

**THE GRAMMATICAL STUDY OF PASSIVE VOICE IN NOVEL  
THE HOBBIT WRITTEN BY J.R.R TOLKIEN**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**By:**

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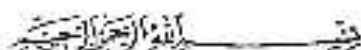
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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
10/4 - 2019	Chapter I	
	Background of the Study	
	Formulation of the Problem	
	The Objectives of the Study	
16/4-2019	Chapter II	
	- Theoretical Framework	
	- Conceptual Framework	
	Chapter III	
	Technique of analyzing data	
	Chapter IV	
	Data analysis & Findings	
	Chapter V	
	- Conclusion	
	- Suggestion	
	References.	

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## SURAT PERNYATAAN

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa:

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Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

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## ABSTRACT

**Siregar, Tio Amelia 1502050267 The Grammatical Study of Passive Voice in Novel *The Hobbit* Written *J.R.R Tolkien*. Skripsi. English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera. MEDAN 2019**

The study deal with the analysis grammatical study of passive voice in novel *The Hobbit* written *J.r.r Tolkien*. The objectives of the study were:1.To find out types of passive voice that used in novel *The Hobbit*, 2. To describe how types of passive voice used in novel *The Hobbit* and 3.To investigate why the reason types of passive voice were dominantly in novel *The Hobbit*. The source of data were taken from novel *The Hobbit* Written *J.R.R Tolkien*. Descriptive qualitative method was applied in analyzing data. Thus, in doing this research, library research was applied to analyze the data. After that, all the data obtained in the hobbit's novel. there were 123 data as types of passive voice. There were 3 types of passive voice used in *The Hobbit's* novel, they were , they were Agentive Passive with agent 31 data (25%), agentive passive without agent 48 data (39%), quassive passive 36 data (29%), and non agentive passive 8 data (6.5%). In this research, the types was dominantly was agentive passive without agent. Each types of passive voice had different grammatical structure which was depended on past participle in the sentence. In addition, not all of passive sentences had an agent, so it could be implied

Keyword : *grammar, passive voice, tenses, the hobbit, J.R.R Tolkien*

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this research and interested to the topics.

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Medan, September 2019

Researcher

Tio Amelia Siregar  
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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Problem**

Grammar is one of the fundamental aspects of language . As we know, Language can not escape themselves in using grammar. They need grammar for organize their meaning in communication to others people. in order that, people can deliver their meaning and express feelings, ideas, and information. In English language, we found many grammars that contained in language. According to Dykes (2007:5) states that the role of grammar is very important in english language.

Language and grammar are two things which can not be separated each other. Grammar is connected with meaning. The grammar of language is an analysis of the various functions performed by the words of the language ,as they are used by native speakers and writers, Ansell (2000:25). So that, Grammar will make us to understand meaning in language. Grammar is an item used in communication activity and refer to meaning. the grammar will set pattern sentence who is said people in communication. People who study about grammar as correctly can different forms of vocabulary easily. Therefore, Grammar are developing the art of translation, helping to acquire vocabulary that is existing in english language.

Grammar is the study about structure of language and the basic element of an area in English study. We are all interested to understand about grammar as

well and detail. It was caused the important of grammar to make English pattern sentence that will be used correctly by people. The correct pattern in English can avoid us to make mistake in our communication. Then , the using of correct pattern increased knowledge of the grammar, understanding and building conceptual thinking about the structure of language. So that, We need not wonder about grammar being spoken wrong .

The most problem of grammar is often found in daily life. Such as, in communication that happen both speakers and heares get misscommunicationn about the meaning of the word that related to context of less of mastering grammar. It is because there are many kind of grammars that make people to be confused to remember it. So that, people do not use language as grammatically with right pattern. And the less grammar makes people upset and ashame in interaction of many people.

In learning grammar we found many kinds of grammar. And one of grammaticals study that we found active voice and pasive voice. Passive voice is the sentence has subject as receiver action and active voice is the sentence has subject as doer action. The passive voice can not escape of grammmar in english language that most used in daily life. It was caused the passive voice has function to show interest of someone or object who accept of action. Accordingly, the important of passive voice was used to describe a information that factual which has process in itself and passive voice is also important to use in reporting news. But , there are many people still can not distinguish elements function in

passive voice even people does not know pattern of passive voice in each tenses as correctly.

Passive voice found not only in everyday life, but also in literature. For example the novel. Novel is a relatively long work of narrative fiction, normally written in prose form, and which is typically published as a book. Sometimes, the reader can understand about the meaning of the novel easier if the understand about the grammar very well. One of grammatical constructions of passive voice is often forgotten and mistaken by readers. In addition, passive voice has pattern each of the tenses that we have to know as grammar knowledge. So that, the readers are not only know limited of the meaning in the novel because they do not understand grammatical in novel also.

In this study, the researcher focuses the discussion of the grammatical study in novel "The Hobbit". But the researcher only focuses passive voice in the novel. The researcher interested to analyze passive voice in this novel because the researcher wants to analyze form of grammatical study of passive voice that appear in novel and the tenses of passive voice sentences in novel. The Novel contained a lot of writing that could be research based on grammatical study. And "The Hobbit" is fantasy novel written by J.R.R Tolkien with fairtale storyline. This novel was first published in England on september 21,1932 and the novel got wide critical acclaim, being nominated for the carnegia medal and awarded a prize from the new york herald tribune for best juvenile fiction. The novel remains popular and recognized as a classic children's literature..

Based on the explanation above, this research is entitled “The Grammatical study of passive voice in Novel the Hobbit *Written by J.R.R Tolkien*”

### **B. The Identification of the Problem.**

Based on the identification of the study above, the problems were formulated as follow:

1. The passive voice was used tend difficult to understand .
2. The passive voice were confused to be distinguish in each of the type
3. The readers find difficulty at understanding why the language in the novel used passive voice.

### **C. Scope and Limitation.**

The scope of this research was grammar and it was limited at type of passive voice.

### **D. The Formulation of the Problem.**

Based on scope that was stated previously, the problem to be analyzed in this research were as follows:

1. What types of passive voice were used in novel *The Hobbit*?
2. How were the types of passive voice that used in novel *The Hobbit*?
3. Why the types of passive voice were dominantly found in novel *The Hobbit*?



### **E. The Objectives of the Study.**

To answer the previous questions there were four objectives in doing this analysis namely:

1. To find out types of passive voice that used in novel *The Hobbit*.
2. To describe how types of passive voice used in novel *The Hobbit*.
3. To investigate why the reason types of passive voice were dominantly in novel *The Hobbit*

### **F. The Significance of the Study.**

The findings of this research were expected to give contribution for the English Teacher, English Learners and the Readers and the benefits as follow:

1. Theoritically

This research could add any information or additional knowledge for all the reader that need information related to grammatical study.

2. Practically

This research was expected to be useful for the English learners to enrich knowledge about grammatical study of passive voice by using novel as the media because find grammatical study in novel as media is fun and interesting way to use in english learning. As medium strongly reading english novel can support learning activity and makes the english learners to increase their english. While, other researchers can give information to next the research of same field

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

This chapter presented the theoretical discussion that aimed to facilitate the readers to understand the material related to this study. This concept would bring the readers into a deeper understanding of theories dealing with grammatical study of passive voice. Theories were very important, because it was used as the basic foundation in conducting the analysis of this study.

#### **1. Grammatical Study**

Aarts, Clalcker, & Weiner, (2014:186) argued, “Grammatical is a term relating to grammar and form rather than to meaning as in the term grammatic category”. The grammatical study is such a structured science, it is of the greatest importance that we teach it in a structured way, Dykes (2007:13). Grammatical study is widely study that used to arrange word, phrase, clause and sentence. the grammatical study has relation with arranged structure of sentence. The right structure made people easily understand differences grammar. There are some case differences american grammar between british grammar, such as, american people tend to used auxliary verb “have” in asking question and british tend to used “do” in asking question. The construction of sentence was produced by grammar. And adapted to the rules of english. In linguistic, the term of grammatical refers to the conformity of a sentence to the rules defined by spesific grammar of a language.

## **2. Grammar**

Grammar is a science of rules in forming and combining words into sentences. And grammar is part of the branch of linguistics to study syntax and morphology. And basics grammar of english learning were about noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, and adverb. Which is the all of basic is often found in sentence structure. According brown (2004:108) states that Grammar was made a rudiment leading to the principles of all thought and teaching by simple examples, the general classification of words and their subdivision in expressing the various conceptions of the mind. Grammar is the system of language encompassing syntax and morphology. In some cases a description of the sounds of a language is also included, Aarts, claker, & weiner, (2014:186). Grammar also study that has relation in few fields such as phonology, syntax, morphology, phonetics, semantic, and pragmatic. But the grammar is basic study to understand english language before we want to continue in that fields. The formal study of grammar is an important part of education for people that purpose master english language to communicate.

## **3. Sentences**

Sentences is a word of part of sentences. A sentence are made up from words in regular ways, and its is possible to describe the regularities involved by giving general statement or rules that hold for all the sentences, huddleston and pullum (2005).

#### **4. Sentence Element**

Sentence is divided into two main parts. There were subject and the predicate. The subject was donates the person or thing about something that said. The prediacte was what said about the person or thing donated by the subject. And predicate consist of one word or several word. But, in imprative sentences the subject is left out. such as : sit down, thank him .

For Example : - My dog is eating bone today

#### **5. Kinds of sentence**

The kind of sentence devide based on the number and type of clause that occur in the sentence. Clauses are also grammatical forms which maybe defined in the same way as sentence. There are two kinds of clauses: Independent clauses is a subject and predicate that can stand on its own asentence. And Dependent or subordinate clauses is part of a sentence that cannot stand on its own, usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction. One traditional scheme for classifying english sentence is by the number and types of finite clauses. There are four types of sentences:

##### **5.1. Simple Sentences.**

Simple sentences is one which has only one subject and one predicate.

Example : - I am woman

- Riska is my friend

## 5.2. Compound Sentences

The sentences have two clauses independent that is connected with coordinating conjunction.

Example : -I like cheese, and you like ice cream.

-I have to take bath, yet i do not really like it.

## 5.3. Complex sentences

The sentences that contain two clauses that is combined by subordinate conjunction. But, if the main clause in beginning sentences so that the sentences need not comma.

Example : - I will study harder although the fried chicken, she declared that she would not eat again.

## 5.4. Compound Complex Sentences.

Compound complex sentences is the sentences between compound and complex is combined.

Example : Bobo loves nana because nana is beautiful and smart.

According to sukma setiabudi (2016:150), based on function there are four kinds of sentences:

- a. Declarative : A new sentences or sentence that gives a statement is called declarative. This sentences will be ended with a point.

Example :-Mr. Artheton is an excellent teacher.

-They do not believe in god.

- b. Interrogative : The sentence that ask a question is called interrogative. this sentences will be ended with a question mark.

Example : - Why have you decided to take the test again?

- Is that anne the tall girl on the left

- c. Imperative : It is command sentence or sentence that gives a command or request is called imprative. This sentence started with a verb or verb.

Example : - Think carefully before you give your answer.

-Open the door, please

- d. Exclamatory : Exclamation or sentence that expresses a strong feeling or emotion. This sentence will be ended with an exclamation point.

Example: -Hurry up !

-What a lovely hair you have!

## 6. Passive Voice

The passive voice is the grammatical construction in which a head noun functioning as the subject of a sentence, clause or verb is affected by the action of a verb or being acted upon by the verb. The noun functioning as the grammatical subject is typically the recipient of the action denoted by the verb rather than the agent, and may be used to avoid assigning responsibility to the doer (Choomthong 2011, Crystal, 2008 in scholastica`s journal).Passive voice is very important in English. Probably quite 90 per cent of the passive sentences spoken and written are of the type replacing the indefinite pronoun or reflexives in other language, , Allen (2017:269).In this important class of passive voice that we have to know

about the active voice such as active subject and construction active voice become sentence.

The pattern of active voice:

Subject + verb + object

Example : he stole a book

The form of the verbs shows that the person denoted by the subject does something.

The pattern of passive voice :

Subject + auxiliary verb+ past.participle+By+O

Example : the book was stolen by him

In passive voice,the auxiliary verb always is used all in tenses of passive voice.

The main verb is past participle that has adverb class. The object is agent doing action. That subject suffers or receives action.

## **7. The Constructions of Passive Voice**

The construction of passive voice is a part that contained in the passive voice sentence or clause.

### **7.1. Direct and Indirect Object**

When there are two objects in the active sentences. When verbs that take both a direct and an indirect object in active voice changed to the passive, either object may become the subject of the passive.

Example : -Active: Mam lita teaches him syntax

-Passive : -Grammar is taught us by Mr.krish.



-We are taught grammar by Mr.krishnaji.

## 7.2. Transitive or Intransitive Verb

Transitive verb is the verb need an object. There are shapes of the object; single object, and double object.

Example: -Active: They elected him as president

-Passive: he were elected them as president.

Intransitive verb is verb need not object or direct object. Then, the transitive verb will be strange meaning if the active voice turn to passive voice

Example : -Active : he go there

-Passive: he is gone

.

## 7.3. Auxiliary Verb / be

According to Wren and Martin (2017:110) Argued that An auxiliary verb is a verb used to form the tenses, moods, voice of the verb.the auxiliary be is used in the formation of the continous tenses,in the formation of the passive.

In building passive constructions, the auxiliary verb “be” is an important aspect in passive voice structure.

Example : - Active : They are studying english

- Passive : english are studied by them

#### 7.4. The Past Participle

According to Dykes (2007:117) states that participles are very flexible as they can become various parts of speech according to the work they do. Past participle is used to explain the predicate used in passive sentence that will explain how or why it happened using the meaning of passive. Past participle can be used as adjective that called (predicat). In the participle state about nature, or usually followed specific preposition to elaborate about cause. And a verb that has function as adjective will give or modification of nomina. The participle can be active in present participle. Whereas, it can be passive in past participle, Suryadi and Junaida (2007:282)

Example :

Regular Verbs:

Present

Call

Past Tense

Called

Past Participle

Called

Irregular Verbs:

Present

Eat

Past Tense

Ate

Past Participle

Eaten

Example :

1. I am very **pleased** to see u again
2. You are too late, he has **gone** away

## 8. Types of Passive Voice

According to Quirk's theory in a Grammar of Contemporary English (1972) about classifying the passive voice as following:

### 8.1. Agentive Passives

Agentive passive is passive sentence that has verbal value in the past participle also the passive sentence has agent by or without agent by.

1. (Agent) Active : My sister ridden car

Passive : Car was ridden by my sister.

2. (Without Agent) Active : this house can sell through social media

Passive : this house can be sold through social media.

### 8.2. Quasi-Passives

Quasi passive are combined from the both class of passive sentence, there are verbal class and adjectival class.

Example : Active: living abroad made him interested

Passive: he is interested in living abroad.

### 8.3. Non Agentive Passives

There is no active transform or likelihood of adding an agent there is no performer to be considered. The participles have adjectival values: compare the word of sentences industrialised-industrial and mechanised-mechanical. Besides a number of such resulting verbs ending in -ise, this type contains existing contraction. Realising that "the house is already sold" is connected both to a

passive that has an agent “the house has already been sold” and to the intensive (active) complement construction.

## 9. Pattern or Structure of Passive Voice

The pattern of passive voice was drafted by some element . 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 and placed at the end of the sentence.

Table 2.1

No	Tenses	Active	Passive
1.	Simple present tense	S+ verb1+O Ex : library workers closed the library at four o'clocks	S+Aux(Is,Am,Are)+Past.Participle+By+O Ex: the library closed at four o'clock by the library workers
2.	Present Continuous Tense	S+Am/Is/Are+Verb ing+O Ex: the children is cleaning house now	S+Aux(Is,Am,Are)+Being+Past.Participle+By+O Ex: house is being cleaned by childrens now
3.	Simple past Tense	S+Verb2+O Ex: monkeys ate banana	S+Aux(Was,Were)+Past.Participle+By+O Ex: banana was eaten by monkey
4.	Past Continuous Tense	S+Was/Were+Verb ing+O Ex: her mother was cooking rice for dinner	S+Aux(Was/Were)+Being+Past.Participle+By+O Ex: the rice was being cooked by her mother for dinner
5.	Present perfect Tense	S+Have/Has+V3+O Ex: i have managed my room	S+Have/Has+Been+Past.Participle+By+O Ex: my room has been managed by me
6.	Present Perfect Continuous Tense	S+Have/Has+Been+Verb ing+O Ex: The teacher has been talking	S+Aux(Have/Has)+Being+PastParticiple+By+O Ex: The competition has been talked by the teacher

		competition	
7.	Past Perfect Tense	S+Had+V3+O Ex : The teachers had watched art performances	S+Had+Been+Past Participle+By+O Ex: Art performances had been watched by the teachers
8.	Past perfect continuous Tense	S+Had+Been+Ving+O Ex : She had been waiting you for 5 minutes	S+Had+Been+Being+Past.Participle+By+O Ex : You had been being by her for 5 minutes
9.	Simple Future Tense	S+Will+V1+O Ex: I will open the door	S+ Will/Shall+Be+Past Participle+By+O Ex: The door will be opened by you
10.	Present Future Continuous Tense	S+Will+Be+Ving+O Ex : I will be reading newspaper	S+Will+Be+Being+Past.Participle+By+O Ex : The newspaper will be being read by me
11.	Past future Tense	S+Would+V2+O Ex : I would hit you if the vase was broken	S+Would+Be+Past.Participle+By+O Ex : You would be hit by me if the vas was broken
12.	Past future continuous Tense	S+Would+Be+Ving+O Ex : Islah would be studying english when budi came	S+Would+Should+Be+Being+Past Participle+By+O Ex : English would be being studied by islah when i came
13.	Future perfect Tense	S+Will/Shall+Have+V3+O Ex : Rita will have studied sport	S+Will/Shall+Have+Been+Past.Participle+By+O Ex : Sport will have studied by rita
14.	Future perfect Continuous Tense	S+Will+Have+Been+Ving+O Ex: lala will have been singing pop genre	S+Will+Have+Been+Being+Past.Participle+By+O Ex : Pop genre will have been being sung by lala
15.	Future Past Perfect Tense	S+Would+Have+Been+V3+O Ex : My sister would have called my mother by the time i arrived	S+Would+Have+Been+Past.Participle+By+O Ex : My mother would have been called my sister by the time i arrived
16.	Future Past Perfect	S+Would+Have+Been+Ving+O	S+Would+Have+Been+Being+Pastp .Participle+By+O

	Continuous Tense	Ex : Adinda would have been waiting her father since 2 a.m last saturday	Ex : Her father would have been being waited by adinda since 2 a.m last saturday
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## 10. Novel

According to Abrams (Via Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 9) The term novel comes from Italian novella which contains the literal meaning of a small new item, which is then interpreted as a short story in the form of prose. The functions of novel is about socially because a good novel helps build people who are leveraged into human beings. While entertainment novels do not care whether the story that is served does not foster humans or not, what is important is that the novel is charming and people want to read it quickly.

According to Sayuti, (2000: 10) stated that Novels are often contrasted with short stories, the difference being that short stories focus on intensity, while novels tend to be broad "expands". Good novels tend to focus on the emergence of complexity, namely the ability to convey complex problems in full, create a world that "made", different from the short stories that are implicit, namely to tell the problem briefly.

## 11. Synopsis of Novel *The Hobbit*

The Hobbit story tells about the adventures of a hobbit. This hobbit is a kind of dwarf, half of a normal normal human height, and smaller than a bearded dwarf. the hobbit is a fantasy fiction book. hobbit does not have a beard and has the ability to disappear suddenly, especially when meeting humans. The hobbit

narrated here is Bilbo Baggins the son of Bungo Baggins and Belladonna Took. The Baggins were one of the wealthy and certainly respected of another hobbits, as was the Took family, their prominent family ancestors, the Old Took, were very famous among hobbits. One of the advantages of the book written by J.R.R. Tolkien is his consistency in building genealogical figures, almost all the characters in this book have genealogies up to their previous ancestors.

Bilbo Baggins someone who likes calm and comfort in his fancy hobbits (which I mean here means the hobbit house). Until one day the witch Gandalf, an old figure with long gray hair visited him. Of course, initially Bilbo Baggins did not recognize Gandalf as a great magician who was famous for hobbits some time ago with stories of his adventures. In short one bright morning Bilbo Baggins met Gandalf the Witch at the door of his house. The arrival of Gandalf to Bilbo Baggins's house was followed by a series of interesting events such as the arrival of a group of dwarves the next day in groups at Bilbo's residence. The dwarves numbered 13 dwarves, they were Balin, Dwalin, Fili, Kili, Dori, Nori, Ori, Oin, Gloin, Bifur, Bofur, Bombur and Thorin.

There are not thirteen because thirteen is an unlucky number so they need one more member to avoid misfortune in their duties. This is my personal opinion, Tolkien is very clever at using myths to build a story, as well as number 13 which is said to be believed to be a jinx number, so the dwarves who are famous for their expertise do not dare to continue looting the dragon's treasure without an additional member. Maybe what should be questioned here is why Gandalf the Witch chose a Hobbit like Bilbo Baggins. And this was the beginning of Bilbo



Baggins's adventure when he joined the dwarves and the witch Gandalf entered the caves of the dragons in search of the most valuable treasure why did the dwarves want to loot the dragon cave.

Once upon a time during the ancestors of the ancestors of the dwarves Thorin Oakenshild (current dwarf leader), the old Thrain found a mountain. Then the dwarves began to make tunnels and large rooms. They also found abundant gold and gems, when it was called the golden age of the dwarves, they were rich and famous. News of the dwarves' dwelling under the mountain filled with gold and gems was heard by dragons, because dragons like gold and gems, and so do dwarves. One of them is an evil dragon named Smaug which during his invasion led to the kingdom under the mountain (kingdom of the dwarves) he had destroyed the city and killed and ate all the dwarves he had met. For hundreds of years Smaug guarded mountains and tunnels and valuable possessions that belonged to the dwarves.

Dragons like to keep their booty as long as they are alive, this means forever because the dragons usually live very long. And now is the time for the dwarves to take revenge and reclaim the property that once belonged to him. Starting from a trip along the hills and mountains of the trolls, singing and enjoying beautiful music in the country of fairies in Rivendell, caught in a huge storm in the misty mountains and captured by the evil goblins in the heart of the misty mountains.

In the midst of his journey Bilbo Baggins accidentally found a ring that could make him disappear or invisible, yes, that's when Bilbo met Gollum the

owner of the previous Sauron ring, this ring that led to the story of Lord of the Ring. But Bilbo Baggins's journey was not finished, not before they met the old dragon Smaug, tracing the mine tunnels owned by the dwarves first, and solving puzzles to open the side door to the tunnel armed with a legacy map and a key to open the royal gate down the mountain from Thorin's ancestors.

## **B. Relevant Studies**

Previous research related to grammar and passive voice had been conducted from several researches by Dilla Raffike Riskie Rijasti. This research is about passive voice that analyzed of the errors commonly passive voice who made theninth grade students of MTS sSukoharjo in academic years (2016/2017). The researched only focus on some tenses of passive voice in simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, simple past tense, past continuous tense, pas perfect tense, and simple future.

Issabella sitompul (2011), the researcher discovered that many of people still difficult of active voice and passive voice. It made the reseacher want to know about the various kind of active and passive voice each tenses as detail. The reseacher focus on the using pronoun of sentence in jakarta post daily newspaper. The method of collecting data from some of books related to this tittle. So this method is ilbrary research.

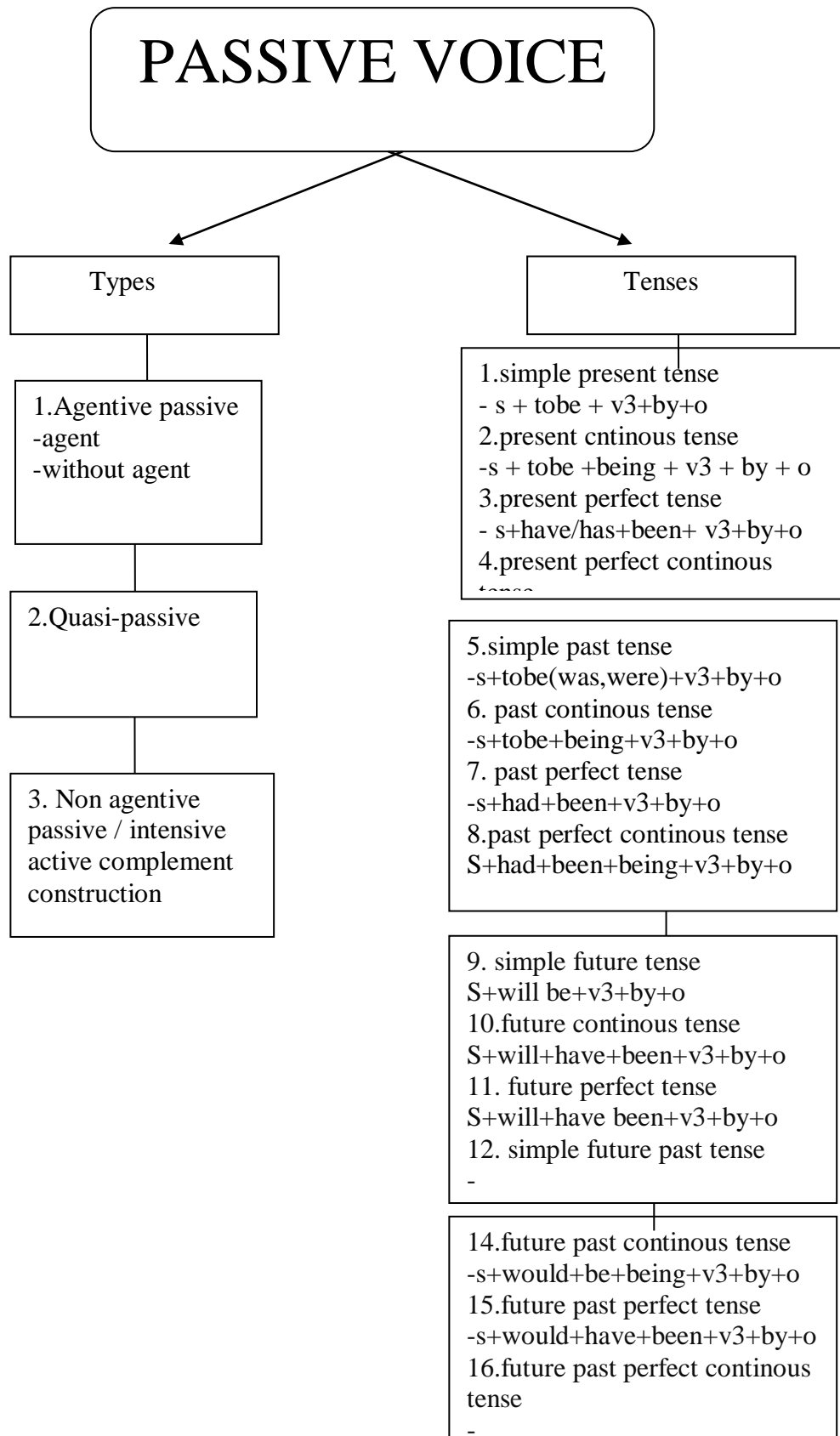
Julkhairi nasution (2011) focus to find out the similarity of meaning in the translation of passive verbs from English as the source language ( SL) into Indonesian as the target language (TL). The analyzed data comes from English

novels "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows" by J. K. Rowling and his translation "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows" by Listiana Srisanti. The theory used in this paper is the theory of Formal and Dynamic Equivalence by Nida (McGuire, 1991: 26). Nida divides the theory into two parts, namely Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence. Data collected are passive verbs or passive verbs in English (SL) then analyzed by determining similarity meaning in translate become Formal Equivalence or Dynamic Equivalence.

### **C. Conceptual Framework.**

Grammar is part of strategy that is very important in learning english language. And grammar is the central component of language. Language can not seperate of grammar. the variation of language will follow variation grammar also. It is cause there are some difference categorication and terminology is contained in the language.

The passive voice also has an important role on our communication because the passive is one of the form sentence or clause that we often said without aware. Passive sentence is formed by "to be" into a sentence and adding the past participle and followed "by" or without "by". The subject of the active verb becomes "the agent" of the passive verb. The passive sentences has agent that placed in object of the sentence. the agent of passive sentences is a subject of the active sentence.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. According to Creswell (2008:4), Qualitative research is the process of research involves emerging question and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning data. This research applied a qualitative research particularly to describe data from *The Hobbit's* novel. From the data, the sentences were divided into three types of passive voice tenses that were used by sentences or clause in that novel. A qualitative method was appropriate for this study because the aims of this study were to find passive voice tenses in sentences and the dominant tenses of passive voice found in the novel *The Hobbit written by J.R.R Tolkien*.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The source of data in this research was from novel *The Hobbit written J.R.R Tolkien*. The novel consisted XIX chapter in 304 pages. The researcher took chapter I, IV, VII, XI, and XIX of the novel. The analysis was focused on sentences and clause in the novel *The Hobbit*.

### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

In this research, the researcher followed some steps to collect the data from the script of the novel. The technique were applied as follows:

1. Reading the text of the novel *The Hobbit*.
2. Identifying the sentence of novel to find out the used passive voice.
3. Identifying the types of passive voice sentence in novel *The Hobbit*

### **D. Technique of Analyzing Data.**

The data was analyzed by using theory. The qualitative data analysis according to Bagdan and Biklen in Jacelon & O'Dell (2005), Analyzing data as a two stage process. The first step was the data analysis, described as “the process of systematically searching and arraging the data”, in which the researcher organized the data into manageable unit. And intreptation was the second phase of data analysis. The phases and technique for accomplishing each step described. So that the systematic procedures in conducting data. It analyzed in the steps by bagdan and biklen are as follow :

1. The process of systematically searching and arraging the data.

In first step the researcher organized the data that have collected for analysis, Breaking the data into manageable units of passive voice , sythesizing the data based on study of passive voice group, searching the pattern of pasive voice that suitable with their group tenses, and discovering the types of passsive voice in novel.

## 2. Interpretation

In the last step after doing the process of systematically searching and arranging the data. The researcher interpreted the result or finding to be clearly,, the findings in content analysis described answer the formulation of problem research . And the findings were concluded.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **A. Data**

Based on the explanation in the previous chapter, the data were analyzed based on passive voice sentences used in the hobbit's novel *written by J.R.R Tolkien*. For the sample, the researcher took six chapters from hobbit's novel *written by J.R.R Tolkien* with three types of passive voice sentences namely agentive passive, quassive passive, and non agentive passive with the total of pasive voice sentences or clauses were 123 data.

#### **B. Data Analysis**

After the researcher collected the data, the data were analyzed based on Quirk's theory in types of passive voice. In the data analysis, the data were classified based on the types of passive voice sentences. And there were some descriptions of the data as following:

##### **1. Agentive passive**

Agentive passive is passive sentences that involves using agent "by" or "with" and without agent. The past participle contained only has verb class.

##### **a. Agentive passive with agent.**

Based on the data collection, there were 31 data with the percentage 25% (See appendix 2) found in the novel which this type had agent "by" which its existence adhered with its passive voice sentence.



If he had been invited by their friend (I:7)

There is agent “by their friend” in this passive sentences. So the sentences include agentive passive with agent. And past participle “ invited” contained verb class. Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the sentence is passive voice in simple past tense. “They” act as the subjects whose function is to receive an action. Then, a passive sentence cannot stand alone without an auxiliary verb. In this case, the word “were” acts as one in its past form. Then, the auxiliary verb is followed by the word “invited” which acts as the past participle, while the next words “ by” the goblins that run silently up behind” are the object of sentence that has an agent. The elements are completed, so this sentence is regarded as passive. This passive sentence can be identified as simple past tense because the event has ended and the sentence appeared in narration part of the novel.

They were seen by the goblins that run silently up behind (IV:67)

This sentence is agentive passive with agent. There is agent “by” who is doing action in object complement of sentence. Then, past participle “seen” elaborate the sentence as verb class . Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the sentence is passive voice in simple past tense. “They” act as the subjects whose function is to receive an action. Then, a passive sentence cannot stand alone without an auxiliary verb. In this case, the word “were” acts as one in its past form. Then, the auxiliary verb is followed by the word “seen” which acts as the past participle, while the next words “ by” the goblins that run silently up

behind” are the object of sentence that has an agent. The elements are completed, so this sentence is regarded as passive. This passive sentence can be identified as simple past tense because the event has ended and the sentence appeared in narration part of the novel.

This was made by thor (I:9)

It is agentive passive with agent. It is caused this sentences used “by” in object to state the agent. and the past participle also verb class and it does not have adjectival value. That is passive sentence that “was made” indicates the tense used is simple past. The subject “this” refers to a map, “was” is the auxiliary in past and “made” is the past participle. The object is “by Thor” . so, the one who made the map is Thor. The event doesn’t have specific time because Thor has already dead years ago.

It had been discovered by my far ancestor (I:22)

This sentence is agentive passive with agent. This sentence used “by” so that, the agent who discovered is known. That is “by my far ancestor”. The example is a passive sentence whose tense is past perfect. There are “It” as the subject, “had been” as the auxiliary verb of the past perfect, “discovered” as past participle of the passive sentence and “by my far ancestor” as the agent. This sentence has all of important elements to make it passive. The word “it” in the sentence refers to a mountain. If the novel is read completely, it can be deduced that this mountain has been discovered by Thorin’s ancestor. This discovery had

happened long ago when his grandfather was still alive. No one knows the certain time of the event. The sentence only tells that it happened a long time ago.

We were joined expectedly by my father (I:24)

This is the sentence in agentive passive with agent. The passive is written any agent “by” in the case. This sentence state that has agent “ by my father” which is the past participle of joined. From this example, it can be identified as passive voice caused by the elements of the sentence. “we” is the subject of the sentence. “were” acts the auxiliary verb or to be in the past tense. “Joined” is a verb which is also called past participle. “By father and grandfather with singed beard” is the object signed by the presence of “by” indicating that it is the agent.

The most of passes were infested by evil things (IV:55)

This sentence is agentive pasive with agent. the agent can know with “by evil things” in this sentence. So that, the passive sentence show that the evil thing who was done the action. The sentence is passive voice in the past tense. It can be analyzed from the structure of that sentence. “The most of passes” acts as subject in sentence, “were” is the auxiliary verb in past tense, “Infested” acts a past participle that has verb class, and “By evil things and dreadful dangers” were the objects signed by the presence of “by”. This passive sentence describes the condition of the passes on the mountain road that was infested by evil thing and dreadful dangers. The purpose of this sentence is to state the event that already

passed and ended. So, it means the dwarves have gone through the mountain. Thus, they can describe about the condition of the passes in past tense.

He had been saved by gandalf (IV:65)

The sentence is agentive passive with agent. It is any agent “by gandalf” who saved them in the sentence. The example above is a passive sentence in past perfect tense. The sentence is built by the elements of passive voice, that are “he” as subject, “had been” as auxiliary verb proving that past perfect tense is used, “saved” as past participle, and the object or agent is “by Gandalf”. This can be concluded that Gandalf is the one who did the action. It is said in past perfect tense because the event happened in the past, where two activities were done. The first activity was an attack conducted by a bunch of goblins towards the dwarves, and the second one was a rescue done by Gandalf to save Orchist. There was no specific time of when the rescue was done because the effect of the action was more important than time. Therefore, past perfect tense is used.

Several of our people were struck by lightning in the cave (IV:63)

This sentence is agentive passive with agent. This sentence uses agent “by lightning” in the object. So that, we know the subject was given action by the lightning. Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the sentence is passive voice in simple past tense. “several of our people” act as the subjects whose function is to receive an action. Then, a passive sentence cannot stand alone without an auxiliary verb. In this case, the word “were” acts as one in its past

form. Then, the auxiliary verb is followed by the word “struck” which acts as the past participle, while the next words “ by lightning in the cave” are the object of sentence that has an agent. The elements are completed, so this sentence is regarded as passive.

There walls were formed by a wooden house and its two long wings (VII:117)

It is sentence of agentive passive with agent. It can be known from the agent “by wooden” that written in the sentence. The sentence is passive voice in the past tense. It can be analyzed from the structure of that sentence. “Three walls” act subject in sentence. “Were” is the auxiliary verb in past tense.” Formed” acts a past participle that has verb class. ”By a wodden house” was the object signed the presence of “by”. This passive sentence describes about the dwarves finding three walls that have been built in there by using wooden house.

When we were attacked by the evil goblins (VII:120)

It is agentive passive with agent. there is agent ”by” that stand in the sentence. As written the agent is “by evil goblin”. Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the sentence is passive voice in simple past tense. “we” act as the subjects whose function is to receive an action. Then, a passive sentence cannot stand alone without an auxiliary verb. In this case, the word “were” acts as one in its past form. Then, the auxiliary verb is followed by the word “attacked” which acts as the past participle, while the next words “ by the evil goblins” are the

object of sentence that has an agent. The elements are completed, so this sentence is regarded as agentive passive.

That place was crowded with goblins (VII:121)

This is agentive passive with agent. The sentence has conjunction with=By. Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the sentence is passive voice in simple past tense. “that place” act as the subjects whose function is to receive an action. Then, a passive sentence cannot stand alone without an auxiliary verb. In this case, the word “was” acts as one in its past form. Then, the auxiliary verb is followed by the word “crowded” which acts as the past participle, while the next words “ with goblins” are the object of sentence that has an agent. The elements are completed, so this sentence is regarded as agentive passive.

They were all wakened by beorn himself (VII:129)

This sentence is agentive passive with agent. There is agent “by beorn himself” as people who is doing action in object sentence. That is passive sentence that “was all wakened” indicates past tense. The subject is “they”, referring to the dwarves. “Were” is the auxiliary in past and the past participle is “wakened”. The object is “by beorn himself”. It can be known that the agent doing the action is Beorn himself. This passive has past time because it is written as narration.

That way was often used by the goblins now (VII:133)

It is agentive passive with agent. This sentence clearly explains past participle has verbal class that will show agent in object complement. The agent in sentence is agent “by goblins”. The sentence is past tense in passive which can be identified by looking at the structure. “That way” is the subject. “Were” is the auxiliary verb indicating that it is talking about an event that has passed and ended. So past tense is used. “Used” is the past participle. “By the goblins” is object that acts as the agent. The purpose of the sentence is to warn the dwarves and hobbit that are trying to pass through that way.

They were joined by the horses with other provisions (XI:201)

This sentence is agentive passive with agent. There is agent “by the horses” in the object complement. The past tense in the sentence can be known from subject “they”, the auxiliary verb “were”, and the past participle “joined”, and object “by the horses with other provisions”. It can be known as past tense because there are the events occurred in the past time.

His splendour is humbled by them (XIX:295)

It is the agentive passive with agent. This subject is “his splendour”. Then, the past participle *humbled* reference to verb class. However, this past participle has two class. But this passive sentence reference to meaning as verbal value. Then, there is agent “by them” in itself. This is a passive sentence found in a song by elves. It has a structure that makes it passive. In the sentence, it can be seen

that “his splendour” acts the subject, “is” acts as auxiliary verb, and “humbled” acts as past participle. This song was sung by the elves to express their joyous hearts over the murdered dragon. They refer to a hobbit named bilbo and his companions, the dwarves. This sentence used simple present tense because the singing has been done by the elves constantly. Since they left the valley, as if they have not stopped their singing ever since.

They were forced to go the slower by foot (XIV:253)

This is the sentence in agentive passive with agent. The sentence is written “by foot” in the case that state this sentence is agentive passive with agent in the type. This sentence state that it has agent “ by my foot” which is the past participle is “forced” in verb class. The sentence indicates that past tense is used. The subject is “they”, “were” is the auxiliary in past, and the past participle is “forced”. The object is “ to go to slower by foot”. The event has happened in the past. The event doesn’t have spesific time because there is no time signalcan be seen in the sentence.

He was drenched by water (XIV:250)

This is the sentence in agentive passive with agent. This sentence state that it has agent “ by water” which is the past particple of drenched as verb class.. ”Was drenched” indicates that the sentences uses is simple past tense. The subject is “he”, “was” is the auxiliary in past, and the past participle is “drenched”. The



object is “by water” . This event happened in the past. There is no time signal in the sentence, so the time is not specific.

They were not encouraged in their friendship by their elder (XIX:302)

The sentence is agentive passive with which can be know from the agent “by” in the sentence. This has verb class in past participle. This passive explain that this passive in negative sentence. Then, there is agent “by their elder” in object the sentence. The subject is “they”, and the auxiliary is “were not”. The past participle is “encouraged”. The object is “by their elders”. The sentence uses simple past tense whose auxiliary verb is “was” acting as the marker and this event has occurred.

The beautiful hobbit hole was built by his father (I:3)

The sentences has type as agentive passive with agent. there is agent by in the sentence. It is passive voice sentence, the subject is *The Beautiful Hobbit Hole* is not doing any action. The form of verb is *Was*. The past participle is *Built*. Finally, this sentence contains the word by to tell us who performed the action. It is *By His Father*. “His” in this sentence refers to Bilbo’s possession, therefore the one who built that beautiful hobbit hole was Bilbo’s father. In this story his father already died. So, it means it happened a long time ago, so simple past tense was used.

Your grandfather Thror was killed in the mines of moria by azog the goblin. (I:24)

This sentence used type agentive passive with agent. It can be identified from the agent by stand in the object of sentence. The subject is “Thror”, the auxiliary verb is “was”, the past participle is “killed”, and the object is “ in the mines of moria by azog the goblin. This sentence is simple past tense because the incident occurred in the past. Wizard only retell the event to Thror.

It was lit by a great red fire in the middle, and by torches along the walls, and it was full of goblins (IV:61)

This type of this sentence is agentive passive with agent. it can be known from the agent by of this sentence. The subject is “it” and the auxiliary is “was”. The past participle is “lit”. The object is “by a great red fire in the middle”, and by torches along the walls. The sentence uses simple past tense whose auxiliary verb is “was” as the marker .

The fires in the middle of the hall were built with fresh logs (VII:125)

There is agent with=by that used in the sentence. So that, this sentence can called as agentive passive with agent in type passive. The subjects are “the hall” and “ the torches”, the auxiliary is “were ”, the past participles are “built” and “put out”, and the objects are “ with fresh logs and by them”. This agent is not written specifically in that sentence. The agent is found in the next sentence.

Their town the lonely mountain was mostly screened by the low hills at the far end of the lake (XIV:245)

The sentence agentive passive with agent in type passive which can be identified by looking at the structure. “Their town the lonely mountain” is the subject. “Was” is the auxiliary verb indicating that it is talking about an event that has passed and ended. So past tense is used. “Screened” is the past participle. “By the low hills at the far end of the lake” is object that is presented with agent by. The context of the sentence is in the past.

Once more water was flung by a hundred hands wherever spark appeared (XIV:247)

This sentence has type in agentive passive with agent. “Water” is subject, “was” is the auxiliary, and “flung” is the past participle. “By a hundred hands wherever spark appeared” is an object complement with the presence of agent. This is simple past tense because it appears in the narration part of the novel. That’s why the writer needs to write it in the past tense to tell the hobbit’s story.

That all your adventures and escapes were managed by mere luck (XIX: 303)

That is passive sentence and “were managed” indicates that past tense is used in agentive passive with agent. The subject is “that all your adventures and escapes”, “were” is the auxiliary in past, and the past participle is “managed”. The object is that used agent “by” ,“ by mere luck”. From the sentence, it can be seen

that the event has occurred. The event doesn't have specific time because there is no time signal can be seen from the sentence.

And thrain, your father went away on the twenty first of april, a hundred years ago last Thursday, and has never been seen by you since (I:25)

The sentence is agentive passive expressed with agent. From the structure it can be seen that the subject is "Thrain's father", "has been" as the auxiliary verb, "seen" as the past participle or verb in the sentence, and "*by you since*" as object complement using agent by. The example above has all the elements to make the sentence passive. This analysis can be concluded that the passive sentence as the present perfect tense. It was because the clauses explained about Thrain's father who had not been seen since a hundred years ago. Thrain's father had gone at certain time in the past, yet his absence still gives effect to those who know him until now.

We shall be picked up by some giant and kicked sky high for football (IV:57)

There are two passive sentences in the speech uttered by Thorin. These sentences have elements that make them agentive passive with agent. Which are "we" as subject, "shall be" as auxiliary verb, and both "picked up" and "kicked" as past participle. "The giant" is identified as the agent used "by", the one who is going to do the actions. These sentences were considered passive in future tense because the dialog was said by thorin who is predicting what the giants will do to

them. His prediction has not been realized yet, but it is possible to happen in the future.

We shall be caught and killed by goblins (VII:129)

There are two passive sentences in the speech uttered by Bilbo when he was cried. These sentences have elements that make them agentive passive with agent, which are “we” as subject, “shall be” as auxiliary verb, and both “caught” and “killed” as past participle. “by goblins” is identified as the agent, the one who is going to do the actions. These sentences were considered passive in future tense because the dialog was said by Bilbo who is predicting what the goblins will caught and killed to all of dwarves. His prediction has not been realized yet, but it is possible to happen in the future.

b. Agentive Passive without Agent

This type was the most dominant type of this research based on the data with the total data were 48 with the percentage 39% (See appendix 2). This type found in the novel which this type had no agent “by” but its agent was implied with the participial of verb class.

It was often said ( in their families) that long ago one of took ancestor must have taken a fairy wife (I:2)

This sentences is agentive passive without agent because it does not include the person or the agent who does the activity. It is passive voice in the past tense. It can be seen that “I” as the subject, “was” as auxiliary verb in past

tense, and “Seen” as the past participle. It can be identified as the past tense from that time of sentence which states “a long ago”. Then, the agent by is ”One Of Took Ancestor”

That was to be found either under the hill or over the hill or across the water, and there they remained to the end of their days (I:3)

This sentence has type agentive passive without agent. There is nothing agent by appear in the sentence. but it can be found agent implied in the sentence. *Was To Be Found Either* is the past tense of the verb to *Find*. There is construction of passive voice in the past tense was + the past participle “found”. There is word “to be” in the sentence just to state the action is a must, indicating that the action is not going to happen instantly. It was found by them in the remains of their days. This sentence is not telling specific who is the agent in sentence. There is nothing use “by” only mention word “either” to compare about the place.

He had been flustered to do anything of the kind.

There is nothing agent “by” in the sentence. The sentence only state about the subject or participant is getting was flustered in anything of the kind. The subject is “he”, “had been” is the auxiliary in past perfect, and the past participle is “flustered”. The object is “ to do anything of the kind ”. From the sentence, it can be seen that the event has occurred. The event doesn’t have spesific time because there is no time signal can be seen from the sentence.

Everything was cleaned and put away safe as quick as lightening (I:12)

There is sentence is agentive without agent. “Was cleaned” and “put” are the past tense of the verbs to clean and to put. There are construction of passive voice in the past tense was+the past participles “cleaned” and “put”. There is no agent “by” appears in the sentence, but it can be known from this sentence before. The action was done by them, the dwarves. So that, the sentence has implied agent . The sentences state that the subject is given action was cleaned and put away. Then, it is connecting with object such adverb. It does not has agent by in this sentence also.

His body was swept away into the dark under strage moon (I:13)

It is agentive passive without agent. Because the sentence does not has object contained agent “by” but the object is adverb of place. That is passive sentence that ”was swept away” indicates past tense is used. The subject is “Bilbo”, “was” is the auxiliary in past and the past participle is “swept away”. There is implied agent “by”. But it can be known from the next text that the one that swept Bilbo is a music. So the agent in object is “music”.

We are met to discuss, our plans, means, policy, and devices (I:6)

This sentence state that the subject or the participants accepted is affacted by the action of a verb and there is not agent “by” that dissapear in sentences. This sentence is passive voice in present tense. There are “we” as the subject, “are” as auxiliary verb, “Met” as the past participle used of sentence, and “to discus our

plans, our ways, means, policy and devices” as the object of sentences. This passive sentence has implied agent “by”. This sentence is in present time because the passive sentence is uttered by thorin at the moment. In his speech, he tells the others how gandalf gathered them in bilbo’s abode to make a plan for their adventure.

The battle was won and the game of golf invented at same movement (I:17)

It is agentive passive without agent. “The battle” is subject, “was” is the auxiliary verb, and “won” is the past participle. The object is “the game of golf invented at same movement”. The agent who is doing action appears in the previous passive sentence. This first clause in the sentence is without agent. It was caused the participant is not mentioned. And the past participle is still a passive because the creator is not addressed and the verb participle has adjectival value. The agent is old Took’s great granduncle, the one who won the battle and invented the game of golf. From the sentence, it explains the event that has ended a long time ago.

It was painted a week ago and i am quite sure you have come to the wrong house (I:18)

It is passive sentence. “It” as subject refers to Bilbo’s door, it can be seen from the previous passive sentence. “Was” is as the auxiliary and “painted” is as the past participle. “A week ago” is an object complement acting as adverb of time. So, this sentence is simple past tense. “Ago” is time signal from past



tense to describe the events that have been passed through. The agent who does the action isn't told, so it is implied. It is agentive without agent. it was caused there is nothing "by" agent in the sentences. Then, the sentences does not tell who is the person doing painted a week ago. It is because the action is more important than the person who does the action.

This one has been hidden we do not know without going to see (I:20)

It is agentive passive without agent. Because, there is not people accept the action . This sentence just reference to something that has been hidden. Then, they want to look for the something that has been hidden. So that, there is implied the agent in this case, there is nothing agent "by" in the passive sentence, "has been hidden" indicates a present perfect tense. The subject is "this one ", "has been" is the auxiliary in past, and the past participle is "hidden". And there is an implied agent. A road has been hidden by someone even the dwarves don't know who has done it. This analysis can be concluded that the passive sentence is in present perfect tense. It is because the clauses explained about dialog between Gandalf and dwarves that can not found the way. It has been hidden until now.

That had been sent to meet them (XI:201)

It is agentive agentive passive without agent. It has past participle "sent" . which from verbal class that contained in this passive sentence. The passivet sentence can be known from subject "that ", the auxiliary verb "had been", and the past participle "sent", and object "to meet them". The agent is implied in the

sentence. It can be known as past perfect tense because there are two events occur, that are the dwarves that were joined and the ponies that had been sent to them.

Though sword shall be rusted (XIX:295)

This sentence is agentive passive without agent . This sentence reference verbal value that happened in the verb rusted. But there is nothing agent appear that do rusted by the subject. “ Though ” as subject, it can be seen from the previous passive sentence. “Shall be” is as the auxiliary and “rusted” is as the past participle. The agent who does the action isn’t told, so it is implied. It is agentive without agent. it was caused there is nothing “by” agent in the sentences. Then, It is because the action is more important than the person who does the action

You will be cured of weariness (XIX:298)

It is agentive passive without agent. This subject is you. Then, the past participle “cured” reference to verb class. So that, this passive sentence reference to meaning as verbal value. Then , there is implied agent in itself. It does not have agent “by”. The subject is “you”, “were” is the auxiliary in past, and the past participle is “will be”. The object is “ of weariness”. From the sentence, it can be seen that the event has occurred. The event doesn’t have spesific time because there is no time signal can be seen from the sentence.

The country where bilbo had been born and bren. (XIX:300)

It is agentive passive without agent. this subject is the country where bilbo. Then, the past participle born reference to verb class. But, This passive sentence reference to meaning as verbal value. Then, there is nothing agent appear in itself. “The country where Bilbo” as subject. “Had been” is as the auxiliary and “born” is as the past participle. The agent who does the action isn’t told, so it is implied. It is agentive without agent. it was caused there is nothing “by” agent in the sentences. Then, It is because the action is more important than the person who does the action

There was just room to get the ponies through with a squeeze, When they had been unpacked and unsaddled. As they passed under the arch (IV:58)

The sentence is agentive passive without agent. There is no object placed after the past participle, but it can be known if the text is read entirely. “They” in the sentence refer to the ponies and the previous sentence told about dwarves bringing ponies. So, the agents for the example are the dwarves. They were the ones who unpacked and unsaddled the ponies in order to get through a narrow gap. This sentence is classified as past perfect tense because there are two events happened. The ponies could pass the gap after the weights have been removed.

If he had been allowed, he would probably have gone on like this until he was out of breath, without telling any one. (I:16)

It is agentive passive without agent in the sentence. The sentence can be known from subject “he”, the auxiliary verb “had been”, and the past participle “allowed”. There is nothing agent who appear in the object sentence. The agent is implied that include in types passive voice in agentive passive without agent. This tense is past perfect tense used to explain two events action in past time.

So Gandalf went on with the tale, until he came to the fight in the dark, the discovery of the lower gate, and their horror when they found that Mr. Baggins had been misled. We counted ourselves and found that there was not hobbit. (VII:122)

The sentence is agentive passive without agent. It can be known from subject “mr. Baggins”, the auxiliary verb “had been”, and the past participle “misled”. There is nothing object that makes passive sentence with agent. so this sentence include implied agent. This tense is used to explain two events in past time. This tense is used to express two activities that occurred in past which both have been done. And there is characteristic of this tense signed with word “when” as information to show arranged time.

By the time the wizard had finished his tale and had told of the eagles’ rescue and how they had been brought to the carrock (VII:123)

The agentive passive without agent in the sentence can be known from subject “they”, the auxiliary verb “had been”, the past participle “brought”, and the object “to the carrock”. There is nothing agent who told in the passive. So

that, it is include implied agent. This tense is used to explain two events in past time. From the sentence, it can be seen that the agents are the eagles, the ones that brought the dwarves to the carrock. It is noticed in the previous clause of the past perfect tense. This tense is used to express two activities that occurred in past which both have been done.

Blibo found that That beds had already been laid at the side of the hall, on a sort of raised platform between the pillars and the outer wall (VII:127)

The type of this sentence is agentive passive without agent. Past perfect tense in the sentence can be known from subject “that beds”, the auxiliary verb “had already been”, and the past participle “laid”. There is agent who is doing action but it does not put with “by” in the sentence. This tense is used to explain two events in past time.

They were joined by the horses with other provisions and necessities and the ponies for their own use That had been sent to meet them (XI:201)

It is sentence in agentive passive without agent type. This passive is past perfect tense in the sentence can be known from subject “that ”, the auxiliary verb “had been”, and the past participle “sent”, and object “to meet them”. The agent is implied in the sentence. It can be known from passive sentence disappear agent by. Past perfect tense is used in passive because there are two events occur, that are the dwarves that were joined and the ponies that had been sent to them.

The old songs of mirth to come had been sung about the dwarves (XIV:248)

The agentive without agent in sentence can be known from subject “the old songs of mirth ”, the auxiliary verb “had been”, and past participle “sung”. The agents who are doing action are men, woman, and children. But it can be found agent if we read whole the text. So it is implied agent of the sentence. Actually, the event can be happened because there is activity prior to this passive sentence about woman, man, and children that fought a dragon. This tense is used to explain two events in past time.

They praised the courage of bard and his last mighty shoot. If only he had not been killed,”they all said (XIV:250)

The agentive passive without agent in negative sentence can be known from subject “he”, the auxiliary verb “had not been”, and the past participle “killed”. The agent is implicit in the sentence. It can be known as past perfect tense because there are two events of it.

Soon all the town would be deserted and burned down to the surface of the lake. that was the dragon’s hope. (XIV:248)

There are important elements in this passive sentence, namely ,”All the town” as subject, “would be” as the auxiliary verb in the past future tense, “deserted and burned down” as the past participles, and “to the surface of the lake” as the object complement. This passive sentence means that the dragon would destroy and burn all of the town. The dragon hoped to burn down the city,

So, implicit agent who is doing action in sentence. and this tense is used in it in order to tell that the city still exists. So, the dragon's wish was not realized yet.

I did not get hold of it, 'I was given it, said the wizard. Well, your father gave me this to give to you (I:24)

It is agentive passive without agent. The subject is "I". The auxiliary verb is "was". The past participle is "given". The object is "it" and his father acts as the agent who is doing action. It can be know from the next sentence that father is the agent. But, it was not appearing in the passive sentence as clearly with "by". This sentence is in simple past tense because it happened in a long time ago when his father was still alive

But he was rudely interrupted. Poor bilbo couldn't bear it any longer. (I:16)

The sentence is agentive passive without agent because the past participle is in verbal class. The subject is "he". The auxiliary verb is "was". The past participle is "rudely". There is agent who is doing action but it can find agent If we read the next sentence after that passive sentence. So that, the agent is implied. There is nothing agent by in the sentence. However, we know that the agent after read whole of the text.

The blink of red torches had been being seen behind them in tunel (IV:66)

This sentence is contained verbal value in past participle and object also does not tell people is doing action. The subject is “the blink of red torches”. The auxiliary verb is “had been being”. The past participle is “seen”. The object is “behind them in tunel”

My house is opened to you (VII: 132)

This is agentive without agent. This object does not has an agent “by” in object that state who is agent open house. The subject is “my house”. The auxiliary is “is” and the past participle is “opened”. The object is “to you”

The door was hidden (XI:206)

Based on the example above, There is agentive passive without agent. The sentence that can be noticed. There is “the door” as subject. The auxiliary verb in this sentence is “was”, which indicates that the event has passed. So, the tense used is past tense. “Hidden” is the past participle. The action is done by the goblin. It can be identified that the goblin is the agent if the text is read entirely. So the sentence does not told agent as clearly with agent.



They all pushed together. And slowly a part of the Three board was outlined, and slowly without a sound swung inwards. (XI:209).

Based on the example above, there are two agentive passive without agent in sentences that can be noticed. They use the same subject that is “three boards”. The auxiliary verb in the sentence is “were”, which indicates that the event happened in the past. So, the tense used is past tense. There were two actions in the sentence, they are “outlined” and “swung”. All of these actions were done by them, the dwarves and Bilbo. It can be seen in the text before the sentence, so it means agent of the sentence is implied agent. The dwarves and Bilbo outline and swung the three boards.

His foot was grabbed from behind in the dark (IV:67)

It is agentive passive without agent. This sentence does not have agent who is the agent in the object sentences. There is adverb of place that completed this sentence. There is “his foot” as subject. The auxiliary verb in this sentence is “was”, which indicates that the event has passed. So, the tense used is past tense. “grabbed” is the past participle. The object is “from behind in the dark”. The action is done by the goblin. It can be identified that the goblin is the agent if the text is read entirely. So the sentence does not tell agent as clearly using “by”.

When they had dried in the sun, which was now strong and warm, They were refreshed, if still sore and a little hungry. (VII:114)

It is agentive passive without agent. The past participle does not have adjectival value *refreshed* is doer. Then, the past participle is pure as verb class.. “they” is subject, “were” is the auxiliary, and “refreshed” is the past participle. There is no agent by present in sentence. The subject feel refreshed after they had dried in the sun. So, it means, the agent who is doing action until they felt refreshed is the sun. The sentence uses simple past tense whose auxiliary verb is “was” as the marker .

When I want your help i will ask for it. Sit down, and let’s get on with this tale, or it will be supertime before it is ended in the land (VII:120)

This is agentive passive without agent that suitable in categorize classification of passive voice based on agentive passive without agent. This participle is reference just verb class and there is nothing agent by in object. The object complement is told adverb of place a passive sentence. It has a structure that makes it passive. In the sentence, it can be seen that “it” acts the subject, “is” acts as auxiliary verb, and “ended” acts as past participle, and the object is “ in the land”. This sentence used simple present tense because the sentence is dialog from Beorn

Leaves were laid upon the mould (VII:126)

This sentence is types of agentive passive without agent. The object complement in sentence is about adverb. So that, it does not found agent “by” in itself. “leaves” is subject, “were” is the auxiliary, and “laid” is the past participle. The object is adverb of place “ upon the mould”. There is no agent by present in sentence.

Wild and bitter words were shouted from many sides (XIV:251)

This sentence is agentive passive without agent. the passive sentence also contained verbal class. The past participle shouted state that from many side. That is passive sentence. ”Were shouted” indicates that simple past tense is used in the sentence. The subject is “wild and bitter words” referring to a noun. “Were” is the auxiliary verb in past and the past participle is “shouted”. The object is “ from many sides”. In this sentence, the agent is implicit. If the previous sentence is read, then, it can be spotted that the ones who shouted were Thorin and his company. So, those people are the agent. This sentence is in past tense because it is in the narration part. Narration part is dominantly using past tense.

## 2. Quassive Passive

Quassive passive are mixed class because they have verbal and adjectival features with the total data were 36 and the percentage was 29% (See appendix 3).

Bilbo baggins was grown up about fifty years old (I:3)

This sentence is quassive passive in this analysis. Because we know bilbo was grown up. This sentence is telling about bilbo who has 50 years old now. The participle in this sentence is adjectival class. It has a structure that makes it passive. In the sentence, it can be seen that “Bilbo Baggins” acts the subject, “was” acts as auxiliary verb, and “grown up” acts as past participle, and the object is “about fifty years old”. This sentence used simple past tense .

You would be prepared for any sort of remarkable tale (I:3)

This sentence has the past participle “prepared” that contained in adjectival value which is the subject will ready to get any sort of remarkable and there is nothing agent too in this sentence. That is passive sentence that “would be” indicates past tense is used. The subject is “you”, “would be” is the auxiliary in past and the past participle is “prepared”. There is implied agent “by”. But it can be known from the next text.

I am pleased to find u remember something about me (I:6)

Pleased is the past participle, but, it is included adjectival value in the past participle. So, the type in that passive voice sentence is quassive passive. That is passive sentence that "was swept away" indicates past tense is used. The subject is "I", "am" is the auxiliary in past and the past participle is "pleased". There is implied agent "by".

The north will be freed from that horror for many long years. (XIX:297)

It is quassive passive sentences. The past participle "freed" has adjective class. There is adjectival value in the literally meaning in this passive sentence. So that, this sentence used adjectival value that meaning of past participle. The subject is "the north", "will be" is the auxiliary in past and the past participle is "freed and there is object "that horror for many long years.". There is implied agent "by".

The compliments were quite lost on poor bilbo baggins

This is quassive passive which is this sentence has two class. There are adjectival and verb class in itself. The sentence does not have the agent "by" and the object of this sentence uses adverb preposition "on poor bilbo baggins". It can be seen that the sentence doesn't include agent by.

They were filled with dismay at losing them (VII:138)

The subject is about the quassive passive. The past participle in this sentences has adjective class. So that there is agent by =with in the sentences and the object complement refers to adverb. The subject is “they”, “were” is the auxiliary in past, and the past participle is “filled”. The object is that used agent “by=with”, “ with dismay at losing them”. From the sentence, it can be seen that the event has occurred. The event doesn’t have spesific time because there is no time signal can be seen from the sentence.

It was too exposed (XI:202)

The passive sentence is quassive passive sentence. There is past participle “exposed” that contained adjectival value in sentences does not have agent. Even there is nothing object in the sentence. So that, it is include type of passive voice in quassive passive. This subject is “it”. Then, the past participle “exposed” reference to adjectiv class. So that, this passive sentence reference to meaning as adjectiv. Then , there is implied agent in itself. It does not have agent “by”. From the sentence, it can be seen that the event has occurred. The event doesn’t have spesific time because there is no time signal can be seen from the sentence.

He was stretched cold as stone, trusted upon the floor of the shallows (XIV:254)

This sentence is quassive passive agent. This sentence reference adjectival class. However, streched is a form of verb . but there is nothing agent by and no object complement after past participle. The subject is “ he”, “was” is the

auxiliary in past, and the past participle is “stretched and trusted”. The object has not agent “by” ,“ upon the floor of the shallows”. From the sentence, it can be seen that the sentences is past tense.

The dragon was dead (XIV:250)

It is quassive passive sentence. This passive has adjectival class in the sentence. It is quassive passive without agent. The subject is “the dragon”, “was” is the auxiliary in past, and the past participle is “dead”. From the sentence, it can be seen that the event has occurred Then, the past participle “cured” reference to adjective class. So that, this passive sentence reference to meaning as adjectival value. Then , there is implied agent in itself. It does not have agent “by”. There is object is used to explain how looks the dragon foreleg that completed this sentence.

As if they had been planted (VII:116)

This is quassive passive. This *planted* has adjective value. However, “planted” has meaning as verb, it has adjectiv class. Even this sentences does not has object after past participle in the clause. The subject is “ they”, “had been” is the auxiliary in past perfect in tense, and the past participle is “planted”. There is nothing object with agent “by” in the sentence, the event of this sentence has throught. So this tense passive voice in past tense.

Smaug is dead (XIV:253)

It is quassive passive. this subject is “smaug”. The past participle “dead” reference to adjectival class in this sentence. Then, this passive voice reference to meaning as adjectival too. So that, it does not found agent in this sentence. The subject is “smaug”, “is” is the auxiliary in simple present, and the past participle is “dead”. The sentence has not object to complemented that passive sentence.

The many boats are being seen dotted on the surface of the lake (XIV:249)

This is about quassive passive in sentence. The past participle in this sentence has adjective class and verb class. So that, there is nothing agent by in the sentence and the object complement refers to adverb. The subject is “the many boats”, “are being” is the auxiliary in present continuous, and the past participle is “seen”. The object is “on the surface of the lake”.

The joy was turned to dread (XIV:246)

This sentences is quassive passive that can be know from the past participle was “turned” . The past participle has adjectival class. And there is nothing agent by in object complement. Based on the example above, there are passive sentences that can be noticed. There are “the joy” as subject and “was” as the auxiliary verb, indicating that the event has passed. So, the tense used is past tense. “Turned” is the past participle. The actions were done by the dragon as



implied. It can be identified because the dragon came and did something bad, making people's joy turned upside down. So the dragon is the agent.

What do you mean by it? Said the great goblin turning to thorin. 'up to no good, i 'll warrant! Spying on the private business of my people, i guess! Thieves, i should not be surprised to learn! Murderers and friends of elves, not unlikely!(IV:63)

It is quassive passive in the sentence. The past participle in this sentence has adjective class. So that, there is nothing agent by in the sentence and the object complement refers to adverb of place. There are important elements in this passive sentence, namely ,”i” as subject, “should not be” as the auxiliary verb in the past future tense, “suprised” as the past participles, and “to learn” as the object complement. There is agent by dwarves. The dwarves should not suprise the great goblins. So past future tense is used in it in order to tell a dialog between the dwarves and the goblins.

His coat of mail was arranged on a stand in the hall (XIX:302)

It is quassive passive in the sentence. The past participle in this sentence has adjective class. So that there is nothing agent by in the sentence and the object complement refers to adverb of place. That is passive sentence and ”was arranged” indicates simple past tense. The subject is “his coat of mail”, “was” is the auxiliary verb in past, and the past participle is “arranged”. The object is “on stand in the hall”. The object has implied agent, which is *Bilbo*. if the previous

part in the sentence is read, then it could be detected that Bilbo is the one who arranged his own coat. This passive has past time which is found by researcher in narration part. Narration part is dominantly using past tense.

Their ponies were tired ( XIX:295)

This passive has past participle as adjective class. This passive explain is the situation that happened towards their ponies. Then, there is not object in this sentence. Their ponies”, “were” is the auxiliary verb in past, and the past participle is “tired”. The object has implied agent, which is goblin makes their ponies to be tired. if the previous part in the sentence is read, then it could be detected that Goblin is the bad things who persued the ponies. This passive has past time which is found by researcher in narration part. Narration part is dominantly using past tense.

If any had been ripe enough yet to have fallen to the ground.(VII:116)

It is quassive passive sentence that refers to past participle *ripe*. The past participle ripe has adjectival class in this passive sentence. The subject is “anything”, “had been” is the auxiliary verb in past, and the past participle is “ripe”. The object is “enough yet to have fallen the ground”. The object has implied agent, that is not important or telling.

Mr Baggins had been gone (VII:122)

This is quassive passive. It does not found agent by in the clause. And the past participle as adjectival value without know who is the agent. The subject is “Mr Baggins”, “had been” is the auxiliary verb in past, and the past participle is “gone” that has meaning adjective also. There is nothing object presence agent.

The hobbit was lost (VII:122)

This is quassive passive. The past participle “lost” in the sentence has adjectival class that reference in meaning too. There is nothing agent by that stand in the clause. So it means that the clause include quassive passive type. The subject is “the hobbit”, “was” is the auxiliary verb in past, and the past participle is “lost”.

Beorn was gone (VII:125)

This example is quassive passive in the passive voice types. The past participle gone has adjectival class that reference that beorn was gone. So that there is nothing agent by that support object complement in the sentence. The subject is “Beorn”, “was” is the auxiliary verb in past, and the past participle is “gone”. The object has implied agent, which is the agent wasn’t put in the passive sentence.

Its whistling voice were released (VII:126)

This is quassive passive sentence. There is adjectival value that contained in past participle and the meaning of sentence reference any aspect adjectival value. The subject is “whistling voice”, “were” is the auxiliary verb in past, and the past participle is “released”. The example does not appear agent. it was caused the people who is doing action not important to tell.

There were no more deer, not even rabbits were to be seen (VII:134)

It is quassive passive in this sentence. The meaning of past participle *seen* has adjectival value that contained in the example. It is signs of types quassive passive based on passive voice quirk’s theory. Based on the example above, there is passive sentence that can be noticed. They use the same subjects that are “rabbits”. The auxiliary verb in this sentence is “were”, indicating that the event was happening in the past. So, the tense used is past tense. “Seen” is the past participle. The actions were done by the hobbit implicitly. It can be identified that the hobbit was the agent who is doing action if the text is read entirely. It is quassive passive in this sentence

The dawrvs were inclined (VII:135)

This sentence is quasi passive. this sentences has past participle *inclined* which is inclined has adjectival class. Then, there is nothing agent by in object complement. Based on the example above, there is passive sentence that can be noticed. The subject is “the dwarves”. The auxiliary verb in this sentence is

“were”, indicating that the event was happening in the past. So, the tense used is past tense. “inclined” is the past participle.

He was seen soon last to sight (VII:138)

This sentence has adjectival value in passive voice. Then, there is nothing agent in object complement. Based on the example above, there is passive sentence that can be noticed as quassive passive . They use the same subjects that is “he”. The auxiliary verb in this sentence is “was”, indicating that the event was happening in the past. So, the tense used is past tense. “Seen” is the past participle. The object is “last to sight”.

It was lost and gone, blotted in the dark (XIV:245)

This sentence is quassive passive. The past participle has verbal class and adjectival classes. Then, there is nothing agent by in the object. But the object in the sentence only has adverb of place. That is passive sentence that “was blotted” is past tense. The subject is “it”, “was” is the auxiliary verb in past time, and the past participle is “lost and gone”. The object is “in the dark”. But there is agent can be spotted in the sentence, so it is implied. If the previous sentence is read, the agent can be detected, which is light in the morning.

### 3. Non Agentive Passive

There is no active transform or likelihood of adding an agent is no performer to be considered. The past participles have adjectival value which is put before or after noun. In this case usually it has passive meaning ( almost passive). The total data of this type was 8 and the percentage was 6.5 % (See appendix 3).

There is a dragon marked in red on mountain (I:19)

Based on the example sentence above, it is form of type passive voice that is non-agentive passive. Moreover, the verb has a value as adjective. Non agentive pasive sentence does not use sentence structure that conform to the passive voice formula. It can be seen that the example above the object of sentence does not have agent who is doing action. And the place of past participle used to after noun “ marked” that has function to get a description of the nature of an action. So , in this case the sentence has passive meaning ( almost passive). Although, the meaning of “marked” is passive literally which explains that the presence of dragon is marked red on mountain.

Without telling any one there anything that was not known already (I:16)

Based on the example sentence above, this type passive voice is non-agentive passive. Non agentive pasive sentence does not use sentence structure to the passive voice’s pattern correctly. It can be seen that the example above there is word “already” it is commonly used to say something that happpened earlier than was possible. The placement of the word “already” is usually in the middle of a

sentence and followed by have, has and had. It is reason the example can not identified as passive. There is mistake element of the sentence. the object of sentence does not have agent who is doing action. However , past participle has verbal class and verbal meaning too “ known” that .So , in this case the sentence has passive meaning ( almost passive).

The ponies were already there huddled in a corner (IV:61).

Based on the sentence above, it can be identified that this sentence is non agentive in simple past tense. “The ponies” act as the subjects whose function is to receive an action. Then, a “were” acts as auxiliary verb in past form. Then, the auxiliary verb is followed by the word “huddled” which acts as the past participle, while the next word “ in a corner” is prepositional phrase acting as an adverb. Because the elements has mistaken to arranged sentence as passive. There is word “already” that must be “haave already” not “was already” in the sentence. Although the agent cannot be traced from the sentence, it can be detected when the next sentence is read. The agents who huddled the ponies were the goblins.

He is man descended from the first men. (VII:115)

Based on the example sentence above, it is type passive voice in non-agentive passive. The past participle of the sentence has adjective class. Non agentive pasive does not have structure suitable like the passive voice pattern. It can be seen that the example above the object of sentence does not have

agent who is doing action. And , the place of past participle used to after noun “descended” to describe an action. So, in this case the sentence has passive meaning ( almost passive). Eventually , the meaning of “descended” is passive literally which explains that “he” as first men who is descended by smaug.

The Great Goblin was there with thirty or forty armed guards. (VII:121)

The sentence is example from non agentive passive. Non gentive passive has characteristic in the past participle. It has adjective value. Non agentive pasive sentence does not have element as passive correcly. It can be seen that the example above the object of sentence does not have agent who is doing action. And , the place of past participle before noun “ armed” that has function to get a description of the nature of an action. So , in this case the sentence has passive meaning ( almost passive). Although, the meaning of “armed” is passive literally which explains that the guards armed fourty.

The wonderful animals that waited on him. (VII:124)

It is a form of type passive voice in non-agentive passive. There is past participle” waited” has adjective value. Non agentive pasive is not contained sturcture of passive voice as correctly.. It can be identified that the object of sentence does not have agent who is doing action. And the past participle put after noun “waited” that has function to get a description of the nature of an action. In this case the sentence has passive meaning ( almost passive). Although, the



meaning of “waited” is passive literally which explains that the animals was waited on him.

### **C. Research Findings**

After the researcher obtained the data from novel the hobbit, the researcher found three types of passive voice in six chapters from hobbit’s novel *written by J.R.R Tolkien* with three types of passive voice sentences namely agentive passive, quassive passive, and non agentive passive with the total of pasive voice sentences or clauses were 123 data. Agentive Passive with agent 31 data and the percentage was 25% (See appendix 2), agentive passive without agent 48 data with the percentage 39% (See appendix 2), quassive passive 36 data and the percentage was 29% (See appendix 2), and non agentive passive 8 data with the percentage was 6.5% (See appendix 2).

The form of types of passive voice sentence in the novel, which possessed the same elements of the passive voice, with agent or without agent. Not all of the passive sentence had agent written on it, but it could be implied. Then , there was quassive passive where past participle in the sentence was categoriszed into two, which were adjectival and verb class. This sentences was passive, yet the meaning was active. In addtion, there was a type named non agentive passive whose structure was not passive, but the meaning was passive in the past participle that contained of sentence

The reason agentive passive without agent was the most dominant in types of passive voice. It was because the position of the agent was frequently absent in

most of the passive sentences, yet the agent still could be found in the previous or the next sentences. It would not be interesting if the agent was written over and over again in every passive sentence in the novel. Moreover, there was implied agent in some of the sentence because the agent was not necessary. In order to find this implied agent, the readers should read the entire sentence.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

After analyzed the tenses of passive voice in novel the hobbit, the conclusion were drawn as follow as:

1. In 123 data, there were only three types of passive voice realized, they were Agentive Passive with agent 31 data (25%), agentive passive without agent 48 data (39%), quassive passive 36 data (29%), and non agentive passive 8 data (6.5%).
2. Each types of passive voice had different grammatical structure which was depended on past participle in the sentence. In addition, not all of passive sentences had an agent, so it could be implied.
3. Agentive passsive without expressed agent was dominantly used in the hobbit's novel.

#### **B. Suggestion**

After the conclusion was completed for this research, the researcher woould like to give some of suggestion as follows:

1. The sudents who interested grammatical study can develop their knowledge mainly passive voice in this research.
2. Other researcher can improve and explore this research in the difficult part of research. It was about the types of passive voice.

3. The readers can read this research as the reference to study grammatical of passive voice. Then, readers can get more understand about passive voice as well.

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## APPENDIX

NO	SENTENCES/CLAUSES	Types			EXPLANATION	
		AGENTIVE PASSIVE		QUASIVE PASSIVE		NON-AGENTIVE PASSIVE
		WITH A.	WITHOUT . A			
1.	<i>It was often said ( in their families) that long ago one of took ancestor must have taken a fairy wife (I:2)</i>		✓			This sentence is agentive passive without agent because it does not include the person who does the activity.
2.	<i>That was to be found either under the hill or over the hill or across the water, and there they remained to the end of their days (I:3)</i>		✓			This sentence is not telling specific who is the agent in sentence. There is nothing use“by”only mention word “either” to compare about the place
3.	<i>Bilbo baggins was grown up about fifty years old (I:3)</i>			✓		This sentence is quasive passive in this analysis. Because we know bilbo was grown up. This sentnce is telling about bilbo who has 50 years old now. The participle in this sentence changed to be adejctival class
4.	<i>You would be prepared for any sort of remakable tale (I:3)</i>			✓		This sentence has the past participle “prepared” that contained in adjectival value which is the subject will ready to get any sort of remarkable and there is nothing agent too in this sentence
5.	<i>The beautiful hobbit hole was built by his father</i>	✓				The sentences has type as agentive passive with agent. there is agent by in the sentence. It is passive voice sentence, the subject is <i>The Beautiful Hobbit Hole</i>

						is not doing any action. The form of verb is <i>Was</i> . The past participle is <i>Built</i> . Finally, this sentence contains the word <i>by</i> to tell us who performed the action. It is <i>By His Father</i>
5.	<i>I am pleased to find u</i> remember something about me (I:6)			✓		Pleased is the past participle, but, it is included adjectival value in the past participle. So, the type in that passive voice sentence is quassive passive
6.	<i>He had been flustered to do anything of the kind</i> (I:6)		✓			There is implied agent in the sentence. The sentence only state about the subject or participant is getting “ flustered” in anything of the kind
7.	<i>If he had been expected</i> (I:7)			✓		This is quassive passive caused the past participle from expected that has adjectival value. However, this there is agent implied do something. There is nothing object in sentence.
8.	<i>If he had been invited by their friends</i> (I:7)	✓				There is agent “by their friends” in this sentence so the sentence that include agentive passive with agent
9.	<i>There is a dragon marked in red on mountain</i> (I:19)				✓	Non agentive pasive sentence does not use sentence structure that conform to the passive voice formula. It can be seen that the example above the object of sentence does not have agent who is doing action. And the place of past participle used to after noun “ marked” that has function to



						get a description of the nature of an action.
10.	But he was rudely interrupted. Poor bilbo couldn't bear it any longer. (I:16)		✓			The sentence is agentive passive without agent is caused the past participle contained agent who is doing action but it was found who agent in the sentence.
11.	<i>Everything was cleaned</i> and put away safe as quick as lightening (I:12)		✓			The sentence state subject is given action "was cleaned and put away" then connectec with object such adverb. Then, it does not has agent by in sentence.
12.	When thorin struck it the music began all at once, so sudden and sweet that bilbo forgot everything else, and <i>was swept away into the dark</i> under strage moon (I:13)		✓			It is agentive passive without agent because the sentence does not has object contained agent "by" but the object in adverb put adverb of place.
13.	<i>And the shadows were lost</i> (I:15)			✓		This is quassive passive. And the verb or past participle has already passive also has adjectival value. Then, the meeaning of this passive sentence is the shadow has vanished
14.	<i>The compliments were quite lost on poor bilbo baggins</i> (I:16)			✓		This is quassive passive which it this sentence has two class. There are adjectival and verb class in itself sentence does not has the agent "by" and the object of this sentences use adverb preposition <i>on poor bilbo baggins</i>
15.	<i>We are met to disscus</i> our plans, our ways, means, policy, and devices		✓			This sentence state that the subject or the participants accapted is affected by the

	(I:16)					action of a verb “met” and there is not agent “by” that disappear in sentences
16.	<i>If he had been allowed</i> (I:16)		✓			The clause is agentive passive without agent because the object has not agent and the past participle also include the adjectival value which is the subject accepted a action without know who is given
17	Without telling any one there anything <i>that was not known already</i> (I:16)				✓	It is non-agentive passive because it doesn't have any agents. Moreover, the verb has a value as adjective.
18.	<i>The battle was won and the game of golf invented</i> at same moment (I:17)		✓		✓	The first clause in the sentence is without agent because the participant is not mentioned and the past participle is still as verb. The second clause is non agentive passive because the creator is not addressed and the verb participle has adjectival value
19	<i>It was painted a week ago</i> (I:18)		✓			It is agentive without agent. because, there is nothing “by” agent in sentences. Then, the sentence does not tell who is the person doing painted a week ago.
20.	<i>This was made by thor</i> (I: 19)	✓				It is agentive passive with agent. it is caused this sentences used “by” and the past participle also verb does not has adjectival value
21.	<i>This one has been hidden</i> we do not know without going to see (I:20)		✓			It is agentive passive without agent. because there is not people accepted the

						action. This sentence just reference to something that has been hidden then , they want to look for the something that has been hidden. So that there is not about the agent in this case
22.	<i>Our family was driven out of the far north (I:22)</i>		✓			It is agentive passive without agent. this clause is not showing us who is the agent that drove out the family. And then the past participle does not contain adjectival value
23.	<i>It had been discovered by my far ancestor (I:22)</i>	✓				This sentence is agentive passive with agent. this sentence used "by" so that, the agent who discovered is known. That is by my far ancestor
24.	<i>They are killed (I:23)</i>		✓			This sentence is agentive without agent. this sentence does not who is people killed them. So that this sentence indicate in implied passive.
25.	<i>We were joined expectedly by my father (I:24)</i>	✓				This is the sentence in agentive passive with agent. just as it is written the use of "by" in the case. This sentence state that has agent " by my father" which is the past participle of joined
26.	<i>I did not get hold of it, 'I was given it, said the wizard. Well, your father gave me this to give to you (I:24)</i>		✓			This sentence is agentive passive without agent. There is nothing agent "by" in the object sentence. Then, this sentence also do not tell anyone who give <b>it</b> to the subject

27	<i>Your grandfather Thror was killed in the mines of moria by azog the goblin. (I:24)</i>	✓				This sentence used type agentive passive with agent. It can be identified from the agent by stand in the object of sentence. The subject is “Thror”, the auxiliary verb is “was”, the past participle is “killed”, and the object is “ in the mines of moria by azog the goblin.
28.	<i>It has never been seen by you since (I:25)</i>	✓				This sentence is agentive passive with agent. it can be known from agent “ by you ” that agent is identify that sentence has agent. and in this case who is accepted action have known is by you
29.	<i>The most of passes were infested by evil things (IV:55)</i>	✓				This sentence is agentive pasive with agent. the agen can know with “by evil things” in this sentence. So that, the passive sentence show that the evil thing who was done the action
30.	<i>The darkness is filled with overwhelming noise (IV:57)</i>			✓		This sentence is quassive passive it was caused past participle filled has adjective class. There is preposition with is same like by.( by = with) the object state that overwhelming noise to support object in the passive voice sentence. Then, there is agent “write’ as write in this case
31.	<i>We shall be picked up by some giant and kicked sky high for football (IV:57)</i>	✓				There are two passive sentences in the speech uttered by Thorin. These sentences have elements that make them agentive passive with agent. Which are

						“we” as subject, “shall be” as auxiliary verb, and both “picked up” and “kicked” as past participle. “The giant” is identified as the agent used “by”.
32.	There was just room to get the ponies through with a squeeze, <i>When they had been unpacked and unsaddled</i> . As they passed under the arch, it was good to hear to the wind (IV:58)		✓			It is agentive passive without agent . this sentence just elaborate the subject have unpacked after that the next sentence any conjunction ”and” to connected the sentence
33.	<i>They were crossed and tagged in all directions</i> (IV:60)				✓	It is passive sentence that has non agentive passive. the past participle to be noun. Then, it is caused crossed has two class. There are as verb and noun. But, this <i>crossed</i> reference to class noun.
34.	<i>The ponies were already there huddled in a corner; and there were all the baggages and packages lying broken open, and were being rummged by goblin, and smelt by goblins, and fingered by goblins, and quereled over by goblins</i> (IV:61)	✓✓✓✓			✓	It is clearly agentive passive with agent. there are four passive sentence has agent “by goblin” that can know from object complement of this sentence.
35.	<i>It was lit by a great red fire in the middle, and by torches along the walls, and it was full of goblins</i> (IV:61)					This type of this sentence is agentive passive with agent. it can be known from the agent by of this sentence. The subject is “it” and the auxiliary is “was”. The past participle is “lit”. The object is “by a great red fire in the middle”, and by torches along the walls

36.	<i>It is done smart and secre (IV:62)</i>			✓		It is quassive passive. The past participle done has adjectival and this sentences have two class this object in sentence does not has agent by. Only the adjective word that exist to complete the object's setence
37.	<i>We were on journeyed to visit our relative (IV:63)</i>		✓			It is agentive passive with agent, the past participle <i>journeyed</i> has verb class. So that this case is non agentive passive which is one of categorize this kind sentence
38.	<i>Several of our people were struck by lightning in the cave (IV:63)</i>	✓				This senntence is agentive passive with agent. this sentence use agent “by lightning”in the object. So that we know the subject was given action by the lightning
39.	<i>He had been saved by gandalf (IV:65)</i>	✓				Agentive passive with agent also in this passive sentence. It is any agent “by gandalf”who saved them
40.	<i>The blink of red torches had been being seen behind them in tunel (IV:66)</i>			✓		This sentence is contained adjectival value in past participle and object also does not tell people is doing action
41.	<i>They were seen by the goblins that run silently up behind (IV:67)</i>	✓				This sentence is agentive passive with agent. There is agent “by” who is doing action in object complement of sentence. Then, past participle <i>seen</i> elaborate the sentence as verb class in literally meaning.

42.	<i>His foot was grabbed from behind in the dark (IV:67)</i>		✓			It is agentive passive without agent. This sentence does not who is the agent in the object sentences. there is adverb of place that completed this sentence
43.	<i>I will have been praised and thanked (IV:25)</i>			✓		It is passive sentence that contain adjectival value. the past participle means passive voice can be adjective in itself
44.	<i>He was allowed to climb on to an angle's back and cling between his wings (VII:111)</i>		✓			It is agentive passive without agent . the object has not agent by . it is just write about the subject can climb to angel's back and cling in his wing. So that this case include agentive passive without agent
45.	<i>They were refreshed, if still sore and a little hungry (VII:114)</i>		✓			This sentences is agentive passive without agent . the past participle doe not has adjectival value <i>refreshed</i> is doer. Then, the past participle is pure as verb class.
46.	<i>He is man descended from the first men. (VII:115)</i>				✓	it is type passive voice in non-agentive passive. The past participle of the sentence has adjective class. Non agentive pasive does not have structure suitable like the passive voice pattern. It can be seen that the example above the object of sentence does not have agent who is doing action.
47.	<i>If any had been ripe enough yet to have fallen to the ground.(VII:116)</i>			✓		It is quassive passive sentence that refers to past participle <i>ripe</i> . The past participle

						ripe has adjectival class in this passive sentence
48.	<i>As if they had been planted</i> (VII:116)			✓		This is non agentive passive. This <i>planted</i> has adjective value. However, <i>planted</i> has meaning as verb. even this sentences does not has object after past participle in the clause
49.	<i>There walls were formed by a wooden house and its two long wings</i> (VII:117)	✓				It is sentence of agentive passive with agent . it can be known from the agent “by wooden”that written in the sentence.
50.	<i>When we were attacked by the evil goblins</i> (VII:120)	✓				It is agentive passive with agent. there is agent” by” that stand in the sentence. As written the agent is “by evil goblin”
51.	<i>Before it is ended in the land</i> (VII:120)		✓			This is agentive passive without agent that suitable in categorize classification of passive voice base on agentive passive without agent. this participle is reference just verb class and there is nothing agent by in object. The object complement is told adverb of place
52.	<i>That place was crowded with goblins</i> (VII:121)	✓				This is agentive passive with agent. The sentence has conjunction with=By.
53.	<i>The Great Goblin was there with thirty or forty armed guards.</i> (VII:121)				✓	The sentence is example from non agentive passive. Non agentive passive has characteristic in the past participle. It has adjective value. Non agentive passive sentence does not have element as passive correctly. It can be seen that the



						example above the object of sentence does not have agent who is doing action. And , the place of past participle before noun “ armed” that has function to get a description of the nature of an action.
54.	<i>Mr baggins had been gone</i> (VII:122)			✓		This is quassive passsive. it does not found agent by in the clause . and the past participle as adjectival value without know who is the agent
55.	<i>The hobbit was lost</i> (VII:122)			✓		This is also quassive passive without agent. the past participle lost in the senence has adjectival class that reference to meaning. There is nothing agent by that stand in the clause. So it means that the clause include quassive passivecategorize
56.	<i>So Gandalf went on with the tale, until he came to the fight in the dark, the discovery of the lower gate, and their horror when they found that Mr. Baggins had been mislaid. We counted ourselves and found that there was not hobbit.</i> (VII:122)		✓			The sentence is agentive passive without agent. It can be known from subject “mr. Baggins”, the auxiliary verb “had been”, and the past participle “mislaid”. There is nothing object that makes passive sentence with agent. so this sentnce include implied agent
57.	<i>They had been brought to the carrock</i> (VII:123)		✓			It is agentive passive witout agent . which is past participle has function verbal value in the sentence. And there is nothing agent by that stand in object

						complement. The object has written <i>to the carrock</i>
58.	<i>The wonderful animals that waited on him.</i> (VII:124)				✓	Non agentive passive is not contained structure of passive voice as correctly.. It can be identified that the object of sentence does not have agent who is doing action. And the past participle put after noun “waited” that has function to get a description of the nature of an action. In this case the sentence has passive meaning ( almost passive).
59.	<i>The knives were made of metal at all</i> (VII:125)			✓		This sentence is contained past participle in adjective class. So that, this passive sentence include agentive passive without agent. it does not has agent by in object complement
60.	The fires in the middle of <i>the hall were built with fresh logs</i> (VII:125)	✓				This sentence is agentive passive with agent. The sentence just used <i>with fresh long</i> in object sentence. There is agent by=with that reference this sentence has agent.
61.	<i>Beorn was gone</i> (VII:125)			✓		This is quasive passive in the sentences of classification of passive voice. The past participle gone has adjectival class that reference that beorn was gone. So that there is also agent by that support object complement in the sentence.
62.	<i>Leaves were laid upon the mould</i>		✓			This sentece is contained agentive

	(VII:126)					passive without agent. the object complement in sentence is about adverb . so that it does not found agent “by” in itself.
63.	<i>Its whistling voice were released</i> (VII:126)			✓		This is quassive passive sentence. There is adjectival value that contained in past participle and the meaning of sentence reference any aspect adjectival value .
64.	<i>Blibo found that That beds had already been laid at the side of the hall, on a sort of raised platform between the pillars and the outer wall</i> (VII:127)		✓			It is sentence that contained agentive passive without agent. it can be known there is nothing the agent “by” in the sentences. And the past participle has verbal value . it means the passive sentence has verbal class in past paticiple
65.	<i>They were all wakened by beorn himself</i> (VII:129)	✓				This sentence is agentive pasive with agent. there is agent “by beorn himself” as people who is doing action in object sentence
66.	<i>We shall be caught and killed by goblins</i> (VII:129)	✓				There is passive sentences in agentive passive with agent type. “We” act as subject, “will be” is auxiliary verb of present future, and “caught and killed” are the past participles of the sentence. By goblins is object of sentence who acts as the agent.
67.	<i>He had been crossed the river and right back up into the mountains</i> (VII:131)		✓			This sentence is agentive passive without agent. And there is verbal value in the past participle that sign elements

						passive sentence
68.	<i>My house is opened to you</i> (VII: 132)		✓			This is agentive without agent. this object does not has an agent “by” in object complement sentence. The subject is my house. But there is nothing people who is opened the house
69.	<i>That way was often used by the goblins now</i> (VII:133)	✓				It is agentive passive with agent. this sentences is clearly explain past participle has verbal class that will show agent in object complement. The agent in sentence is agent “by goblins”
70.	<i>There were no more deer, not even rabbits were to be seen</i> (VII:134)			✓		It is quassive passive in this sentence. The meaning of past participle <i>seen</i> has adjectival value that contained in the sentence. It is signs of classification quassive passive based on passive voice quirk’s theory
71.	<i>The dwarves were inclined</i> (VII:135)			✓		This sentence is quasi passive.this sentences has past participle <i>inclined</i> which is inclined has adjectival class. Then,there is nothing agent by in object complement.
72.	<i>He was seen soon last to sight</i> (VII:138)			✓		This sentence has adjectival value in passive voice. Then, there is nothing agent in object complement.
73.	<i>They were really filled with dismay at losing them</i> (VII:138)			✓		The subject is about the quassive passive with agent. The past participle in this sentences has adjective class. there is

						agent by=with in the sentence and the object complement refers to adverb
74.	<i>They were filled with dismay at losing them</i> (VII:138)			✓		The subject is about the quassive passive. The past participle in this sentences has adjective class. So that there is agent by =with in the sentences and the object complement refers to adverb. The subject is “they”, “were” is the auxiliary in past, and the past participle is “filled”. The object is that used agent “by=with” , “with dismay at losing them”.
75.	<i>They were joined by the horses with other provisions</i> (XI:201)	✓				This sentence is agentive passive with agent. there is agent “ by the horses with other provisions” in the object complement.
76.	<i>That had been sent to meet them</i> (XI:201)		✓			It is agentive passive without agent. that has past participle <i>sent</i> . it is verbal class that contained in this passive sentence.
77.	<i>It was too exposed</i> (XI:202)			✓		This passive sentence is quassive passive sentence. There is past participle “exposed” in sentences that has not agent “by”. Even there is nothing object in the sentence
78.	<i>They were come to the desolation of the dragon</i> (XI:202)		✓			It is agentive passive without agent that has not contained agent by in the object complement in the sentence. And then the past participle also has the verbal class.

79.	<i>They were come at the waning of the year</i> (XI:202)		✓			It is agentive passive without agent that has not contained agent by in the object complement in the sentence. And then the past participle also has the verbal class. but the object write about the preposition <i>at</i> that clarify adverb of time.
80.	<i>Bombeur were left behind to guard the ponies and such stores as they had brought with them from the river</i> (XI:205)		✓			This is agentive passive without agent. this is verbal class in the verb or past participle getting in the passive sentence there is nothing agent in the object complement. The object complement just contained the adverb of place.
81.	<i>The door was hidden</i> (XI:206)		✓			This sentences has verbal class in past participle. So that, the door is the subject was hidden . but this passive sentences does not has agent “by” who is people was hidden the door or it can be aid the implied agent
82.	<i>They all pushed together. And slowly a part of the Three board was outlined, and slowly without a sound swung inwards.</i> (XI:209)		✓			This subject reference about thing that want to outlined. The past participle <i>outlined</i> has verbal class and the meaning of the sentence clearly about verbal value. There is nothing agent “by” .
83.	<i>It was lost and gone</i> , blotted in the dark (XIV:245)			✓		This sentence is quassive passive. The past participle has verbal class and adjectival classes. Then, there is nothing agent by in the object. But the object in the sentence just has adverb of place.

84.	Then , <i>warning trumpets were sounded suddenly</i> (XIV:246)		✓			It is agentive passive without agent. <i>warning trumpets were sounded suddenly</i> . The sentence show adverb in object compliment. It does not found agent by . .
85.	<i>Their town the lonely mountain was mostly screened by the low hills at the far end of the lake</i> (XIV:245)	✓				The sentence agentive passive with agent in type passive which can be identified by looking at the structure. “Their town the lonely mountain” is the subject. “Was” is the auxiliary verb indicating “Screened” is the past participle. “By the low hills at the far end of the lake” is object that is presented with agent by.
86.	<i>The joy was turned to dread</i> (XIV:246)			✓		This sentence is quassive passive that can be know from the past participle <i>was turned</i> . The past participle has adjectival class. And there is nothing agent “by” in object complement
87.	<i>I should not be surprised to learn</i> (IV:63)			✓		It is quassive passive sentences. The past participle <i>ready</i> has two class. There are adjectival class . So that, This sentences used of adjectival value that meaning in the case.
88.	<i>Their ponies were tired</i> (XIX:295)			✓		This passive sentence has past participle as adjective class. This passive explain how is the situation that happened towards their ponies.Then, there is nothing object in the sentence

89.	<i>His armour is shivered</i> (XIX:295)	✓				This is agentive passive without agent in this sentence. The pas participle “shivered” also has two class. There are as verb class and noun class. But this passive sentence contained verb value that reference of this passive sentence. Then, it does not has object too after past participle.
90.	<i>His splendour is humbled by them</i> (XIX:295)	✓				It is the agentive passive with agent. this subject is <i>his splendour</i> .then, the pas participle <i>humbled</i> reference to verb class. However, this past participle has two class. But this passive sentence reference to meaning as verbal value.Then, there is agent “by them” in itself
91.	<i>Though sword shall be rusted</i> (XIX:295)		✓			This sentences is agentive passive withou agent. This sentence reference verbal value that happended in the verb <i>rusted</i> . But there is implied agent make rusted to the the subject
92.	<i>Bilbo was fallen quiet and drowsy</i> (XIX:296)			✓		It is non agentive passive. This subject is <i>bilbo</i> . Then, the past participle <i>fallen</i> reference to adjectival. However, this past participle has adjectival value. then this passive sentence reference to meaning as adjectival value.Then, there is nothing agent “by” in this sentence.



						There are adjective too in object .
93.	<i>The north will be freed from that horror for many long years</i> (XIX:297)			✓		It is quassive passive sentences. The past participle <i>freed</i> has adjective class. There are adjectival value in the literally meaning in this passive sentence. So that, This sentences used adjectival value that meaning past participle.
94.	<i>You will be cured of weareness</i> (XIX:298)		✓			It is the agentive passive without agent. this subject is <i>you</i> . then, the past participle <i>cured</i> reference to verb class.however, this past participle has verbal class. So that, this passive sentence reference to meaning as verbal value.Then, there is nothing agent “by “ in itself. But, it is found adverb of this object complement.
95.	The country where <i>bilbo had been born and bred</i> (XIX:300)		✓			It is the agentive passive without agent. this subject is <i>bilbo</i> . Then, the past participle born reference to verb class But this passive sentence reference to meaning as verbal value.Then, there is nothing agent in itself
96.	Most of the things had already been sold (XIX:301)		✓			It is the agentive passive with agent. this subject is <i>most of the things</i> . Then, the past participle <i>sold</i> reference to verb class. But this passive sentence reference to meaning as verbal value.Then, there is implied agent by in itself

97.	<i>Once more water was flung by a hundred hands</i> wherever a spark appeared (XIV:247)	✓				This sentence is agentive passive with agent. there is agent “ <i>by a hundred hands</i> ” in the object complement
98	<i>The old songs of mirth to came had been sung about the dwarves</i> (XIV:248)		✓			The agentive without agent in sentence can be known from subject “the old songs of mirth ” , the auxiliary verb “had been”, and past participle “sung”. The agents who are doing action are men, woman, and children. But it can be found agent if we read whole the text. So it is implied agent of the sentence
99	<i>All the town would be deserted and burned down to the surface of the lake. that was the dragon’s hope .</i> (XIV:248)		✓			There are important elements in this passive sentence, namely ,”All the town” as subject, “would be” as the auxiliary verb in the past future tense, “deserted and burned down” as the past participles, and “to the surface of the lake” as the object complement.
100.	<i>The land was thrown down and destroyed</i> (XIV:246)		✓			This sentence is agentive passive without agent. There is nothing agent “by” in the object complement but this passive sentence reference as verb literally as meaning
101.	<i>They were forced to go the slower by foot</i> (XIV:253)	✓				This is the sentence in agentive passive with agent. just as it is written the use of “by foot” in the case. This sentence state that it has agent “ by my foot” which is the past participle is forced

102.	<i>He was drenched by water (XIV:250)</i>	✓				This is the sentence in agentive passive with agent. just as it is written passive sentence in the case. This sentence state that it has agent “ by water” which is the past particple of drenched.
103.	<i>They praised the courgage of bard and his last mighty shoot. If only he had not been killed,”they all said (XIV:250)</i>		✓			The agentive passive without agent in negative sentence can be known from subject “he”, the auxiliary verb “had not been”, and the past participle ” killed”. The agent is implicit in the sentence. It can be known as past perfect tense because there are two events of it.
104.	<i>He was stretched cold as stone, trusted upon the floor of the shallows (XIV:254)</i>		✓✓			This sentences is agentive passive withou agent. this sentence reference adjectival class. However, “stretched” and “trusted” is form of verb. But there is implied agent “by” who do “stretched” “trusted” to the the subject
105.	<i>They were not encouraged in their frienship by their elder (XIX:302)</i>	✓				This passive sentence has verb class. This passive explain that this passive in negativesentence.Then, there is agent “by their elder” in object the sentence.
106.	<i>Adventures and escape were managed by mere luck (XIX:303)</i>		✓			This is agentive passive with agent. this sentence has past participle as verb class. Then, there is object in the sentence ”by mere luck”
107.	<i>The dragon was dead (XIV:250)</i>			✓		It is quassive passive. this subject is “the

						dragon” . Then, the past participle <i>dead</i> reference to adjective class. However, this past participle has adjectival class. But this passive sentence reference to meaning as adjectival value. Then, there is nothing object after past participle in the sentences.
108.	<i>Wild and bitter words were shouted from many sides</i> (XIV:251)		✓			This sentence is agentive passive without agent. the passive sentence also contained verb class. the object state that from many side. Then, there is nothing agent “by” as write in this case.
109.	<i>The air was filled with circling flocks</i> (XIV:253)			✓		This sentence is agentive passive with agent. it was caused preposition with in object same like by. Then, there is agent “by=with” as write in this case
110	<i>Peoples were heard as loudly crying that dwarves had stirred the dragon</i> (XIV:251)		✓			This is agentive passive without agent. and the sentences just verb class. The subject give action in this sentence.even this sentences has object
111.	<i>Smaug is dead</i> (XIV:253)			✓		It is quassive passive. This subject is <i>smaug</i> .then, the pas participle <i>dead</i> reference to adjective class. Although, this past participle has adjectival value. Then,this passive sentence reference to meaning as adjectival value that was not found agent in the sentences.

112	<i>The many boats are being seen dotted dark on the surface of the lake</i> (XIV:249)			✓		The passive is about the quassive passive voice sentence. The pas particple in this sentences has adjective class and verb class. So that, there is nothing agent by in the sentence and the object complemet refers to adverb.
113.	<i>His coat of mail was arranged on a stand in the hall</i> (XIX:302)			✓		The passive is about quassive passive without agent. The past participle in this sentences has adjective class . So that there is nothing agent “by” in the object complemet refers to adverb of place
114.	<i>Though all had been drenched with water</i> (XIV:247)			✓		This sentence is quassive passive with agent. There is agent “with=by” as object state that water had drenched that subject. the passive voice sentence also has the adjectival class. Then, there is nothing agent “by=with” as write in this case
115	<i>The town was filled with water</i> (XIV:246)			✓		This sentence is quassive passive with agent. it was caused any with in the object . which is th with and by is same function in the pssive voice sentence to show that the sentences has agent. Then, there is agent “by=with” as write in this case
110.	<i>Lake town was refounded and was more properous than ever</i> (XIX:303)		✓			This is non agentive passive. This verb same like organized that used ( <i>di</i> ) in the meaning but adjectiv class. The past particple has adjectival value class..Then,

						there is object in the sentence without agent
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## APPENDIX 2

### Types Agentive of Passive Voice in Novel the Hobbit Writttten *J.R.R Tolkien*

Agentive passive	Frequency	Percentage
Agentive passive with expressed agent	31	25%
Agentive passive without expressed agent	48	39%
<b>Total</b>	79	64%



### APPENDIX 3

**Types of passive voice in novel the Hobbit Writttten J.RR Tolkien.**

No	Types of passive voice	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Agentive Passive	79	64%
2.	Quassive Passive	36	29 %
3.	Non Agentive Passive	8	6.5 %
<b>Total</b>		123	100 %



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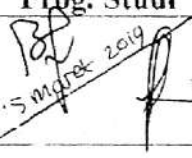
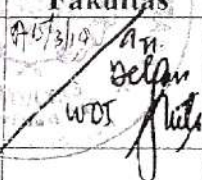
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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

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Nama Mahasiswa : Tio Amelia Siregar  
NPM : 1502050267  
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Kredit Kumulatif : 154 SKS

IPK = 3,56

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
 5 Maret 2019	The Grammatical Study of Passive Voice in Novel the Hobbit Written by J.R.R Tolkien	 5/3/19
	Declarative Utterance Used by Prabowo in His Interview in BBC News	
	The Analysis of Politeness of Young People in Village and Young People in the City	-

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 04 Maret 2019  
Hormat Pemohon,

  
Tio Amelia Siregar

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Dan Dosen Pembimbing

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N P M : 1502050267  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : The Grammatical Study of Passive Voice in Novel the Hobbit Written By J.R.R. Tolkien.

Pembimbing : Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

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3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 25 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



Dr. H. Elhianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.  
NIDN : 0115057302

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The Grammatical Study of Passive Voice in Novel  
the Hobbit *Written By J.R.R Tolkien*

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

1. Erlindawaty, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

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Medan, April 2019

Hormat Pemohon,

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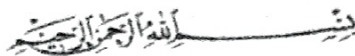
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N.P.M : 1502050267  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : The Grammatical Study of Passive Voice in Novel the Hobbit Written by J.R.R Tolkien

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
16/4-2019	Chapter I - Background - Formulation of the Problem - The Objectives of the Study	
16/4-2019	Chapter II - Theoretical Framework - Conceptual Framework	
27/04-2019	Chapter III Technique for Analyzing Data	
30 April 2019	Reference	

Diketahui oleh:  
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, 30 April 2019

Dosen Pembimbing

(Erlindawaty, S.Pd, M.Pd)



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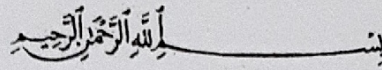
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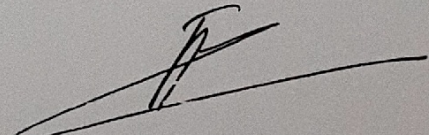
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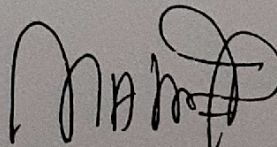
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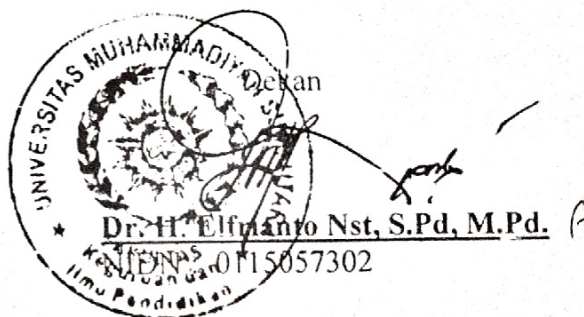
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Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari. sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Tio Amelia Siregar  
N P M : 1502050267  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : The Grammatical Study of Passive Voice in Novel *The Hobbit Written by J.R.R. Tolkien*.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan. atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



\*\* Pertinggal \*\*





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Nomor: 2616/KET/II.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

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Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 29 Zulhijjah 1440 H  
31 Agustus 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

  
Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
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Nomor: ~~1922~~/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

*"The Grammatical Study of Passive Voice in Novel the Hobbit Written J.R.R Tolkien"*

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 10 Muharran, 1441 H  
10 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Name : Tio Amelia Siregar

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Religion : Islam

Marital Status : Single

### **Parent**

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Senior High School : SMA Negeri 1 Langsa (2012-2015)

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