

**TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON PASSIVE VOICE IN NOVEL
THE CHRONICLE OF NARNIA “THE SILVER CHAIR” BY C.S
LEWIS AND ITS TRANSLATION**

THESIS

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the completion of Strata 1 Program of English Department**



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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or finding of others are quoted and cited with respect to ethnical standard.

Semarang, 11th October 2013

Rakhmadinah

MOTTO

- ❖ Don't ignore your problems. Ignore the negative thoughts about your problems. (Wilzkanadi on twitter)
- ❖ I can't go back to yesterday because I was different person then. Alice (Alice In Wonderland)
- ❖ Luck is something that's created over time based on action and dedication so get up and get going (ihatesquotes on twitter)
- ❖ "When haters were busy talkin' I was busy making it happen. When they were busy mocking I was busy walking. When they were busy laughing I was busy running. And they're STILL wondering why they left behind. With lots of love, me" -*Agnes Monica*-

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated with love and gratitude to:

- ❖ My Almighty God of Allah SWT,
- ❖ My Prophet Muhammad SAW and his family,
- ❖ My beloved Parents who always take care of me until now,
- ❖ My lovely little sister and little brother,
- ❖ My best friends who always support me,
- ❖ For myself

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability this thesis is far from being perfect, therefore I welcome any comments, suggestions and criticisms for the improvement of this writing.

Semarang, October 2013

Rakhmadinah

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF TITLE	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY.....	iii
MOTTO.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF FIGURE	x
LIST OF TABLE	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Scope of the Study	4
1.4 The Objective Of The Study	5
1.5 Significance of the Study	5
1.6 Thesis Organization	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	7
2.1 Meaning And Principle of Translation	7
2.2 Process of Translation.....	9
2.3 Types of Translation	13

2.4 Concepts of Passive Voice	16
2.4.1 Passive Voice in English	16
2.4.2 Passive Voice in Indonesia	23
2.5 Shift	31
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD.....	35
3.1 Research Design	35
3.2 Unit of Analysis	36
3.3 Source of Data	36
3.4 Method of Data Collection	36
3.5 Technique of Data Analysis	37
CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS	39
4.1 Passive Analysis	39
4.1.1 Passive Sentence Translated into Indonesian Passive Sentence Type One.....	40
4.1.2 Passive Sentence Translated into Indonesian Passive Sentence Type Two.....	45
4.1.3 Passive Sentence Translated into Active Passive Sentence	49
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	53
5.1 Conclusion.....	53
5.2 Suggestion	54
BIBLIOGRAPHY	55
APPENDIX	57

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1. Diagram of Translation Process (Susan Bassnet)	35
Figure 2.2. Diagram Process of Active-Passive Transformation (Quirk, 1972)	21

LIST OF TABLE

Table 2.1 Table of Passive Verb Tenses (Carmen, 2012)	18
Table 2.2 Table of Pronoun (Carmen, 2012)	23

ABSTRACT

The thesis is Entitled *Translation Analysis on Passive Voice In Novel The Chronicle of Narnia “The Silver Chair” By C.S Lewis And Its Translation The Chronicle of Narnia “Kursi Perak” By Donna Widjayanto*. The aims of this research is to find out how the English passive voice translated into Indonesian passive voice and what shift happen the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia “The Silver Chair”* and its translation. Documentation method was used in collecting the data. The researcher followed some steps to collected the data, first was reading both version of the novel. The last was collecting and analyzing the passive voice. In doing the works, the translator translated English passive voice into Indonesian passive voice in several ways. There are 182 sentences found in novel *The Chronicle Narnia “The Silver Chair”* by C.S Lewis translated into *The Chronicle Narnia “Kursi Perak”* by Donna Widjajanto. They consist of 132 (72.53 %) passive sentences in SL that translated into Indonesian passive type one, 31 (17.03 %) passive sentences in SL translated into Indonesian passive type two, and 19 (10.44 %) passive sentences translated into Indonesian Active sentence. So the researcher concludes that in this novel the translator mostly translated passive sentences in SL into passive sentence type one in TL and total of the passive sentences in SL translated into passive sentences type one in TL is 132 (72.53 %). Level shift and category shift sometime occurs in process of translation. Level shift occurs when item in SL has different linguistic level. In here, level shift that always happen is grammatical to lexical. In category shift, class shift and structure shift mostly occurs in here.

Keywords: *English passive voice, Indonesian passive voice, shift*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Communication is an activity of conveying an information / message from one person to another, and the important thing of communication is language. In modern era, people need to learn about International language. As we know, English is used in many part of the world. People should master English well, learn effectively and understand it easily. By using English people can get information about science and technology from the other countries. But Indonesian people in which the mother tongue is not English sometimes have difficulties in transferring the message of it. Therefore, some efforts have made to help them understand and receive the information from written English source easily. Translation is one of the effective ways to help them understand it easily. Dealing with translation, it means that how to transfer the message from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL), which is understandable by the target reader without ever changing the original message. The needs of translated books become wider in order to support the development of science and technology in developing country such as Indonesia. The development of science and technology in Indonesia, automatically the more Indonesia's role is noticed in international world. Nowadays, translation is not only for scientific works, but also for literary works and others. Literary works are translated from foreign languages into Indonesian or vice versa especially into English such as poetry, short

stories, novels, biographies, comics, etc. And many books that have been translated into Indonesian language spread everywhere, whether in book shop or book market. For instance, the translator translates not only the scientific, the technology books but also literary work. Those translation of technology, scientific and literary books prove that translation in Indonesia is growing more.

However, translating a text is not as easy as what people think and it cannot be done simply without good consideration. People who do not have the background or science which deals with translation will find many difficulties in translating the text. Recognizing and understanding the source language and the target language are not enough if we want to translate; knowledge is needed. A translator should have wide and good knowledge, whether knowledge of the source language or knowledge of the target language itself, and should also know the cultural background of both languages. Translation is ultimately a human activity which enables human beings to exchange ideas and thoughts regardless of the different tongues used.

Most languages have a variety of mechanism for constructing agentless clauses. Language which has a category of voice do not always use the passive with the same frequency. The frequency of use of the passive in language which has a category of voice usually expresses a stylistic choice and, and in some register, may be a question of pure convention. Some languages use the passive sentences more frequently than English in everyday context. Rendering a passive structure by an active structure, or conversely an active structure by a passive structure in translation can affect the amount of information given in the clause. However, one must weigh

this potential change in content and focus against the benefits of the rendering a smooth, natural translation in context where the use of the passive, for instance, would be statistically less acceptable than the use of the active or an alternative structure in the target language, their respective stylistic value in different text types, and the most important of all the functions of the passive and the similar structure in each language (Baker, 1991:103-109).

Data that is used in this research is novel *The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair"* by Clive Staples Lewis and its translation *The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak"* translated by Donna Widjajanto. The English version was published in 1953 and its translation was published in 2005. Actually this novel was made for children, but in fact not only children but also teenagers and adults like this fiction novel. It is because the novel has interesting story and always gives moral value in every part.

The reason why the researcher used this novel is because this novel is very popular especially for children and the researcher wants to show the structure and the shift in the translation, so it will make the reader realize with the wrong translation that happened in the novel.

At the first, in this research the researcher wants to analyze the structure of English passive voice in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair"* by Clive Staples Lewis, and how the translation of Indonesian passive voices that are used in Indonesian version, *"Kursi Perak"* by Donna Widjajanto. The second is the researcher wants to know about the shift that happen in this research. Because sometimes that the translator could not avoid the occurrence of the translation shifts.

The shift happens in level of word. The words are noun, verb, adjective, adverb and passive voice.

To limit the study, the writer's analyses only focuses on passive voice that is used in sentences. It will make the researcher easier to analyze the how the English passive voice translated into Indonesia and the shift that happened in the novel.

1.2 Statement of Problems

The problems of this research can be stated as follows :

1. How are the English passive voice sentences translated into Indonesian in novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation?
2. What are the translation shifts of English passive voice into Indonesian passive voices in novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation?

1.3 Scope of Study

This study focuses on the analyze shift and the construction of the English passive and Indonesia passive voice in novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" by Clive Staples Lewis and The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak" by Donna Widjajanto.

1.4 The Objective of Study

The objective of the study focuses on sentences and utterances that contain passive voice. And this research will describe about shift and the passive voice construction in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair"* and Its translation.

1.5 The Significant of Study

It is hoped that the result of the study would give valuable contribution for:

1. Dian Nuswantoro University especially the English Department student. It is expected that by reading this study, they will be encouraged to seriously study learn the subject related to the aspect of translation strategies by analyzing the problem of this matter.
2. Anybody who reads this thesis and interested in studying translation especially about translation strategies.
3. The results achieved through translation studies are expected to inspire people and language learners in particular to translate foreign books into Indonesian. Nowadays there are indications that interest in and research on translation will continue into the future.

1.6 Thesis Organization

To give some guidance for the next researchers or the readers to understand this thesis. An outline of the contents of the research is organized into five chapters as the following:

Chapter one is introduction, which discusses about the general background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study and organization of the thesis.

Chapter two presents Review of related literature. In this chapter the writer explains about theories which are used to analyze the data. It deals with definition and principles of translation, process of translation, type of translation, concept passive voice, and shift.

Chapter three contains Research method, which involves research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter four presents the data analysis.

Chapter five consists of conclusion and suggestion of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To make a good analysis, the researcher of this thesis should be supported by several related theories. The theories which are applied in this thesis are definition and principle of translation, process of translation, type of translation, concept of passive voice and shift.

2.1 Meaning And Principle of Translation

There are some definitions of translation already put forward by different linguists. Catford (1965: 20) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalents textual material in another language. The use of textual material underlies the fact that in normal condition it is not the entirety of a SL which is translated, that is, replaced by TL equivalents because at one or more levels of language there may be simple replacement, by nonequivalent form. Larson (1998:3) writes that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. The meaning which is transferred must be held constantly only the form changes. Thus, translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language, analyzing it in order to

determine its meaning, and then restructuring this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context.

Bell (1991:11) remarks that a good translation should be that in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language, as to be as distinctly apprehended, and as strongly felt, by a native of the country to which that language belongs, as it is by those who speak the language of the original work. This definition suggests that there are three laws which should be well adopted in the process of good translation, namely: (1) That the translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work; (2) That the style and manner of writing should be the same character as that of the original; and (3) That the translation should have all the ease of the original composition.

In brief, translating a text or written translation is not only changing one language into another language, but also sending a meaningful message so that the readers can understand. It is because translation deals with many aspects, such as social aspects, cultural aspects and linguistic aspects. Translation has an important role to make the text grammatically correct and natural as a result the text can be easily understood by the readers. The goal of translation is generally to establish a relation of equivalence between the source and the target language.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), there are some qualities according to which translation can be judged as good or not. They include the following three basic qualities:

1. Accuracy

It means correct exegesis (interpretation) of the source message and transfer the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into the target language.

2. Clarify

There may be several different ways to expressing an idea; a translator normally chooses the way that communicates most clearly; the way that ordinary people will understand.

3. Naturalness

It is important to use the natural form of the target language, if the translation is to be effective and acceptable. A translation should not be found foreign. The translator is constantly struggling to achieve the ideal in all these three areas. It is not an easy work when it seems impossible to reconcile all three, then “accuracy” must have priority.

2.2 Process of Translation

The process of translation is series of activities which are done by a translator at the time s/he transfers the message from the source language into the target language (Nababan, 1997: 6). A translator has to be careful in doing the activity of

translation, because a mistake in one point can cause mistakes in another point. If this happens, the result of the translation will be less satisfying.

When translating a text, four levels or more less are consciously translated in mind. According to Newmark (1998: 19), there are four processes of translation:

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where one begins and which one continually (but not continuously) goes back to.

This is the level of literary translation of the source language into the target language; the level of translation has to be limited, but also acts as connective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms. Translation is preeminently the occupation in which the translator has to be thinking several things at the same time.

2. The referential level, the level of object and events, real or imaginary, which progressively have to be visualized and built up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension then reproduction process.

One should not read a sentence without seeing in the referential level, whether text is technical or literary or institutional, one has to make up mind summarily and continuously.

3. The cohesive is more general and grammatical, which trace the train of thought, the feeling tone (negative or positive) and the various presuppositions of the SL text.

This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction. It presents an overall picture, to which the language level has to be adjusted. This level also

links the first and the second level. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text.

4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the spoken in certain situation.

Natural depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, “neutral” language where spoken and informal written languages more or less coincide.

According to Larson (1984:17), when translating a text, the translator’s goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the source text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Larson simply presents the diagram of the process of translation which is quoted from Susan Bassnet in translation studies (1991: 16).

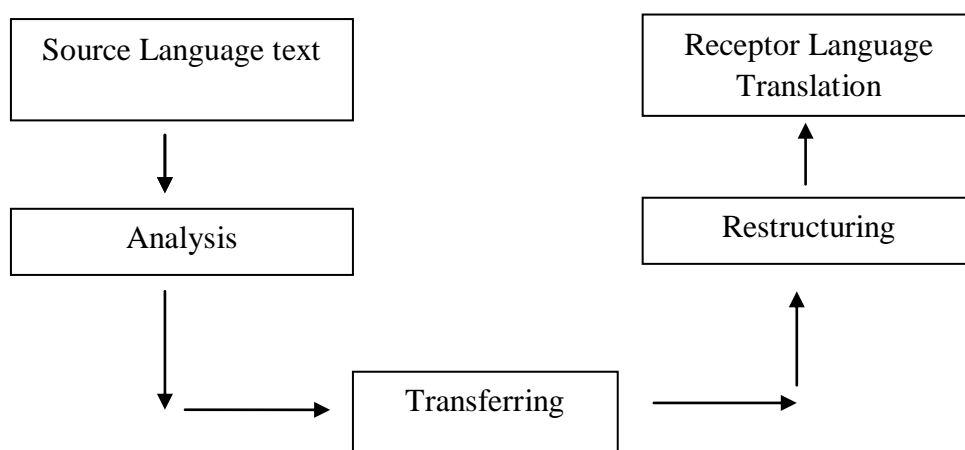


Diagram 1: Diagram of translation Process (Susan Bassnet, 1991)

Based on the diagram above, we can conclude that process of translation can be divided into three parts.

The first is analysis; it means the surface structure (message) as given in the source language is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meanings of the words and combination of words. The second is transfer; it means the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from the source language to the receptor language. The last process is restructuring; means that the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language.

They describe that in translation text, the forms of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation.

By knowing the processes according to some experts above, anyone can do translation easily. It is because the processes above give explanation that anyone can follow. But in translating a text, someone must face some problems. There are so many problems in translation process faced by a translator.

Behind this simple process lies various activities like checking grammar, syntax, idioms, semantics and the like of the source language and also the culture of its speaker. The translator needs in-depth knowledge in decoding and then the re-encoding the meaning in the target language. In many cases, it is necessary that the translator's knowledge of the target language is more important than this knowledge of the source language.

The following is the process that is usually followed by all to ensure a well written, accurate translation:

1. The document that is to be translated is assigned to a person who is well versed with the native language is that which the document is being translated into.
2. The document is edited by a person who is fluent in both source and target languages. Accuracy, grammar, spelling and writing style are checked in the editing stage.
3. The document is proofread by a person who is fluent in both languages. It is also necessary to check spelling and layout.
4. Finally, before the document goes to the client, the document is further rechecked to ensure that the translation is correct, there is no missing text and the layout is perfect. (<http://www.thelanguagetranslation.com/translation-process.html>).

2.3 Types of Translation

There are some types of translation. Experts have their own opinion about it. According to Larson in Cholludin (2006: 23), translation is classified into two types, they are:

1. Form-based Translation

It attempts to follow the form of the source language and known as literal translation. Literal translation may be very useful for a purpose related to study of the source language, but they are of little help to speaker of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text. Text literal translation can be understood if the general grammatical of two language is similar.

2. Meaning –based Translation

It means every effort to communicate the meaning of source language text in the natural of the receptor language. It is called idiomatic translation. Idiomatic translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language in both grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation, it sounds like it was original writer in the receptor language.

Catford in Cholludin (2006: 25) makes categories of translation into:

1. Extent of Translation

Catford classifies it into a full translation and a partial translation. In a full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is, every part of the source language text is replaced by text material. In partial translation, some part of the source language text is left untranslated. They are simply transferred to the target language text.

2. Level of Translation

Catford classifies it into total translation and restricted translation. A total translation means replacements of source language grammar and lexis by equivalent target language grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of source language phonology or graphology. A restricted translation means replacement of source language textual material by equivalent target language textual material of only. One level, that is translation performed only at the phonological or at the graphological level or at only one at the two levels of grammar and lexis.

3 Ranks of Translation

Catford classifies it into rank-bound and unbounded translation. Rank-bound translation is translation in which in the selection of target language equivalents is deliberately confined to one rank or a few ranks in the hierarchy grammatical units, usually at word or morpheme rank, that is setting up word-to-word or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalent. Unbounded translation is translation in which the equivalent shifts freely up and down the rank scale, sometimes between larger units than the sentence.

According to Jacobson's article "On Linguistic Aspect of Translation" in Bassnet-McGuire (1980: 14), there are three types of translation, they are:

1. Interlingual translation or rewording (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some same language)

2. Interlingual translation or translation paper (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other language)
3. Interlingual translation or transmutation (an interpretation of verbal signs of nonverbal sign system).

2.4 Concept of Passive Voice

2.4.1 Passive Voice in English

Larson (1984:245-255) states that the distinction between passive and active verbs is common in 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.

The proposition '*Randy repaired the motorcycle*' could be said in English by using either the active or passive.

Example:

Active : Randy **repaired** the motorcycle

Passive : *The motorcycle **was repaired** by Randy*

Both sentences above 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. He also emphasizes that the translator must recognize the difference between passive and active constructions, be aware of the usages in the source language and in the target languages, and not expect to be able to translate literally passive for passive and active for active. Some adjustments will no doubt need to be made since in translation naturalness must of course be concerned with.

Carmen in her article *English Grammar “The Passive Voice”*, 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 subject of the active verb becomes the ‘agent’ of the passive verb. The agent is not often mentioned. If mentioned is preceded by and placed at the end of the clause.

Example :

Active: My grandfather **planted** this tree.

Passive: *This tree **was planted** by my grandfather.*

PASSIVE VERB TENSES

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	<i>He delivers the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are delivered</i>
Past Simple	<i>He delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters were delivered.</i>
Future Simple	<i>He will deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters will be delivered.</i>

Present Continuous	<i>He is delivering the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are being delivered.</i>
Past Continuous	<i>He was delivering the letters.</i>	<i>The letters were being delivered.</i>
Going to	<i>He is going to deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters are going to be delivered.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>He has delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters have been delivered.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>He had delivered the letters.</i>	<i>The letters had been delivered.</i>
Infinitive	<i>He has to deliver the letters.</i>	<i>The letters have to be delivered.</i>
Modal	<i>He must deliver the letters</i>	<i>The letters must be delivered</i>

Table1: Table of Passive Verb Tenses (Carmen, 2012)

The Passive Voice is used:

1. When the agent (the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.

Jane **was shot**. (We don't know who shot her.)

This church **was built** in 1815. (Unimportant agent)

He **has been arrested**. (Obviously by the police)

2. To make more polite or formal statements.

The car **hasn't been cleaned** (more polite)

(You haven't cleaned the car. – less polite)

3. When the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, new items, and advertisements.

30 people **were killed** in the earthquake.

4. To put emphasis on the agent.

The new library **will be opened by** the Queen.

To say who did the action that we are talking about to refer to the agent, we use the preposition by and the name (by Peter), noun (by the teacher) or pronoun (by him) at the end of the sentence. We usually only refer to the agent when it gives us some important information which otherwise would be missing from the sentence.

Example: Our house **was designed** by a famous architect.

We don't mention the agent:

1. if we don't know who has done what we are talking about.

Our car **was stolen** last night. (We don't know who stole it)

2. if we are not interested in who has done what we are talking about or it is not important to mention it.

He **has been taken** to hospital. (What we are interested in is the fact that he has been taken to hospital and not who has taken him.)

3. if it is easy to understand who did something without it being mentioned.

The murderer **was arrested** last night. (It is not necessary to mention that he has been arrested by the police because it is self-evident).

4. if the subject of the active voice sentence is something like somebody, people, they, you, etc.

Someone broke the window —————> The window was broken.

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 changing the facts reported. 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 (the –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. The process of active-passive transformation for a monotransitive sentence with nominal object can be represented diagrammatically.

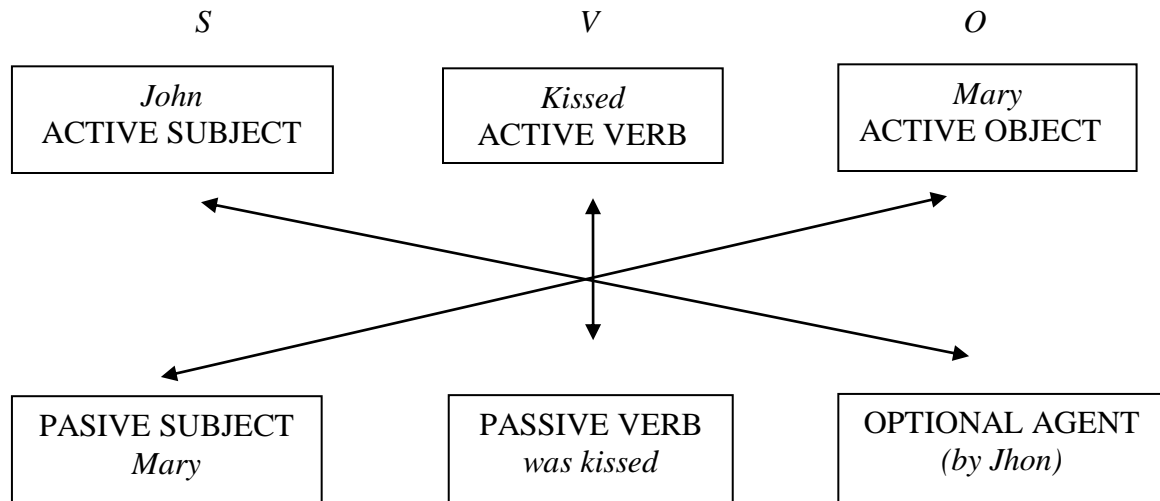


Diagram 2: Diagram of process of active-passive transformation (Quirk, 1972)

Alternatively, voice transformation can be expressed in this formula:

noun phrase1 + active verb phrase + noun phrase2

~ noun phrase2 + passive verb phrase + (*by* noun phrase1)

The main function of the passive constructions in English is to avoid specifying the agent and to give an impression of objectivity (Baker, 1991:106). Larson (1984:246) argues that passive construction is also used to focus on the affected, resultant, benefactive, etc. Because passive voice sentences necessarily add words and change the normal doer-action-receiver of action direction, they may make the reader work harder to understand the intended meaning.

In the passive voice, we use:

- a. **by** with the **agent** to refer to by whom the action is being done.

The door was opened **by Mr Black**. (Mr Black = agent)

- b. **with** to refer to the instrument, object or material that was used for something to be done.

The door was opened **with a key**. (a key = the object that was used)

The omelette was made **with eggs, cheese and peppers**. (eggs, cheese and peppers = the material that was used)

Double object verbs

When we have verbs that take two objects like, for example, **give somebody something**, we can convert the active sentence into a passive one in two ways:

- a. By making the **indirect** (animate) **object** the subject of the passive voice sentence, which is also the way that we usually prefer.
- b. By making the **direct** (inanimate) **object** the subject of the passive voice.

Rick gave me (indirect object) this book (direct object).

I was given this book by Rick.

This book was given to me by Rick.

Some of the verbs that take two objects are: **give, tell, send, show, bring, write, offer, pay**, etc. When the indirect object is alone after the verb in the passive voice sentence, it needs the preposition **to**. If the indirect object of the active voice

sentence is a personal pronoun it has to be changed into a subject pronoun to be the subject of the passive voice sentence.

Subject		Object
I	↔	Me
You	↔	You
She	↔	Her
He	↔	Him
It	↔	It

Subject		Object
We	↔	Us
You	↔	You
They	↔	Them

Table 2: Table of Pronoun (Carmen, 2012)

2.4.2 Passive Voice in Indonesian

According to the Alwi et al, (1998:345-347) in their book *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* figure out that passivization in Indonesia can be done in two ways:

1. Using verb attached by prefix *di-*
2. With verb without prefix *di-*

Then add that S symbolizes Subject, P symbolizes Predicate, and O for Object, so passivization can be done by:

1. Exchange S with O
2. Replace prefix *meng-* with *di-* in the verb
3. Add the word *oleh* in front of the actor

Example :

Active : Jaka **membeli** sepatu baru.

Passive : Sepatu baru **dibeli** oleh Jaka.

From the examples, we can see that the preposition *oleh* in sentence (1.b) and (1.c) is optional. But if the predicate is not directly followed by the actor, *oleh* is an obligatory.

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

1. Move *O* to the front of the sentence
2. Omit prefix *meng-* in the *P*
3. Move *S* to the suitable place before the verb

Examples:

Active : Dia sudah **mencuri** sepeda itu

Passive : Sepeda sudah dia **curi**

According to Sneddon (1996: 246-262), some grammars of Indonesian do not use the terms active and passive, instead such terms as subject and object construction or subjective and objective focus are used. Because there are differences between the constructions in Indonesian and the active and passive in European languages such as English, in both structure and function. Nevertheless, there are also important similarities, and the relationship between the two constructions is often similar to the relationship between active and passive in English, allowing the same terms to be

used to describe them. The structure of a passive clause can be described with reference to the corresponding active. The passive construction is more frequent in Indonesian than in English. Where a passive translation would sound unnatural, translation by an active construction is usually given in the following sections. The Indonesian passive has two different forms, called here ‘passive type one’ and ‘passive type two’.¹ The choice of passive type is determined by the actor.

In Indonesian, passive has two different forms, called ‘passive type one’ and ‘passive type two’. The choice of passive type is determined by the actor (Sneddon, 1996).

a. Passive Type One

In passive type one, the actor is the third person, that is, pronoun *dia* or *mereka* or a noun. The passive type one is also used if no actor is expressed. The structure of an active clause and its corresponding passive type one is set out as follows:

Active voice:

Subject (actor) + *men-* verb + Object (patient)

Passive voice:

Subject (patient) + *di-* verb + (oleh) + Agent (actor)

These structures are illustrated by the following active clause and corresponding passive form:

Active: Dia **menjemput** saya.

He met me.

Passive: Saya **dijemput** oleh dia.

I was met by him.

In the above example the actor is **dia** 'he'. The following illustrate passives with the other possible actors, **mereka**, a noun or no actor expressed:

SL : Barang ini akan dikirim ke Jepang.

TL : *These goods will be sent to Japan.*

SL : Surat ini ditulis oleh sekretaris.

TL : *This letter was written by the secretary.*

A third person singular agent can be expressed by either **dia** or **-nya**. They are optionally preceded by **oleh** 'by':

SL : Saya dijemputnya/olehnya/oleh dia.

TL : *I was met by him.*

Oleh is optional when the agent immediately follows the verb. If the agent does not immediately follow the verb, **oleh** is obligatory. In passive type one the components of the predicate apart from the verb remain unchanged:

SL : Mereka sudah **dijemputnya**.

TL : *They have already been met by him.*

b. Passive Type Two

In passive type two the agent is a pronoun or pronoun substitute. The agent phrase comes before the verb, which does not have a prefix. The structure of passive type two is thus:

Subject (patient) + agent (actor) + verb

The following example shows the relationship between an active clause and a passive type two clause:

Active SL : Kami **menjemput** dia.

TL : *We **met** him.*

Passive SL : Dia kami **jemput**.

TL : *He **was met** by us.*

No other component of the clause can come between the agent and the verb in passive type two, especially in writing. In particular, components of the predicate phrase, such as negative and temporal marker, come before the agent in passive type two:

SL : Buku ini tidak akan kami baca.

TL : *This book **will not be read** by us.*

If the agent is **aku** 'I' or **kamu** 'you' the bound forms, **ku-** and **kau-** respectively, usually occur:

SL : Buku ini sudah **kubaca**.

TL : ***I've** read this book.*

SL : Buku ini harus **kau** baca.

TL : ***You** must read this book.*

	First person	Second person	Third person	
Singular	Saya	Kamu , etc	Dia (-nya)	A
Plural	Kami, Kita	B	Mereka	Nouns

* Passive type one is used when the actor is in box A.

* Passive type two is used when the actor is in box B.

Beside using prefix *di-*, in Indonesian, passive voice can also be formed by using prefix *ter-*, *ber-* and circumfix *ke – an*. These are examples which are related to passive form without *di-*:

1. Kaki orang itu **terinjak oleh** Ahmad.

(*The man's foot **was trampled on** by Ahmad.*)

2. Rumahnya **kedatangan** penjahat. (= didatangi)

(*His house **was visited** by criminals.*)

3. Kain itu **berlipat** pada tepinya. (= dilipat)

(*The piece of cloth **was folded** at the edges.*)

Indonesian passives construction which has the sense of being unintentionally done has different elements. Prefix *ter-* is commonly used to show the passive form.

Examples:

1. Tangannya **tersayat** pisau
2. Penumpang itu **terlempar** keluar
3. Pintu gudang itu **terbuka**
4. Petinju itu **terpental** keluar ring

In addition to containing the meaning not on purpose, the passive verb that uses prefix *ter-* also has the meaning of God's will or power of nature.

Example :

1. Gunung Agung **terletak** di Kabupaten Karangasem.
2. Masalah itu **terlepas** dari rasa senang dan tidak senang

Sneddon (1996:326) contends 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 take place in a statement with a second person agent. This construction contains recommendation of being directed not at the addressee but at the third person. It is thus more indirect and consequently less forceful than imperative with an active verb, which carries a sense which is to be done; rather you do it, even though this is not always reflected in the translations of the examples below:

SL : Barang itu **ditaruh** di sini saja!

TL : *Just **put** those things here!*

SL : **Diangkat**, jangan diseret!

TL : ***Lift** it, don't drag it!*

In a negative construction the subject can either precede *jangan* or follow the predicate. Observe the following examples:

SL : Pintu jangan dibuka!

TL : ***Don't open** the door!*

SL : Jangan dibuka pintu itu!

TL : *This door was not to **be opened**!*

Prohibitions are expressed as passive; for instance, with *dilarang* (it is forbidden). The following sentences are in the forms of statements. However, their intention is imperative.

Examples:

SL : **Dilarang** masuk!

TL : ***No** entry!*

SL : **Dilarang** menyalakan api!

TL : *Lighting fire was **prohibited**!*

2.5 Shift

When translation cannot be carried out by adhering closely to the linguistic form of the source text, textual equivalence is achieved through what Catford calls '*translation shift*'. The concept of shift is defined in terms of departures 'from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL' (1965: 73). Two major types of shift are identified: 'level shift' and 'category shift'.

Level shift occurs when source language item has a target language translation at a different linguistic level from its own (grammatical, lexical, etc.) For example, the word '*untouchable*' is translated *tidak dapat disentuh*. Prefix '*un-*' which belongs to field of morphology is translated into lexical '*tidak*' as well as suffix '*-able*' is translated into '*dapat*'. So there is a level shift changing from morphology to syntax.

Category shift is a generic term referring to shifts involving any of the four categories of class, structure, system and unit. For example, Source Text (ST) adjectival phrase becomes an adverbial phrase in the Target Text (TT).

1. Class shift: when an source language item is translated by means of a target language item belonging to a different grammatical class. For example, the adjective phrase in *medical student* becomes an adverbial phrase in the French equivalent 'student in medicine';
2. Structure shift: involving a change in grammatical structure between source text and target text. For example, '*pemandangan (yang) indah*' is translated

into '*interesting view*'. So the structure shift of this phrase changes from '*head + modifier*' into '*modifier + head*'.

3. Unit shift : where a strict rank-for-rank correspondence between source language and target language sentences, clauses, groups, words and morphemes is not observed. For example, the Indonesian phrase '*tidak dapat diterima*' is translated into English word '*unbelievable*'.
4. Intra-system shift : which occurs when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system – this is regardless of whether the source language and target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally. For example, an SL '*plural*' becomes a TL '*singular*', such as SL '*kupu-kupu*' becomes '*butterfly*' in TL.

Catford (1965:143) states that category shifts refer to *unbounded* and *rankbound* translation: the first being approximately *normal* or *free* translation in which SL and TL equivalences is set up at whatever rank is appropriate. Usually, but not always, there is sentence-sentence equivalence, but equivalences may shift up and down the rank scale. The term *rank-bound* translation only refers to those special cases where equivalence is deliberately limited to ranks below the sentence. In normal, *unbounded* translation, translation equivalences may occur between sentences, clauses, groups, words and (though rarely) morphemes. In short, it is summed up that category shift is a departure from formal correspondence in translation.

Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000:88) use the term transposition instead of the term shift. Transposition is the process of translating which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. The transposition can also be applied within a single language, in addition to being a special translation procedure. Shift or transposition, according to Newmark (1988) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from the source language (SL) to target language (TL). The first type of shift or transposition is the change from singular to plural.

The second type of shift is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL, for instance, English has tense while Indonesian does not. There are two types of transpositions: obligatory transposition and optional transposition.

Examples:

1. SL : Mirna telah membangun sebuah rumah baru

TL : *Mirna has built a new house*

2. SL : Bobby telah menulis sebuah Surat cinta

TL : *Bobby has written a love letter*

In this translation, the lexicon *telah* in the source language sentence is translated into a grammatical item *has + past participle* (auxiliary verb has + verb 3) in the target language sentence, which provides the same meaning as the meaning of *telah* or *sudah* in Indonesian. This is an instance of the translation from lexis to

grammar. It is a kind of grammatical process. If it is the other way round, it will be called lexical process.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is an important thing in a scientific research because the result of a research can be said as a scientific research depending on the way of choosing and using the method which is relevant with the researched object. This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. The method in this study covers research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Bogdan and Biklen (1982:55) assert that research design is used in research to refer to the researcher's plan of how to proceed in undertaking the research. How a researcher proceeds is certainly based on literature review, concepts, as well as theoretical assumption in that meaning and process are crucial in collecting, understanding and analyzing descriptive data. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this thesis to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe how the English passive voice translated into Indonesia also the shift in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair"* and its translation *The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak"*. This goes in line with Isaac and Michael (1987: 91), who state that:

Descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events. The purposes of survey studies are no called detailed factual information that describes existing phenomena to identify problem or justify current conditions and practices to make comparisons and evaluations, and to determine what others are doing with similar problems or situations and benefit from their experience in making future plans and decisions (Isaac and Michael 1987: 91).

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The units of analysis of this research are sentences and utterances which contain passive voice in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair"* and its translation *The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak"*.

3.3 Source of Data

The data that is used in this research is novel *The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair"* by Clive Staples Lewis and its translation *The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak"* translated by Donna Widjajanto. The English version was published in New York in 1953 and has 243 pages and its translation was published in 2005 and has 316 pages.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The method used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research is documentation method because the researcher used novel to collect the data. Arikunto (2002 : 206) says that documentation method is a method used to look for the data about things or variables which are in the form of notes,

transcriptions, books, newspaper, magazines, leafs, etc. The technique data collections of this study were collected by using the following steps:

1. Reading the novel

The researcher read the novel The Chronicle of Narnia “The Silver Chair” as the source data, and then compared it with its translation.

2. Collecting the data.

The researcher collected the primary data by selecting the sentences which contain English passive voice in the novel The Chronicle of Narnia “The Silver Chair” and its translation.

3. Analyzing the data

The researcher analyzed the passive voice in the novel The Chronicle of Narnia “The Silver Chair” and its translation

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher employed the steps as follows:

1. Classifying the data

After collecting the data, the researcher will divide the data collection into each classification based on the type of sentences, type of passive in Indonesian and type of shift.

2. Analyzing the translation techniques

After classifying the data based on the type of sentences, type of passive in Indonesian and type of shift, the researcher analyze the data based on theory.

3. Tabling the data

After classifying and analyzing the data collection, the researcher will calculate them to get the percentage. Afterwards, the result of the analysis was put in tables, so that the readers will find it easier to get the information of the study.

2. Drawing the conclusions

Based on the data analysis and research finding, the researcher drew some conclusions and proposed recommendations.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter tells about data analysis and its results. The analysis was based on the data taken from the novel entitled *The Chronicle of Narnia “The Silver Chair”* and its translation *The Chronicle of Narnia “Kursi Perak”*. The results are the answers to the problems that arise in this research.

As we know that Indonesian passive voice is more frequently than English passive voice. So, sometime translator does not translate passive into passive and shift can happen in level and category (structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift). In here the researcher analyzing the data based on how the translator translated source language, for example the structure, types of passive in Indonesian and shift that happen in target language.

4. 1. Passive Analysis

Type of Indonesian sentence	Total of Address Terms	Percentage
Indonesian Passive type 1	132	72.53 %
Indonesian Passive type 2	31	17.03 %
Indonesian Active sentence	19	10.44 %
Total	182	100 %

Table above shows that there are 182 sentences found in novel The Chronicle Narnia “The Silver Chair” by C.S Lewis translated into The Chronicle Narnia “Kursi Perak” by Donna Widjajanto. They consist of 132 (72.53 %) passive sentences in SL that translated into Indonesian passive type one, 31 (17.03 %) passive sentences in SL translated into Indonesian passive type two, and 19 (10.44 %) passive sentences translated into Indonesian Active sentence.

To know more details about passive analysis in novel The Chronicle Narnia “The Silver Chair” by C.S Lewis translated into The Chronicle Narnia “Kursi Perak” by Donna Widjajanto it can be seen in the following explanations.

4.2 Passive Sentence Translated into Indonesian Passive Sentence Type One

Excerpt 1.

Source Language	Target Language
<i>"The girl's called Jill," said the Owl.</i> (page 40 line 9)	<i>"Anak perempuan itu bernama Jill," kata si burung hantu. (page 56 line 11)</i>

From the text above translator translated the SL passive voice *is called* translated into *bernama* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (is + called). It can be seen the tense that used in SL is simple present, the characteristics of passive in simple present is be (am/is/are) + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type one that has characteristics subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor). Anak perempuan itu as subject (patient), bernama as verb and Jill as the agent (actor). Passive voice in Indonesia does not always using *di-* to express passive but they

also use prefix *ber-*. In this sentence *ber-* has meaning “have” (memiliki nama). If the translator use *di-* to translated *is called* it will be *dipanggil* (person).

In here *is called* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*is* + *called*) translated into lexicon *bernama* in Indonesia. So there is a level shift changing from grammar into lexical. Shift also happen in category, especially in class shift because the translator translated *called* which is as noun in TL into *bernama* which is as adverb in SL.

Excerpt 2.

Source Language	Target Language
There were no hills to <i>be seen</i> . (page 29 line 13)	Sejauh <i>pandang</i> tidak ada bukit–bukit. (page 43 line 19)

From the text above, the translator translates the SL passive voice *be seen* into *pandang* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (be + seen), and in TL is formed just verb base (*pandang*). The tense that used in SL is simple present, the characteristics of passive in simple present is be (am/is/are) + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type one that has characteristics subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor). In here, the translator used verb based to translate the English passive voice it because verb base is one the way expressed Indonesian passive voice.

In this text, *be seen* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (be + seen) translated into lexicon *pandang* in Indonesia. So there is a level shift changing from grammar into lexical. Shift also happen in category, especially in

class shift because the translator translated *be seen* which is as adverb in TL into *pandang* which is as verb in SL. Actually the word *pandang* in Indonesia usually combine with *sejauh mata memandang* or *pandangan*. The translator used *pandang* to represent the distance that eyes caught. But does not matter the translator used *pandang* as target language because the translator make more variatif.

Excerpt 3.

Source Language	Target Language
The people who did them <i>were not expelled or punished</i> . (page 3 line 17)	Mereka yang melakukannya <i>tidak dikeluarkan atau dihukum</i> . (page 12 line 8)

From the text above, the translator translates the SL passive voice *were not expelled or punished* into *tidak dikeluarkan atau dihukum* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (*were not + expelled or punished*), and in TL is formed just verb base (*tidak dikeluarkan atau dihukum*). The tense that used in SL is past simple present, the characteristics of passive in past simple present (negative) is be (was/are) + not + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type one that has characteristics subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor), and the translator also used negative form in TL. Mereka as subject (patient), *tidak dikeluarkan atau dihukum* as verb.

The shift that happen in this text is *were not expelled or punished* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*tidak dikeluarkan atau dihukum*)

translated into lexicon *dikeluarkan* in Indonesian. So there is a level shift changing from grammar into lexical.

Excerpt 4.

Source Language	Target Language
"But mightn't it <i>have been built by</i> other giants?" said Jill. (page 85 line 7)	"Tapi mungkin jembatan itu <i>dibangun oleh</i> raksasa lain?" kata Jill. (page 115 line 9)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *have been built by* into *dibangun oleh* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (have been + built + by), and in TL is formed by prefix di- + verb base + kan (di + bangun). The tense that used in SL is present perfect tense, the characteristics of passive perfect tense is have/has + be + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type one that has characteristics subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor). jembatan as subject (patient), and *dibangun* as adverb.

Shift in this text happen in category, especially in class shift because the translator translated *have been built* which is as noun in TL into *dibangun* which is as adverb in SL.

Excerpt 5.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
<i>He was very patient over this, so that, when it was done, Jill plucked up courage to ask.</i> (page 26 line 6)	<i>Aslan sangat sabar dalam hal ini, sehingga ketika selesai Jill memberanikan diri untuk bertanya.</i> (page 39 line 15)

From the text above, the translator translates the SL passive voice *was done* into *selesai* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (was + done), and in TL is formed just verb base (selesai). Verb based in Indonesia is one of the ways express passive. Although the translator just used verb based to translate passive voice, the translator have been translated and transferred the meaning well. Passive construction that use in this text is past simple tense that has characteristic be (was/were) + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type one that has characteristics subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor). *Aslan* as subject (patient), *memberanikan* as verb, *Jill* as agent (actor) and *dibangun* as adverb.

Excerpt 6.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
"Help! Help! We're buried in the hill. Come and dig us out." (page 219 line 7)	"Tolong! Tolong! Kami terperangkap dalam bukit. Tolong bantu kami keluar." (hal 285 line 10)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *are buried* into *terperangkap* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (are + buried), and in TL is formed by prefix ter- + verb base (ter + terperangkap). The tense that used in SL is past simple tense, the characteristics of passive past simple tense is were/was + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type one that has characteristics

subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor). *Kami* as subject (patient), and *terperangkap* as verb.

There is shift in meaning here, because the translator translated *are buried* into *terperangkap*, the translator should translated *are buried* into *terkubur*. In TL *ter-* indicate something happen accidentally because *terperangkap* express that the subject suddenly in trap. In this context the subject were buried in hill and it was accidentally. The translator translated *are buried* into *terperangkap* did not *terkubur*, it has same function that *terperangkap* and *terkubur* express accidentally action.

4.3 Passive Sentence Translated into Indonesian Passive Sentence Type Two

Excerpt 1.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
These people had the idea that boys and girls <i>should be allowed</i> to do what they liked. (page 3 line 10)	Para pengurus sekolah ini berpikir anak laki-laki dan perempuan <i>seharusnya diizinkan</i> melakukan apapun yang mereka sukai. (page 11 line 13)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *should be allowed* into *seharusnya diizinkan* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb *be* + past participle (*should + be + allowed*), and in TL is formed by prefix *di-* + verb base + *kan* (*di + izin + kan*). The tense that used in SL is conditional I, the characteristics of passive in conditional I is *would + be + past participle*. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type two that has

characteristics subject (patient) + agent (actor) + verb. Para pengurus sekolah ini as subject (patient), seharusnya diizinkan as verb, and melakukan apapun yang mereka sukai as adverb.

In this text level shift happen, *should be allowed* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*should be allowed*) translated into lexicon *diizinkan* in Indonesian. So there is a level shift changing from grammar into lexical. Shift in class shift does not occur in this text, because in SL and TL item has function as adverb.

Excerpt 2.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
And this time it didn't come into her head that she <i>was being enchanted</i> . (page 175 line 28)	Dan kali ini dia tidak terpikir bahwa dirinya <i>sedang tersihir</i> . (page 230 line 19)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *was being enchanted* into *sedang tersihir* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (*was + being + enchanted*), and in TL is formed by prefix ter- + verb base (*ter + sihir*). The tense that used in SL is past continuous, the characteristic of passive in past continuous is be (was/were) + being + past participle. The translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type two that has characteristic subject (patient) + agent (actor) + verb. Dia as subject (patient), dirinya as agent (actor) and tersihir as verb. Passive voice in Indonesia

does not always use *di-* to express passive but they also use prefix *ter-*. Some Indonesian sentences use *ter-* to express something happened accidentally.

Level shift happen in this text, *was being enchanted* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*was being enchanted*) translated into lexicon *tersihir* in Indonesian. So there is a level shift changing from grammar into lexical. Class shift also happen in this text, *was being enchanted* as verb in SL translated into *tersihir* as adverb in TL.

Excerpt 3.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
“That Witch has laid a train of magic spells so that whenever she <i>was killed</i> , at that same moment her whole kingdom would fall to pieces.” (page 189 line 24)	“Si penyihir telah menyebar mantra sehingga kapan pun dia <i>terbunuh</i> , disaat yang sama kerajaannya akan hancur berkeping-keping.” (page 247 line 23)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *was killed* into *terbunuh* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (*was + killed*), and in TL is formed by prefix *ter-* + verb base (*terbunuh*). The tense that used in SL is past simple tense, the characteristic of passive in past simple tense is be (was/were) + past participle. The translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type two that has characteristic subject (patient) + agent (actor) + verb. Si penyihir as subject (patient), dia as agent (actor) and *terbunuh*. Passive voice in Indonesia does not always use *di-* to

express passive but they also use prefix *ter-*. Some Indonesian sentences use *ter-* to express something happened accidentally.

Shift that happen in this text is level shift, *was killed* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*was killed*) translated into lexicon *terbunuh* in Indonesian.

Excerpt 4.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
For the moment, they did not feel it quite so badly as one might have expected; that was because they <i>were so tired</i> . (page 139 line 16)	Saat itu mereka tidak merasa separah yang dipikirkan orang, itu karena mereka <i>sangat lelah</i> . (page 182 line 26)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *were so tired* into *sangat lelah* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (*were + tired*), and in TL is formed by verb base (*lelah*). In here, the translator used verb based to translate the English passive voice it because verb base is one the way expressed Indonesian passive voice. The tense that used in SL is past simple tense, the characteristic of passive in past simple tense is be (was/were) + past participle. The translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type two that has characteristic subject (patient) + agent (actor) + verb. *Mereka* as subject (patient), *orang* as agent (actor) and *dipikirkan*.

Level shift occurs in this text, *were so tired* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*were tired*) translated into lexicon *lelah* in Indonesian.

Class shift also happen in this text, translator translated *were so tired* as verb in SL into *lelah* as adverb in TL.

4.4 Passive Sentence Translated into Active Passive Sentence

Excerpt 1.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
The task of finding the lost prince which <i>had been laid</i> upon them. (page 45 line 29)	Tugas mereka untuk <i>menemukan</i> pangeran yang hilang. (page 63 line 16)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *had been laid* into active sentence *menemukan* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (*had + been + laid*), and in TL is formed by prefix me + verb base + kan (*me + temu + kan*). The tense that used in SL is past perfect tense, the characteristic of passive in past perfect tense is had + been + past participle. In here translator use active sentence to transferred passive voice in SL, so shift happen in structure shift that *had been laid* as the item of passive in SL translated in active item in TL.

Excerpt 2.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
"The girls <i>are all killed!</i> I don't believe a word of it." (page 40 line 11)	"Anak-anak perempuan suka <i>mengutil?</i> Aku sama sekali tidak percaya." (page 56 line 15)

From the text above, the translator translates the SL passive voice *are all killed* into active sentence *mengutil* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (are + all killed), and in TL is formed by prefix me- + verb base (me + ngutil). The translator translated passive sentence into active sentence and the meaning of *are all killed* should be *semua dibunuh* but the translator wanted to show the same sound between *mengutil* and *kill*. In here structure shift occurs but the translator transferred the message well, because in here actually there is conversation between Dwarf and Owl. When Dwarf said Jill, Owl heard that Dwarf said *killed* not *Jill*. It is because Owl is deaf. And the translator translated *killed* into *mengutil* because the translator wanted show the same sound between *killed* and *mengutil*.

Excerpt 3.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
"Your honours," said Glog (and when they turned to look at him they could see nothing but blackness for a few minutes, their eyes were so dazzled). (page 205 line 10)	"Yang Mulia," kata Glog (dan ketika mereka berpaling untuk melihatnya, mereka tidak bisa melihat apapun kecuali kegelapan beberapa saat, mata mereka harus membiasakan diri). (page 267 line 21)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *were so dazzled* into active sentence *membiasakan* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (were + so dazzled), and in TL is formed by prefix me- + verb base + suffix -kan (me + biasa + kan). In here shift

happened in process and meaning in translation. The translator translated passive voice into active. So shift in structure occurs in here. In meaning, the translator should translated *were so dazzled* into *silau not membiasakan*.

Excerpt 4.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
“For now that I am myself I can remember that enchanted life, I was enchanted I could not remember my true self.” (page 169 line 6)	“Karena sekarang setelah menjadi diriku sendiri aku bisa mengingat semua hidup terkutuk itu, meskipun ketika aku mengalaminya aku tidak bisa mengingat diriku sendiri.” (page 223 line 6)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *was enchanted* into active sentence *mengalaminya* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (was + enchanted), and in TL is formed by prefix me- + verb base + suffix -nya (me + alam + nya). Shift in structure happen in this text because the translator used active sentence to transferred passive voice in SL. Shift also occurs in meaning, the translator should translate *was enchanted* into *terpesona* or *terpengaruh*. But the translator transferred meaning well.

Excerpt 5.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
"Who's <i>been killed</i> ?" (page 40 line 18)	"Siapa yang <i>mengutil</i> ?" (page 56 line 21)

From the text above, the translator translates the SL passive voice *has been killed* into active sentence *mengutil* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (has been + killed), and in TL is formed by prefix me- + verb base (me + ngutil). The translator translated passive sentence into active sentence and the meaning of *has been killed* should be *yang dibunuh* but the translator want to show the same sound between *mengutil* and *kill*. So shift happen in category especially in structure. In here actually there is conversation between Dwarf and Owl. When Dwarf said Jill, Owl heard that Dwarf said *killed* not *Jill*. It is because Owl is deaf. And the translator translated *killed* into *mengutil* because the translator wanted show the same sound between *killed* and *mengutil*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this chapter the researcher would like to give the conclusion about this study. The researcher had done all the analysis of this thesis and especially on the fourth chapter. Based on the fourth chapter, the researcher can draw a conclusion as follow:

The passive analysis in novel *The Chronicle Of Narnia "The Silver Chair"* and its translation *The Chronicle Narnia "Kursi Perak"* by Donna Widjajanto classified into passive sentences in SL translated into passive sentence type one in TL, passive sentences in SL translated into passive sentence type two in TL, passive sentences in SL translated into active sentence in TL and shift that happen in level and category.

1. There are 182 sentences found in novel *The Chronicle Narnia "The Silver Chair"* by C.S Lewis translated into *The Chronicle Narnia "Kursi Perak"* by Donna Widjajanto. They consist of 132 (72.53 %) passive sentences in SL that translated into Indonesian passive type one, 31 (17.03 %) passive sentences in SL translated into Indonesian passive type two, and 19 (10.44 %) passive sentences translated into Indonesian Active sentence.

So the researcher concludes that in this novel the translator mostly translated passive sentences in SL into passive sentence type one in TL

and total of the passive sentences in SL translated into passive sentences type one in TL is 132 (72.53 %).

2. Level shift and category shift sometime occurs in process of translation.

Level shift occurs when item in SL has different linguistic level. In here level shift that always happen is grammatical to lexical. In category shift, class shift and structure shift mostly occurs in here.

5.2 Suggestion

In this thesis the researcher would like to give the following suggestion for:

1. Other researchers who are interested in this subject and have strong commitment to do further research. The researcher suggests, learning more about passive voice not only from novels but also from other sources, such as films, short story, play, etc.
2. Other researchers should explore more about passive voice in English and Indonesia and translation technique theory by reading more books.
3. Dian Nuswantoro University should provide more books, especially about grammar book in order to make the students easier to find the literature book.
4. Dian Nuswantoro University and especially for English Department students who can use this thesis as a reference book when they are conducting a research related to the translation study.

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<http://inglescarmelitaslb.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/the-passive-voice1.pdf>

APPENDICES

Structure English and Indonesian Passive Voice and Shift that happened.

NO	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	Type of Indonesian passive voice
1	It was "Coeducational," a school for both boys and girls, what used to be called a "mixed" school. (page 3 line 6)	Sekolah itu perguruan "koedukasional" bagi anak laki-laki dan perempuan, yang dulunya disebut sekolah "campuran". (page 11 line 8)	Passive type 2
2	These people had the idea that boys and girls should be allowed to do what they liked. (page 3 line 10) <i>Modal + past participle (should be + allowed)</i>	Para pengurus sekolah ini berpikir anak laki-laki dan perempuan seharusnya diizinkan melakukan apapun yang mereka sukai. (page 11 line 13) <i>prefix + verb based + suffix kan (di + izin + kan)</i>	Passive type 1
3	All sorts of things, horrid things, went on which at an ordinary school would have been found out and stopped in half a term. (page 3 line 14) <i>Modal + have + past participle (would + have been + found out)</i>	Berbagai macam hal, tindakan yang mengerikan terus berlangsung, padahal di sekolah biasa para guru pasti sudah menemukan dan menghentikan tindakan-tindakan ini pada pertengahan semester. (page 12 line 2) <i>prefix me- + verb based + suffix -kan (menemukan)</i>	Active Sentence
4	The people who did them were not expelled or punished . (page 3 line 17) <i>Be + not + past participle (were + not + expelled or punished)</i>	Mereka yang melakukannya tidak dikeluarkan atau dihukum . (page 12 line 8) <i>Tidak + prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan</i>	Passive type 1

		<i>(tidak + di+ keluar + kan)</i>	
5	Which is quite a likely thing to happen if you <i>have been interrupted</i> in a cry. (page 4 line 27) <i>Have + be + past participle (have + been + interrupted)</i>	Yang memang sesuatu yang akan kau lakukan kalau tangismu <i>terputus</i> . (page 13 line 7) <i>Prefix ter- + verb based (ter + putus)</i>	Passive type 2
6	Everyone at Experiment House knew what it <i>was like being "attended to"</i> by them. (page 6 line 7) <i>Be + being + past participle + by (was + like being + "attended to" + by)</i>	Semua murid di Sekolah Eksperimen tahu apa artinya <i>"diurus" oleh</i> mereka. (page 15 line 7) <i>Prefix di- + verb based + oleh (di + urus + oleh)</i>	Passive type 1
7	We <i>were just - whisked</i> away. (page 7 line 14) <i>Be + past participle (were + just – whisked)</i>	Kami <i>hanya dibawa</i> begitu saja. (page 16 line 22) <i>Prefix di- + verb based (di + bawa)</i>	Passive type 1
8	But Bibles <i>were not encouraged</i> at Experiment House.(page 7 line 26) <i>Be + no + past participle (were + not + encouraged)</i>	Tapi sekolah aneh dan jahat ini Tuhan <i>tidak pernah diajarkan</i> . (page 17 line 10) <i>Tidak pernah + prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (tidak pernah + di+ ajar + kan)</i>	Passive type 2
9	They <i>were very excited</i> as they said this. (page 8 line 2) <i>Be + past participle (were + very excited)</i>	Mereka akan <i>bersemangat</i> ketika mengatakan ini. (page 17 line 16) <i>Prefix ber- + verb based (ber + semangat)</i>	Passive type 1
10	After about a minute's scramble they stopped to listen, and knew by the noises they heard that they <i>were being followed</i> .(page 11 line	Setelah kira-kira satu menit merayap, Eustace dan Jill berhenti untuk mendengarkan, dan tahu dari suara-suara yang datang bahwa mereka	Passive type 2

	3) <i>Be + being + past participle (were + being + followed)</i>	<i>diikuti.</i> (page 21 line 16) <i>Prefix di + verb based (di + ikuti)</i>	
11	This door <i>was nearly always locked.</i> (page 11 line 10) <i>Be + past participle (was + nearly always locked)</i>	Pintu ini <i>hampir selalu terkunci.</i> (page 21 line 14) <i>Prefix ter- + verb based (ter + kunci)</i>	Passive type 1
12	For if it should happen to <i>be unlocked</i> it would be a splendid way of getting outside the school grounds without being seen. (page 11 line 14) <i>Be + past participle (be + unlocked)</i>	Karena kalau saja pintu itu <i>tidak terkunci</i> , pintu itu merupakan jalan yang bagus untuk keluar dari wilayah sekolah tanpa harus kelihatan. (page 21 line 20) <i>Tidak + prefix ter- + verb based (tidak + ter + kunci)</i>	Passive type 1
13	A moment before, both of them had meant to get through that doorway in double quick time, if by any chance the door <i>was not locked.</i> (page 11 line 25) <i>Be + not + past participle (was + not + locked)</i>	Sesaat sebelumnya mereka sama-sama ingin keluar melalui pintu itu secepat mungkin, kalau saja pintu itu <i>tidak terkunci.</i> (page 22 line 7) <i>Tidak + prefix ter- + verb based (tidak + terkunci)</i>	Passive type 1
14	She looked at Scrubb's face and saw that he <i>was frightened</i> too. (page 12 line 17) <i>Be past participle (was + frightened)</i>	Dia menatap wajah Scrub, dan melihat anak itu juga <i>takut.</i> (page 23 line 6) <i>Verb based (takut)</i>	Passive type 2
15	The sound of Edith Jackle's voice stopped as suddenly as the voice on the radio when it <i>is switched off.</i> (page 13 line 14) <i>Be + past participle (is</i>	Suara Edith Jackles menghilang tiba-tiba seperti suara radio ketika <i>dimatikan.</i> (page 23 line 25) <i>Prefix di- + verb based +</i>	Passive type 1

	+ <i>switched off</i>)	<i>suffix –kan (di +mati + kan)</i>	
16	She <i>was rather annoyed</i> with Scrubb for pulling her back. (page 15 line 13) <i>Be + past participle (was + rather annoyed)</i>	Dia <i>malah agak sebal</i> pada Scrubb karena menariknya kebelakang. (page 26 line 13) <i>Verb based (agak sebal)</i>	Passive type 1
17	She <i>was given no time</i> to think over what she had done. (page 17 line 5) <i>Be + past participle + no (was + given no time)</i>	Jill <i>tidak punya waktu</i> untuk memikirkan apa yang telah dia lakukan. (page 28 line 21) <i>No + verb based (tidak + punya waktu)</i>	Passive type 1
18	She stood as still as if she <i>had been turned</i> into stone (page 21 line 4) <i>Be + past participle (had been + turned)</i>	Dia berdiri sediam mungkin seolah dirinya <i>telah diubah</i> menjadi batu. (page 32 line 20) <i>Verb based (telah diubah)</i>	Passive type 1
19	And the thirst became so bad that she almost felt she <i>would not mind being eaten</i> by the lion. (page 21 line 20) <i>Modal + not + being + past participle(would + not + mind being eaten)</i>	Dan rasa hausnya menjadi begitu menyiksa sehingga Jill nyaris <i>merasa dia tidak keberatan dimakan</i> si singa. (page 33 line 13) <i>Not + prefix di- + verb based (merasa dia tidak keberatan di+ makan)</i>	Passive type 1
20	He has no heir because his only son <i>was stolen</i> from him many years ago. (page 25 line 25) <i>Be + past participle (was+ stolen)</i>	Dia tidak punya pewaris karena putra tunggalnya <i>diculik</i> darinya bertahun-tahun yang lalu. (page 38 line 1) <i>Prefix di- + verb based (di + culik)</i>	Passive type 2
21	He was very patient over this, so that, when it <i>was done</i> , Jill plucked up courage to ask. (page 26 line 6)	Aslan sangat sabar dalam hal ini, sehingga ketika <i>selesai</i> Jill memberanikan diri untuk bertanya. (page 39 line	Passive type 1

	Be + past participle (<i>was + done</i>)	15) verb based (selesai)	
22	So she did as she was told . (page 26 line 26) Be + past participle (<i>was + told</i>)	Jadi dia melakukan apa yang diperintahkan padanya. (page 40 line 10) Prefix di + verb based + suffix -kan (di + perintah + kan)	Passive type 2
23	She wondered why a mountain so huge as that was not covered with snow and ice. (page 28 line 22) Be + no + past participle (was not covered)	Dia bertanya-tanya bagaimana gunung sebesar itu tidak diliputi salju dan es. (page 42 line 19) Tidak + prefix di- + suffix -i (tidak + diliputi)	Passive type 1
24	There were no hills to be seen . (page 29 line 13) Be + past participle (be + seen)	Sejauh pandang tidak ada bukit-bukit. (page 43 line 19) Verb based (pandang)	Passive type 1
25	But this was all jumbled . (page 31 line 29) Be + past participle (was + all jumbled)	Tapi semua ini bercampur-baur . (page 47 line 9) Prefix ber- + verb based (ber + campur-baur)	Passive type 1
26	The gang-plank was laid to her. (page 33 line 16) Be + past participle (was + laid)	Papan jembatannya terpasang didepan Jill. (page 49 line 4) Prefix ter- + verb based (ter + pasang)	Passive type 1
27	The courtiers appeared to be greatly moved by his departure. (page 37 line 17) Be + past participle (be + greatly moved)	Anggota dewan kerajaan sepertinya sangat terharu dengan kepergian sang raja. (page 53 line 7) Prefix ke- + verb based + suffix -an (ke + pergi + an)	Passive type 1
28	Handkerchiefs were got out, sounds of sobbing were heard in every direction. (page 37 line	Sapu tangan dikeluarkan, suara isak terdengar dari semua arah. (page 53 line8)	Passive type 1

	18) Be + past participle (<i>were + heard</i>)	Prefix ter- + verb based (<i>ter + dengar</i>)	
29	"Is that the King <i>who's just taken</i> ship?" (page 38 line 10) Be + past participle (is + just taken)	"Apakah <i>yang baru naik</i> kapal itu raja?" (page 54 line 9) verb based (yang baru naik)	Passive type 1
30	"We <i>were sent</i> here by Aslan," said Eustace in a low voice. (page 38 line 17) Be + past participle (were sent)	"Kami <i>dikirim</i> ke sini oleh Aslan," kata Eustace dengan suara pelan. (page 54 line 17) Prefix di- + verb based (di + kirim)	Passive type 1
31	"And <i>we've been sent</i> to find the lost Prince," said Jill. (page 39 line 3) Be + past participle (have been + sent)	"Dan kami <i>dikirim</i> untuk menemukan pangeran yang hilang." (page 54 line 24) Prefix di- + verb based (di + kirim)	Passive type 1
32	"The <i>girl's called</i> Jill," said the Owl. (page 40 line 9) Be + past participle (is + called)	"Anak perempuan itu <i>bernama</i> Jill," kata si burung hantu. (page 56 line 11) Prefix ber- + verb based (bernama)	Passive type 1
33	"The girls <i>are all killed!</i> I don't believe a word of it. (page 40 line 11) Be + past participle (are + all killed)	"Anak-anak perempuan suka <i>mengutil?</i> Aku sama sekali tidak percaya. (page 56 line 15) Prefix me- + verb based (me + ngutil)	Active Sentence
34	<i>Who's been killed?</i> " (page 40 line 18) Be + past participle (has been + killed)	Siapa yang <i>mengutil?</i> (page 56 line 21) Prefix me- + verb based (me + ngutil)	Active Sentence
35	" <i>Nobody's been killed,</i> " hooted the Owl. (page 40 line 19) Be + past participle (has been + killed)	" <i>Tidak ada yang mengutil,</i> " teriak burung hantu (page 56 line 22) Tidak + prefix me- + verb based (me + ngutil)	Active Sentence
36	"What do you mean by coming here to tell me that <i>nobody's been</i>	"Apa maksudmu datang kesini memberitahuku <i>tidak ada yang</i>	Active Sentence

	<i>killed?</i> " (page 40 line 23) Be + past participle (has been + killed)	<i>mengutil?</i> " (page 57 line 1) Tidak + prefix me- + verb based (me + ngutil)	
37	"Why should anyone <i>have been killed?</i> " (page 40 line 24) Be + past participle (have been + all killed)	"Kenapa harus ada yang <i>mengutil?</i> " (page 57 line 3) prefix me- + verb based (me + ngutil)	Active Sentence
38	It <i>wouldn't have been tolerated</i> for a moment. (page 41 line 9) Modal + not+ have been + past participle (would + not + have been + tolerated)	Ini <i>tidak bisa ditoleransi</i> lagi. (page 57 line 19) Tidak + prefix di- + verb based (tidak bisa + di + toleransi)	Passive type 2
39	Glimfeather explained that the strangers <i>had been sent by</i> Aslan to visit the court of Narnia. (page 41 line 28) Be + past participle + by (had been + sent + by)	Glimfeather menjelaskan bahwa orang-orang asing ini <i>dikirim oleh</i> Aslan untuk mengunjungi negeri Narnia. (page 58 line 12) prefix di- + verb based (di + kirim + oleh)	Passive type 1
40	Master Glimfeather, see that bedchambers and suitable clothes and all else <i>are provided</i> for these guests in the most honourable fashion. (page 42 line 22) Be + past participle (are + provided)	Master Glimfeather, uruslah supaya kamar tidur terbaik, pakaian yang terbaik dan sebagaimana <i>disediakan</i> bagi tamu-tamu ini. (page 59 line 10) prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + sedia + kan)	Passive type 2
41	There a most delightful person <i>was called</i> to look after Jill. (page 43 line 14) Be + past participle (was + called)	Disana seseorang yang sangat ramah <i>dipanggil</i> untuk melayani Jill. (page 60 line 8) prefix di- + verb based (di + panggil)	Passive type 1
42	When she had had her bath, and brushed her	Ketika telah mandi, menyisir rambutnya, dan	Passive type 1

	hair, and put on the clothes that had been laid out for her. (page 43 line 29) Be + past participle (had been + laid)	mengenakan pakaian yang disediakan baginya, (page 60 line 26) prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + sedia + kan)	
43	She would have gone back to gaze out of that exciting window, but she was interrupted by a bang on the door. (page 44 line 4) Be + past participle + by (was + interrupted + by)	Jill ingin kembali melihat pemandangan dari jendela yang menarik itu, tapi dia diganggu ketukan pintu. (page 61 line 4) prefix di- + verb based (di + ganggu)	Passive type 1
44	The task of finding the lost prince which had been laid upon them. (page 45 line 29) Be + past participle (had been + laid)	Tugas mereka untuk menemukan pangeran yang hilang. (page 63 line 16) prefix me- + verb based + suffix -kan (me + temu + kan)	Active Sentence
45	And when all the serious eating and drinking was over, a blind poet came forward and struck up the grand old tale of Prince Cor and Aravis and the horse Bree, which is called The Horse and his Boy. (page 47 line 12) Be + past participle (is + called)	Dan ketika semua acara makan dan minum selesai, penyihir buta maju dan menceritakan kisah lama Pangeran Cor, Aravis, serta kuda Bree, yang berjudul Kuda dan Anak manusia. (page 65 line 17) prefix ber- + verb based (ber + judul)	Passive type 1
46	She had already said to herself about five times, "I must go to bed", when she was startled by a tap on the window. (page 48 line 7) Be + past participle + by (was + startled + by)	Dia sudah berkata pada dirinya sendiri lima kali, "Aku harus tidur", ketika dikejutkan ketukan di jendela. (page 67 line 8) prefix di- + verb based + suffix kan- (di + kejut + kan)	Passive type 2
47	And without waiting for an answer, he was gone . (page 49 line 20)	Dan tanpa menunggu jawaban, dia sudah menghilang . (page 69	Active sentece

	Be + past participle (<i>was + gone</i>)	line 7) prefix me- + verb based (<i>me + hilang</i>)	
48	If Jill <i>had been more used</i> to adventures, she might have doubted the Owl's word. (page 49 line 22) Be + past participle (<i>had been + more used</i>)	Kalau Jill <i>sudah lebih terbiasa</i> pada petualangan, dia mungkin akan meragukan kata-kata si burung hantu. (page 69 line 9) prefix ter- + verb based (<i>ter + biasa</i>)	Passive type 1
49	And added a few of the things that <i>had been left</i> in the room for her <i>by</i> the girl with the willowy hair. (page 49 line 28) Be + past participle (<i>had been + left</i>)	Dan menambahkan beberapa benda yang <i>ditinggalkan</i> dalam kamar itu untuknya oleh gadis berambut dedalu. (page 69 line 17) prefix di- + verb based + suffix kan- (<i>di + tinggal + kan</i>)	Passive type 1
50	And now nobody <i>is allowed</i> to go. (page 54 line 22) Be + past participle (is + allowed)	Dan sekarang tidak ada yang <i>boleh</i> pergi. (page 75 line 17) verb based (boleh)	Passive type 1
51	They carried the dead Queen back to Cair Paravel, and she <i>was bitterly mourned by</i> Rilian and by the King, and by all Narnia. (page 58 line 15) Be + past participle (<i>was + bitterly mourned + by</i>)	Mereka membawa jenazah Ratu kembali ke Cair Paravel. Dia <i>ditangisi</i> Rilian dan Raja, juga seluruh rakyat Narnia. (page 80 line 16) prefix di- + verb based + suffix -I (<i>di + tangis + i</i>)	Passive type 1
52	But suddenly the lady <i>was gone</i> . (page 60 line 4) Be + past participle (<i>was gone</i>)	Tiba-tiba wanita itu <i>hilang</i> (page 82 line 25) verb based (boleh)	Passive type 1
53	That night he came not back, and from that hour no trace of him <i>was ever</i>	Malam itu dia tidak kembali, dan sejak itu tidak ada tanda	Passive type 1

	<p><i>found</i> in Narnia nor any neighbouring land, and neither his horse nor his hat nor his cloak nor anything else <i>was ever found</i>. (page 60 line 13)</p> <p>1. <i>Be + past participle (was + ever found)</i></p> <p>2. <i>Be + past participle (was + ever found)</i></p>	<p>keberadaannya bisa <i>ditemukan</i> di Narnia ataupun di negara tetangga, dan <i>tidak ada apa pun</i> yang lain. (page 83 line 9)</p> <p>1. <i>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + temu +kan)</i></p> <p>2. <i>tidak + verb based (tidak + ada apa pun)</i></p>	
54	<p>But when the axe <i>was raised</i>, Caspian suddenly threw it away and cried out. (page 60 line 23)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle (was + raised)</i></p>	<p>Tapi ketika kapak <i>diangkat</i>, Caspian tiba-tiba membuang dan menjerit. (page 83 line 13)</p> <p><i>prefix di- + verb based (di + angkat)</i></p>	Passive type 1
55	<p>"Come on, then," said Glimfeather. "I'll take one. Who'll take the other? It <i>must be done</i> tonight." (page 62 line 14)</p> <p><i>Modal + be + past participle (must + be + done)</i></p>	<p>"Ayolah kalau begitu," kata Glimfeather. "Aku akan membawa satu. Siapa yang mau membawa yang lain? Ini harus <i>dilakukan</i> malam ini." (page 86 line 2)</p> <p><i>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + laku + kan)</i></p>	Passive type 2
56	<p>She did, however, consent to climb on to Glimfeather's back, and <i>was thoroughly waked up</i> (for a while) by the unexpected coldness of the air. (page 63 line 13)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle (was + thoroughly waked up)</i></p>	<p>Tapi dia tetap mau naik ke punggung Glimfeather dan <i>benar-benar terbangun</i> (untuk sementara) karena hawa dingin yang tiba-tiba menerpa. (page 87 line 15)</p> <p><i>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + bangun)</i></p>	Passive type 2
57	<p>The islands <i>were covered</i> with coarse grass and bordered with reeds and rushes. (page 66 line 26)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle (were + covered)</i></p>	<p>Pulau-pulau itu <i>tertutup</i> oleh rumput kasar dan dibatasi ilalang serta rumput rawa. (page 91 line 23)</p> <p><i>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + tutup)</i></p>	Passive type 1

58	<p>The hair, if it could be called hair which hung over his large ears was greeny-grey (page 68 line 8)</p> <p>Modal + be + past participle (could be called)</p>	<p>Rambutnya, kalau bisa disebut rambut, yang tergantung di atas telinga yang lebar berwarna abu-abu kehijauan. (page 93 line 13)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based (di + sebut)</p>	Passive type 2
59	<p>He was dressed in earthcoloured clothes that hung loose about him. (page 69 line 18)</p> <p>Be + past participle (was + dressed)</p>	<p>Dia mengenakan pakaian longgar berwarna tanah. (page 95 line 4)</p> <p>prefix me- + verb based + suffix -kan (me+ kena + kan)</p>	Active Sentence
60	<p>"Those eels will take a mortal long time to cook, and either of you might faint with hunger before they're done." (page 70 line 28)</p> <p>Be + past participle (are + done)</p>	<p>"Belut itu butuh waktu lama sekali sampai matang, dan mungkin kalian berdua sudah pingsan kelaparan sebelum matang." (page 96 line 25)</p> <p>verb based (matang)</p>	Passive type 2
61	<p>"Well, it has been forded," admitted the Marsh-wiggle. (page 73 line 20)</p> <p>Has + be + past participle (has + been + forded)</p>	<p>"Yah, sungai itu pernah disebrangi," aku si Marsh-wiggle. (page 100 line 12)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -I (di + sebrang + i)</p>	Passive type 1
62	<p>The rest of the day was spent in preparations for an early start tomorrow morning. (page 76 line 25)</p> <p>Be + past participle (was + spent)</p>	<p>Sisa hari itu dihabiskan dengan membuat persiapan keberangkatan pagi-pagi esoknya. (page 104 line 16)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (dihabiskan)</p>	Passive type 1
63	<p>At about nine o'clock next morning three lonely figures might have been seen picking their way across the Shribble by the shoals and stepping-stones</p>	<p>Kira-kira jam sembilan keesokan paginya tiga sosok bisa dilihat mencari jalan menyebrangi Shribble lewat gunung pasir atau batu pijakan. (page 106</p>	Passive type 1

	(page 78 line 1) <i>Modal + have + be + past participle (might + have + been + seen)</i>	line 1) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + lihat)</i>	
64	"But mightn't it <i>have been built by</i> other giants?" said Jill. (page 85 line 7) <i>have + be + past participle + by (have + been + built + by)</i>	"Tapi mungkin jembatan itu <i>dibangun oleh</i> raksasa lain?" kata Jill. (page 115 line 9) <i>prefix di- + verb based + oleh (di + bangun + oleh)</i>	Passive type 1
65	It <i>might have been built by</i> the same ones who built the giant city we're looking for. (page 85 line 10) <i>Modal + have + be + past participle + by (might + have + been + built + by)</i>	<i>Mungkin dibangun</i> raksaas yang sama dengan yang membangun kota raksasa yang kita cari. (page 115 line 12) <i>Mungkin + prefix di- + verb based (di + bangun)</i>	Passive type 1
66	The single stones were as big as those at Stonehenge and <i>must have been squared by</i> good masons once, though now they were cracked and crumbled. (page 86 line 4) <i>Modal + have + be + past participle + by (must + have + been + squared + by)</i>	Satuan batu-batunya sebesar batu-batu di Stonehenge dan <i>dipotong</i> tukang yang baik dulu, meskipun sekarang sudah retak dan pecah. (page 116 line 8) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + potong)</i>	Passive type 1
67	There was nothing that <i>could be used</i> for firewood (page 92 line 17) <i>Modal + be + past participle (could + be + used)</i>	Tidak ada apa pun yang <i>bisa digunakan</i> sebagai kayu bakar (page 124 line 16) <i>bisa + prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + guna + kan)</i>	Passive type 1
68	All <i>were more concerned</i> with the ledge right in front of them which barred their way. (page 96 line 12)	Semua lebih <i>memikirkan</i> birai tempat didepan mereka yang menghalangi jalan mereka. (page 128 line	Active Sentence

	<i>Be + past participle (were + more concerned)</i>	16) <i>Prefix me- + verb based + suffix -kan (me + pikir + kan)</i>	
69	She was already annoyed with herself for not knowing the Lion's lesson quite so well as she felt she ought to have known it. (page 101 line 16) <i>Be + past participle (was + already annoyed)</i>	Jauh dalam hati dia sudah kesal pada dirinya sendiri, karena tidak mengetahui tugas dari sang singa sebaik yang dia anggap seharusnya diketahuinya. (page 135 line 3) <i>verb based (sudah kesal)</i>	Passive type 1
70	Where lamps glowed and a fire roared on the hearth and both were reflected from the gilding of roof and cornice (page 109 line 6) <i>Be + past participle (were + reflected)</i>	Tempat lampu-lampu berkilau dan api berkobar dalam perapian dan keduanya terpantul pada atap miring dan ukiran dinding. (page 144 line 24) <i>Prefix ter- + verb based (ter + pantul)</i>	Passive type 1
71	She very much hoped that something more solid would be provided . (page 113 line 18) <i>Modal + be + past participle (would + be + provided)</i>	Dia berharap sesuatu yang lebih pantas akan dihidangkan . (page 150 line 6) <i>akan + prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + hidang + kan)</i>	Passive type 2
72	The Queen's foolish speech, however, produced excellent results, for Puddleglum and Scrubb were at once picked up by gigantic gentlemen-in-waiting. (page 113 line 19) <i>Be + past participle + by (were + at once picked up + by)</i>	Tapi pidato bodoh ratu membawa hasil hebat, karena Puddleglum dan Scrubb langsung diangkat pelayan raksasa laki-laki. (page 150 line 7) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + angkat)</i>	Passive type 1
73	She was handed over to the Queen's old Nurse.	Dia diberikan pada perawat Ratu yang sudah	Passive type 1

	(page 113 line 29) Be + past participle (<i>was + handed</i>)	tua. (page 150 line 17) Prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (<i>di + beri + kan</i>)	
74	And when that was over, clean, fresh, warmed clothes were put on Jill. (page 114 line 16) Be + past participle (<i>were + put</i>)	Dan ketika semua itu selesai, pakaian bersih, segar dan hangat dipakaikan pada Jill. (page 151 line 10) Prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (<i>di + pakai + kan</i>)	Passive type 1
75	She soon saw that she was right about this, for a table and chair of the right height for an ordinary grown-up human were placed for her. (page 114 line 22) Be + past participle (<i>were + placed</i>)	Dia segera melihat bahwa dia benar tentang ini, karena meja dan kursi dengan ukuran yang tepat bagi manusia dewasa yang biasa diletakkan didepannya. (page 151 line 17) Prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (<i>di + letak + kan</i>)	Passive type 1
76	And a smell of all sweet smelling things there are filled the room. (page 116 line 28) Be + past participle (are + filled)	Dan aroma segala hal yang beraroma manis mengisi ruangan. (page 154 line 7) Prefix me- + verb based (<i>me + isi</i>)	Active Sentence
77	The snow had been almost completely washed away by the rain. (page 117 line 29) Had + be + past participle + by (<i>had + been + almost completely washed away + by</i>)	Salju telah hampir seluruhnya tersapu bersih hujan. (page 155 line 16) Prefix ter- + verb based (<i>ter + sapu</i>)	Passive type 1
78	Down below them, spread out like a map, lay the flat hill-top which they had struggled over yesterday afternoon; seen from the	Jauh dibawah mereka, terbentang seperti peta, puncak bukit datar yang mereka lewati dengan susah payah kemarin siang. Dilihat dari istana,	Passive type 1

	castle, it could not be mistaken for anything but the ruins of a gigantic city. (page 118 line 1) Modal + not + be + past participle (could + not + be + mistaken)	tempat itu tidak lain merupakan reruntuhan kota raksasa. (page 155 line 17) Tidak + verb based (tidak + lain)	
79	It had been flat, as Jill now saw, because it was still, on the whole, paved, though in places the pavement was broken . (page 118 line 5) Be + past participle (was + broken)	Tempat itu tampak datar, seperti yang dilihat Jill sekarang, karena seluruhnya masih ditutupi bata meskipun beberapa tempat penutupnya rusak . (page 155 line 21) verb based (rusak)	Passive type 2
80	The criss-cross banks were what was left of the walls of huge buildings which might once have been giants' palaces and temples (page 118 line 8) Be + past participle (was + left)	Tanggul-tanggul yang saling silang adalah sisa-sisa dinding bangunan-bangunan raksasa yang mungkin dulunya istana-istana dan kuil-kuil raksasa. (page 155 line 24) verb based (sisa-sisa)	Passive type 1
81	That was your sunk lane. (page 119 line 27) Be + past participle (was + your sunk)	Itulah tempatmu jatuh . (page 157 line 26) verb based (jatuh)	Passive type 2
82	"We'd have been shown how - found a little door or a cave, or a tunnel, met someone to help us." (page 120 line 25) Modal + have been + past participle (would + have + been + shown)	"Kita pasti ditunjukkan jalannya, menemukan pintu kecil, gua atau terowongan, bertemu seseorang yang bisa membantu kita." (page 159 line 26) Pasti + prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + tunjuk + kan)	Passive type 1
83	If you want to get out of a house without being	Kalau kau ingin keluar rumah tanpa dilihat ,	Passive type 2

	<p><i>seen</i>, the middle of the afternoon is in some ways a better time to try it than the middle of the night. (page 122 line 5)</p> <p>Be + past participle (being+seen)</p>	<p>tengah hari kadang-kadang lebih baik dari pada tengah malam. (page 160 line 25)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based (di + lihat)</p>	
84	<p>Doors and windows are more likely to be open (page 122 line 8)</p> <p>Be + past participle (be + open)</p>	<p>Pintu-pintu dan jendela-jendela lebih mungkin terbuka. (page 160 line 27)</p> <p>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + buka)</p>	Passive type 1
85	<p>“It is very hard to make either giants or grown-ups believe this if you're found climbing out of a bedroom window at one o'clock in the morning.” (page 122 line 11)</p> <p>Be + past participle (are + found)</p>	<p>“Sangat sulit membuat raksasa maupun orang dewasa untuk mempercayai itu kalau kau tertangkap basah memanjat keluar jendela kamar tidur pukul satu pagi.” (page 161 line 24)</p> <p>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + tangkap)</p>	Passive type 1
86	<p>Which might have spoiled everything if it had been noticed. (page 125 line 3)</p> <p>Had + been + past participle (had + been + noticed)</p>	<p>Yang mungkin bisa merusak segalanya kalau kau ada yang memperhatikan. (page 164 line 2)</p> <p>prefix me- + verb based (me + perhatikan)</p>	Active Sentence
87	<p>But upstairs among the ladies she asked questions about how she would be dressed for the great feast. (page 127 line 5)</p> <p>Modal + be + past participle (would + be + dressed)</p>	<p>Tapi diatas, diantara para wanita, dia menanyakan berbagai hal tentang bagaimana dia akan didandani untuk pesta besar itu. (page 167 line 9)</p> <p>akan + prefix di- + verb based + suffix -i (di + dandan + i)</p>	Passive type 1
88	<p>And how long she would be allowed to sit up. (page 127 line 7)</p> <p>Modal + be + past participle (would + be +</p>	<p>dan berapa lama dia akan diizinkan duduk. (page 167 line 12)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + izin +</p>	Passive type 1

	<i>allowed</i>)	<i>kan</i>)	
89	They say that when he <i>was caught</i> he said, Don't kill me, I'm tough (page 128 line 19) <i>Be + past participle (was + caught)</i>	Mereka bilang ketika dia <i>ditangkap</i> , dan berkata jangan bunuh aku, dagingku alot. (page 169 line 8) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + tangkap)</i>	Passive type 2
90	If it <i>was allowed</i> , it would be the best thing we could do to take these knives and drive them into our own hearts. (page 129 line 8) <i>Be + past participle (was + allowed)</i>	Kalau <i>diizinkan</i> , hal paling baik yang bisa kita lakukan adalah mengambil pisau-pisau ini dan menusukkannya pada jantung-jantung kita. (page 170 line 1) <i>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + izin + kan)</i>	Passive type 1
91	At last only one old giantess <i>was left</i> in the room (page 129 line 27) <i>Be + past participle (was + left)</i>	Akhirnya tinggal satu raksasa perempuan <i>yang tinggal</i> di ruangan itu. (page 170 line 22) <i>Verb based (yang tinggal)</i>	Passive type 1
92	This delicious bird <i>can be cooked</i> in a variety of ways. (page 131 line 12) <i>Modal + be + past participle (can + be + cooked)</i>	Burung yang nikmat ini <i>bisa dimasak</i> dengan berbagai cara. (page 173 line 9) <i>bisa + prefix di- + verb based (di + masak)</i>	Passive type 1
93	It <i>was arranged</i> alphabetically. (page 131 line 18) <i>Be + past participle (was + arranged)</i>	Resep ini <i>diatur</i> secara alfabetis. (page 173 line 15) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + atur)</i>	Passive type 1
94	It forms a traditional part of the Autumn Feast, and <i>is served</i> between the fish and the joint. (page 131 line 21) <i>Be + past participle (is</i>	Hidangan ini merupakan hidangan tradisional dari pesta musim gugur dan <i>disajikan</i> antara hidangan ikan dan daging panggang. (page 173 line 19) <i>prefix di- + verb based +</i>	Passive type 1

	<i>served</i>)	<i>suffix –kan (di + saji + kan)</i>	
95	<p>“The moment we look like people running away, <i>we're done.</i>” (page 134 line 18)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle (are + done)</i></p>	<p>“Begitu kita kelihatan seperti orang yang melarikan diri, <i>tamatlah riwayat</i> kita.” (page 176 line 20)</p> <p><i>verb based (tamatlah riwayat)</i></p>	Passive type 1
96	<p>And now she was going at a furious rate and felt sure she <i>would be broken</i> to bits at the bottom. (page 138 line 18)</p> <p><i>Modal + be + past participle (would + be + broken)</i></p>	<p>Dan sekarang dia bergerak cepat sekali dan yakin dia <i>pasti luka parah</i> kalau sampai dasar. (page 181 line 22)</p> <p><i>verb based (pasti luka parah)</i></p>	Passive type 1
97	<p>And such a mass of loose earth, shingle, and larger stones <i>was piled up</i> round her. (page 138 line 23)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle (was + piled up)</i></p>	<p>Begitu banyak tanah, pasir, serta batu-batu besar yang <i>tertumpuk</i> disekelilingnya. (page 181 line 27)</p> <p><i>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + tumpuk)</i></p>	Passive type 1
98	<p>There was so obviously nothing to <i>be done.</i> (page 139 line 15)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle (be + done)</i></p>	<p>Sangat jelas tidak ada yang bisa <i>dilakukan.</i> (page 182 line 25)</p> <p><i>prefix di- + verb based + suffix –kan (di + laku + kan)</i></p>	Passive type 1
99	<p>For the moment, they did not feel it quite so badly as one might have expected; that was because they <i>were so tired.</i> (page 139 line 16)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle (were + so tired)</i></p>	<p>Saat itu mereka tidak merasa separah yang dipikirkan orang, itu karena mereka <i>sangat lelah.</i> (page 182 line 26)</p> <p><i>verb based (lelah)</i></p>	Passive type 2
100	<p>There was nothing else to <i>be done</i> (page 142 line 6)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle (be + done)</i></p>	<p>Tidak ada hal lain yang bisa <i>dilakukan.</i> (page 186 line 11)</p> <p><i>prefix di- + verb based + suffix –kan (di + laku + kan)</i></p>	Passive type 1
101	Jill felt she <i>was being</i>	Jill merasa tubuhnya	Passive type 1

	<i>smothered</i> (page 143 line 17) Be + being + past participle	<i>ditekan</i> dari segala arah. (page 188 line 24) prefix di- + verb based (di + tekan)	
102	Across the mild, soft, sleepy place they <i>were now made</i> to march (page 144 line 3) Be + past participle (were + now made)	Mereka <i>disuruh</i> berjalan menyebrangi tempat yang lembut, halus, dan membuat mengantuk itu. (page 189 line 16) prefix di- + verb based (di + suruh)	Passive type 1
103	“And now he has sunk down into the Deep Realm and lies dreaming of all the things that <i>are done</i> in the upper world.” (page 146 line 14) Be + past participle (are + done)	“Dan sekarang dia telah masuk dalam Kerajaan Bawah dan berbaring memimpikann semua hal yang <i>terjadi</i> di dunia atas.” (page 192 line 6) prefix ter- + verb based (ter + jadi)	Passive type 1
104	They <i>were made</i> to go on board her and led forward to the bows. (page 147 line 2) Be + past participle (were + made)	Mereka <i>disuruh</i> naik ke kapal dan dipandu ke anjungan. (page 193 line 2) prefix di- + verb based (di + suruh)	Passive type 1
105	Presently they <i>were given</i> food – flat, flabby cakes of some sort which had hardly any taste. (page 148 line 11) Be + past participle (were + given)	Kemudian mereka <i>diberi</i> makan, sejenis kue datar lembek yang nyaris tidak ada rasanya. (page 194 line 21) prefix di- + verb based (di + beri)	Passive type 1
106	Three travelers <i>were taken</i> ashore and marched up into the City. (page 149 line 25) Be + past participle (were + taken)	Ketiga petualang <i>dibawa</i> kedarat dan diantar ke kota. (page 196 line 21) prefix di- + verb based (di + bawa)	Passive type 1
107	Here they <i>were taken</i> in and <i>made</i> to cross a	Disini mereka <i>dibawa</i> masuk dan <i>disuruh</i>	1. Passive type 1 2. Passive type 1

	courtyard (page 150 line 8) 1. <i>Be + past participle (were + taken)</i> 2. <i>Be + past participle (were + taken made)</i>	menyebrangi halaman dalam. (page 197 line 9) 1. <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + bawa)</i> 2. <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + suruh)</i>	
108	There <i>was an archway filled</i> with a quite different sort of light; the honest, yellowish, warm light of such a lamp as humans use. (page 150 line 11) <i>Be + past participle (was + an archway filled)</i>	Ada pintu lengkung yang <i>diterangi</i> cahaya yang berbeda, cahaya hangat yang jujur dan kekuningan seperti yang digunakan manusia. (page 197 line 15) <i>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -I (di + terang + i)</i>	Passive type 1
109	"I tell you the Queen's grace <i>is gone</i> from hence on her great affair." (page 150 line 25) <i>Be + past participle (is + gone)</i>	"Kukatakan padamu, ratu yang baik sedang <i>pergi</i> melakukan urusan yang penting." (page 198 line 4) <i>verb based (pergi)</i>	Passive type 1
110	At that moment the conversation <i>was interrupted by</i> what seemed to Jill the most delightful noise, in the world. (page 151 line 1) <i>Be + past participle + by (was + interrupted + by)</i>	Saat itu percakapan <i>terpotong</i> oleh sesuatu yang bagi Jill terasa seperti suara yang paling indah didunia. (page 198 line 11) <i>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + potong)</i>	Passive type 1
111	"It pleases my Highness principally to <i>be obeyed</i> , old mutterer. Bring them up," it called. (page 151 line 11) <i>Be + past participle (be + obeyed)</i>	"Yang Mulia akan sangat senang kalau <i>dipatuhi</i> , makhluk tua cerewet. Bawa mereka kesini," teriaknya. (page 198 line 24) <i>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -I (di + patuh + i)</i>	Passive type 1
112	He <i>was dressed</i> in black and altogether looked a little bit like Hamlet. (page 151 line 26) <i>Be + past participle</i>	Dia <i>mengenakan</i> pakaian hitam dan secara keseluruhan agak mirip Hamlet. (page 199 line 15)	Active Sentence

	(<i>was + dressed</i>)	<i>prefix me- + verb based + suffix -kan (me + kena + kan)</i>	
113	"We <i>had been told</i> to look for a message on the stones of the City Ruinous," said Scrubb (page 153 line 13) <i>Had + been + past participle (had been told)</i>	"Kami <i>disuruh</i> mencari pesan pada bebatuan Kota Runtuh," kata Scrubb (page 201 line 19) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + suruh)</i>	Passive type 1
114	"You <i>were the more deceived</i> ," he said (page 153 line 17) <i>Be + past participle (were + the more deceived)</i>	"Kalian <i>benar-benar tertipu</i> ," katanya (page 201 line 22) <i>prefix di- + verb based (ter + tipu)</i>	Passive type 1
115	"Is it not the merriest jest in the world that you should have thought they <i>were written</i> to you?" (page 154 line 4) <i>Be + past participle (were + written)</i>	"Bukankah ini lelucon yang paling lucu di dunia, kalian berpikir kata-kata itu <i>ditulis</i> untuk kalian?" (page 202 line 15) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + tulis)</i>	Passive type 1
116	"Please you, <i>be seated</i> , gentlemen." (page 155 line 9) <i>Be + past participle (be + seated)</i>	"Mari, <i>duduklah</i> , orang-orang baik." (page 204 line 3) <i>verb based + suffix -lah (duduk + lah)</i>	Passive type 1
117	When the meal (which was pigeon pie, cold ham, salad, and cakes) <i>had been brought</i> drawn their chairs up to the table and begun. (page 156 line 1) <i>Had + been + past participle (had + been + brought)</i>	Ketika makanan (yang terdiri atas pai burung dara, ham dingin, salad, dan kue-kue) <i>dibawa</i> , dan semua menarik kursi masing-masing ke meja dan mulai makan. (page 205 line 1) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + bawa)</i>	Passive type 1
118	"Every night there comes an hour when my mind <i>is most horribly changed</i> ." (page 156 line 15)	"Setiap malam, datanglah satu jam ketika pikiranku dengan <i>mengerikan berubah</i> ." (page 206 line 2)	Active Sentence

	<i>Be + past participle (is + most horribly changed)</i>	<i>prefix ber- + verb based (ber + ubah)</i>	
119	“Sir, <i>be pleased</i> to take another breast of pigeon, I entreat you.” (page 157 line 1) <i>Be + past participle (be + pleased)</i>	“Sir, <i>silahkan</i> ambil sepotong dada burung lagi, kumohon.” (page 206 line 9) <i>verb based + suffix kan- (silah + kan)</i>	Passive type 1
120	“I <i>shall be freed</i> from this enchantment.” (page 157 line 11) <i>Modal + be + past participle (shall + be + freed)</i>	“Aku <i>akan bebas</i> dari kutukan ini.” (page 206 line 23) <i>akan + verb based (bebas)</i>	Passive type 1
121	“Then the thin roof of earth which still keeps me from my kingdom <i>will be broken</i> through.” (page 157 line 23) <i>Modal + be + past participle (will + be + broken)</i>	“Saat itu atap tipis tanah yang masih menghalangiku dari kerajaanku <i>akan terpecahkan</i> .” (page 207 line 8) <i>Akan + prefix ter- + verb based + suffix -kan (ter + pecah + kan)</i>	Passive type 2
122	“But I could not easily persuade my attendant gnomes that you <i>should be left</i> with me.” (page 161 line 2) <i>Modal + be + past participle (should + be + left)</i>	“Tapi aku tidak bisa dengan dengan mudah membujuk gnome yang menjagaku bahwa kalian bisa <i>dibiarkan</i> tinggal bersamaku.” (page 211 line 20) <i>prefix di- + verb based + suffix -kan (di + biar + kan)</i>	Passive type 2
123	It brought them, they <i>were pleased</i> to see, not into darkness but into a lighted corridor. (page 161 line 11) <i>Be + past participle (were + pleased)</i>	Pintu itu membawa mereka, mereka <i>senang</i> melihatnya, tidak ke kegelapan tapi ke koridor yang terang. (page 212 line 5) <i>verb based (senang)</i>	Passive type 1
124	The Knight <i>was seated</i> in a curious silver chair.	Si kesatria <i>duduk</i> di kursi perak yang aneh. (page	Passive type 1

	(page 162 line 7) Be + past participle (<i>was + seated</i>)	213 line 10) verb based (<i>duduk</i>)	
125	He <i>was bound by</i> his ankles. (page 162 line 9) Be + past participle +by (<i>was + bound + by</i>)	Dia <i>terikat</i> pada pergelangan kaki. (page 213 line 11) prefix <i>ter-</i> + verb based (<i>ter + ikat</i>)	Passive type 1
126	There was sweat on his forehead and his face <i>was filled</i> with anguish. (page 162 line 10) Be + past participle (<i>was + filled</i>)	Dahi berkeringat dan wajahnya <i>penuh</i> penderitaan. (page 213 line 13) verb based (<i>penuh</i>)	Passive type 2
127	"I shouldn't wonder, once he <i>get's started</i> ." (page 163 line 6) Be + past participle (<i>was + started</i>)	"Aku tidak heran, begitu serangannya <i>mulai</i> ." (page 214 line 13) verb based (<i>mulai</i>)	Passive type 2
128	"But every night they bind me, and so every night my chance <i>is gone</i> ." (page 164 line 8) Be + past participle (<i>is + gone</i>)	"Tapi setiap malam mereka mengikatku, jadi setiap malam kesempatanku <i>hilang</i> ." (page 215 line 25) verb based (<i>hilang</i>)	Passive type 1
129	"Have they told you that if <i>I am released</i> from this chair I shall kill you and become a serpent?" (page 164 line 15) Be + past participle (<i>am + released</i>)	"Apakah mereka berkata pada kalian kalau aku <i>dilepaskan</i> dari kursi ini aku akan membunuh kalian dan menjadi ular kobra?" (page 216 line 7) prefix <i>di-</i> + verb based + suffix <i>-kan</i> (<i>di + lepas + kan</i>)	Passive type 1
130	"I shouldn't wonder; and then Pole on her own <i>would be left</i> to tackle the snake." (page 165 line 20) Modal + be + past participle (<i>would + be + left</i>)	"Aku tidak heran, dan kemudian Pole mungkin <i>akan tinggal</i> sendirian untuk menghadapi ular itu." (page 217 line 23) verb based (<i>tinggal</i>)	Passive type 1
131	The silver gave way before its edge like string, and in a moment	Perak itu pecah terkena hantamannya, dan sesaat kemudian hanya	Passive type 2

	a few twisted fragments, shining on the floor, were all that <i>was left</i> . (page 168 line 7) Be + past participle (was + left)	beberapa potongan aneh, bersinar di lantai, yang <i>tersisa</i> darinya. (page 221 line 2) prefix ter- + verb based (ter + sisa)	
132	"We <i>were sent by</i> Aslan himself from beyond the world's end to seek your Highness," said Scrubb. (page 169 line 6) Be + past participle + by (were + sent + by)	"Kami <i>dikirim</i> Aslan sendiri dari luar ujung dunia untuk mencari yang mulia." Kata Scrubb (page 222 line 6) prefix di- + verb based (di + kirim)	Passive type 1
133	"For now that I am myself I can remember that enchanted life, I <i>was enchanted</i> I could not remember my true self." (page 169 line 23) Be + past participle (was + enchanted)	"Karena sekarang setelah menjadi diriku sendiri aku bisa mengingat semua hidup terkutuk itu, meskipun ketika aku <i>mengalaminya</i> aku tidak bisa mengingat diriku sendiri." (page 222 line 27) prefix me- + verb based + suffix -nya (me + alami + nya)	Active sentence
134	They <i>were followed immediately by</i> the last person whom anyone had expected or wished to see. (page 171 line 4) Be + past participle + by (were + followed immediately + by)	Mereka <i>langsung diikuti</i> orang terakhir yang diharapkan atau dipikirkan akan dilihat mereka. (page 224 line 4) prefix di- + verb based + suffix -nya (di + ikut + i)	Passive type 1
135	And this time it didn't come into her head that she <i>was being enchanted</i> . (page 175 line 28) Be + being + past participle (was + being + enchanted)	Dan kali ini dia tidak terpikir bahwa dirinya <i>sedang tersihir</i> . (page 230 line 19) prefix di- + verb based (ter + sihir)	Passive type 2
136	For now the magic was in its full strength; and of course, the more certain you feel that you	Karena saat itu mantra sedang bekerja dengan kekuatan penuh. Dan tentu saja semakin	Passive type 2

	<i>are not enchanted</i> at all. (page 176 line 1) <i>Be + not + past participle (are + not + enchanted)</i>	tersihir dirimu, semakin kau merasa kau sama sekali <i>tidak terkena</i> sihir. (page 230 line 20) <i>tidak + prefix ter- + verb based (ter + kena)</i>	
137	“There is nothing in that dream that <i>was not copied</i> from the lamp.” (page 178 line 19) <i>Be + not + past participle (was + not + copied)</i>	“Tidak ada apa pun dalam mimpi yang <i>tidak dicontoh</i> dari lampu.” (page 233 line 16) <i>tidak + prefix di- + verb based (di + contoh)</i>	Passive type 1
138	She felt as if huge weights <i>were laid</i> on her lips. (page 179 line 9) <i>Be + past participle (were + laid)</i>	Dia merasa ada bobot yang sangat berat <i>diatas</i> bibirya, (page 234 line 14) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + atas)</i>	Passive type 1
139	“It's to <i>be called</i> a lion.” (page 180 line 5) <i>Be + past participle (be + called)</i>	“Itu <i>disebut</i> singa.” (page 235 line 18) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + sebut)</i>	Passive type 2
140	So that they could see a rocky ceiling which <i>had perhaps been hidden</i> in darkness ever since the world <i>was made</i> . (page 188 line 12) <i>1. Had + modal + been + past participle (had + perhaps + been + hidden)</i> <i>2. Be + past participle (was + made)</i>	Sehingga mereka bisa melihat langit-langit berbatu yang <i> mungkin telah tersembunyi</i> kegelapan sejak dunia <i>diciptakan</i> . (page 245 line 24) <i>1. mungkin + telah + prefix ter- + verb based (ter + sembunyi)</i> <i>2. prefix di- + verb based+ suffix -nya (di + cipta + kan)</i>	1. Passive type 2 2. Passive type 2
141	They behaved like people who do not want to <i>be seen</i> . (page 188 line 22) <i>Be + past participle (be + seen)</i>	Mereka bersikap seperti orang yang tidak ingin <i>dilihat</i> . (page 246 line 10) <i>prefix di- + verb based (di + lihat)</i>	Passive type 2
142	“That Witch has laid a train of magic spells so that whenever she <i>was</i>	“Si penyihir telah menyebar mantra sehingga kapan pun dia	Passive type 2

	<p><i>killed</i>, at that same moment her whole kingdom would fall to pieces.” (page 189 line 24)</p> <p>Be + past participle (was + killed)</p>	<p><i>terbunuh</i>, disaat yang sama kerajaannya akan hancur berkeping-keping.” (page 247 line 23)</p> <p>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + bunuh)</p>	
143	<p>“She's the sort that wouldn't so much mind dying herself if she knew that the chap who killed her was going to <i>be burned, or buried, or drowned</i> five minutes later.” (page 189 line 27)</p> <p>Be + past participle (be + burned)</p>	<p>“Dia jenis orang yang tidak keberatan mati kalau dia tahu orang yang membunuhnya akan <i>terbakar, terkubur, atau tenggelam</i> beberapa menit kemudian.” (page 247 line 26)</p> <p>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + bakar)</p>	Passive type 2
144	<p>They behaved like modern soldiers in an attack, making rushes and taking cover, anxious not to <i>be seen</i> from the castle windows. (page 190 line 25)</p> <p>Be + past participle (be + seen)</p>	<p>Mereka bertingkah seperti prajurit modern sedang menyerang, bergerak cepat dan berindung, berusaha supaya tidak <i>terlihat</i> dari jendela-jendela istana. (page 249 line 4)</p> <p>prefix ter- + verb based (ter + lihat)</p>	Passive type 2
145	<p>“We shall all kneel and kiss his likeness, and then all shake hands one with another, as true friends that may shortly <i>be parted</i>.” (page 191 line 14)</p> <p>Be + past participle (be + parted)</p>	<p>“Kita harus berlutut dan berdoa, kemudian berjabat tangan, seperti teman-teman yang baik sebentar lagi akan <i>berpisah</i>.” (page 250 line 1)</p> <p>prefix ber- + verb based (ber + pisah)</p>	Passive type 2
146	<p>“And then, let us descend into the city and take the adventure that <i>is sent</i> us.” (page 191 line 16)</p> <p>Be + past participle (is</p>	<p>“Kemudian, mari turun ke kota dan menghadapi petualangan yang ada <i>didepan</i> kita.” (page 250 line 4)</p> <p>prefix di-+ verb based (di +depan)</p>	Active sentence

	+ <i>sent</i>)		
147	Then it rushed away through the far door too quickly to <i>be followed</i> (page 192 line 15) <i>Be + past participle (be + followed)</i>	Lalu dia berlari melalui pintu yang jauh, terlalu cepat untuk <i>diikuti</i> . (page 251 line 11) <i>prefix di- + verb based+ suffix -I (di + ikut + i)</i>	Passive type 1
148	"Friends," said the Prince, "when once a man <i>is launched</i> on such an adventure as this he must bid farewell to hopes and fears, otherwise death or deliverance will both come too late to save his honour and his reason." (page 193 line 3) <i>Be + past participle (is + launched)</i>	"Teman," kata sang Pangeran, "ketika seseorang sudah <i>mulai</i> petualangan seperti itu, dia harus mengucapkan selamat tinggal pada harapan dan ketakutan, kalau tidak kematian dan penyelamatan akan datang terlambat untuk menyelamatkan kehormatan dan akal sehatnya." (page 252 line 1) <i>verb based (mulai)</i>	Passive type 1
149	"Hey cousins! Steady, Coalblack! Softly now, Snowflake! You <i>are not forgotten</i> ." (page 193 line 8) <i>Be + not + past participle (are + not + forgotten)</i>	"Hei saudara! Tenang, Coalblack! Tenang sekarang, Snowflake! Kau tidak akan <i>dilupakan</i> ." (page 252 line 8) <i>prefix di- + verb based+ suffix -kan (di + lupa +kan)</i>	Passive type 2
150	The horses <i>were both frightened by</i> the strange lights and the noises (page 193 line 11) <i>Be + past participle +by (were + both frightened+by)</i>	Kedua kuda <i>ketakutan</i> karena cahaya-cahaya dan suara-suara yang aneh. (page 252 line 11) <i>prefix ke- + verb based+ suffix -kan (ke +takut+an)</i>	Passive type 1
151	"Now then! Don't cry out before you're hurt, or you <i>will be hurt</i> , see?" (page 197) <i>Modal + be + past participle (will + be +</i>	"Nah! Jangan menjerit sebelum disakiti atau kau benar-benar akan <i>disakiti</i> , tahu?" (page 257) <i>prefix di- + verb based+</i>	Passive type 2

	hurt)	suffix -i (di + sakit + i)	
152	Anyone would think it was a pig being killed . (page 197 line 29) Be + being + past participle (was + being + killed)	Siapa pun bisa mengira itu jeritan babi yang disembelih . (page 258 line 1) prefix di- + verb based (di + sembelih)	Passive type 2
153	"And I'll be very obliged to your Honours if you'll soon let me go and join in." (page 201 line 24) Modal + be + past participle (will + be + very obliged)	"Dan aku sangat memohon pada Yang Mulia supaya segera membebaskanku supaya bisa bergabung dengan mereka." (page 263 line 10) prefix me- + verb based (me + mohon)	Active Sentence
154	" I'll be sworn 'tis an honest gnome," said the Prince. (page 202 line 19) Be + past participle (will + be+ sworn)	"Aku percaya gnome ini jujur," kata sang Pangeran. (page 264 line 12) verb based (percaya)	Passive type 1
155	"Your honours," said Glog (and when they turned to look at him they could see nothing but blackness for a few minutes, their eyes were so dazzled). (page 205 line 10) Be + past participle (were + so dazzled)	"Yang Mulia," kata Glog (dan ketika mereka berpaling untuk melihatnya, mereka tidak bisa melihat apapun kecuali kegelapan beberapa saat, mata mereka harus membiasakan diri). (hal 267 line 21) prefix me- + verb based+ suffix -kan(me+biasa+kan)	Active Sentence
156	They could be seen floating downwards like leaves. (page 208 line 13) Modal + be + past participle (could + be + seen)	Mereka bisa terlihat mengambang turun seperti daun-daun. (hal 271 line 23) bisa + prefix ter- + verb based (ter + lihat)	Passive type 1
157	Only a few were left to follow him (page 208 line 18)	Hanya sedikit yang tinggal untuk mengikutinya. (hal 272	Passive type 1

	Be + past participle (were + left)	line 2) verb based (tinggal)	
158	This is called the Great Snow Dance and it is done every year in Narnia on the first moonlit night when there is snow on the ground (page 218 line 8) 1. Be + past participle (is + called) 2. Be + past participle (is + done)	Ini disebut tari salju besar dan dilakukan setiap tahun di Narnia dimalam terang bulan pertama ketika tanah telah tertutup salju. (hal 284 line 7) 1. prefix di- + verb based (di + sebut) 2. prefix di- + verb based+ suffix kan (di+laku+kan)	1. Passive type 1 2. Passive type 1
159	"Help! Help! We're buried in the hill. Come and dig us out." (page 219 line 7) Be + past participle (are + buried)	"Tolong! Tolong! Kami terperangkap dalam bukit. Tolong bantu kami keluar." (hal 285 line 10) Prefix ter- + verb based (ter + perangkap)	Passive type 1
160	The Narnians, who had not even noticed the little hole in the hillside, were of course very surprised , and looked about in several wrong directions before they found out where the voice was coming from. (page 219 line 9) Be + past participle (were + of course very surprised)	Orang-orang Narnia yang tidak memperhatikan lubang kecil di sisi bukit, tentu saja sangat terkejut , dan memandang ke beberapa arah yang salah sebelum menemukan sumber suara itu. (hal 285 line 12) Prefix ter- + verb based (ter + kejut)	Passive type 1
161	But when they caught sight of Jill they all came running towards her, and as many as could scrambled up the bank, and a dozen or more hands were stretched up to help her. (page 219 line 15) Be + past participle (were + stretched)	Tapi ketika melihat Jill, mereka semua berlari kearahnya, dan banyak yang merangkak naik ke gundukan tanah, dan lebih dari selusin tangan diulurkan untuk membantunya. (hal 285 line 16) prefix di- + verb based+ suffix -kan (di + ulur +kan)	Passive type 1

162	And a warm cloak was brought for Eustace and hot drinks. (page 222 line 20) Be + past participle (was + brought)	Dan mantel hangat dibawakan bagi Eustace juga minuman hangat. (hal 290 line 3) prefix di- + verb based+ suffix –kan (di+bawa+kan)	Passive type 1
163	The Lord Trumpkin has been putting up notices there's a reward offered (page 224 line 24) Be + past participle (was + a reward offered)	Lord Trumpkin memasang pengumuman ada hadiahnya . (hal 292 line 4) verb based (ada hadiahnya)	Passive type 1
164	Instantly every head was bared and every knee was bent . (page 225 line 14) 1. Be + past participle (was + bared) 2. Be + past participle (was+ bent)	Segera semua kepala tertunduk dan semua lutut tertekuk . (hal 292 line 24) 1. prefix di- + verb based (ter + tunduk) 2. prefix di- + verb based (ter + tekuk)	1. Passive type 1 2. Passive type 1
165	All the same they went fast asleep while supper was being got ready (page 226 line 18) Be + being +past participle (was being got)	Tapi tetap saja mereka sudah lelap ketika makan malam disiapkan . (hal 294 line 7) prefix di- + verb based+ suffix –kan(di+siap+kan)	Passive type 2
166	"Why, I do believe," said Jill, glancing up at a white bundle of fluffy feathers which was perched on top of a grandfather clock in one corner of the cave (page 229 line 10) Be + past participle (was + perched on)	"Wuah kurasa," kata Jill melirik sekumpulan bulu yang bertengger di atas jam besar di sudut gua. (hal 297 line 18) prefix di- + verb based (ber + tengger)	Passive type 1
167	"He's gone ." (page 229 line 18) Be+ past participle(is+gone)	"Dia sudah pergi ." (hal 297 line 27) verb based (pergi)	Passive type 1
168	"Of course, you realize it is a most special and	"Tentu saja kau pasti tahu kehormatan sangat	Passive type 1

	<p>unheard-of honour to be allowed to ride a Centaur. I don't know that I ever heard of anyone doing it before. It wouldn't do to keep them waiting." (page 230 line 2)</p> <p>Be + past participle (be + allowed)</p>	<p>spesial dan belum pernah terjadi, diizinkan naik ke punggung Centaurus. Aku tidak pernah tahu apakah ada yang melakukannya sebelumnya. Tidak baik membiarkan mereka menunggu. (hal 298 line 17)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based+ suffix -kan(di+izin+kan)</p>	
169	<p>"He's gone down to meet the King, his father, at Cair Paravel." (page 230 line 10)</p> <p>Be+past participle (is+gone)</p>	<p>"Dia sudah pergi untuk menemui Sang Raja, ayahnya di Cair Paravel." (hal 298 line 26)</p> <p>verb based (pergi)</p>	Passive type 1
170	<p>"His Majesty's ship is expected in harbour any moment." (page 230 line 12)</p> <p>Be + past participle (is + expected)</p>	<p>"Kapal Yang Mulia diharapkan akan merapat sebentar lagi." (hal 299 line 1)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based+ suffix -kan(di+harap+kan)</p>	Passive type 1
171	<p>Puddleglum was told to stay in bed. (page 230 line 20)</p> <p>Be + past participle (was+ told)</p>	<p>Puddleglum disuruh tetap ditempat tidur. (hal 299 line 10)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based(di + suruh)</p>	Passive type 1
172	<p>Breakfast was scrambled eggs and toast and Eustace tackled it just as if he had not had a very large supper in the middle of the night. (page 230 line 28)</p> <p>Be + past participle (was + scrambled)</p>	<p>Sarapan terdiri atas telur orak-arik dan roti panggang dan Eustace makan seolah dia tidak baru saja makan besar tengah malam kemarin. (hal 299 line 20)</p> <p>verb based (orak-arik)</p>	Passive type 1
173	<p>They would now give anything to have that journey over again: to see those glades and</p>	<p>Mereka mau memberikan apa pun untuk mengulangi perjalanan itu: untuk melihat</p>	Passive type 1

	<p>slopes sparkling with last night's snow, to be met by rabbits and squirrels and birds that wished you good morning, to breathe again the air of Narnia and hear the voices of the Narnian trees. (page 233 line 25)</p> <p>Be + past participle + by (be + met + by)</p>	<p>padang-padang dan tebing-tebing itu berkilau karena salju kemarin malam, untuk bertemu kelinci-kelinci, bajing-bajing dan burung-burung yang mengucapkan selamat pagi padamu, untuk menghirup lagi udara Narnia dan mendengar suara-suara pohon Narnia. (hal 303 line 10)</p> <p>prefix ber- + verb based (ber + temu)</p>	
174	<p>They came down to the river, flowing bright and blue in winter sunshine, far below the last bridge (which is at the snug, red-roofed little town of Beruna) and were ferried across in a flat barge by the ferryman. (page 234 line 3)</p> <p>Be + past participle (were + ferried)</p>	<p>Mereka mencapai sungai, mengalir jenih dan biru dalam cahaya matahari musim dingin, jauh di bawah jembatan terakhir (yang berada di kota kecil beratap merah Beruna) dan dibawa menyeberang di rakit oleh pengemudi fery. (hal 303 line 19)</p> <p>prefix ber- + verb based (di + bawa)</p>	Passive type 1
175	<p>All the court were once more assembled on the green between the castle and the quay to welcome King Caspian home again. (page 234 line 15)</p> <p>Be + past participle (were + once more assembled)</p>	<p>Seisi istana sekali lagi berkumpul di padang antara istana dan teluk untuk menyambut kedatangan Raja Caspian. (hal 304 line 6)</p> <p>prefix ber- + verb based (ber + kumpul)</p>	Passive type 1
176	<p>Rilian, who had changed his black clothes and was now dressed in a scarlet cloak over silver mail, stood close to the water's edge, bare-headed, to receive his father; and the Dwarf</p>	<p>Rilian, yang telah mengganti pakaian hitamnya, dan sekarang mengenakan mantel merah diatas baju rantai perak, berdiri di dekat tepian air, dengan kepala tanpa topi, untuk</p>	Active Sentence

	<p>Trumpkin sat beside him in his little donkey-chair. (page 234 line 18)</p> <p>Be + past participle (was + now dressed)</p>	<p>menyambut ayahnya. Si Dwarf Trumpkin duduk disebelahnya diatas kursi yang ditarik keledainya. (hal 304 line 8)</p> <p>prefix me- + verb based+ suffix -kan(me+kena+kan)</p>	
177	<p>A flourish of silver trumpets came over the water from the ship's deck: the sailors threw a rope; rats (Talking Rats, of course) and Marsh-wiggles made it fast ashore; and the ship was warped in. (page 234 line 29)</p> <p>Be + past participle (was + warped)</p>	<p>Suara terompet perak terdengar melintasi air dari dek kapal. Para pelaut melempar tali-temali, tikus-tikus (yang bisa bicara tentu saja) dan mash-wiggle cepat-cepat menambatkannya, lalu kapal berhenti. (hal 304 line 23)</p> <p>prefix ber- + verb based (ber + henti)</p>	Passive type 1
178	<p>When she looked she saw that the great banner with the golden Lion on it was being brought down to half-mast. (page 236 line 4)</p> <p>Be + being + past participle (was +being+brought down)</p>	<p>Ketika dia mendongak dia melihat bendera besar bergambar singa emas diturunkan ke setengah tiang. (hal 306 line 10)</p> <p>prefix di- + verb based+ suffix -kan (di+turun+kan)</p>	Passive type 2
179	<p>Jill did not know which of them it was that filled her eyes with tears. (page 237 line 21)</p> <p>Be + past participle (was+ that filled)</p>	<p>Jill tidak tahu mana yang membuat matanya berkaca-kaca. (hal 308 line 9)</p> <p>prefix mem- + verb based (mem + buat)</p>	Active Sentence
180	<p>And the dead King began to be changed (page 238 line 23)</p> <p>Be + past participle (be + changed)</p>	<p>Dan raja yang mati itu mulai berubah. (hal 309 line 18)</p> <p>prefix ber- + verb based(ber + ubah)</p>	Passive type 1
181	<p>And the wall, at Aslan's word, was made whole again. (page 242 line 16)</p>	<p>Dan dinding itu, dengan perintah Aslan, utuh kembali. (hal 314 line</p>	Passive type 2

	<i>Be + past participle</i> <i>(was + made)</i>	16) <i>verb based (utuh)</i>	
182	<p>The opening into the hillside <i>was left</i> open, and often in hot summer days the Narnians go in there with ships and lanterns and down to the water and sail to and fro, singing, on the cool, dark underground sea, telling each other stories of the cities that lie fathoms deep below. (page 243 line 13)</p> <p><i>Be + past participle</i> <i>(was + left)</i></p>	<p>Rekahan di bukit itu masih <i>terbuka</i>, dan sering kali dihari musim yang panas rakyat Narnia masuk kesana dan membawa kapal dan lentera turun ke air, berlayar kesana kemari, bernyanyi di atas laut bawah tanah yang dingin dan gelap, bertukar cerita tentang kota yang ada jauh di dasar sana. (hal 315 line24)</p> <p><i>prefix ber- + verb based</i> <i>(ter + buka)</i></p>	Passive type 1