

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini menyajikan analisis kontrasif kalimat pasif dan aktif dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap persamaan, perbedaan, dan pola yang mendasari penggunaan ciri-ciri gramatikal tersebut pada kedua bahasa tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi perbedaan bentuk dan pola kalimat aktif dan pasif dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris melalui analisis teks spoof. Analisis data menunjukkan bahwa bentuk kalimat aktif yang paling dominan dalam bahasa Inggris adalah bentuk lampau (63,6%), sedangkan dalam bahasa Indonesia bentuk transitif yang paling banyak digunakan (66,7%). Analisis kontrasif ini memberikan wawasan berharga ke dalam struktur linguistik dan strategi komunikatif yang digunakan oleh penutur bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris, berkontribusi pada pembelajaran bahasa dan memahami perbedaan lintas linguistik.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Kontrasif, Suara Pasif, Suara Aktif, Teks Spoof

ABSTRACT

This research paper presents a contrastive analysis of passive and active sentences in Indonesian and English. The research aims to uncover the similarities, differences, and patterns underlying the use of these grammatical features in both languages. This research utilizes descriptive qualitative research. This paper explores the different forms and patterns of active and passive sentences in Indonesian and English through the analysis of spoof texts. The data analysis shows that the most dominant form of active sentences in English is the past tense (63.6%), while in Indonesian, the transitive form is the most widely used (66.7%). This contrastive analysis provides valuable insights into the linguistic structures and communicative strategies

used by Indonesian and English speakers, contributing to language learning and understanding cross-linguistic differences.

Keyword: Contrastive Analysis, Passive Voice, Active Voice, Spoof Text

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1. INTRODUCTION

The use of passive and active voice plays a significant role in shaping the structure and meaning of sentences in different languages. In this study, we aim to conduct a contrastive analysis of the passive and active voice constructions in Indonesian and English (S. Fahmi & Rachmijati, 2021). By comparing these two languages, we hope to uncover similarities, differences, and underlying patterns in the way passive and active voice are employed (Purba, Malau, Siahaan, & Napitupulu, 2022).

Passive and active voice are grammatical features that affect the roles of subjects and objects in a sentence. In active voice, the subject performs the action, while in passive voice, the subject undergoes the action. These two voice constructions often convey different nuances and emphasize different elements of a sentence. Understanding the similarities and differences in their usage across languages can provide valuable insights into the linguistic structures and communicative strategies employed by speakers of Indonesian and English (Ngantung, Lasut, & Sigarlaki, 2021).

Indonesian and English are both widely spoken languages with distinct linguistic characteristics. Indonesian, as a member of the Austronesian language family, exhibits unique grammatical features, including its word order and lack of verb inflections (Julianti, 2018). On the other hand, English, as a Germanic language, has a complex verb system and a different syntactic structure (R. A. Fitria, Sabarun, & Miftah, 2022). These differences make a comparative analysis of passive and active voice in these languages particularly interesting and insightful (Karam, 2018).

Contrastive Analysis

A linguistic theory and practice called contrastive analysis compares two or more languages or language variants to find their commonalities and contrasts. Based on the distinctions between the learner's native language and the target language, it seeks to predict and explain the challenges that students may have when picking up a new language. Contrastive analysis, as defined by Lado (in Saragi, 2018), is a methodical strategy for

language learning and instruction that entails predicting and explaining learner errors by contrasting the structures of two languages. In contrastive analysis, the contrasts and similarities between two or more languages are systematically examined with the aim of foreseeing and explaining the challenges that language learners may have when learning a second language (Cristy, Lubis, & Chunliu, 2023). To predict and explain the challenges faced by language learners, contrastive analysis is a comparative linguistic technique that looks at the similarities and differences between two or more languages (Wood, Moxley, Tighe, & Wagner, 2018). So, contrastive analysis enables us to pinpoint the contrasts and similarities between our native tongue and the language that we are learning. As a result, both students and teachers can comprehend the conceptual and structural distinctions between the languages (Fitriana & Nurazni, 2022).

Passive Voice

Passive Voice in English

When a verb is in the passive tense, it means that something or someone suffers an action or has something done to them rather than doing the action themselves. Svartvik J. Leech (Solovyev, Ivanov, & Solnyshkina, 2018). While doing so, "The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action, not on who or what is performing the action." (2016) (Azar, B. S., & Hagen, S. A.). The subject of a sentence is the recipient of the action rather than the action's doer in the passive voice grammatical structure in English. Instead of the subject doing the action, the object or receiver of the action is highlighted in passive voice sentences (Duong, Luo, Pham, Yang, & Wang, 2020).

Rules Passive Voice in English:

1. Change the structure, so the object in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice.
2. Use the verb 'to be' in the same tense as the main verb in the active voice.
3. Use the past participle of the main verb.

Form Passive Voice in English

1. Simple Present Tense

S + to be (am, are, is) + V3 + by + O

2. Present Continuous Tense

S + to be (am, are, is) + being + V3 + by + O

3. Present Perfect Tense

S + have/has + been + V3 + by + O

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

S + have/has + been + being + V3 + by + O

5. Simple Past Tense

S + to be (was, were) + V3 + by + O

6. Past Continuous Tense

S + to be (was, were) + being + V3 + by + O

7. Past Perfect Tense

S + had + been + V3 + by + O

8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

S + had + been + being + V3 + by + O

9. Simple Future Tense

S + will be + V3 + by + O

10. Future Continuous Tense

S + will + be + being + V3 + by + O

11. Future Perfect Tense

S + will + have + been + V3 + by + O

12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

S + will + have + been + being + V3 + by + O

13. Simple Future Past Tense

S + would + be + V3 + by + O

14. Future Past Continuous Tense

S + would + be + being + V3 + by + O

15. Future Past Perfect Tense

* S + would + have + been + V3 + by + O Future Past Perfect Continuous Tense

* S + would + have + been + being + V3 + by + O

16. Future Past Perfect Continuous Tense

S + would + have + been + being + V3 + by + O

Passive Voice in Indonesia

Passive voice is a sentence whose subject gets action treatment, or the provision of certain verbs in their activities or actions. Passive sentences show that the subject is the part that is the goal of an action that is being or has been carried out (Choudhary & Arora, 2021).

Rules Passive Voice in Indonesia:

1. The subject becomes the part that is subject to an Action or activity.
2. The subject in the passive sentence does not have the position of the actor but the role of the actor is held by the object.
3. Affix ter-di-ter, ter-ke-an in the predicate
4. The subject does not take action directly
5. Having a pronoun that can show a possession
6. On the part of the object is usually marked with the word "by" or "with"

Form Passive Voice in Indonesia:

Transitive Passive Sentences

Sentences are composed of a series of subjects, predicates and objects followed by adverbs or complementary words.

Example :

- a) Pertandingan Barcelona (o) ditonton (p) oleh seluruh dunia (s)
- b) Pintu mobil (o) dibuka (p) oleh satpam (s)

Intransitive Passive Sentences

This sentence is not equipped with an object. The existence of the object is replaced by an adverb or a complement. So that the sentence pattern formed becomes s-p-k.

Example :

- a) Bangunan itu (s) dihancurkan (p) semalam (keterangan waktu)
- b) Libra (s) kelaparan (p) karena belum sarapan (keterangan)

Passive Sentence Action

Sentences in which the position of the predicate acts as a form of activity or certain action. Affixes can be added to the predicate in the form of Di/kan depending on the sentence that is structured (T. N. Fitria, 2021).

Example :

- a) Hasil lukisanku (s) dibuatkan (p) oleh ibu (o)
- b) Pohon itu (s) ditanam (p) oleh abangku (o)

Conditional passive voice

This sentence where the Predicate plays a role in the form of circumstances. The affixes to the predicate arranged in a series of sentences can be an

Example :

- a) Uni (s) kecelakaan (p) karena mengantuk (pelengkap)
- b) Rumahnya (s) banjir (p) seminggu lalu (pelengkap)

Active Voice

Active Voice in English

According to Aarts, B. (2014). An active sentence is a type of clause or sentence construction in which the subject usually performs the action expressed by the verb. Meanwhile, according to Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (Bangyal et al., 2021). In an active sentence, the subject of the clause functions as the actor, who performs or controls the action of the verb. So it can be concluded that, Active voice is a grammatical construction in which the subject of the sentence performs the action indicated by the verb. It is the most common form of expressing information in English and is characterized by its directness and clarity. In active voice sentences, the subject usually comes before the verb and is followed by the object (Kuang & Zheng, 2022a).

Active sentences are generally preferred in most writing situations because they convey information more clearly, engage the reader, and encourage effective communication. However, there may be some cases where the passive voice is more appropriate, such as when the focus is on the recipient of the action or when the actor is unknown or irrelevant (Kuang & Zheng, 2022b).

Rules Active Voice in English:

1. When an action performed by the subject is expressed by the verb, it is an active voice.
2. Active voice is used when more straightforward relation and clarity is required between the subject and the verb.

Form Active Voice in English:

Present Simple:

Subject + am/is/are + past participle

Example: "The book is written by the author."

Past Simple:

Subject + was/were + past participle

Example: "The letter was sent yesterday."

Present Continuous:

Subject + am/is/are + being + past participle

Example: "The house is being painted by the workers."

Past Continuous:

Subject + was/were + being + past participle

Example: "The car was being repaired at the mechanic's shop."

Present Perfect:

Subject + has/have been + past participle

Example: "The project has been completed."

Past Perfect:

Subject + had been + past participle

Example: "The decision had been made before the meeting."

Future Simple:

Subject + will be + past participle

Example: "The cake will be baked by my mom."

Modal Verbs (e.g., can, could, should):

Subject + modal verb + be + past participle

Example: "The document can be downloaded from the website."

Active Voice in Indonesia

Active voice is to deliver messages or information more clearly and more precisely to the recipient.

Active sentences function:

To provide an explanation regarding activities or actions carried out by someone who is either doing or has done something.

Rules Active Voice in Indonesia:

1. Prefix Me or Ber in the predicate
2. The subject performs the action directly
3. Have a pattern of SPOK (Subject, Predicate, Object, Description) or SPK (Subject, Predicate, Description)

Form Active Voice in Indonesia:

Transitive active voice

Sentences that require objects in the arrangement of the sentence in order to complete the sequence. The use of transitive active sentences is changed to passive sentences by changing the verb into the passive form with affixes.

Example :

- a) Petani (s) mencangkul (p) sawah (o)
- b) Mama(s) menuang(P) susu(o) kegelasku(k)

Intransitive active voice

Sentences that are the opposite of transitive. The object is an element that is not needed in its composition. Instead of missing the object, adverbs or complementary words are added to it. Sentences with the SPK pattern cannot be changed into passive sentences

Example :

- a) Lia (s) sedang bernyanyi (o) di kamar(k)
- b) Bayi (o) menangis (p)

Semitransitive active sentences

Sentences that do not require an object in a series of sentences and can only be followed by complementary elements. This sentence cannot be changed into passive voice because there is no object in it.

Example :

- a) Anak-anak (s) bermain (p) dengan gembira (k)
- b) Nando (s) belajar (p) dengan rajin (k)

Dwitransitive active voice

This sentence is formed from additional objects and complements in the sentence. Because of the object in it, it can be changed into a passive form

Example :

- a) Lona (s) menawarkan (p) Tasya (o) kue pie (pel)
- b) Marselino (s) memberikan (p) Lia (O) boneka (pel)

Spoof Text

According to Gerot and Wignell (Yuni, 2021) spoof text is a text to retell an event with a humorous twist. This means that spoof text is a text that tells a true story with an unexpected conclusion. In our daily lives, we frequently discover humor, but we also discover it in anecdotal texts. Twist, on the other hand, refers to the unpredictable element in parody material. Twists are under the text category of parody. We cannot locate a twist in anecdote. The social purposes of spoof literature are to amuse and shorten the narrative.

In general, spoof text is a type of hilarious or satirical writing that mimics or parodies a specific genre, style, or subject. It is distinguished by its deliberate use of exaggeration, irony, and humorous language to amuse and delight readers. The language, format, and traditions of a certain genre, such as those found in news articles, ads, or literary works, are frequently imitated in spoof texts, but with a twist that subverts expectations and has a comic effect. Spoof texts are written largely for entertainment and to provide humorous observations about many facets of society, culture, or current events. Written pieces, short tales, parodies, comedies, and even digital media like videos or memes are all examples of spoof texts. It's important to note that while spoof texts aim to be humorous, their content may contain elements of

exaggeration, satire, or irony, which should be understood within the context of comedy. The intention is to entertain and not deceive or misinform the audience.

2. METHOD

Miles and Huberman (Karaaslan, 2018), descriptive qualitative research is "a process for understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed by words, reporting informants' views in detail, and conducted in a natural way." Descriptive qualitative research is a tradition of social science that fundamentally relies on humans and their environment through their language. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. In this research, the author analyzes the use of passive and active sentences in English and Indonesian in a spoof text. The data is analyzed based on theory and interpretation of the information collected. Descriptive qualitative research is a social science tradition that relies on people and their environment through their language (Zulaikah, Agustina, & Muklas, 2018). This study uses descriptive and qualitative research. In this case, the authors analyze the use of passive and active voice in English and Indonesian in a spoof text. The author pays attention to the differences and analyzes the data based on the theory and interpretation of the information collected (M. A. Fahmi & Cahyono, 2021).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis

English Version

What Time Is It?

A tramp lay down and slept in the park. He had been sleeping for about 5 minutes when a couple walked by. The man stopped, woke the tramp up, and asked him, "Excuse me. Do you know what the time is?" The tramp replied, "I'm sorry – I don't have a watch, so I don't know the time."

The man apologized for waking the tramp and the couple walked away. The tramp lay down again, and after a few minutes went back to sleep. Just then, a woman, who was out walking her dog, shook the tramp's shoulder until he woke up again.

The woman said, "I'm sorry to trouble you, but I'm afraid I've lost my watch – do you happen to know the time?" The tramp was a little annoyed at being woken up again, but he politely told the woman that he didn't have a watch and didn't know the time.

After the woman had gone, the tramp had an idea. He opened the bag that contained all his possessions and got out a pen, a piece of paper, and some string. On the paper, he wrote down, 'I do not have a watch. I do not know the time.'

He then hung the paper around his neck and eventually dropped it off again. After about 15 minutes, a policeman who was walking through the park noticed the tramp asleep on the bench, and the sign around his neck. He woke the tramp up and said, "I read your sign. I thought you'd like to know that it's 2:3 p.m."

Tabel 1. Data Analysis

No	Sentence	Types
1.	A tramp lay down and slept in the park	-
2.	He had been sleeping for about 5 minutes when a couple walked by	-
3.	The man stopped, woke the tramp up, and asked him,	Active
4.	"Excuse me	-
5.	Do you know what the time is?"	-
6.	The tramp replied , " <u>I'm sorry – I don't have a watch, so I don't know the time.</u> "(it)	Active
7.	The man apologized for waking the tramp.	Active
8.	and the couple walked away.	-
9.	The tramp lay down again, and after a few minutes went back to sleep.	-
10.	Just then	-
11.	a woman, who was out walking her dog,	Active
12.	shook the tramp's shoulder until he woke up again.	-
13.	The woman said, "I'm sorry to trouble you, but I'm afraid I've lost my watch – do you happen to know the time?"	Active
14.	The tramp was a little annoyed at being woken up again, but he politely told the woman that he didn't have a watch and didn't know the time.	-
15.	After the woman had gone,	Active
16.	the tramp had an idea.	Active
17.	He opened the bag that contained all his possessions and got out a pen, a piece of paper, and some string.	Active
18.	On the paper, he wrote down, 'I do not have a watch. I do not know the time.'	Active
19.	He then hung the paper	Active
20.	around his neck and eventually dropped it off again.	-
21.	After about 15 minutes	-
22.	a policeman who was walking through the park noticed the tramp asleep on the bench, and the sign around his neck.	-
23.	He woke the tramp up and said, "I read your sign. I thought you'd like to know that it's 2:30 p.m."	Active

Tabel 2. English Active Voice

No	Active Voice	Tenses
1.	The man (s) stopped, woke (V) the tramp (o) up, and asked him	Past tense
2.	The tramp (S) replied (V) it (O)	Past tense
3.	The man (S) apologized (v) for waking the tramp (O).	Past tense
4.	a woman (s) who was(V) out walking her dog.(O)	Past continous tense
5.	The woman (S) said (V) it (O)	Past tense

6.	After the woman (S) had (V) gone ,	Perfect tense
7.	the tramp (S) had (V) an idea. (O)	Perfect tense
8.	He (S) opened (V) the bag(O) that contained all his possessions and got out a pen, a piece of paper, and some string.	Past tense
9.	On the paper, he (S) wrote (V) down, 'I do not have a watch. I do not know the time.'(O)	Past tense
10.	He (S) then hung (V) the paper (O)	Present tense
11.	He (S) woke (V) the tramp (O) up and said it.	Past tense

Finding English Ver.:

1. Past Tense : $7/11 \times 100 = 63,63636364$
2. Past Continous : $1/11 \times 100 = 9,09090909$
3. Perfect Tense : $2/11 \times 100 = 18,18181818$
4. Present Tense : $1/11 \times 100 = 9,09090909$

Based on the classification above the author's concluded made four o categories based on english version . The highest one is be, which has past tense of 63,63636364%, followed by past continous with 9,09090909%. The third one is perfect tense with total 18,18181818% followed by the last tenses with only present tense 9,09090909%. The authors found that the tenses dominates is Past tense with the precentage of 63,63636364%.

Indonesia Version

Jam berapa?

Seorang gelandangan berbaring dan tidur di taman. Dia telah tidur selama sekitar 5 menit ketika pasangan lewat. Pria itu berhenti, membangunkan gelandangan itu, dan bertanya kepadanya, "Permisi. Apa kau tahu jam berapa sekarang?" Gelandangan itu menjawab, "Maaf - saya tidak punya arloji, jadi saya tidak tahu waktu."

Pria itu meminta maaf karena membangunkan gelandangan itu dan pasangan itu pergi. Gelandangan itu berbaring lagi, dan setelah beberapa menit kembali tidur. Saat itu, seorang wanita, yang sedang berjalan-jalan dengan anjingnya, mengguncang bahu gelandangan itu sampai dia bangun lagi. Wanita itu berkata, "Maaf mengganggu Anda, tapi saya khawatir saya kehilangan arloji saya - apakah Anda tahu waktu?" Gelandangan itu sedikit kesal dibangunkan lagi, tetapi dia dengan sopan memberi tahu wanita itu bahwa dia tidak punya jam tangan dan tidak tahu waktu.

Setelah wanita itu pergi, gelandangan itu punya ide. Dia membuka tas yang berisi semua miliknya dan mengeluarkan pena, selembat kertas, dan beberapa tali. Di atas kertas, dia menulis, 'Saya tidak punya jam tangan. Saya tidak tahu waktunya.'

Dia kemudian menggantung kertas di lehernya dan akhirnya menjatuhkannya lagi. Setelah sekitar 15 menit, seorang polisi yang sedang berjalan melewati taman melihat gelandangan tertidur di bangku, dan tanda di lehernya. Dia membangunkan gelandangan itu dan berkata, "Saya membaca tanda Anda. Saya pikir Anda ingin tahu bahwa ini jam 2:30 siang."

Tabel 3. Data Analysis

Jam berapa?

No	Kalimat	Jenis
1.	Seorang gelandangan (S) berbaring dan tidur (P) di taman.(K)	Aktif
2.	Dia (S) telah tidur (P) selama sekitar 5 menit ketika pasangan lewat.(k)	Aktif
3.	Pria itu (s) berhenti, membangunkan(p) gelandangan itu dan bertanya kepadanya,	Aktif
4.	"Permisi"	-
5.	Apa kau tahu jam berapa sekarang?"	-
6.	<u>Gelandangan itu (s) menjawab (P) "Maaf - saya tidak punya arloji, jadi saya tidak tahu waktu."</u>	Aktif
7.	Pria itu meminta maaf (s) karena membangunkan (p) gelandangan itu (o)	Aktif
8.	dan pasangan itu (s) pergi. (p)	Aktif
9.	Gelandangan itu (s) berbaring (p) lagi, dan setelah beberapa menit kembali tidur.	Aktif
10.	Saat itu,	-
11.	seorang wanita, yang sedang berjalan-jalan dengan anjingnya, mengguncang bahu gelandangan itu sampai dia bangun lagi.	Aktif
12.	Wanita itu (s) berkata,(p) "Maaf mengganggu Anda, tapi saya khawatir saya kehilangan arloji saya - apakah Anda tahu waktu?" (Objek pelengkap)	Aktif
13.	Gelandangan itu (s) sedikit kesal dibangunkan (p) lagi,	Pasif
14.	tetapi dia dengan sopan memberi tahu wanita itu bahwa dia tidak punya jam tangan dan tidak tahu waktu.	-
15.	Setelah wanita itu (s) pergi (p) gelandangan itu (o) punya ide (k)	Aktif
16.	Dia (s) membuka (p) tas (o) yang berisi semua miliknya dan mengeluarkan pena, selembar kertas, dan beberapa tali.(k)	Aktif
17.	Di atas kertas, dia (s) menulis (p), 'Saya tidak punya jam tangan. Saya tidak tahu waktunya.'(o)	Aktif
18.	Dia (s) kemudian menggantung (p) kertas di lehernya (o) dan akhirnya menjatuhkannya lagi.(k)	Aktif
19.	Setelah sekitar 15 menit (keterangan waktu) seorang polisi (s) yang sedang berjalan (p) melewati taman melihat gelandangan tertidur di bangku, dan tanda di lehernya.(k)	Aktif
20.	Dia (s) membangunkan (p) gelandangan itu (o) dan berkata, "Saya membaca tanda Anda. Saya pikir Anda ingin tahu bahwa ini jam 2:30 siang.(keterangan pelengkap)	Aktif

Tabel 4. Kalimat Aktif Indonesia

No	Kalimat	Jenis
1.	Seorang gelandangan (S) berbaring dan tidur (P) di taman.(K)	Aktif intransitif
2.	Dia (S) telah tidur (P) selama sekitar 5 menit ketika pasangan lewat.(k)	Aktif intransitif
3.	Pria itu (s) berhenti, membangunkan(p) gelandangan itu dan bertanya kepadanya,	Aktif semitransitif
4.	<u>Gelandangan itu (s) menjawab (P) "Maaf - saya tidak punya arloji, jadi saya tidak tahu waktu."</u>	Aktif transitif
5.	Pria itu meminta maaf (s) karena membangunkan (p) gelandangan itu (o)	Aktif transitif
6.	dan pasangan itu (s) pergi. (p)	Aktif transitif
7.	Gelandangan itu (s) berbaring (p) lagi, dan setelah beberapa menit kembali tidur.	Aktif intransitif
8.	seorang wanita, yang sedang berjalan-jalan dengan anjingnya, mengguncang bahu gelandangan itu sampai dia bangun lagi.	Aktif transitif
9.	Wanita itu (s) berkata,(p) "Maaf mengganggu Anda, tapi saya khawatir saya kehilangan arloji saya - apakah Anda tahu waktu?" (Objek pelengkap)	Aktif transitif
10.	Setelah wanita itu (s) pergi (p) gelandangan itu (o) punya ide (k)	Aktif transitif
11.	Dia (s) membuka (p) tas (o) yang berisi semua miliknya dan mengeluarkan pena, selembar kertas, dan beberapa tali.(k)	Aktif transitif
12.	Di atas kertas, dia (s) menulis (p), 'Saya tidak punya jam tangan. Saya tidak tahu waktunya.'(o)	Aktif transitif
13.	Dia (s) kemudian menggantung (p) kertas di lehernya (o) dan akhirnya menjatuhkannya lagi.(k)	Aktif transitif
14.	Setelah sekitar 15 menit (keterangan waktu) seorang polisi (s) yang sedang berjalan (p) melewati taman melihat gelandangan tertidur di bangku, dan tanda di lehernya.(k)	Aktif intransitif
15.	Dia (s) membangunkan (p) gelandangan itu (o) dan berkata, "Saya membaca tanda Anda. Saya pikir Anda ingin tahu bahwa ini jam 2:30 siang.(keterangan pelengkap)	Aktif transitif

Finding Active Voive Indonesia Ver.:

1. Intransitif : $4/15 \times 100 = 26,66666666$

2. Transitif : $10/15 \times 100 = 66,66666667$

3. Semitransitif : $1/15 \times 100 = 6,66666667$

Based on the classification above the author's concluded made three of categories based on Active voice in Indonesian version . The highest one is be, which has Transitif of 66,66666667%, followed by Intransitif with 26,66666666% . The third one is Semitransitif with total 6,66666667%

The authors found that the tenses dominates is Transitif with the percentage of 66,66666667%.

Tabel 5. Kalimat Pasif Indonesia

No	Kalimat	Jenis
1.	Gelandangan itu (s) sedikit kesal dibangunkan (p) lagi,	Pasif intransitif

Finding Passive Voice in Indonesia Ver.:

1. Intransitif : $1/1 \times 100 = 100\%$

Based on the classification above the author's made one of categories based on Passive voice in Indonesian version . The highest one is be, which has Intransitif of 100% . The authors found that the tenses dominates is Intransitif with the percentage of 100%.

Discussion

After identifying, classifying, and analyzing the forms of passive sentences and active sentences in English and Indonesian, it can be concluded that there are 11 data of active sentences in English, namely (Mariana, Purnomo, & Firdaus, 2018).

It can be concluded that there are 11 active sentence data in English, namely:

1. Past Tense = 63.63636364%.
2. Past Continuous Tense = 9.09090909% 2.
3. Perfect Tense = 18.18181818% 3.
4. Present Tense = 9.09090909% 5.

Then there are 15 active sentence data in Indonesian, namely:

1. Intransitive = 26.666666% 2. Intransitive = 26.666666
2. Transitive = 66.6666667% 2. Transitive = 66.6666667
3. Semitransitive = 6.6666667% 4. and 1 passive sentence data in Indonesian, namely
1. Intransitive = 100

English and Indonesian have differences in the forms of active sentences and passive sentences. In English, there are 4 active sentence forms, namely:

1. Past Tense (7 data)
2. Continuous past tense (1 data)
3. Perfect Tense (2 data)
4. Present Tense (1 data) and

The passive form is not found in the text. However, in Indonesian there are only 3 forms of active sentences, namely;

1. Intransitive (4 data)
2. Transitive (10 data)
3. Semitransitive (1 data)

And

There is only one passive voice form, which is;

1. Intransitive (1 data)

So the result found in the research of active and passive voice in English and Indonesian is that there are more English active voice sentences in the form of past tense in the spoof text, such as:

1. The man (s) stopped, woke (V) the tramp (o) up, and asked him
2. The tramp (S) replied (V) it (O)
3. The man (S) apologized (v) for waking the tramp (O)

4. The woman (S) said (V) it (O)
5. He (S) opened (V) the bag(O) that contained all his possessions and got out a pen, a piece of paper, and some string.
6. On the paper, he (S) wrote (V) down, 'I do not have a watch. I do not know the time.'(O)
7. He (S) woke (V) the tramp (O) up and said it.

However, in the Indonesian active voice, there are more active sentences in the intransitive form, such as (Jayanti, 2019):

1. Gelandangan itu (s) menjawab (P) "Maaf - saya tidak punya arloji, jadi saya tidak tahu waktu."
2. Pria itu meminta maaf (s) karena membangunkan (p) gelandangan itu (o)
3. dan pasangan itu (s) pergi. (p)
4. seorang wanita, yang sedang berjalan-jalan dengan anjingnya, mengguncang bahu gelandangan itu sampai dia bangun lagi.
5. Wanita itu (s) berkata,(p) "Maaf mengganggu Anda, tapi saya khawatir saya kehilangan arloji saya - apakah Anda tahu waktu?" (Objek pelengkap)
6. Setelah wanita itu (s) pergi (p) gelandangan itu (o) punya ide (k)
7. Dia (s) membuka (p) tas (o) yang berisi semua miliknya dan mengeluarkan pena, selembar kertas, dan beberapa tali.(k)
8. Di atas kertas, dia (s) menulis (p), 'Saya tidak punya jam tangan. Saya tidak tahu waktunya.'(o)
9. Dia (s) kemudian menggantung (p) kertas di lehernya (o) dan akhirnya menjatuhkannya lagi.(k)
10. Dia (s) membangunkan (p) gelandangan itu (o) dan berkata, "Saya membaca tanda Anda. Saya pikir Anda ingin tahu bahwa ini jam 2:30 siang.(keterangan pelengkap)

4. Conclusion

Based on the data above, the researcher found several differences based on the English version. The highest one is be, which has past tense of 63.63636364%, followed by continuous past with 9.09090909%. The third one is the perfect tense with a total of 18.18181818% followed by the last tense with only the present tense of 9.09090909%. The authors found that the tenses dominates is Past tense with the percentage of 63.63636364%. And in Indonesian version Based on the classification above the author's concluded made three of categories based on Active voice in Indonesian version. The highest one is be, which has Transitif of 66.66666667%, followed by Intransitive with 26.66666666% . The third one is Semitransitive with a total of 6.66666667% The authors found that the tenses dominates is Transitive with the percentage of 66.66666667%.

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