

The Translation of English Passive Voice into Indonesian

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Abstract

English and Indonesian have different grammatical patterns and cultural values. That is why, many problems that students studying translation subject have to face. One of them is how to translate English Passive Voice into Indonesian. That is the reason the writer aims to do the research. The research is to describe the translation of English passive voice into Indonesian by analyzing two novels, which are Kristan Higgins' *Waiting on You* and its translation Nina Andiana's *Penantian Terpanjang*. This research uses qualitative method. The writer collected, identified, the data concerning with the translation of English passive voice. The results of the research shows that there are two categories of translating English passive voice into Indonesian, namely English passive voice can be translated both into Indonesian passive voice and English passive voice can be translated into Indonesian active voice. English passive voice is translated into Indonesian passive voice by using prefixes *di-* and *ter-*, meanwhile English passive voice is translated into Indonesian active voice by using prefixes *me-*, *men-*, and *ber-*. From forty one data which are identified there are 32 data (78.04%) of English passive voices translated into Indonesian passive voices and 9 data (21.96%) of English passive voices translated into Indonesian active voices.

Keywords: Indonesian, passive voice, translation

Introduction

In this global and high technology era, people all over the world use English as an international language. A lot of information, knowledge, books, and magazines are written in English. Many use English as the first language in their lives, not only at their offices but also for their daily activities. That is why, language competence, especially in English is very important in this era. Therefore, many will encounter some difficulties if they do not understand English well. As the most dominant part of various languages in the world, English has been compared with many other languages, including Indonesian. Meanwhile English and Indonesian have different grammatical patterns and cultural values. Indonesian utterance is different from English utterance.

Every language has a unique and different characteristic that is why it is not easy to translate from English into Indonesian, and vice versa. Therefore, those who want to be a translator or to study translation will face some difficulties to improve their ability and skill. That is why, many problems that students studying translation subject have to face. One of them is how to translate "English Passive Voice into Indonesian". In this research, the writer tries to describe the translation of "English Passive Voice into Indonesian. The writer chooses "The Translation of English Passive voice into Indonesian" because from the writer own experience when teaching translation subject at one of the local university, I find out that most students have many difficulties to translate English passive voice into Indonesian. The examples of their difficulties are: Should English passive voice be translated into Indonesian passive voice in the same form of Indonesian passive voice or vice versa? Can English passive voice be translated into Indonesian by using affixes *di-*? Can English passive voice be translated into Indonesian by using affixes *ter-*? Can English passive voice be

translated into Indonesian by using affixes *ke-an*? It means that the English passive voice can be translated into many words in Indonesian. It depends on the context. As stated by Larson (1984) "Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs etc., which are spoken or written." It means that we can change the form of a text or text from one language (source language) to another language (target language), but we must keep the meaning that is intended by the author.

The topic is quite interesting, because English passive voice has several possibilities of translation result from the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian). In this research, the writer chooses the novel "Kristan Higgins' *Waiting on You*" and its translated version "Nina Andiana's *Penantian Terpanjang*", as a source of the data. I try to analyze the translation of English passive voice of that novel. The reason I choose this novel as the source of the data for my research because this novel consists of many "Passive voices". The writer is interested in doing this research because I can find out the translation of English passive voice into Indonesian.

Method

The writer uses qualitative method. According to Gay (1996:208), qualitative research is the collection and analysis of extensive narrative data in order to gain insights into a situation of interest not possible using other types of research. This approach is led to the background and the individuals themselves holistically. Therefore, this approach does not permit isolation of individual or organization into variable, but individual or organization must be included into one complete package. The writer uses the novel "Kristan Higgins' *Waiting on You*" and its translated "*Nina Andiana's Penantian Terpanjang*" as the source of the data. I use sheets of paper for taking notes about the translation of "English Passive Voice into Indonesian." The data collection procedures used by the writer are: reading the whole content of the novel, identifying passive voice in English version novel, identifying the translations of English passive voice in Indonesian version novel, and the highlighted data are put side by side into a list.

Findings and Discussion

Table 1: Translation Using Prefix *di-*

No	SLT	TLT
1	"It's time," Colleen said firmly. Granted, Paulie hadn't been blessed with great beauty. (p.14)	"Aku sungguh-sungguh," kata Colleen tegas. Ya, Paulie memang tidak dikaruniai kecantikan luar biasa. (p.17)
2	Her face was dotted with giant freckles, rather than a sprinkling of cinnamon, and her pale eyes were set close together. (p.29)	Wajah adik Colleen itu dihiasi bintik-bintik merah raksasa, bukannya sedikit bintik kecokelatan. Dan matanya yang pucat tampak terlalu berdekatan. (p.38)
3	Not "gray." She hadn't said the word gray once. The word sheet had also not been mentioned. (p.31)	Colleen jelas tidak menjawab "abu-abu". Tidak sekalipun ia mengucapkan kata "abu-abu". Kata spreai juga tak pernah disebutkan. (40)
4	Collen was immediately elected as the bearer of bad news. If anyone could say it, it was Colleen. (P.36)	Dengan segera Colleen dipilih sebagai pembawa kabar buruk. Kalau ada

		seseorang yang bisa menyampaikan kabar buruk, itu pastilah Colleen. (p.47)
5	Just what <i>that</i> was, Colleen wasn't sure, but she was flattered to be included . (p.48)	Tetapi apa yang dimaksud dengan semua itu, Colleen tidak yakin, tapi ia tersanjung karena diikursertakan dalam kelompok tersebut. (p.63)
6	The week before <i>prom</i> was consumed with talk of dresses, hairstyles, shoes and how to stop a guy from going too far. (p.55-56)	Minggu sebelum <i>prom</i> dipenuhi obrolan tentang gaun, gaya rambut, sepatu, dan bagaimana cara menghentikan cowok yang ingin berhubungan terlalu jauh. (74)
7	Granted, being protected wasn't really Colleen's thing, as she'd never needed it before, but <i>damn</i> . (p.69)	Sungguh, Colleen tidak terlalu suka dilindungi , karena sebelumnya ia memang belum pernah memerlukannya, tapi <i>wow</i> . (p.91)
8	Then, after seven months, word came that Dan was being transferred . (p.106)	Lalu, setelah tujuh bulan, datang kabar bahwa Dan dipindahkan . (p.140)
9	Dad was being moved on Monday. It was already Wednesday. (p.106)	Dad akan dipindahkan hari Senin. Saat itu sudah hari Rabu. (140)
10	When he saw Colleen on the dock, being held by that dickless wonder, he felt something bigger and more powerful than anything he'd felt since his father had been led out of the courtroom in handcuffs. (p.132)	Waktu melihat Colleen di dermaga, dipegangi oleh anak bodoh itu, ia merasa lebih besar dan kuat daripada yang pernah dirasakannya sejak ayahnya dibawa keluar dari ruang sidang dengan tangan terborgol. (p.173)
11	When he saw Colleen on the dock, being held by that dickless wonder, he felt something bigger and more powerful than anything he'd felt since his father had been led out of the courtroom in handcuffs. (132)	Waktu melihat Colleen di dermaga, dipegangi oleh anak bodoh itu, ia merasa lebih besar dan kuat daripada yang pernah dirasakannya sejak ayahnya dibawa keluar dari ruang sidang dengan tangan terborgol. (p.173)
12	He felt as if he'd been sliced open with a blade so sharp he was a little confused as to why his guts were spilling onto the street. (p.150)	Rasanya tubuhnya dibelah dengan pisau yang sangat tajam sehingga ia sedikit bingung kenapa isis perutnya kini seperti tumpah ke jalanan. (198)
13	The man continued to stare "I don't want to be castrated ," he said, raising a tousled eyebrow. (p.161)	Pria itu terus menatap. "Aku tidak mau dikebiri ," katanya sambil menaikkan alis yang berantakan. (p.212)
14	In other words, accept or be discarded . (p.182)	Dengan kata lain, terima ini atau kau dibuang . (p.240)
15	Cried so hard it hurt, and she understood why they called it heartbreak, because it really did seem as if she was being ripped in half from the inside out. (p.191)	Ia menangis begitu keras sampai rasanya menyakitkan, dan ia paham mengapa ini disebut patah hati, karena rasanya hatinya memang dibelah menjadi dua. (p.251)
16	It was nice to be needed . (p.216)	Dibutuhkan memang terasa menyenangkan. (283)

17	When Frank Forbes <i>was</i> , had first summoned him after learning that Lucas had impregnated his angel, it was fair to say that Lucas expected to be thrown from the fifty-fifth story. (p.216)	Ketika Frank Forbes pertama kali memanggil Lucas setelah tahu ia menghamili anak perempuan kesayangannya, cukup logis jika Lucas mengira ia akan dilempar keluar dari lantai 55. (p.283)
18	If you hurt, mistreat or cheat on my daughter, I promise you your body will never be found . (p.127)	285 Jika kau sampai menyakiti; memperlakukan dengan tidak baik, atau berselingkuh dari putriku, aku janji mayatmu tidak akan pernah ditemukan .
19	Lucas went to work, worked hard, kept his head down and did what he was told . (218-219)	Lucas bererja, dengan keras, tidak berubah menjadi sombong dan selalu menuruti apa pun yang diperintahkan padanya. (p.287)
20	Colleen looked away. Paulie had been instructed to high-five Bryce every time he got a hit (he was really good), so Colleen had to keep an eye on that. (p.264)	Colleen memalingkan wajah. Paulie diberi instruksi untuk tos dengan Bryce setiap kali pria itu berhasil memukul bola (dia benar-benar hebat), jadi Colleen harus memperhatikan hal itu. (p.347)
21	Lucas was in Ithaca to see the attorney, who'd been recommended by an old college friend. (289)	Lucas berada di Ithaca untuk bertemu dengan pengacara itu, yang direkomendasikan oleh teman kuliahnya. (p.380)
22	Because yes, the troops had been called in . (p.293)	Karena ya, pasukan penolong memang telah dipanggil . (386)
23	To start, beet, <i>almond</i> and goat cheese salad, followed by braised scallops in a white wine reduction over celery root and potato <i>puree</i> and topped with freshly grated Romano cheese; and vanilla bean <i>crème fraiche</i> pudding topped with <i>fresh raspberries</i> . (p.330)	Dimulai dengan salad bit <i>almond</i> , dan keju kambing, diikuti simping yang ditumis dengan saus kental dari anggur putih dengan <i>puree</i> seledri dan kentang, serta dihias <i>dill</i> segar; wortel dan <i>parsnip</i> panggang dengan parutan keju Ramona segar; dan pudding vanilla <i>crème fraiche</i> dengan <i>raspberry</i> segar. (p.435)
24	Lucas had thanked her for the idea ... but still, it couldn't have been done without perfect Ellen. (p.393)	Lucas berterima kasih padanya atas ide itu Tapi tetap saja, semua takkan bisa dilakukan tanpa Ellen yang sempurna. (p.515)
25	The church was packed . (p.429)	Gereja dipenuhi orang. (p.562)

Sentence number 1 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **hadn't been blessed**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (blessed)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dikaruniai*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*karuniai*).

Sentence number 2 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **was dotted**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (dotted)**

and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dihiasi*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**hias**).

Sentence number 3 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **had not been mentioned**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (mentioned)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *disebutkan*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**sebutkan**).

Sentence number 4 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **was elected**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (elected)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dpilih*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**pilih**).

Sentence number 5 discusses about passive voice in present infinitive with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **to be included**, it is formed by **to be + past participle (included)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dikutsertakani*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**sertakan**).

Sentence number 6 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **was consumed**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (consumed)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dipenuhi*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**penuhi**).

Sentence number 7 discusses about passive voice in present participle/gerund with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **being protected**, it is formed by **being + past participle (protected)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dilindungi*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**lindungi**).

Sentence number 8 discusses about passive voice in past continuous with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **was being transferred**, it is formed by **to be (was) + being + past participle (transferred)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dipindahkan*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**pindahkan**).

Sentence number 9 discusses about passive voice in past continuous with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **was being moved**, it is formed by **to be (was) + being + past participle (moved)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dipindahkan*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**pindahkan**).

Sentence number 10 discusses about passive voice in present participle/gerund with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **being held**, it is formed by **being + past participle (held)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dipegangi*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**dipegangi**).

Sentence number 11 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **hadn't been led**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (led)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dibawa*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**bawa**).

Sentence number 12 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **hadn't been sliced**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (sliced)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dibelah*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**belah**).

Sentence number 13 discusses about passive voice in present infinitive with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **to be castrated**, it is formed by **to be + past participle (castrated)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dikebiri*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (**dikebiri**).

Sentence number 14 discusses about passive voice in present infinitive with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **to be discarded**, it is formed by **to be + past participle (discarded)**

and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dibuang*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*dibuang*).

Sentence number 15 discusses about passive voice in past continuous with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **was being ripped**, it is formed by **to be (was) + being + past participle (ripped)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dibelah*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*belah*).

Sentence number 16 discusses about passive voice in present infinitive with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **to be needed**, it is formed by **to be + past participle (needed)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dibutuhkan*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*butuhkan*).

Sentence number 17 discusses about passive voice in present infinitive with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **to be thrown**, it is formed by **to be + past participle (thrown)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dilempar*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*lempar*).

Sentence number 18 discusses about passive voice in simple future with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **will be found**, it is formed by **to be + past participle (thrown)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *akan ditemukan*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*temukan*).

Sentence number 19 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **was told**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (told)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *diperintahkan*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*perintahkan*).

Sentence number 20 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **had been instructed**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (instructed)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *diberi instruksi*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*beri instruksi*).

Sentence number 21 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **had been recommended**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (recommended)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *diinstruksikan*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*instruksikan*).

Sentence number 22 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **had been called in**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (called in)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dipanggil*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*panggil*).

Sentence number 23 discusses about a) passive voice in passive participle with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **followed**, and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *diikuti*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*ikuti*). b) passive voice in passive participle with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **braised**, and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *ditumis*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*tumis*). c) passive voice in passive participle with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **topped**, and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dihias*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (*hias*).

Sentence number 24 discusses about passive voice in passive perfect conditional with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **couldn't have been done** it is formed by **modal (could) + not + have + to be (been) + past participle (done)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *tidak bisa dilakukan*. It is formed by using **tidak + bisa + prefix di-** + verb (*lakukan*).

Sentence number 25 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *di-*. English passive voice is **was packed**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (packed)**

and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *dipenuhi*. It is formed by using prefix *di-* + verb (penuhi).

Table 2: Translation Using Prefix *ter-*

No	SLT	TLT
1	Her face was dotted with giant freckles, rather than a sprinkling of cinnamon, and her pale eyes were set close together. (p.29)	Wajah adik Colleen itu dihiasi bintik-bintik merah raksasa, bukannya sedikit bintik kecokelatan. Dan matanya yang pucat tampak terlalu berdekatan. (p.38)
2	Just what <i>that</i> was, Colleen wasn't sure, but she was flattered to be included. (p.48)	Tetapi apa yang dimaksud dengan <i>semua itu</i> , Colleen tidak yakin, tapi ia tersanjung karena diikursertakan dalam kelompok tersebut. (p.63)
3	He was locked in from the second he kissed her, something he'd been thinking about doing from the moment he first saw her, ... (p.132)	Lucas seolah terkunci sejak detik pertama mencium gadis itu, sesuatu yang sudah ingin ia lakukan sejak pertama kali melihat gadis itu, ... (p.173)
4	He remembered knowing not to ask for seconds because whatever was left over would be tomorrow's dinner, too. He'd been poor, and he's seen what a lack of money had driven his father to do, and he was damned if he'd bring Colleen into that life. (p.148)	Ia ingat menyadari tak bisa menambah makanan karena apa pun yang tersisa akan dijadikan makan malam besok. Dulu ia miskin, dan ia sudah melihat betapa kekurangan uang mendorong ayahnya melakukan apa yang dia lakukan, dan terkutuklah dirinya kalau sampai membawa Colleen ke kehidupan itu. (p.195)
5	218 He couldn't think about Colleen. That was forbidden now. (p.218)	Ia tak boleh memikirkan Colleen. Kini pikiran itu terlarang . (p.286-287)
6	She'd been hit in the head with a flicking' ball. "Ouch," she said faintly. (p.268)	Kepalanya terkena bola. "Aduh," ujar Colleen pelan. (p.354)
7	Until Lucas had meet Colleen, everything had always been....tainted , somehow. (p.318)	Sampai Lucas bertemu Colleen, segala sesuatunya terasa ... ternoda , entah kenapa. (p.419)
8	He was in the Food Zone, hypnotized by the smells and texture of his work. (p.328)	Connor seolah berada di Zona Makanan, terhipnotis aroma dan tekstur hasil karyanya. (p.433)

Sentence number 1 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *ter-*. English passive voice is **was flattered**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (flattered)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *tersanjung*. It is formed by using prefix *ter-* + verb (sanjung).

Sentence number 2 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *ter-*. English passive voice is **was locked**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (locked)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *terkunci*. It is formed by using prefix *ter-* + verb (kunci).

Sentence number 3 discusses about: a) passive voice in simple past with prefix *ter-*. English passive voice is **was left over**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (left**

over) and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *tersisa*. It is formed by using prefix *ter-* + verb (sisa). : b) passive voice in simple past with prefix *ter-*. English passive voice is **was damned**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (damend)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *terkutuklah*. It is formed by using prefix *ter-* + verb (kutuklah).

Sentence number 4 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *ter-*. English passive voice is **was forbidden**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (forbidden)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *terlarang*. It is formed by using prefix *ter-* + verb (larang).

Sentence number 5 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *ter-*. English passive voice is **had been hit**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (hit)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *terkena*. It is formed by using prefix *ter-* + verb (kena).

Sentence number 6 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *ter-*. English passive voice is **had been tainted**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (tainted)** and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *ternoda*. It is formed by using prefix *ter-* + verb (noda).

Sentence number 7 discusses about a) passive voice in passive participle with prefix *ter-*. English passive voice is **hypnotized**, and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *terhipnotis*. It is formed by using prefix *ter-* + verb (hipnotis).

Table 3: Translation Using Prefix *me-*

No	SLT	TLT
1	Despite her own utter lack of experience, Colleen was asked for advice and doled it out, sounding quite expert to her own ears. (p.56)	Meskipun Colleen sendiri tidak berpengalaman, banyak temannya meminta saran, jawabannya memang kedengaran seperti ahli, bahkan bagi telinganya sendiri. (p.74)
2	At about midnight, it was decided by half the group that a visit to the lake was in order; for one, it was a gorgeous May night, the sky gleaming with the stars, ... (p.59)	Kira-kira tengah malam, setengah anggota kelompok memutuskan Malam bulan Mei, langit pasti dipenuhi taburan bintang, ... (p.79)
3	230 That being said , he could see down her shirt. (p.230)	Setelah mengatakan itu, Lucas sadar ia bisa melihat ke bawah ke blus Colleen. (p.303)
4	No one would ever tell Savannah that she'd been handed that hit. (p.267)	Tak seorang pun akan memberitahu Savannah bahwa Colleen sengaja melepaskan bola itu untuknya. (p.353)

Sentence number 1 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *me-*. English passive voice is **was asked**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (asked)** and translated into Indonesian active voice into *meminta*. It is formed by using prefix *me-* + verb (minta).

Sentence number 2 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *me-*. English passive voice is **was decided**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (decided)** and translated into Indonesian active voice into *memutuskan*. It is formed by using prefix *me-* + verb (mutuskan).

Sentence number 3 discusses about passive voice in present participle/gerund with prefix *me-*. English passive voice is **being said**, it is formed by **being + past participle**

(said) and translated into Indonesian passive voice into *mengatakan*. It is formed by using prefix *me-* + verb (katakan).

Sentence number 4 discusses about passive voice in past perfect with prefix *me-*. English passive voice is **had been handed**, it is formed by **had + to be (been) + past participle (handed)** and translated into Indonesian active voice into *melepaskan*. It is formed by using prefix *me-* + verb (lepaskan).

Table 4: Translation Using Prefix *men-*

No	SLT	TLT
1	He worked harder and longer than his coworkers, hoping to show he wasn't just some schmuck who was being promoted because of who he was. (p.220)	Ia bekerja lebih keras dan lebih lama daripada rekan-rekannya, berharap bisa menunjukkan ia bukan sekedar orang berengsek yang mendapat promosi karena menikahi putri sang bos. (p.289)
2	As he was promoted , moving up through the ranks from construction worker to foreman to project manager. (p.220)	Dan Lucas memang mendapat promosi , menaiki tangga karier dari pekerja konstruksi menjadi mandor, kemudian menjadi manajer proyek. (p.289)
3	From somewhere not too far away, an owl called and was answered . (345)	Dari suatu tempat yang tak terlalu jauh, burung hantu memanggil-manggil dan mendapatkan jawaban . (455)

Sentence number 1 discusses about passive voice in past continuous with prefix *men-*. English passive voice is **was being promoted**, it is formed by **to be (was) + being + past participle (promoted)** and translated into Indonesian active voice into *mendapat promosi*. It is formed by using prefix *men-* + verb (dapat) + **promosi**.

Sentence number 2 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *men-*. English passive voice is **was promoted**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (promoted)** and translated into Indonesian active voice into *mendapat promosi*. It is formed by using prefix *men-* + verb (dapat) + **promosi**.

Sentence number 3 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *men-*. English passive voice is **was answered**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (answered)** and translated into Indonesian active voice into *mendapatkan jawaban*. It is formed by using prefix *men-* + verb (dapatkan) + **jawaban**.

Table 5: Translation Using Prefix *ber-*

No	SLT	TLT
1	Faith and Jeremy were snuggled on the couch, the golden couple, <i>prom</i> king and queen, of course, as if anyone else had a chance. (p.58)	Faith dan Jeremy berpelukan di sofa, si pasangan emas, raja dan ratu <i>prom</i> , tentu saja, seolah pasangan lain punya kesempatan saja. (p.77)
2	An hour later, the sunroom was transformed . (p.293)	Sejam kemudian, ruang berjemur sudah berubah . (p386.)

Sentence number 1 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *ber-*. English passive voice is **was snuggled**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle (snuggled)** and translated into Indonesian active voice into *berpelukan*. It is formed by using prefix *ber-* + verb (pelukan).

Sentence number 2 discusses about passive voice in simple past with prefix *ber-*. English passive voice is **was transformed**, it is formed by **to be (was) + past participle**

(transformed) and translated into Indonesian active voice into *berubah*. It is formed by using prefix *ber-* + verb (**ubah**).

Conclusion

The writer finds out that English passive voice can be translated both into Indonesian passive voice and Indonesian active voice. English passive voice is translated into Indonesian passive voice by using prefixes *di-* and *ter-*, meanwhile English passive voice is translated into Indonesian active voice by using prefixes *me-*, *men-*, and *ber-*. In this research, the writer analyzes 8 English passive forms such as: past perfect, simple past, present infinitive, present participle/gerund, past continues, simple future, passive participle and passive perfect conditional. I find out 8 English passive voice forms which are translated into Indonesian passive voice, namely: past perfect, simple past, present infinitive, present participle/gerund, past continues, simple future, passive participle and passive perfect conditional. Meanwhile there are 4 English passive voice forms which are translated into Indonesian active voice, namely: past perfect, simple past, present participle/gerund, and past continues. The writer realizes this research is very important to those want to become a translator or to students studying translation subject. This research also can be a good reference for reader if they want to study about English passive voice. That is why, the writer hopes for other people to continue doing this research. Since the sample of this research is still very limited, the writer suggests that other research be conducted with bigger samples to produce a more convincing result.

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