2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Grammar

Grammar is the set of structural rules governing the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given natural language. Speakers of a language have a set of internalized rules for using that language. These rules constitute grammar, and the vast majority of the information in the grammar is at least in the case of one's native language acquired not by conscious study or instruction,

Lauren and Duncan (1984:5) says “Grammar is like the process of writing itself, is a disciplined demanding attention to detail and setting for nothing less than perfection”.

2.2 Passive Voice

Lauren and Duncan (1984:5) say that passive voice refers to the form of the verb. The subject acts when you use the active voice verb form. When you use passive voice, the person or thing performing the action becomes the object of the sentences.

The basic structure of a passive clause is:

Subject + Auxiliary Verb/Be + Main Verb (Past Participle) + by + Object

The auxiliary be is used in all tenses. The main verb is always the past participle. The Object is someone who does the action.

2.3 The Constructions of Passive Voice
There are some construction that generally found in passive voice, such as:

**a. Transitive and Intransitive verb**

1. Transitive verb is a verb that has an object or followed by object.

For example:

- Fathy *eats* pasta.  (Active)
  
Pasta *is eaten* by Fathy.  (Passive)

2. Intransitive verb is a verb that do not have an object. But usually when the active voice turns into passive voice, it will have a different meaning.

For example:

- The baby *cries*.  (Active)
  
The baby *is cried*.  (Passive)

The verbs such as flies, stopped, walk, smoked above are called intransitive verb because they take no objects. But sometimes they can be put into the passive voice forms as has been written above.

**b. Direct and Indirect Object**

When an active sentence takes two objects, we can put it into passive voice into two constructions. Usually, the indirect object stands as the subject of the passive and secondly the direct object can be put to be the subject of the second

For example:

- Active : He *gave* me a novel.
  
Passive : I *was given* a novel.

  : A novel *was given* to me.

**c. Auxiliary verb “be”**
In building passive constructions, the auxiliary verb “be” is an important aspect to be considered. For example:

1. Active: My father **has read** the magazine.
   
   Passive: The magazine **has been read** by my father.

**d. The Past Participle**

Wren and Martin (1983: 127) says “past participle is a word which represents a completed action or state of the thing spoken”.

The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding –ed or –d to the infinitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create</td>
<td>Created</td>
<td>Created</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the past participle of irregular verbs sometimes divided into strong verb those which form their past participle by change the internal vowel of infinitive with add –en, -n, or –ne- and weak verb – form their past participle by adding –ed or –t to the infinitive.

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<td>Wrote</td>
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</table>

The past participle is used with any form or tenses of the verb be, to make passive form of verbs.
2.4 Classification of Passive Voice

A. Agentive Passives

Agentive Passives are the passives may be used with the “by phrase” instead of the active, when the speaker or writer wants to focus attention on the subject of a sentence.

For example:
Active: Mr. Arafat made this painting.
Passive: This painting was made by Mr. Arafat.

B. Non–Agentive Passives

The Passive are usually used without a “by phrase” are called non–agentive passives. The passive are most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action.

For example:
Active: Rice grows in Indonesia.
Passive: Rice is grown in Indonesia.

In the sentence: Rice is grown in Indonesia, the action can be performed by people, by farmers, by someone. In this sentence, it is not known or not important to know exactly who grows rice in Indonesia.

2.5 Patterns of Passive Voice

The passive of active sentence 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 very often not mentioned. When it is mentioned, it is preceded by “by” and placed at the end of the sentence.

Sentence Pattern:

\[ S + \text{To be (is, am, are)} + \text{Past Participle} + \text{by} + O \]

For example:

- Active: My mother makes a delicious cupcake.
  Passive: A delicious cupcake is made by my mother.


Sentence Pattern:

\[ S + \text{To be (is, am, are)} + \text{being} + \text{Past participle} + \text{by} + O \]

For example:

- Active: Merry is washing the clothes.
  Passive: The clothes are being washed by Merry.


Sentence Pattern:

\[ S + \text{Was/were} + \text{Past Participle} + \text{by} + O \]

For example:

- Active: My brother broke the bicycle last night.
  Passive: The bicycle was broken by my brother last night.

d. Passive Voice in Past Continuous Tense.

Sentence Pattern:

\[ S + \text{Was/were} + \text{being} + \text{Past Participle} + \text{by} + O \]

For example:
- Active: Ghru was keeping up with the kids.
  Passive: The kids was being kept by Ghru.

e. Passive Voice in Present Perfect Tense.
Sentence Pattern:

S + have/has + been + past participle + by + O

For example:
- Active: JNE has delivered many packages.
  Passive: Many packages have been delivered by JNE.

Sentence Pattern:

S + have/has + been + being + Past participle + by + O

For example:
- Active: Galih & Ratna have been watching the movie for two hours.
  Passive: The movie has been being watched by Galih & Ratna for two hours.

g. Passive Voice In Past Perfect Tense.
Sentence Pattern:

S + had + been + past participle + by + O

For example:
- Active: Wafi had found the wallet.
  Passive: The wallet had been found by Wafi.

h. Passive Voice in Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
Sentence Pattern:
S + had + been + being + Past participle + by + O

For example:
- Active: My sister and I had been playing basketball since 3 o’clock.
  Passive: Basketball had been being played by my sister and I since 3 o’clock.

Sentence Pattern:
S + Will/Shall + be + past participle + by + O

For example:
- Active: Boy will borrow the pencil.
  Passive: The pencil will be borrowed by Boy.

Sentence Pattern:
S + Will/Shall + be + being + past participle + by + O

For example:
- Active: Hera will be writing the letter.
  Passive: The letter will be being written by Hera.

Sentence Pattern:
S + Would/Should+ be + past participle + by + O

For example:
- Active: Rose would take a picture.
  Passive: A picture would be taken by Rose.

Sentence Pattern:

**S + Would/Should+ be + being + past participle + by + O**

For example:

- Active: Tania would be organizing Arya’s party.
  
  Passive: Arya’s party would be being organized by Tania.

m. Passive Voice in Future Perfect Tense.

Sentence Pattern:

**S + will/shall + have + been + past participle + by + O**

For example:

- Active: Ina will have prepared the dress for last.

  Passive: The dress will have been prepared for last by Ina.

n. Passive Voice in Modals.

Sentence Pattern:

**S + may/must/can + be/been + past participle + by + O**

For example:

- Active: Theo can make a simple letter.

  Passive: A simple letter can be made by Theo.