IKATAN ALUMNI LINGUISTIK
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Ikatan Alumn Linguistik (IAL) Program Pascasarjana USU Medan bekerja sama dengan Program Studi Linguistik Sekolah Pascasarjana USU Medan menerbitkan Jurnal Kajian Linguistik dua kali setahun, setiap Februari dan Agustus. Kajian Linguistik mempunyai tujuan untuk menyebarluaskan tulisan atau informasi ilmiah berupa analisis, kajian pustaka atau hasil penelitian dalam bidang sastra, bahasa, dan linguistik.

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THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION OF PASSIVE VOICE IN A NOVEL LASKAR PELANGI INTO ENGLISH THE RAINBOW TROOPS

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Abstract
This study is conducted based on qualitative research design with descriptive analysis. The data are passive construction in Indonesian and English as used in the novel Laskar Pelangi written by Hirata (2008) and its translation The Rainbow Troops translated by Kilbane (2009). There are three research problems namely; (1) How the passive constructions found in the novel of Laskar Pelangi and its translation The Rainbow Troops, (2) What types of shifts occur from SL to TL in translating passive constructions from Indonesia into English, (3) What types of procedure used by translator in translating passive constructions from Indonesia to English. The steps and procedures of discovering the answers of the three research problems are shown under the discussion of research method which includes: (1) the data source, (2) method and technique of collecting the data consisting of observation method and note-taking technique; (3) method and technique of analyzing the data. The results of the data analysis are summed up as follows. First, most passives are marked by the attachment of both prefix di- (di + verb base and di + verb base + suffix) and prefix ter- (ter- + verb and ter + adjective/noun) which are also translated into passive in English (be + past participle) + stated or implied agent by phrase and the rest are translated into actives. Second, in translating Indonesian passives into English shifts referred to Catford (2000) inevitably take place on grammatical level, above all, on the aspect of tense, since English has several tenses whereas Indonesian does not. Third, translation procedure referred to Vinay & Darbelnet (2000) that translating passive construction seems to be dominated by literal translation procedure namely 65 sentences (78.31%), the modulation procedure 13 sentences (15.66%) and transposition procedure 5 sentences (6.03%).

Key words: passive construction, shifts, and translation procedure

INTRODUCTION
Shift and the change of structure from one form to another is not uncommon in translation. To gain naturalness, passive constructions will frequently need to be translated with active constructions or vice versa. Such a phenomenon often occurs in Indonesian-English translation, because the Indonesian language has specific characteristic in its word order. According to Sneddon (2000: 22) passive constructions are used more frequently in Indonesian than in English. “Often a passive is the natural construction in Indonesian where a passive translation into English will sound very artificial or clumsy.” However, many Indonesian will speak in a passive/objective voice, making use of the Object Verb Subject word order. This OVS word order in Indonesian will often permit the omission of the subject and/or object. This omission benefits the speaker/writer in two ways: adding a sense of politeness and respect to a statement or question and convenience when the subject is unknown, unimportant or implied by context. For example, when Indonesian people would like to help others, they usually say, “Bisa
"dibantu?" (Literal translation: "Can be helped?"). Idiomatically, it is translated into, "Can I help you?" In English, the speaker is mentioned by "I" whereas in the Indonesian language, it is not necessarily stated, but implied.

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that translation is basically a change of structure, form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, etc. These forms are the surface structure of a language which is usually seen in printed form or heard in speech Larson (1998:3) states that in translation the form of the source language (SL) is replaced by the form of the receptor language (RL). This replacement of form necessarily consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in RL and its cultural context. Thus, the process of effective and efficient translation of Indonesian passive constructions into English does not merely require the changing of both appropriate lexical and grammatical features but also the choice of appropriate cultural contexts. Thus, the process of effective and efficient translation of Indonesian passive constructions into English does not merely require the changing of both appropriate lexical and grammatical features but also the choice of appropriate cultural contexts. This is due to the different characteristics of the Indonesian language and English. The Indonesian language tends to focus on the result of the action. For example, saya akan dijemputnya which literally means I would be met by her (Sneddon, 2000: 21). The sentence I would be met by her sounds awkward in English. Thus, instead of using this expression, the sentence will sound more natural in English if it is constructed into "She would pick me up." On the contrary, the active construction is more common in English since the focus of attention is the actor who carries out the action. On the other hand to obtain naturalness translation, Indonesian passive sentence construction is often translated into an active sentence construction in English. For example, the following passive sentence in Indonesian is very natural, but it can not be translated into the passive voice in English Anaknya sendiri tidak pernah dicarikannya jodoh passive form which is translated into active form in English "She has never looked for a marriage partner for her own child." (Sneddon, 1996: 255)

Laskar Pelangi is one of novel that has its own characteristic language written by Indonesian novelist, Andrea Hirata (2008) and translated into English The Rainbow Troops by Angie Kilbane (2009). In the process of translating the novel into English, in particular translating passive sentences, Angie Kilbane as interpreter also recognizes that it is not easy for him to translate the novel Laskar Pelangi into English. One of the phenomena encountered in the novel Laskar Pelangi translated into English The Rainbow Troops especially in translating passive sentences from SL to TL. In the process of translating the passive voice of the SL, translators sometimes do not maintain a passive translation in TL, but they prefer translating the passive into active one. This is done to get more natural translation results and not rigid in the TL. For example, in the novel Laskar Pelangi and its translation The Rainbow Troops found a sentence using passive sentence construction such as; Tapi Borek dan Kucai didulukan berdua bukan karena mereka mirip tetapi karena sama sama susah diatur, translated into But Borek and Kucai were seated together not because they looked alike, but because they were both difficult to control. Besides a construction of passive voice, there are some specific reasons in the determination of novel Laskar Pelangi and its translation The Rainbow Troops as a source of data, namely: (1) Laskar Pelangi Novel and its translation The Rainbow Troops is an inspiring novel because the theme of story related to education, economics, achievement, romance, and able to inspire many people. This novel is full of moral messages or specific lessons that can be taken by the reader so that the reader gets a feel encouragement and motivation to do better. (2) Availability of the original novel and its translation on the market. (3) The popularity of the novel by seeing the number of the printing out since the first publication until the twentieth before this research report. (4) Notes on the novels that became best seller in the domestic and overseas and (5) The number and variety of awards and positive appreciation given to the novel.
The problems of this research are 1) How does the translation of passive construction found in the novel of *Laskar Pelangi* into English *The Rainbow Troops*?, 2) What types of shift happening on the translation of the passive voice found in the novel of *Laskar Pelangi* into English *The Rainbow Troops*?, and 3) What types of translation procedures used by translators in translating the passive voice in the novel of *Laskar Pelangi* into English *The Rainbow Troops*?

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Translation has been defined in various ways with the theoretical background and a different approach. There are several definitions of translation put forward by many linguists. Nida and Taber (1982:12) states “translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” Catford (1965:20) states “Translation as the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.” Bell (1991:5) states “Translation is the expression in a certain language preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.” Translating must be totally done which means that in finding the nearest equivalence and must be based on the style of language, cultural context and situational constraints so that the translation results are more natural in the TL. The focus in translating the meaning of a text is replacing SL with matching appropriate meaning in the TL. Basnet and Guire (1988:14) divided the translation into three categories, namely (1) intralingual translation or rewording which is an interpretation of a symbol by using a verbal symbol in the same language, (2) interlingual translation or translation proper and (3) the translation of written language into other media such as images, music and other (intersemiotic translation or transmutation). Related to the translation in the same language (intralingual translation or rewording), for example, in the situation of a child who is learning the language. The child has not mastered the vocabulary, when he heard or found word yet understood, he would ask someone else. For example, he would ask the people closest to him, namely his mother. Then she explained that she did not understand the word by using simpler words in accordance with their mindset so that children can understand. This can be done by giving an explanation of the word, or giving synonyms. The mother actually had to translate for her.

Furthermore, it can be explained on the translation from one language into another language (interlingual translation or translation proper), which is a kind of translation is more commonly known, is translated from SL to the TL, such as the Indonesian text translated into English. Given examples of the word *rumah* translated into *House or home*. The third type of translation is from the written language into other media such as images, music and other - other (intersemiotic translation or transmutation), for example from the Braille language translated into Indonesian. Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84-93) mentions the translation procedure can be divided into two, namely, (a) direct or literal translation, which includes borrowing, calque and literal translation, (b) oblique translation that includes transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation

1. Borrowing

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) says that the loan is the simplest procedure of all translation procedures. In the loan procedure, BSU transferred directly into the BSA. Loans in the translation procedure is not always justified by the existence of lexical gaps in the TL, but can be used as a way to preserve the local color of the word, or used for fear of losing some aspects of the semiotic and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated

2. Calque

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) says that calque is a special type of loan in which the words of the language of the other, but each element is then literally translated. Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti divide this procedure into two parts: first, a lexical calque, which concerns to the syntactic structure and the second, structural calque, introducing new construction into the language. For example:

*Functional strategy - strategi fungsional*
Crisis management - manajemen krisis

3. Literal Translation
Vinay and Darbelnet said that the literal translation or word-for-word translation is a direct transfer from SL according to the text grammatically and idiomatically of TL in which the translator limited duty to observe adherence to the linguistic level of the TL. In principle, the literal translation is a unique solution that can be used interchangeable and complete in itself. Translation is not required to make changes than to clarify, such as those concerning the suitability of inflectional grammar or suffix, eg English "where are you?" Translated into French "Ou etes vous?". This procedure is often found in translation between closely related languages, such as French-Italian, and especially those who have the same culture.

The literal translation is one of writers's way for good literal translation for just that there is something tahat has to be sacrificed because of the structural requirements and metalinguistic and after checking that the meaning is fully preserved. But Vinay and Darbelnet said, that the translator can judge the literal translation being 'unacceptable' because it gives a different meaning, or it has no meaning, it is not natural for structural reasons, and do not have a suitable expression in metalinguistic of TL, in accordance with anything different levels of language. For example:
unlimited liability - tanggung jawab tak terbalas
stock - saham
entrepreneur - wiraswasta.

4. Transposition
Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) defines transposition is a procedure that involves replacing one class word with another one without changing the meaning of the message or meaning. In translation, there are two types of forms of transposition: mandatory transposition and optional transposition. This procedure is also a change in the grammar of the source language into the target language (from single to plural, adjective position, change the word class) as an example:

Standard of living - standar hidup
Balance of trading - neraca perdagangan
Limited liability - tanggung jawab terbatas

5. Modulation
Modulation is a variation of the form of messages, obtained from the changing of point of view. This will change the form of semantic and SL perspective. And this translation is also acceptable when the translation in grammatically correct speech, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or clumsy in TL.

As transposition, there are two types of modulation, independent modulation or optional modulation and mandatory modulation. Modulation remains where translators with a good knowledge of both languages are free to use this method, because they will realize the frequency of use, overall acceptance, and confirmation given by the dictionary or grammar of expression favored. While independent modulation tends towards a unique solution, a solution that relies on the habits of thought and required not optional. Independent modulation is quite often used or perceived to offer the only solution, may be permanent. Modulation remains also a type of modulation that alter the expression of negative SL into TL positive expression, as an example:
It is not difficult to see him - mudah menjumpainya.

6. Equivalence
Vinay and Darbelnet using this term (2000:90) refer to cases in which the same language to describe same situation by using a different style or different structural methods. This equivalence is very useful in translating idioms and proverbs. as an example:
She is lovely like the morning star - cantik seperti rembulan
We're in the same boat - senasib
Bookworm - kutu buku
It's raining cats and dogs - hujan deras
7. Adaptation

Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84-93) defines adaptation as a procedure that creates a new situation to demonstrate situational equality. And also involves a cultural reference when a situation changes in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. Vinay and Darbelnet suggest that the connotation of the cultural references in the text to the English game of cricket may be best translated into French by reference to the Tour de France. Adaptation is mainly used in the translation of the books and movies. As an example;

*Children of nation* - anak segala bangsa.
*A road with no end* - jalan tak ada ujung
*Gone with the wind* - hilang tak berkesan

A refusal to make use of adaptation that not only structural, but also related to the presentation of an idea or setting them in the verse, the text leads to the perfect place, but still always betray its status as a translation by an indefinable something in stone, something that not enough ring true. Catford (1965:73) states that "shifts mean the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target of language." There are two types of translation shift (shifting). According to Catford, among other things Category Level Shift and category Shift. Level shifts or shifts in the level of that in this shift a BSU that are at a certain level of linguistic system of language translation with equivalent language in different linguistic levels. In general, this shift occurs at the level of lexical and grammatical. On the other hand the shift category (category shift) into four parts. Among others, (1) structure shift. (2) Class shift (3) units of rank shift or change and (4) intra - system shift. Structure shift or a shift in the structure is considered as the category most often used at all levels of translation.

Passive sentence is the sentence in which the subject is the action / work / act; it is different with active sentences where the subject is the one who does the action / work / actions. One in Indonesian language in distinguishing active and passive voice sentences are prefixes that started the verb: *me-* shows active and *di-*/ter-* shows passive. In general, passive voice is formed by 'to be' is followed by the third form of the verb (Past Participle). Forms of 'to be' are concorded with the pattern of the sentence that are entered. According to Sneddon there are several ways Indonesian grammar that does not use the terms active and passive sentences, but rather focus on level terms subject and object in a sentence. It was due to some differences between the form of the active voice, passive in Indonesian and European languages especially English both structure and function. Furthermore, sneddon (1996:246) stated that "despite the difference, 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 composition forms the passive voice can be described in terms of the transformation of the active form of the sentence. Construction of the passive voice is more often found in the Indonesian language of the English language. If a passive sentence translation look unnatural, then the translation is more often translated into active sentences. Quirk (1972:802) stated that "voice is a grammatical category which makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in two ways without any change in the facts reported." Relationships between passive and passive sentences involve two levels of grammar, ie verb phrase and clause. At the level of the verb phrase, the difference between the two categories of passive voice sentences that are marked with the auxiliary verb 'be' and the third form of the verb 'past participle.' Indeed, the archetypal English passive voice is 'be + past participle' and its variations depending information on the shape of the time. While at the level of the clause, sentence passivation involving rearrangements of the two elements and one additional clauses, where the subject is active and the preposition 'by' is an additional option before the object (agent).

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The method used in this research is descriptive research methods - qualitative, which means that once the data is considered representative obtained based on what the state of nature in accordance with the data, ie the data obtained through reading, identifying, recording and
classifying passive sentences contained in the novel Laskar rainbow and translation The Rainbow Troops. The data is then analyzed to obtain results in accordance with the issues and objectives of this research. Along with the title and research problem in this study, research data are clauses and passive voice in the novel Laskar Pelangi which translates into English as The Rainbow Troops 83 clauses and sentences. Among them there are 63 data is passive sentences with prefix in-, 16 the data passive sentences prefix ter-, and 4 the data bemaka active passive sentences. Novel Laskar Pelangi and translation of The Rainbow Troops selected as a data source because it has a lot of clauses and sentences in the passive voice associated with this research. The steps that have been made in this study are: reading, identifying, recording and classifying passive sentences.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

There were found 83 passive voice in the novel of Laskar Pelangi (SL) into English The Rainbow Troops (TL). Among them, there are 63 data with prefix di-, 16 data with prefix ter-, and 4 data active voice which mean passive voice. Overall the data is a representation of the whole data of passive voice in data sources and tabulated in the appendix. Analysis of the data presented systematically in accordance with three formulation of the problem and the objectives of this study. Because there are three formulas of this study, the presentation of data analysis includes the following: (1) describe the translation of passive construction in the TL. (2) analyze the type of shift that occurred in the translation of the passive in the TL. (3) analyze the translation procedures used in the passive translation into the TL. Therefore, researcher conducted a three-step analysis of the data. The first step is the analysis of data obtained from the data source is described by a passive construction into the TL. It is expected to reveal whether passive construction in SL translated into a passive construction in the TL based theory Alwi et al (1998) and Sneddon (1996). Then, the data were tabulated and analyzed based on syntactic and semantic level so that it can be determined whether the data is in a passive construction or not. Further, the second tabulation of data was analyzed in terms of a shift in the TL based translation shift theory Catford (2000). This analysis aims to illustrate the kind of shift that occurs. The third, the data were analyzed in terms of the translation procedure based on the theory of translation procedures Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000). Data analysis is intended to describe the translation procedure used in passive voice translated into TL.

Based on the above analysis of the data display, it found research findings as follows: passive construction marked with : Prefix di- + base verb + suffix (- kan, -i, -lah, -nya) is equivalent translated into : be + past participle + to infinitive is 10 data (12, 04% ), passive construction translated into : be + Past participle + agent phrases by (stated) is 13 data (15.66 %), passive construction translated into : be + past participle (implied agent phrase) is 29 data (34, 93 %) and passive construction translated into active sentences with a general pattern : S + P + O or Complement is 31 data (37, 34 %). Based on research findings that passive construction at SL is dominated translated into active construction on TL(37.43 %). This should be done by the interpreter to produce a natural translation. Concurs with Sneddon (2000) stated that the passive construction in SL will be much more natural if they were translated into active construction TL, and if the sentence is still to be translated into a passive construction in the English certainly will not suffer or awkward (clumsy or artificial). In this study found a shift in the level (level shift) from the grammatical forms to lexical form in the passive translation SL into the TL. The data above shows almost all Indonesian passive voice constructions pattern : (1) prefix in - + verb base, (2) in - prefix + base verb + suffix, and (3) ter - prefix + base verb / adjective / noun, which translates into a passive sentence past tense with the pattern : + be + past participle + adverb phrase or implied or agent into active sentences with pattern S + P (Verb II) + O. Based on the findings of this study that the Indonesian translation of the passive voice (SL) into English (TL), a shift in the level (level shift) can not be avoided especially grammatical changes shape to lexical form. This is due to grammar or grammatical structure at SL is not in the TL. For example, in English the term grammatical tense or tenses (verbs change form) while Indonesian is not. This is supported by Nida (1982)
that changes in the structure of one form to another are not rare in the translation. And most
commonly occurs in the passive voice translation translation in particular is a change or shift
level (level shift) is a shift from a form of grammatical forms to lexical. In this study also found
that the translator used literal translation procedure in the translation process the data about 65
(78.31%), translation procedures modulation (modulation) 13 Data (16.66%) and the
translation procedure transposition (transposition) about 5 data (6.03%). Based on the findings
of this study that the Indonesian translation of the passive voice (SL) is dominated by the
translator translated using the literal translation procedure (literal translation) by 65 the data (78,
31%). In line with Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000) that the literal translation or word-forward
translation was directly transferred from the SL according to the grammatical text of TL.
This is done because the translation procedure is considered the closest to SL in terms of both
meaning and significance in the TL.

CONCLUSIONS
Based on data analysis in the previous section regarding the construction of passive construction
and their translations into English are found in the novel "Laskar Pelangi" by Andrea Hirata and
translated into "The Rainbow Troops" by Angie Kilbancan be summarized as follows:
1. Many passive construction in SL translated into TL. The translation of Passive construction
in SL translated into TL can be categorized as follows: (a) Passive sentences are
characterized by : Prefiks di- + kata kerja dasar + akhiran (lah,-nya) equivalently
translated into : be + past participle + infinitive to 10 data (12, 04 %), (b) The passive voice
is formed by : Prefiks di- + kata kerja dasar + akhiran (-kan, lah,-i) and prefiks di- + kata
kerja dasar equivalently translated into : be + Past Participle + by agent phrase (stated) 13
Data (15, 66 %), (c). Sentence passive formed with prefiks di- + kata kerja dasar + akhiran
(-kan, lah) and Prefiks di- + kata kerja dasar equivalently translated into : be + past
participle (implied agent phrase) 29 the data (34, 93 %), (d) The form of Passive
construction with the Prefiks di- + kata kerja dasar + akhiran (-kan, lah,-i,nya) and prefiks
di- + kata kerja dasar equivalently translated into active sentences with a common pattern :
S + V + O or Supplemental Data 31 (37, 34 %), and (e) Indonesian passive sentence
construction is characterized by the prefix ter - (ter - prefix + base verb) means to express
the meaning was not intentional, but when translated into the English language does not have
the same meaning as SL. It explains that any work done by foreigners (native speaker)
based liability for any job he does.
2. In this study, there is a level shift from the grammatical form to lexical form) and vice versa
as has been analyzed in the previous chapter as the shift level (level shift) most common in
the passive voice translation. Shifts generally occur at grammatical level, especially in tense
because the term in English has tenses while in Indonesian is not. The above data shows
almost all Indonesian passive voice constructions pattern: (1) prefix in-+ verb base, (2) in-
prefix + base verb + suffix, and (3) ter-prefix + base verb / word nature / noun, which
translates into the pattern of past tense: Past participle or be + S + V (Verb II) + O.
3. In this study there are 83 passive construction analyzed, in which generally used by translator
using literal Translation in the translation process about 65 (78.31%). In addition, the
translator also uses translation procedures modulation of the data about 13 (15.66%) and
uses transposition about 5 the data (6.03%).

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