36)  
 S                      will+be      V3

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple future with the formula S + **be (will) + be + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is Allah, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- c) You shall be abandoned (At-Taubah : 10)  
 S                      shall be      V3

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple future with the formula S + **be (shall) + be + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is Alloh, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- d) One the day when heat will be produced out of that (wealth)  
 Adv conj S will be V3 O  
in the fair of hell. (At-Taubah : 35)  
 adv

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple future with the formula S + **be (will) + be + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is unknown and also not important to know exactly, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase”. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- e) In the end will be brought back to him who known what  
 Adv will be V3 O reative P V2  
is hidden and what is open (At-Taubah :94)  
 adv

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple future with the formula S + **be (will) + be + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is unknown and also not important to know exactly, so this sentence is not followed by “by

phrase”. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- f) Soon will be brought back to the knower of what is hidden X  
 S will be V3 O adv V2  
open (At-Tuabah : 104)  
 adv

From the sentence above, we know that the kinds of its tense is simple future with the formula S + **be (will) + be + V3 (past participle)**. The agent in this sentence is unknown and also not important to know exactly, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase”. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

## 5. Modal auxiliary

In this study, the researcher finds passive voice in modal auxiliary form in translation of Suroh Al-Anfal and At-Taubah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. They are 2 sentences. Look at the analysis bellow:

- a) The hypocrites are afraid lest a suroh should be sent down  
 S be V S passive modal V3  
about them (At-Taubah : 64)

From the example above, the researcher knows that there is some different construction of modal auxiliary in passive voice. The example above is constructed by subject + **modal (should) + be + V3 (past participle) + adverb**. The agent in this sentence is Allah, so this

sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.

- b) You **shall not be** **treated** unjustly (Al-Anfal : 60)  
 S passive modal V3 adv

From the example above, the researcher knows that there is some different construction of modal auxiliary in passive voice. The example above is constructed by subject + **modal (shall) + be + V3 (past participle) + adverb**. The agent in this sentence is Allah, so this sentence is not followed by “by phrase” because the agent has been known. The function of this sentence is emphasis on the results of the work rather than on the agent and to protecting sources.