

## Passive Voice Found in English Version of Surah Al-Baqarah and Its Application in Teaching Writing

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**Abstract.** This research aims to identify the types of passive voice found in English Version of The Holy Quran Surah Al-Baqarah and to describe the application of passive voice found in The Holy Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah in teaching writing. This study uses qualitative method. The researcher uses some steps to collect the data. Those are finding the English version of the Holy Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali, reading the English Version of the Holy Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali, and finding the clauses that contain passive voice; while in analyzing the data, the researcher uses some steps: identifying the data: selected clauses that contain passive voice, classifying the data based on the types of passive voice, counting the data based on the types of passive voice, discussing the data found, describing the application in teaching writing, and drawing conclusion and suggestion. There are 47 clauses containing passive voice found in Surah Al Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. There are 36 of passive with be (76.60%), 5 of bare passive (10.64%), and 6 adjectival passive (12.77 %). The results of this research can be used as a learning source to apply in teaching writing. Teacher can use the examples of passive voice found in English Version of Surah Al-Baqarah to develop students writing skill in senior high school.

**Keywords:** *passive voice, quran translation, surah al-baqarah*

### 1. Introduction

Humans are said to be social creatures who constantly want to be in touch with others, know their surroundings, and know what is going on within themselves; this feeling forces someone to communicate. According to Hybels & Weaver in Munsaka (2014 :3), communication is any process in which people share information, ideas, and feelings. One way to communicate with others is language.

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols through which humans express themselves as members of a social group and participants in its culture. The purpose of language is to communicate ideas. To put it another way, language allows the results of one human being's intellectual activity to be., regardless of how perfectly accomplished the common property of all (Silverstein, 2016). There are many kinds of languages in the world. English is one of the languages and also the international language in this world.

As an international language, English is becoming a language studied by many students in the world to support their learning process. English skills are generally divided

into receptive skills (listening and reading), and productive skills (speaking and writing). The language component is divided into three parts, namely phonology (language sound system), lexis/morphology (words or phrases that express concepts), and the third is grammar which is the way words are put together to form meaningful and acceptable sentences or phrases. These three components are known as pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar.

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 (Amadi:2018). When a verb is in the passive tense, it means that something or someone suffers an action or has something done to them rather than doing the action themselves (Solovyev et al., 2018). Passive voice is one part of the grammar which is difficult for EFL students (English as a Foreign Language). A passive understanding of English is a major challenge for both teachers and students (Islamy:2022). Pullum (2014) states seven types of passive voice. They are passive with be, prepositional passive, bare passive, embedded passive, adjectival passive, get passive, and concealed passive. In the branch of English language science, there is such a branch as translation, which is used to interpret English into other languages or vice versa. translation is used to make it easier for humans to understand writing. Many texts have been translated into English, one of which is the holy al quran.

As the Holy Qur'an is categorized as an old scripture, the English translation version keeps the originality of the language or terms so that old English appear in great quantities. Varied English terms could enrich reader's vocabulary

Teaching writing is an activity that both teachers and students do to help students become better writers. In the teaching and learning process, writing has an important role where the teacher's learning abilities can be evaluated because each student has a different understanding of learning (Chan, 2019). Therefore, writing can help teachers know the extent to which students understand in getting conclusions. As many writing teachers have found that students' lack of confidence and enthusiasm are the main reasons they don't start writing (Choi & Lee, 2018). Improving students' writing abilities allows them to succeed both inside and outside of the classroom. Writing is a critical communication tool for students to convey thoughts and opinions, describe ideas and events, and analyze information, and it is a critical component of students' literacy achievement. Indeed, writing is a life skill that is essential for postsecondary success in both academic and vocational fields (Graham et al., 2016).

## 2. Method

According to Sugiyono (2014:23), research design is a plan, structure, and strategy for conducting research to find alternative tools to solve problems and minimize variances. Strauss and Corbin (2017) in Helaluddin (2019:10) state that qualitative research is a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method because the data is written using words or language rather than numbers. Moreover, the descriptive qualitative method is appropriate for this research.

Data are the product of observation and consists of the things that the researcher analyzes as well as the information or material that is used in the research and derived from the data source (Arikunto, 2010:172). Djamal (2015:64) states that data source is all of the facts from which we can get the data. The data source is a fundamental aspect of research design and methodology, as it influences the type and quality of data available for analysis. Data sources can vary widely depending on the nature of the research, and they can be categorized into primary and secondary sources. Based on the statements above the data source of this research is English Translation of the Holy Quran Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali, while the data of this research are clauses that contain passive voice.

According to Kumar (2018: 70-71), the unit of analysis is the person or object from which the researcher collects data. Arikunto (2013:187) defines unit of analysis data in a research is a certain unit that it measured as the subject of the research. The unit analysis of this research is clause containing passive voice in English translation of Holy Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

According to Masrukhin (2014:101) for qualitative research, the research instrument or tool is the researcher herself. Therefore, researchers as instruments must also "validated" how far qualitative researchers are ready to do further research. In this research, the instrument for analyzing the data is the researcher herself

Sugiyono (2011:224) states that the technique of collecting the data is the strategy in research because the main purpose of the research is getting the data. Data collection techniques are ways that can be used to collect data by researcher. The researcher uses the following steps to collect the data:

1. Finding the English version of the Holy Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali
2. Reading the English Version of the Holy Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali
3. Finding the clauses that contain passive voice

Ibrahim (2015: 99) defines data analysis as the procedure of carrying out specific computations and assessments in order to derive pertinent information from data. The data analysis may take several steps to reach certain conclusions. The researcher uses these following steps to analyze the data:

1. Identifying the data: selected clauses that contain passive voice
2. Classifying the data based on the types of passive voice
3. Counting the data based on the types of passive voice
4. Discussing the data found
5. Describing the application in teaching writing
6. Drawing the conclusion and suggestion

### 3. Findings

In analyzing the data, the researchers use Pullum's theory. He explains that there are seven types of passive voice: 1) passive with be, 2) prepositional passive, 3) bare passive, 4) embedded passive, 5) adjectival passive, 6) get passive, and 7) concealed passive. The finding of this research can be seen in the table below:

Table of Types of Passive Voice in Surah Al-Baqarah

No	Types of Passive Voice	Sum of Passive Voice found	Percentage
1.	Passive with Be	36	76.60%
2.	Prepositional Passive	0	0%
3.	Bare Passive	5	10.64%
4.	Embedded Passive	0	0%
5.	Adjectival Passive	6	12.77%
6.	Get Passive	0	0%
7.	Concealed Passive	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		18	100%

Based on the calculation above, the researcher may conclude that there are 3 types of passive voice found in English Version of Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. There are 36 of passive with be (76.60%), 5 of bare passive (10.64%), and 6 adjectival passive (12.77%).

### 4. Discussion

Discussion is the most important part in this research. The researchers provide the results of passive voice found in English Version of Surah Al-Baqarah in the findings and its application in teaching writing. The detailed explanation is as follows:

#### a. Passive Voice found in English Version of Surah Al-Baqarah Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali

##### 1) Passive with Be

- a) *When it is said to them: "Make not mischief on the earth" they say: "Why we only want to make peace!" (v:11, p.19, l.4)*

The researcher codes that verse translation with v.11, p.19, l.4. It means the passive voice can be found in verse 11, in page 15, and in line 4.

There is a passive voice in verse translation above. In this passive voice, the subject receiving the action is not stated directly, but is represented by the pronoun *it*. This belongs to passive with be because it is formed with the verb to be *is* followed by past participle *said*. The tenses used in this passive voice is simple present tenses; moreover, this passive voice belongs to short passive because the sentence does not have a by-phrase.

- b) When it is said to them: “Believe as the others believe” they say: “Shall we believe as the fools believe?” nay of a surety they are the fools but they do not know. (v.13, p.19, l.11)

There is a passive voice in verse translation above. Specifically the passive voice clause in *it is said to them*. This clause belongs to passive with be because the subject receiving the action is not stated directly, but is represented by the pronoun *it* and followed by *is* and past participle *said*. The tenses used in this passive voice is simple present tenses; moreover, this passive voice belongs to short passive because the sentence does not have a by-phrase.

- c) Those who break God’s Covenant after *it is ratified* and who sunder what God has ordered to be joined and do mischief on earth: These cause loss (only) to themselves. (v.27, p.23, l.9)

There is a passive voice in verse translation above. Specifically the passive voice clause in *it is ratified*. This belongs to passive with be because it is formed with the verb to be *is* and past participle *ratified*. The tenses used in this passive voice is simple present tenses; moreover, this passive voice belongs to short passive because the sentence does not have a by-phrase.

## 2) Bare Passive

- a) And who believe in *the Revelation sent to thee* and sent before thy time and (in their hearts) have the assurance of the Hereafter. (v.4, p.17, l.11)

It belongs to bare passive because there is no auxiliary used. The relative pronoun *who* is the subject that represents the people who believe in the revelation, and it is followed by past participle *sent*. This passive voice belongs to short passive because the sentence does not have a by-phrase.

- b) And who believe in the Revelation sent to thee and *sent before thy time* and (in their hearts) have the assurance of the Hereafter. (v.4, p.17, l.11)

It belongs to bare passive because there is no auxiliary used. This clause is following the clause before it. This passive voice belongs to short passive because the sentence does not have a by-phrase.

- c) And remember Moses prayed for water for his people; We said: “Strike the rock with thy staff.” Then gushed forth therefrom twelve springs. Each group

*knew its own place for water. So eat and drink of the sustenance provided by God and do no evil nor mischief on the (face of the) earth. (v.60, p.32, l.3)*

It belongs to Bare Passive because there is no auxiliary used. It is imperative sentence formed with the object *the sustenance*, followed by past participle *provided*, and followed by agent *by God*. This passive voice belongs to long passive because the sentence have a by-phrase.

### 3) Adjectival Passive

- a) *(Fasting) for a fixed number of days; but if any of you is ill or on a journey the prescribed number (should be made up) from days later. For those who can do it (with hardship) is a ransom the feeding of one that is indigent. But he that will give more of his own free will it is better for him and it is better for you that ye fast if ye only knew. (v.184, p.72, l.11)*

It belongs to adjectival passive because *fixed* is an adjective derived from the past participle of a verb and has a passive-like meaning. The verbal adjective *fixed* modifies the noun *number of days*.

- b) *The prohibited month for the prohibited month and so for all things prohibited there is the law of equality. (v.194, p.77, l.1)*

It belongs to adjectival passive because *prohibited* is an adjective derived from the past participle of a verb and has a passive-like meaning. The verbal adjective *prohibited* modifies the noun *month*.

- c) *The prohibited month for the prohibited month and so for all things prohibited there is the law of equality. (v.194, p.77, l.1)*

It belongs to adjectival passive because *prohibited* is an adjective derived from the past participle of a verb and has a passive-like meaning. The verbal adjective *prohibited* modifies the noun *month*.

### b. The Application of Passive Voice Found in English Version of Surah Al-Baqarah Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali in Teaching Writing

There are many media for teaching writing, such as quran translation. Quran translation can be used as media in learning English, especially learning about passive voice. Therefore, the learning process can run well and be fun. In this study, the researchers applied the passive voice form to teaching writing using quran translation as a media in senior high school.

## 5. Conclusion

The researchers draw some conclusions. First, there are 47 data containing passive voice found in Surah Al Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. There are 36 of passive with be (76.60%), 5 of bare passive (10.64%), and 6 adjectival passive (12.77%). Second, passive voice found in English Version of The Holy Qur'an Surah

Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali can be applied in teaching writing. Teacher can use the example of clauses that contain passive voice found in English Version of Surah Al-Baqarah to develop students writing skill in Senior High School.

## 6. References

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