THE TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE OF ENGLISH PASSIVE SENTENCES INTO INDONESIAN

I Gusti Nyoman Putra Kamayana
Dhyana Pura University

ABSTRACT

Passive construction is commonly used both in English and in Indonesian. In English, passive construction is characterized by the form ‘to be + Past participle’. This construction, of course, occurs in the level of lexis. So, passive construction in English belongs to the domain of syntax.

Passive construction in Indonesian, on the other hand, is characterized by prefix di- and prefix ter-. Prefix di- is also combined with suffix –kan and –i. Passive construction in Indonesian then is formed by morphological process. It means that it belongs to the domain of morphology.

The objectives of this study are 1) to identify the translation equivalence of the English passive sentences in Indonesian, 2) to analyze and find the answer of the equivalents of English passive forms which are retained as passive and which are not retained as passive in Indonesian, and 3) to find and analyze types of shifts occurring from English passive construction into Indonesian.

The result of the research shows that most passive constructions in English either characterized by the form ‘to be + Past participle’ are translated into passive in Indonesian.

Keywords: passive construction, shifts, translation, equivalence

ABSTRAK

Konstruksi pasif umumnya digunakan baik dalam bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia. Dalam bahasa Inggris, konstruksi pasif ditandai oleh bentuk 'to be + Past participle'. Konstruksi ini, tentu saja, terjadi pada tingkat lexis. Jadi, konstruksi pasif dalam bahasa Inggris milik domain dari sintaks.

Konstruksi pasif dalam bahasa Indonesia, di sisi lain, ditandai dengan awalan di- dan awalan ter-. Di- awalan juga dikombinasikan dengan akhiran -kan dan -i, konstruksi pasif dalam bahasa Indonesia maka dibentuk oleh proses morfologi. Ini berarti bahwa itu milik domain morfologi.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah 1) untuk mengidentifikasi kesetaraan terjemahan dari bahasa Inggris kalimat pasif ke dalam bahasa Indonesia, 2) untuk menganalisis dan menemukan jawaban dari kesetaraan bahasa Inggris bentuk pasif yang dipertahankan sebagai pasif dan yang tidak dipertahankan sebagai pasif dalam bahasa Indonesia, dan 3) untuk menemukan dan menganalisis jenis pergeseran yang terjadi dari konstruksi pasif bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konstruksi paling pasif dalam bahasa Inggris baik ditandai dengan bentuk 'to be + past participle’ diterjemahkan ke dalam kalimat pasif bahasa Indonesia.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The person or thing we want to talk about is usually expressed as the subject of the clause. If we want to talk about the actor of the sentence we make it the subject of the verb and use an active verb. Active transitive verbs in English are usually active, but can also occur in the passive voice. Most passive constructions are formed with the auxiliary be followed by an –ed participle. The noun phrase in the by – phrase is commonly referred to as agent, although it could serve other semantic roles. The passive construction with by-phrase is called the long passive. In contrast, the short passive (or agent less passive) does not have by-phrase and the active transitive verbs in Indonesian has prefix meng - . The construction is called an active clause or said to be in active voice. The other participant in the action is expressed by the object in an active clause. If we want to focus attention on this person or thing, we make it the subject of the passive form voice. The construction is called a passive clause or said to be in passive voice. The actor is expressed by an agent phrase which follows the passive verb. A passive verb in Indonesian usually has prefix di-.

As we already know that translation is basically a change of form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, etc. These forms are the surface structure of a language which is actually seen in printed form or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language (SL) is replaced by the form of the receptor language (RL) (Larson : 1998 :3). She also states that translation consists of the studying of the lexicon, grammatical, structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the RL and its cultural context.

In translating English text into Indonesian there are many problems faced by the translator. A translator must master well both English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. The mastery of the source language will enable him/ her to understand the message contained in the text, whereas mastery of the target language will facilitate him/ her to re-express the message to be transferred by using the appropriate linguistic items in the target language. One aspect of the linguistic units is in a certain relationship to another. A translator who translates English text into Indonesian, therefore, needs to be competent in the structure of English as the source language and to be skilled at the structure of Indonesian as the target language. In relation to the need of mastery of the structure of both languages, a translator also needs to master the syntactical construction of the two languages to understand the meaning contained and to know how to translate them correctly into the target language.

One of the things that is very essential to be realized is that each language has its own form and structure. English and Indonesian are two different languages which have both different systems and grammatical structures, especially in passive construction. The form of English passive constructions are mostly formed by be + verb (past participle), while in Indonesian passive constructions are mostly marked by di + base verb.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Dealing with the background of the study presented above there are some problems which are going to be discussed in this study:
1. What are the equivalents of English passive constructions in Indonesian?
2. Are all the passive forms in English retained as passive after being transferred into Indonesian?
3. What kinds of shifts occur from source language to target language concerning passive construction?

1.3 Objectives of the Study
Considering the problems formulated above, the objective of the study can be divided into two, they are general and specific purposes.

The general objective of this study is to find out the forms of English passive construction into Indonesian, and to contribute the result of this study to the development of translation studies in Indonesia.

The specific objectives of this study are:
1. To identify the equivalents of English passive sentences in Indonesian.
2. To analyze and find the equivalents of English passive forms which are retained as passive and which are not retained as passive in Indonesian.
3. To find and analyze types of shifts occurring from English passive constructions into Indonesian.

1.4 Scope of the Study
As already obviously stated above that the form of the passive constructions in English are quite various. Discussing all types of the English passive constructions is too wide. That is why this study only focuses on the analysis of the English passive constructions with be + verb (past participle). The discussion of translation is limited only from the data source of passive constructions.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Some thesis and articles on translation are reviewed for this study. First, a thesis entitled “The meaning of Have in English and its Equivalent in Indonesian “ by Sunegari (2003). In her thesis she discusses about English active and the Indonesian passive. For example in sentence “she had something” which is translated into “Ada sesuatu yang dimiliki” in Indonesian. Had in the source sentence functions as a full verb in active sentence, the translation of have after collocating with “something” is translated into passive sentence in the target language. She says that the change of the active form HAVE in the source language into passive form in the target language is because the object (something) in the source sentence becomes subject in the target sentence. In this case, there is a shift in the surface structure from active sentence into passive sentence. This thesis is useful and gives contribution especially to the analysis of the shift from Indonesian form into English passive form. She further says that there is also intra system shift occurring in translating have into Indonesian in the sentence “she had a worry” into “dia diliputi ketakutan”. In the source language “had” is verb in active sentence, but in the target language it becomes “diliputi” after collocating with ”a worry” which is a verb in passive sentence, so there is a kind of shift within a system which is called intra system shift. This study has close relation to this present study and it, of course, contributes a lot, especially in the discussion of shift.

Second, a thesis entitled “Skewing in English – Indonesian translation” by Sujaya (2003). He states that the use of passive constructions also shows skewing, in this case skewing between propositional and grammatical forms, For example: “my bag was stolen” which is the passive form of “someone stole my bag”, is used to state that the focus is on the bag. Besides, the person...
who stole it is unknown, so the agent cannot be specified. Since there is a change of grammatical form and the semantic structure is also slightly different (because of the focus), there is skewing of propositional structure and clause structure. This thesis is also closely relevant to the present study since passive construction is very frequently shifted or skewed in the target language.

Third, a thesis entitled “translating into Indonesian the function of -ing suffix in “Bloodline” by Putra (2004). He exemplifies that gerund participial construction after the word “need” and “worth” carries a passive meaning. For example: “The kitchen need painting” translated into “Dapur ini perlu dicat”, “Is report worth reading” translated into “Apakah laporan ini bermanfaat untuk dibaca?”. The above, of course, contributes significantly to the research in connection with ways of analyzing and translating passive construction.

2.1 Concepts

The present study draws on the concepts related to the passive constructions that have been put forward by various writers, among whom some should be given specially mentioned including Alwi et. Al (1998), Sneddon (1996), Quirk (1972), and Biber et al (1999). Some concepts of meaning are elaborated from Lyon (1981), Searle (1979), and Saeed (1977).

2.1.1 Indonesian Passive Construction

In their books Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia, the third edition (1998:345-347) Alwi et. al. states that passivizations in Indonesian can be done in two ways, they are (1) using verb attached by prefix di- and (2) with verb without prefix di-. They then add that S symbolizes subject, P symbolizes predicate, and O symbolizes object, so passivizing active sentences can be done by:

A. 1. exchanging S with O
2. replacing prefix meng- with di- in the verb
3. adding the word oleh in front of the actor

Examples:
Active: Pak Toha mengangkat seorang asisten baru.
Passive:
   a. * Seorang asisten baru mengangkat Pak Toha (A.1)
   b. Seorang asisten baru diangkat Pak Toha (A.2)
   c. Seorang asisten baru diangkat oleh Pak Toha (A.3)

In examples (b. and c.) above, we can identify that the form oleh is optional but when the predicate is not directly followed by the actor, oleh is obligatory.

Example:
   - Rumah tua itu harus diperbaiki segera oleh Pak Toha but not
   - * Rumah tua itu harus diperbaiki segera Pak Toha

B. 1. Moving O to the front of the sentence.
2. Omitting prefix meng- in the P
3. Moving S to the suitable place before the verb.

Examples:
Active: Saya sudah mencuci mobil itu.
Passive:
1. *Mobil itu saya sudah mencuci (B.1)
2. *Mobil itu saya sudah cuci (B.2)
3. Mobil itu sudah saya cuci (B.3)

If the subject of the transitive active is filled by third person or short pronoun, the passive sentence will be:

Example:
1. Active:
Mereka akan membersihkan ruangan ini.
Passive:
1. Ruangan ini akan dibersihkan (oleh) mereka.
2. Active:
Dia sudah membaca buku itu.
Passive:
Buku itu sudah dibaca olehnya / (oleh) dia
Buku itu sudah dibacanya / dia baca
3. Active:
Ayah belum mendengar berita duka itu
Passive:
1. Berita duka itu belum didengar (oleh) ayah
2. Berita duka itu belum ayah dengar

When the subject of the sentence is long, the passivization will be different.

Example:
“Berita duka itu belum didengar oleh Susilawati Hamid” and not
*Berita duka itu belum Susilawati Hamid dengar*

It is also stated that the change of the transitive active consisting of the word ‘ingin’ or ‘mau’ tends to have a shift in meaning.

Example:
Active: Andi ingin mencium Tuti
Passive: Tuti ingin dicium Andi

The passive construction in Indonesian which shows to do something not on purpose has different elements. Prefix *ter- is commonly used to show passive but not on purpose.

Examples:
1. Penumpang itu terlempar keluar
2. Pintu mobil itu terbuka

Besides, prefix *ter- is also frequently used to show god’s will or power of nature.

Examples:
1. Gunung Agung terletak di kabupaten Karangasem
2. Masalah itu terlepas dari rasa senang dan tidak senang

From the examples above we can see that examples 1 and 2 show that action indicated by the verb ‘terlempar’ and ‘terbuka’ are not on purpose. Whereas examples 3 and 4 show that the action indicated by the verb ‘terletak’ and ‘terlepas’ belong to God’s will or power of nature and we do not know who put the mountain or release the problem.

There is another passive form having adversative or unpleasant meaning. This kind of verb takes circumfix *ke – an* (Alwi, et all :1988 : 348-349)

Examples:
1. Soal itu diketahui oleh orang tuannya.
2. Soal itu ketahuan orang tuanya
3. Partai kita dimasuki unsur kiri
4. Partai kita kemasukan unsur kiri

As can be observed from the two examples above that the verb ‘ketahuan’ in sentence 2 indicates something unexpected or unpleasant.

Sneddon (1996 : 247) classifies passive constructions in Indonesian into two types and the choice of the type is determined by the actor.

A. Passive type 1

In this type of passive, the actor is the third person that is pronoun ‘dia’ or ‘mereka’, or a noun. Passive type 1 is also used if no actor is expressed.

Examples:
1. Surat ini ditulis oleh Tono
2. Barang ini akan dikirim ke Jepang

The third person singular agent can be expressed by either ‘dia’ or ‘-nya’. They are optionally preceded by ‘oleh’.

Examples:
1. Saya dijemputnya / olehnya
2. Saya dijemput dia / oleh dia

B. Passive type 2
In passive type 2 the agent is a pronoun or a pronoun substitute. The agent phrase comes before the verb which does not have a prefix.

Examples:
‘Kami menjemput dia’ → ‘Dia kami jemput’
‘Mereka menjual rumahnya’ → ‘Rumahnya mereka jual’

If the agent is ‘aku’ or ‘kamu’, the bound form ‘ku-’ and ‘kau-’ respectively usually occur.
‘Buku ini sudah kubaca’
‘Buku ini harus kau baca’

It is also added that as in English, passive constructions allow the speaker to avoid mentioning the actor. This is sometimes necessary or desired because the actor is not known, is obvious, is not important, or because the action is something which can be done by anyone.

Examples:
1. Sepedanya dicuri tadi malam
2. Saya disuruh pergi
3. Mayatnya ditemukan dekat keranjang sampah
4. Mudah – mudahan segala dosanya diampuni
5. Buku ini dapat dipinjam dari perpustakaan daerah.

While Chung (1989:2-10) states that there are two types of passive in Indonesian: a canonical passive and a passive which has the surface form of an object topicalization. As usual in Indonesian, the subject and direct object NPs are not marked with prepositions. The verb takesthe transitive prefix *meng-*, which is optional and occurs only in active transitive sentences.

For examples:
1. Active: Ali membaca buku itu
   Passive: Buku itu dibaca (oleh) Ali
2. Active: Orang itu memukul Ali
   Passive: Ali dipukul (oleh) orang itu

From the examples above, we can see that the direct object has been turned into a subject, and the subject has been removed to a prepositional phrase (with *oleh* ‘by’). In addition, the verb is marked with the passive prefix *di-* , which replaces the active transitive prefix *meng-* . This type of passive is called canonical passive.

The other construction of passive is when the direct object is moved to the beginning of its clause, and the subject optionally cliticizes to the main verb.

Examples:
1. Buku itu saya baca
2. Ali saya pukul
3. Mobil itu dapat kita perbaiki
4. Buku itu kubeli

It can be observed from the examples above that the direct object has been moved to the beginning of its clause, and the subject optionally cliticizes the main verb. In addition, the verb is marked with the transitive prefix, but appears in its stem form. This type of passive construction is called object proposing.

Object proposing is supposed to be used when the subject is first or second person: the canonical passive is supposed to be used in all other cases.

Sneddon (1996: 326) states that passive imperative is an imperative with a transitive verb which can be expressed in the passive with prefix ‘di’. As such a verb cannot occur in a statement with a second person agent. This construction contains suggestion of being directed not at the addressee but as the third person, it is thus more indirect and consequently less forceful than imperative with an active verb,
containing a sense which is to be done, rather than you do it, although this is not always reflected in the translations of the following examples:

Barang itu ditaruh disini saja!
Just put those things here,
Diangkat, jangan diseret!
Lift it, don’t drag it!

In a negative construction the subject can either precede *jangan* or follow the predicate:

Jendela itu jangan dibuka!
Jangan dibuka jendela itu!
This window is not to be opened!

Prohibitions are expressed as passives, for instance, with *dilarang* it is forbidden. While these are structurally statements their intention is imperative.

Dilarang masuk
No entry.

Dilarang menyala api!
Lighting fires is prohibited!

A number of words can be used in imperative to make them softer or to produce polite request. They are:

1. *Tag ya*

A sentence in informal statements *ya* allows the speaker to avoid the impression of making a firm assertion. In imperative, it has the same function. By drawing the listener into agreement it avoids the impression of a firm order:

Jendela ditutup, ya, sebelum tidur.
Shut the window, won’t you, before you go to bed.

3. Please (*tolong, coba, harap*)
A transitive verb can be passive, in which case, the subject can occur before or after the verb

Tolong dicuci pakaian ini.
Please have these clothes washed.

Coba anjingmu diikat, Mardi!
Please tie your dog up, Mardi

Harap buku saya dikembalikan!
Would you please return my book?

4. *tolong, coba*, and *harap* can be placed before negative imperative with *jangan*.

Tolong jangan antarkan Siti ke stasiun sekarang.
Please don’t take Siti to the station now.

Coba jangan diganggu anjing itu.
Please don’t annoy the dog.

**English Passive Constructions**

Quirk (1972:802-810) states that voice is a grammatical category which makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in two ways without change in the facts reported.

Example:

Active: The butler murdered the detective.
Passive: The detective was murdered by the butler.

As already mentioned before that the active – passive relation involves two grammatical ‘levels’: the verb phrase and the clause. In the verb phrase, the difference between the two voice categories is that the passive adds a form of the auxiliary *be* and the past participle (*-ed* form) of the main verb. At the clause level, passivization involves rearrangement of two clause elements and one addition. (a) The active subject becomes the passive agent, (b) the active object becomes the passive subject, and (c) the preposition *by* is introduced before the agent. The prepositional agent phrase of passive sentence is an optional sentence element.

Whereas Biber et. al. (1999: 475-482) adds that transitive verbs are usually active, but can also occur in the passive voice. Most passive constructions are formed with the auxiliary *be* followed by an *-ed* participle. The noun phrase in the *by*-phrase is commonly referred to as the agent, although it could serve other semantic roles. The passive construction with *by*-phrase is called the long passive. In contrast, the short
passive (or agent less passive) does not have by-phrase.

Examples:
1. Dormancy is associated with short duration.
2. Element are usually classified as metals or non-metals
   Passive constructions form a fuzzy category, grading into be + predicative adjectives with stative meaning.
Examples:
   1. We are delighted with the result.
   2. I ought to be excited.

In academic writing, many verbs that most commonly occur in the passive refer to aspects of scientific methodology and analysis.
Examples:
1. The rate of profit can only be calculated with reference to both variable and constant capital.
2. The test object clause will allow any object to be tested.

In news, a different set of verbs commonly occurs in the passive. Many of these report negative events that have happened to someone, omitting mention of the person who has performed the activity.
Examples:
1. He was jailed for three months
2. Neither man was injured during the accident

Most of the verbs commonly occurring in the get-passive in conversation, like many in the be-passive, are used as stative passive. Thus, most of these constructions cannot take an agent specified in by-phrase. However, the use of the get passive conveys a more dynamic sense than the be-passive. That is, the be-passive often simply describes a state, while the 'get-passive' describes the process of getting into the state, with a resultant meaning similar to become.

Examples of Be-Passive:
1. I was married for a couple of years in the seventies
2. They were not involved for that long

Examples of Get-passive:
1. She got married when she was eighteen
2. We start to get involved in local society

Larson (1984 : 245-247) states that the distinction between passive and active verbs is common to many languages. In the semantic structure, all event propositions are active and the agent is expressed. But in the surface structure grammar of languages, the passive form often occurs. The function of the passive construction is very different from language to language. In a passive construction, the verb of the clause is in the passive voice, and rather than having the agent as the subject, the affected is often the subject of the clause or sentence.
She gives examples:
   Active: Someone stole my car last night
   Passive: My car was stolen last night

The examples above show that passive would probably be used more than active to report the incident because the focus is on my car. Besides, the thief is unknown, and so the agent cannot be specified. However, either sentence is natural in English. She also adds that the proposition John painted the house could be said in English either in the active or passive.

   Active: John painted the house
   Passive: The house was painted by John

We can obviously see that both sentences mean the same thing. Grammatically, the first is active and the second is passive. When the form is active, the person who does the action, that is, the agent, is the subject of the sentence. When
the sentence is passive, the affected, house, is the subject.

It is also added that other languages will have other functions for passive constructions. In some parts of Asia, the passive is used only when the speaker has negative feelings about what he is saying or when he wants to cast as undesirable value on what he is saying.

Concepts of Translation

This study is based upon some statements or theories that have been proposed by some experts in the field of translation such as those proposed by Larson (1998), Vinay, (2000), Catford (1965), Bell (1991), Quirk (1980), in Grammar and Palmer (1981), Leech (1974), Dixon (1992), Cruse (1991), in the field of semantics.

Translation Procedures

According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000) a translator can apply any procedure in doing translation but of those procedures, they propose seven procedures as follows:

(a) Borrowing

Borrowing is usually used in relation to new technical or unknown concepts. The means, we use the same term in the source language as in the target language:

For examples:
- Radio → Radio
- Piano → Piano
- Computer → Komputer

(b) Calque

Calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another. There are two types of calque. They are lexical and structural calque. Lexical calque is a calque which transfers the syntactic structure of the target language, whilst introducing a new mode of expression.

For example of lexical calque:
- *Honey moon* → *Bulan madu*

Passive can also be used to avoid the name of God. Here the reason is great respect and awe. The name of God was considered too holy to say lightly. So if God was the agent in the proposition, the passive will be used. For example: the preposition “God will forgive them” would be “they would be forgiven”.

A structural calque is a calque which introduces new construction into the language.

For example of structural calque

*Bali Post* → *Bali Post*

(c) Literal Translation

Literal or word for word translation is the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically appropriate target language text in which the translator follows closely the method of translating element by element.

For example:
- *I am a teacher* → *saya adalah seorang guru*
- *Kumpul Kebo* → *Buffalo cohabitation*

(d) Transposition

The method is called transposition because it involves replacing one word class with another without changing the original message. Besides being a special translation procedure, it can also be applied within a language.

For example:
- *No smoking* → *dilarang merokok*
- *Kawin dengan* → *marry*
- *As soon as he gets up* → *begitu ia bangun*

*No smoking* here is nominal phrase while *dilarang merokok* is clausal construction

*Kawin dengan* is intransitive verb while *marry* is transitive verb.

*Gets up* here is phrasal verb while *Bangun* is a single word verb.
(e) Modulation

Modulation is a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when translation results in grammatical correct utterance, but it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the target language.
For example:
This year saw the fall of Sadam Husein → Tahun ini Sadam Husein tumbang.
He was killed in the war → Dia gugur dalam perang.

(f) Equivalence

Equivalence refers to one situation that can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structure method. In such case we are dealing with the method which produces different texts.
For examples:
Seputih kapas → snow-white
Kick the bucket → mati

(g) Adaptation

Adaptation is the extreme limit of translation because it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the source language message is unknown in the target language culture. In such cases, translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation can, therefore, be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence. The method of adaptation is well-known amongst simultaneous interpreters and also is particularly used in the translation of book and film titles.
For examples:
Take a bath → mandi
Broken heart → Patah hati (Vinay and darbelnet, 2000; 85-91)

Translation, Process and Product

According to Bell (1991), aim of translation is to produce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language originally by finding equivalents in the target language. At the same time all factual information contained in the original text must be retained in the translation. In the definition he has just seen the term “translation is given two meanings”. He would suggest that there are, in fact, three distinguishable meaning for the word. It can refer to:

a. Translating : the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object)

b. A translation : the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text)

c. Translation: the abstract concept that encompasses both the process of translating and the product of the process. (Bell, 1991:13)

Clearly, a theory of translation, to be comprehensive and useful, must attempt to describe and explain both the process and the product.

Shift of Surface Structure

Catford (1965) says that by shift we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. The shift of the surface structure is something very common when producing an idiomatic translation. There are generally two kinds of shift in translation. They are level shift and category shift.

a) Level Shift

He (1965:73) also says that by a shift of level is meant a condition in which a source language text at one linguistic level has translation equivalent at a different level in the target language. The commonest level shift in translation is shift from grammar to lexis or vice versa.
For example:
Tono has written a letter (source language)
Tono telah menulis sebuah surat (target language)

In this translation, the lexicon telah in the source language sentence is translated into a grammatical item has + verb3 (auxiliary verb has + past participle) in the target language sentence, which provides the same meaning as the meaning of telah. This is an instance of the translation from lexis to grammar. It is a kind of grammatical process. If it is in the other way round, it will be called lexical process.

b) Category Shift

Category shift is a departure from formal correspondence in translation (Catford, 1965:76). Category shift can be divided into four. They are: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift. Structure shift can also divided into: structure shift at the sentence level, structure shift at the clause level, and structure shift of word group

Example:

\[\text{My father is a doctor} \quad \text{(source language)}\]

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
S & V & C \\
\text{Ayah sayadokter} & \text{(target language)}
\end{array}\]

The source language structure (SVC) has different elements from the target language sentence structure (SC). This shows us the occurrence of structure shift in this translation.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Passive Translated into Passive

The passive constructions are translated into passive constructions in Indonesian as the target language that is to make the meaning equivalent in target language. The Passive constructions in English as the source language are found as follows:

3.1.1 Be + past participle

This is the form of passive construction in source language found in some tenses in English and translated into passive constructions in Indonesian as the target language:

3.1.1.1 In simple present ( is/are/am + past participle)

It has been obviously stated by Quirk (1985: 159-171) that there are three forms of passive voice in English: be + past participle , Auxiliary + be + past participle, and the passive Gerund is being + past participle. The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb to be into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb. The followings are some examples of the passive constructions in simple present.

Examples:

SL : Every tree that does not bear good fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire.

TL : Dan setiap pohon yang tidak menghasilkan buah yang baik, pasti ditebang dan dibuang ke dalam api.

This sentence is passive sentence. It is syntactical process by be ( is ) + past participle. It belongs to the tense of simple present. Based on the concepts proposed by Quirk (1985: 159-171), the example above belongs to the type of canonical passive since the direct object of an active sentence turns into the subject. The direct object of the sentence is ‘Every tree that does not bear good fruit’; from the analysis above, it can be finally stated that the example above is really passive construction.

Translation is actually an activity which requires a sophisticated knowledge both in the source language and in the target
language. Translation is also generally seen as a process of communicating the foreign text by establishing the equivalence based on the universal of language culture.

Larson (1989:245) states that in a passive construction, the verb of the clause is in the passive voice, and rather than having the agent as the subject, the effected is often the subject of the clause or the sentence. Now let us see the translation of the English passive construction above.

As can obviously be seen that the source language passive construction is syntactical process by be (is) + past participle and they belong to canonical passive. The passive construction ‘is cut down and thrown’ is translated into ‘ditebang dan dibuang’ in the target language.

Seeing from the process of passive construction of the source language, it can obviously be stated that it is formed by syntactical process, that is, be + past participle whereas the passive construction of the target language is formed by attaching prefix ‘di- + verb base’. The passive form in the source language ‘be + Past participle’ which belongs to morphology is translated into the domain of lexis ‘di + verb base’ which is considered to be the closest equivalent and provide the same meaning with that of the source language. This is an instance of translation from grammar to lexis and is then called lexicalization process. This is an instance of translating passive into passive.

As for the translation procedures, the translator applies a type of literal translation. It is selected as it is well-built structure and as comprehensible as the source language. It seems different from the way the translator in the example if seen from the translating procedure, the translator adopts the type of modulation, as there is a change in point of view (Vinay and Darbelnet, in Venuti, 2000:89).

3.1.1.2 In Simple Past Tense (was / were + Past Participle)

The form of passive voice in English is “be + past participle”. The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb “to be” into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb. In this passive construction ‘Be’ is used in simple past tense becoming ‘was and were’.

From the description above, it can obviously be stated that the construction of Be (was / were) + Past participle in English can be categorized as one of the passive which is formed by syntactical process. The followings are some examples of the passive construction in simple past tense.

Example

SL : After Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea, during the time of king Herod, Magi from the east came to Jerusalem.

TL : Sesudah yesus dilahirkan dibetlehem di tanah Yudea pada zaman Herodes, datanglah orang majus dari timur ke Yerusalem.

The example above shows that the sentence is passive construction. The passive sentence is in the form of be (was) + past participle. It can obviously be seen that be + past particle ‘was born’ is the form of the passive construction in simple past tense.

Based on the concepts proposed by Quirk (1985:159-171), the example above belongs to the type of canonical passive since the direct object of the sentence is turned into a subject. The subject in this sentence is ‘Jesus’ but the agent in this sentence is omitted. From the analysis above, it can be finally stated that the example above is really a passive construction.

Translating is a process of transferring the meaning not the form. In order to catch the closest equivalent, the translator can even change the form or the surface structure of the source language. To make it clear, let us
see again the translation of the source language presented above.

It can clearly be observed that the passive construction in the source language is formed by syntactical process, that is by *Be (was) + Past Participle*. Passive construction in the SL ‘was born’ is translated into TL by attaching prefix di- + base verb + suffix -kan ‘dilahirkan’.

Prefix di- + base verb + suffix -kan used as the translation for ‘was born’ in SL is to show that the process of ‘born’ is in the past or already over. Tense does not matter because Indonesian, as the target language, does not have tense. To get the equivalent in this translation *After Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea, during the time of king Herod* is translated into TL *Sesudah yesus dilahirkan dibetlehem di tanah Yudea pada zaman Herodes*. In this data, literal translation procedure is used because word of word translation is a direct transfer of the source language into the target language text in which the translator follows closely the method of translating element by element. The passive construction *was born* is translated into *dilahirkan*. This sentence can undergo the following test:

*sesudah yesus dilahirkan dibetlehem di tanah yudea pada zaman herodes, or sesudah yesus dipindahkan dibetlehem di tanah yudea pada zaman herodes. What is meant is that it is not true that yesus dihasilkan dibetlehem di tanah yudea pada zaman herodes. This means that level shifts occur. It involves a grammatical change from the grammar of the SL text into lexis. It is formulated as follows:

SL : *After Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea.* Past tense (grammar)

TL : *Sesudah yesus dilahirkan dibetlehem di tanah Yudea.* Word (lexis)

In this translation, the grammatical item *be + past participle* ‘was born’ in the SL sentence is translated into a lexis *dilahirkan* in TL, which provide the same meaning as the meaning of *dilahirkan* is an instance of translation from grammar to lexis. It is a kind of grammatical process.

### 3.1.1.3 In Simple Future Tense (will + be + Past Participle)

The English construction is used in this tense is “*be + past participle*”. The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb “to be” into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb. In this passive construction ‘be’ is in simple future tense that is ‘will + be + past participle’.

From the description above, it can obviously be stated that the construction of ‘will + be + Past participle in English can be categorized as one of the passive which is formed syntactically. The followings are some examples of the passive construction in simple future tense.

**Example 1**

SL : *Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted.*

TL : *Berbahagialah orang yang berdukacita, karena mereka akan dhibur.*

The example above shows that the sentence is in passive construction. The passive sentence is syntactically formed by *will + be + past participle*. It can obviously be seen that *will + be + past participle in example ‘will be comforted’ is the form of the passive construction in simple future tense.

SL and TL belong to the type of canonical passives since the direct object in active sentence turns into a subject. The subject is ‘they’ that is pronoun, and the agent is omitted because the agent is God. From the analysis above, it can be finally stated that the example above is really a passive construction.

It can clearly be observed that the passive construction in the source language is
formed syntactically by ‘will + be + past participle’. The passive construction will be comforted is translated by attaching prefix di- + base verb ‘akan dihibur’. Will + be + Past Participle used as the translation for ‘will be comforted’ is intended to show that the process of ‘comfort’ is in the future or already over. It is, indeed, in English, as the source language, has tense, whereas the target language does not have tense. This sentence belongs to passive verb phrase.

With reference to Catford’s theory of shifts, there is level – shift here at work. To make it clear, passive construction in the source language appears in level of lexis, that is, by applying the construction be (will be) + past participle, whereas in the target language it appears in the level of morphology, that is, by attaching prefix di-+ base verb. By translating passive into passive, here the translator tries to keep closely the meaning and the style carried out by the source language. Clearly looked at from the surface structure lexical process in the source language which is translated morphologically in the target language, there is a level up-shift: from phrase to word.

Seeing that passive is translated into passive, as for the translation procedure, the translator applies a type of literal translation. This construction is used as the result which is grammatically accepted and naturalness is also well kept in the target language.

3.1.1.4 In Present Perfect Tense (has / have + been + past participle)

Passive construction in English with the present perfect tense can also be derived from active transitive verb with the form ‘has / have + past participle’. There is a number of verbs which can be changed into past participle. In transitive verb it is changed into to be past participle depending on the class of verb. If the verb is regular verb to be past participle that can formed by adding suffix –ed. The examples of base verb are ‘fill’, ‘call’, ‘condemn’ etc to be ‘filled’, ‘called’, ‘condemned’ etc and if the verb is irregular verb that can be changed into the other form for the examples base verb ‘go’, ‘give’, ‘write’ etc to be ‘gone’, ‘given’, written’ etc.

From the description above, it can obviously be stated that the construction of ‘be (has / have) +been + past participle’ in English can be categorized as one of the passive form of English.

Example
SL: It has been said, ‘Anyone who divorces his wife must give her certificate of divorce.

TL: Telah difirmankan juga: Siapa yang menceraikan isterinya harus memberikan surat cerai kepadanya.

The example above can clearly be considered as passive sentence since it is formed by ‘be (has) + been + Past participle’ in the SL above is the form of the passive. The passive construction above also belong to canonical passive since the subject of the passive sentence above is removed from the direct object of the active sentence. This changing object of verb without change the meaning.

As we can observe that the passive construction in part of the sentence example that sentence is direct speech. The passive construction is in reporting verb. This verb belong to irregular verb that is formed from base verb ‘say’ into past participle ‘said’ by changing into the other form. Translating is a process of transferring the meaning not the form. To catch the closest equivalence, the translator can even change the form or surface structure of the source language, the shift then is quite possible to happen. To make it clear, let us see again the translation of the source language presented above.

We can clearly observe that the passive construction in the SL is formed by
 syntactical process, that is by ‘be (has / have + been + past participle’). The passive construction in SL ‘has been said’ is translated ‘telah difirmankan’ but in the TL is formed morphological process, that is by attaching prefix di - + verb base + suffix – kan. So here there is the different process that is in SL syntactical process to the TL morphological process and in this translation occurs modulation that is change point of view syntactical to the morphological.

Based on the example although both sentences have passive constructions, there is a difference in structure between the SL and the TL texts. The SL text is formed by S and P but the TL text is formed by P. The structure shift may occur in the translation process, as can be seen below:

SL : It has been said

S          P

TL : Telah difirmankan

P

The shift in meaning can be seen from the sense. It occurs in this translation process because the word said in the SL text is translated into difirmankan in the TL. It can be translated into dikatakan, diucapkan. So It has been said in the SL text can be translated into telah dikatakan, telah diucapkan. Telah difirmankan. Referring to what is stated by Leech (1974) that semantic is the study of conceptual meaning, both constructions express passive construction. The passive construction in SL It has been said, while in TL telah berfirman. So both passive constructions have the same sense of point of view, that is expressing passive construction.

3.1.1.5 In Past Perfect Tense (had + been + past participle)
Passive construction in English with the past perfect tense can also be derived from active transitive verb with the form ‘had + past participle’.

From the description above, it can obviously be stated that the construction of ‘had + been + past participle’ in English can be categorized as one of the passive form of English.

Example

SL : When Jesus heard that John had been put in prison, he returned to Galilee.

TL : Tetapi waktu Yesus Mendengar bahwa Yohanes telah ditangkap, Menyingkirlah Ia ke Galilea.

The example above can clearly be considered as passive sentence since it is formed by ‘had + been + Past participle’. The passive construction above also belongs to canonical passive since the subject of the passive sentence above is removed from the direct object of the active sentence. This changing object of verb takes place without change the meaning.

As we can observe that the passive construction is part of the sentence, that is, indirect speech. The verb belongs to irregular verb.

Nida (1974 : 12) obviously states that translating must aim primarily at producing the message. But to reproduce the message one must make many grammatical and lexical adjustments. This understanding of translation means that the form can change whenever necessary but the meaning must be well carried out in the target language.

We can clearly observe that the passive construction in the source language is formed by lexical process, that is by ‘be (had + been + past participle’). The passive construction ‘had been put in’ is translated ‘telah ditangkap’ that has the same meaning in passive construction but in the SL it is an idiomatic word and in the TL it is unidiomatic. It means there is a modulation or change of point of view from idiomatic word to unidiomatic word.

Based on the form used above, there is a shift of structure because there is a different grammatical structure between the SL and
the TL texts. The SL text is formed by S, P, and Complement, but the TL text is formed by S and P as can be seen below:

SL: John had been put in prison  
   S                  P                    Complement

TL: Yohanestelah ditangkap  
   S                  P

From the sense of view (Leech, 1974) the SL text and the TL text have the same sense. In the SL text, had been put in prison entails put in prison, imprisoned. So telah ditangkap in the TL text entails ditangkap, dipenjarakan. So in this translation a shift in meaning occurs because in the SL it is translated into the TL by denotative meaning to get the same sense in both texts.

From the process of translating point of view, grammar to lexis, both texts are showing passive forms (Bell, 1991). What is more interesting is that the assumed belief had been put in prison in the SL and telah ditangkap in the TL. Before translator stresses what it is done, the translator assumed that the reader believed that John had been put in prison in the SL and Yohanes telah ditangkap.

3.1.2 Auxiliary + Be + Past Participle

It has been obviously stated by Quirk et all (1985 : 159 – 171) that there are two grammatical levels in active – passive English relation, they are the verb phrase, and the clause. In the former, a passive verb phrase, which is simply defined as one which does not contain that construction. In the verb phrase, the passive adds a form of the auxiliary BE followed by the past participle (-ed participle) of the main verb. In addition, at the clause level, the change from the active to the passive involves rearrangement of two clause elements, and one addition. The first is the active subject becomes the passive agent, the second is the active object becomes the passive subject, and the third is the preposition by is introduced before the agent. From the description above, it can obviously be stated that the construction of ‘Auxiliary (be) + past participle’ in English can be categorized as one of the passive forms of English.

Example:

SL: Then Jesus came from Galilee to the Jordan, to be baptized by John.

TL: Maka datanglah yesus dari Galilea ke Yordan kepada Yohanes untuk dibaptis olehnya.

The example above can obviously be considered as passive sentence since it is marked by the construction ‘auxiliary (be) + past participle’. The verb construction with be + past participle in be baptized is the marker of passive. The passive construction belongs to clause level since the subject of the passive sentence above is removed from the direct object of the active sentence and the agent in the passive sentence is removed from the subject of the active sentence. The preposition by in this sentence is introduced before the agent. The prepositional phrase here (AGENT BY PHRASE) of passive sentence is as an optional element. This sentence is active - passive correspondence for a mono transitive verb because it is an object which has typical noun phrase.

As we observe that the passive construction of the verb above must have form ‘be + past participle’ and before be there is conjunction ‘to’. Verb construction in baptized is a regular verb and is marked by adding –ed in base verb.

As has been stated above, equivalence refers to one situation that can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods. In such a case we deal with the method which produces different texts. Passive in English is formed by ‘to be + past participle’, whereas in Indonesian it is formed by attaching prefix di- to the verb base. It means that syntactical process in
English is transferred into morphological process in Indonesian. Translating passive construction ‘to be baptized’ into ‘dibaptis’ is well accepted in Indonesian. if we closely look at the root of the verb baptized is verb ‘baptize’, in which the root of the verb dibaptis is derived from noun ‘baptis’.

Following Halliday, we define a class as ‘that grouping of member of a given unit which is defined by operation in the surface structure of the unit text’. Class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item (Catford, 1974: 78). Verb formation of passive construction ‘to be baptized’ is translated into ‘dibaptis’ then there is also morphological process or there is level shift from phrase to word.

3.1.3 The passive Gerund (Being + Past Participle)

Passive construction in English with gerund can also be derived from active transitive verb with the form ‘Verb (suffix – ing)’. There is a number of verb bases that are changed into past participle.

From the description above, it can obviously be stated that the construction of ‘Being + past participle’ in English can be categorized as the passive form in English.

Example:

SL : As Jesus was coming up out of the water, he saw heaven being torn open and the Spirit descending on him like a dove.

TL : Pada saat ia keluar dari air, ia melihat langit terkoyak, dan roh seperti burung merpati turun keatasnya.

The example above can clearly be considered as passive sentence since it is formed by ‘being + Past participle’ in the example above the form of the passive is in gerund. The passive gerund construction above also belongs to canonical passive since the subject of the passive sentence above is removed from the direct object of the active sentence. This change of the object of the verb does not change the meaning.

As we can observe that the passive construction belongs to clause level. In the example there is not any agent that is obligatory. This verb belongs to irregular verb which changes from the base verb ‘tear open’ into past participle ‘torn open’.

Translating is a process of transferring the meaning not the form. To catch the closest equivalent, the translator can change the form or surface structure of the source language, the shift will probably happen. To make it clear, let us see again the translation of the source language presented above.

We can clearly observe that the passive construction in the SL is formed by syntactical process, that is, by ‘being + past participle’. The passive construction in the SL ‘being torn open’ is translated into ‘terkoyak’ that have soften meaning from ‘being torn’. It means there is a modulation or change of point of view from plain meaning to soften one.

Seeing the passive is translated into passive, as for the translation procedure, the translator applies literal translation. This construction is used as the result is grammatically accepted and naturalness is also well kept in the target language.

3.2 Passive Translated into Active

As already been discussed before that passive construction is frequently translated into passive. Translating passive into passive is primarily mean to reproduce the same message to the target language. It is however, very essential to be realized also that to reproduce the same meaning of the source language will sometimes need to change the form of the sentence in the target language. As the data show that some passive constructions in English are translated into active in Indonesian.
Examples
1. SL: At the resurrection whose wife will she be, since the seven were married to her?
   TL: Pada hari kebangkitan, bilamana mereka bangkit, siapakah yang menjadi suami i perempuan itu? Sebab ketujuhnya telah beristerikan dia.
2. SL: As he taught, Jesus said, “watch out for the teachers of the law. They like to walk around in flowing robes and be greeted in the marketplaces,
   TL: Dalam pengajaran-Nya Yesus berkata: “Hati-hatilah terhadap ahli – ahli Taurat yang suka berjalan – jalan memakai jubah panjang dan suka menerima penghormatan di pasar,
3. SL: They devour widows houses and for a show make lengthy prayer. Such man will be punished most severely."
   TL: yang menelan rumah janda – janda, sedang mereka mengelabui mata orang dengan doa yang panjang – panjang. Mereka ini pasti akan menerima hukuman yang lebih berat .”
4. SL: Jesus sat down opposite the place where the offerings were put and watched the crowd putting their money into the temple treasury. Many rich people threw in large amounts.
   TL: Pada suatu kali Yesus duduk menghadapi peti persembahan dan memperhatikan bagaimana orang banyak memasukkan uang kedalam peti itu. Banyak orang kaya memberi jumlah yang besar.

All the bold typed verbs above are passive because they are also characterized by the form ‘to be + past participle’ and ‘be + past participle’ and they are all translated into active.

Translating passive into active normally happens when the translator thinks that it is the closest and natural equivalent message for the target language. This phenomenon is also implicitly supported by Nida (1974:12) that to produce the message one must make many grammatical and lexical adjustments. It is obviously meant that to keep the message or the meaning of the source language, the form of the target language can change, that is, from passive which changes into active. Larson (1984:3) also adds that in translation it is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant and only the form changes. To make the analysis more systematic, the examples above will be discussed one by one.

In example 1 passive: ‘(were) married’ is translated into (telah) beristerikan. Looking at the translating procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000:86), there is an instance of modulation, namely a shift in point of view from passive to active. Passive verb normally emphasizes the action indicated by verb. In detailed description, we can see that the base of the passive ‘married’ is verb ‘marry’ whereas the base of the active ‘beristerikan’ in Indonesian is noun ‘isteri’, so there is again shift in category of the base. Level-shift also happens that passive verb formation which is characterized by the form of verb phrase ‘To be (were) + past participle’ is translated into word ‘beristerikan’. Following the relevant theory, here, we can assume that the translation is just as it is because it is that form that the translator thinks has the most relevant for the communication involved. In addition, what is stated by Nida and Taber (1974:43) that each language has its own genius is also proved. That is to say each language possesses certain distinctive characteristics which give it a special character, e.g. word-building capacities, unique pattern of phrase order, technique for linking clauses into sentences, markers of discourse, and special discourse types of poetry, proverbs, and songs.

Example 2 shows that derived passive verb ‘be greeted’ is translated into
derived noun ‘penghormatan’. It is, of course, a category shift here at work that is form verb to noun. In addition to the word formation, the root of the derived verb in the source language the verb ‘greet’ then it is to be passive with the form ‘be + past participle’ (be greeted), whereas the base of the derived noun in the target language ‘penghormatan’ is noun ‘hormat’ then it is nominalized by attaching prefix pe- + adjective+ suffix –an. Looking at the root itself, it is already shifted from verb ‘greet’ to be adjective ‘hormat’ and in the other way after being passivized into ‘be greeted’ it is then translated into noun ‘penghormatan’ which is derived from adjective ‘hormat’.

Looking at the translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000:84-93) there is transposition at work. They stated that transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message.

Translating passive into active is then also a shift in point of view or modulation. This is done by the translator to stress the meaning, to make coherence or to find out the natural form in the target language.

Example 3 shows that derived passive verb ‘be punished’ is translated into derived noun ‘hukuman’. It is, of course, a category of shift here at work that is from verb to noun. In addition to the word formation, the root of the derive verb in the source language is verb ‘punish’ which is then passivized into the form ‘be + past participle’ (be punished) whereas the base of the derived noun in target language ‘hukuman’ is a noun ‘hukum’ which is then nominalized by attaching suffix –an. Suffix –an is additional extension of that meaning. Looking at the root itself it is already shifted from verb ‘punish’ to noun ‘hukum’, and in the other way after being passivized into ‘be punished’ which is then translated into noun ‘hukuman’ which is derived from noun ‘hukum’.

In example 4 the passive verbs ‘were put and watched’ is translated into active verb ‘mempertahankan’. Again there is a shift at work here that is a shift in point of view or modulation from passive to active verb. Besides, there is also an intra system shift at work that is derived verb ‘were put and watched’ is translated into verb active ‘mempertahankan’. Looking at the theory of equivalence proposed by Nida (in Venuti 2000:129 ff) dynamic equivalence is applied since the translator tries his/her orientation to the complete naturalness of expression even by changing the form. In dynamic equivalence the translator is not so concerned with matching the receptor language message with the source language message, but with dynamic relationship, that the relationship between the receptor and the message should be substantially the same as that which exist between the original receptor the message. Concerning the theory of relevance proposed by Gut (in Venuti, 2000:376-396) we can observe that the translator also makes an adjustment. It is done ,of course, on the basis of assumption that after doing the interpretation, it is assumed that it is the most maximal relevant and the closest natural equivalent to the target language reader.

4. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data related to the translation equivalent of English passive in the Gospels, there some conclusions that can be formulated which are relevant as the answers to the problems of this study.

First, as the source language text is Gospel of Bible, the types of passive constructions in English are characterized by ‘to be + past participle’, ‘auxiliary + infinitive’, and ‘being + past participle’. The instances of the types of passive
constructions found in the Source Language Text and their equivalents in the Target language are as follows: *is written* is equivalent to *tertulis*, *be baptized* is equivalent to *dibaptis*, being surrounded is equivalent to *dikepung*, etc. The whole of the terms and their equivalents are presented in the list of the data corpus (see enclosure).

Secondly, finding the equivalent in translation by using procedures of translation can be seen as follows: *be cut down* is equivalent to *ditebang*, in this case modulation procedure, which has been said to be equivalent to *telah difirmankan*. It is literal procedure. The whole data related to procedures of translation are presented in the list of the data corpus.

Thirdly, it can be seen whether or not each equivalent already conveys the same meaning of the Source Language and what kind of shifts occur in translation. There are some considerations that should be taken into account. As they are already descriptively presented in the analysis, here they can be summarized as follows: *be made salt* is equivalent to *diasinkan*, in which the level shift from phrase to word takes place. *Be put to death* is equivalent to *dihukum mati*, it is a level shift from the verb into the other form. It can be said the principle of shifts of information occurs in every transfer of Source Language into the Target language.

At last, translation is done to find the closest equivalent from the source language to Target Language. In this case Source Language Text is English and the Target Language is Indonesian. Generally, in the analysis passive construction can be translated in source language into passive construction in target language or passive construction in source language to active construction in target language when the translator wants to shift the point of view and to keep message in the target language. In the analysis a level shift is found, that can be seen from the data *be punished* is equivalent with *hukuman*. The whole data are presented in the list of the data corpus.

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