The Structural Dynamics of Passive Voice in English and Arabic: A Comparative Study

[1] Mokhamad Azis Aji Abdilah, [2]Cahya Edi Setyawan
[1]UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, Indonesia
[2]STAI Masjid Syuhada Yogyakarta, Indonesia

[1]azisaji.abdilah@staff.uinsaid.ac.id, [2]cahya.edi24@gmail.com

Tanggal Submitt:25-11-2024 Tanggal diterima:30-12-2024 Tanggal Terbit:31-12-2024

Abstrak: Penelitian ini menyajikan analisis rinci tentang (a) elemen dan pola kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Inggris dan Arab, (b) persamaan serta perbedaan antara kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Inggris dan Arab. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian kualitatif komparatif. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode simak. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode agih untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Inggris dan Arab, menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan antara kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Inggris dan Arab, kemudian menarik kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat persamaan dan perbedaan antara struktur kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Inggris dan Arab. Persamaan tersebut meliputi: (1) penghilangan pelaku, (2) penggunaan pelaku, (3) penggunaan preposisi, (4) infleksi kata kerja, (5) penggunaan kata kerja transitif, dan (6) variasi waktu (tenses). Perbedaannya adalah: kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Inggris dibentuk oleh kata kerja bantu (auxiliary verb) yang umumnya berupa 'be' ditambah past participle, sedangkan kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Arab dibentuk dengan mengubah bentuk vokal pada kata kerja aktif menjadi kata kerja pasif dan objek menggantikan kedudukan subjek (naib al-fā'il) yang mendapatkan kasus nominative (I'rab rafa'); Pada Bahasa Arab kata kerja berubah menjadi bentuk aktif jika pelaku disebutkan, sedangkan dalam bahasa Inggris, bentuk pasif tetap dipertahankan; kata kerja dalam bahasa Arab dipengaruhi oleh perbedaan gender, yang tidak ditemukan dalam bahasa Inggris; pada Bahasa Arab terdapat variasi kasus morfologis (I'rab) seperti nominatif (Rafa'), akusatif (nasab), dan genitif (jar), sedangkan bahasa Inggris terdapat akhiran "-s dan -es" pada infleksi verba.

Kata kunci: *Kalimat pasif, Studi bandingan, Inggris, Arab*

Abstract: *This research offers a detailed structure dynamics of (a). the elements and patterns of passive voice in English and Arabic (b). the similarities and differences between English and Arabic passive voice. This research belongs to a comparative qualitative research. In collecting the data, the researcher uses simak method. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses agih method to identify and classify the passive voice in English and Arabic, finds out the similarities and differences between English and Arabic passive voice, then draws conclusion. The findings reveal that there are both similarities and differences between the structures of passive voice in English and Arabic. The similarities include: (1) omitting the agent, (2) using the agent, (3) employing prepositions, (4) verb inflection, (5) using transitive verbs, and (6) tense variations. The differences are: passive voice in English is formed with an auxiliary verb (generally "be") followed by a past participle, while in Arabic, it is formed by altering the vowels in active verbs to create passive verbs, and the object takes the place of the subject (naib al-fā'il) and receives the nominative case (I'rab rafa'). In Arabic, the verb changes to active when the agent is included, whereas in English, the passive form is retained. Arabic verbs are influenced by gender distinctions, which are absent in English. In Arabic, there are morphological case variations (I'rab) such as nominative (Rafa'), accusative (Nasab), and genitive (Jar), whereas in English, verb inflection is marked with suffixes like "-s" or "-es."*

Keywords: *Passive voice, Comparative study, English, Arabic*

PENDAHULUAN

Almost all languages in the world, including English and Arabic, feature passive voice forms. The frequency and formation of passive voice vary across languages, with each language presenting the unique of grammatical structures[1]. English passive voice, as defined by Hornby[2] is used when the subject is affected by the action of the verb. Passive voice is often utilized to emphasize the receiver of the action and to convey objectivity, especially in academic and scientific writing[3]. However, it can obscure agency and create awkward phrasing, which can be particularly challenging for non-native English speakers[4].

English passive voice constructions typically begin with a subject followed by an auxiliary verb (generally "be"), a past participle, and sometimes a "by" phrase. This structure shifts the focus on the action's recipient rather than the doer[5]. In passive form, the object of an active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb. As a result the object of the verb is the subject of the verb. "*The boy was helped by Mary"* is the passive form for *"Mary was helped the boy"* the subject is affected by the action of the verb, so the object becomes the doer of the verb. Auxiliary verb generally *be* is necessary and always used in English in every passive voice. Wesley[6] states that "passive sentence are formed by the verb *be* (am, are, is, was, were, be, been, being) or *get* (get, gets, got, gotten, getting) plus a past participle like "*The plane was refuelled and took off for Mexico".*

[1] Zhiying Liu and Yue Jin, 'The Research of Passive Voice in Chinese-English Patent Machine Translation', 2011, https://doi.org/10.1109/nlpke.2011.6138213; Mohammad Abdollahi-Guilani and Kim Hua Tan, 'English Passive and the Function of Shodan in Persian', *Asian Social Science*, 2016, https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v12n9p162.

[2] A. S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995).

[3] Isra F Sianipar, 'The Translation of Indonesian Passive Voice in Research Articles' Abstracts Into English: Human vs Machine Translation', *Lingua Didaktika Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa*, 2021, https://doi.org/10.24036/ld.v15i2.112967.

[4] Amina Adilović Lubić, 'Translation of the Passive Voice From English Into B/C/S', *Map Education and Humanities*, 2022, https://doi.org/10.53880/2744-2373.2022.2.2.45.

[5] Eugene Y Chan and Sam J Maglio, 'The Voice of Cognition: Active and Passive Voice Influence Distance and Construal', *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 2019, https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167219867784.

[6] Addison Wesley, *Focus on Grammar: An Advanced Course For Refrence And Practice* (New York: Pearson Education Company, 1994).

Arabic passive voice is characterized by vowel alterations of active verbs[7]. According to Abu-Chacra[8] the grammatical subject of the passive verb is called in Arabic grammar *nāib al-fā'il* (ناءب الفاعل), which means 'the deputy of the doer'." This subject, like any other, takes the nominative case ending, and the verb agrees with it in person, gender, and number.

The Arabic passive voice is known as *nāib al-fā'il* (ناءب الفاعل) or *al-fi'il al- al-majhūl* (الفعل المجهول). In sentences employing *al-fi'il al- al-majhūl*, the subject is not mentioned explicitly. Instead, the subject is omitted for a specific purpose, and the verb takes the subject's place. The passive forms of the perfect and imperfect tenses differ from their active counterparts in having different vocalization[9]. The transformation of the Arabic passive verb from the active form follows a pattern known as *wazan* passive or internal change, which involves different vocalization.

The word خ *kho,*ل *lam, and* ق *qaf* if they are joined together, it would have two sounds ***h*a*l*a***qa* خلق and ***h*u*l*i***qa* خلق. ***H*a*l*a***qa* خلق can be an active form as the example *ḥalaqa Allahu al-linsāna ḍa'īfā* خلق الله الإنسان ضعيفا and can be passive form as the example *ḥuliqa al-linsānu ḍa'īfā* خلق الإنسان ضعيفا. The case of active and passive voice form are given by the components of the sentence. If the sentence consists of two nouns, the first noun becomes subject with vowel u and the second noun becomes object with fowel a, *ḥalaqa*[1]*Allahu*[2] *al-insāna ḍa'īfā* خلق الله الإنسان ضعيفا , then the sentence is an active voice form. If the sentence only consists of one noun with vowel u, the noun becomes object of the sentence, *ḥuliqa*[1] *al-insānu ḍa'īfā* خلق الإنسان ضعيفا, then the sentence is a passive voice form. Despite these structural differences, both languages share similarities in the theta roles assigned to the passive voice subject, suggesting common underlying principles[10] Additionally, Arabic uses passive voice less frequently and lacks natural ways to express the agent in passive sentences compared to English[11].

[7] Mojgan Rashtchi and F Etebari, 'Learning the English Passive Voice: A Comparative Study on Input Flooding and Input Enhancement Techniques', *International Linguistics Research*, 2018, https://doi.org/10.30560/ilr.v1n1p67; Alaa Tarif Gharaibeh, 'The Passive Constructions in Surat Al-An'am Verses: An Analytical Descriptive Study', *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2018, https://doi.org/10.30845/ijhss.v8n9p9.

[8] Faruk Abu Chacra, *Arabic An-Essential Grammar* (Finland: Routledge, 2018).

[9] Faruk Abu Chacra.

[10] Muayad Shamsan, 'Theta Roles Assigned to Subject Argument in Arabic and English Passive Voice', *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature* 7, no. 7 (1 December 2018): 47, https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.7n.7p.47.

[11] Fernanda Ferreira, 'In Defense of the Passive Voice.', *American Psychologist* 76, no. 1 (January 2021): 145–53, https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000620.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in conducting comparative analyses between Arabic and English passive voice structures. Studies such as those conducted by Qamili [12] in 2019 and Shamsan [13] in 2018 have shed light on the similarities and differences in the passive voice structures of these two languages. Qamili highlights how comparative methods have provided new insights into understanding the linguistic features, including the passive voice, and have paved the way for exploring the structural nuances between Arabic and English. Shamsan further supports this by demonstrating that despite Arabic and English belonging to different language families, they exhibit close similarities in terms of the theta roles assigned to the subject of the passive voice. These findings underscore the significance of comparative analyses in unraveling the intricacies of passive voice constructions across languages.

Moreover, the research like that conducted by Zumor [14] in 2021 focuses on examining the translation strategies employed by Arab academics when rendering English passive structures into Arabic, particularly in research articles' abstracts. On the other hand, Elsherif [15] in 2024 has delved into the practical implications of translating passive voice structures between Arabic and English. The research specifically investigates the translation techniques utilized at the United Nations for passive structures from English to Arabic. These studies emphasize the importance of understanding not only the structural differences but also the practical challenges and strategies involved in translating passive voice between Arabic and English, there by contributing to the field of translation studies and cross-linguistic analysis.

Different from previous research, this research This research offers a detailed examination of various factors influencing passive voice structures in Arabic and English. It investigates differences and similarities in the omission and inclusion of the agent, the role of prepositions, verb inflection, transitive verb behavior, and the impact of different tenses on passive voice formation. By analyzing these aspects, the study

[12] Shpresë Qamili, 'Passive Voice Transformation', *E-Journal of Linguistics* 13, no. 2 (2019): 189, https://doi.org/10.24843/e-jl.2019.v13.i02.p01.

[13] Shamsan, 'Theta Roles Assigned to Subject Argument in Arabic and English Passive Voice'.

[14] Abdulwahid Q. A. Zumor, 'Exploring Intricacies in English Passive Construction Translation in Research Articles' Abstracts by Arab Author-Translators', *Sage Open* 11, no. 3 (2021): 215824402110475, https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211047556.

[15] Mahmoud H. ElSherif, 'English Passive Structure Translation Techniques Into Arabic at the United Nations a Contrastive Analysis Study', 41 *مجلة وادي النيل للدراسات والبحوث الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربويه*, no. 41 (2024): 1–36, https://doi.org/10.21608/jwadi.2024.337200.

aims to provide a thorough understanding of how the two languages handle passive voice, enriching our knowledge of cross-linguistic differences in language structures.

RESEARCH MENTHOD

This research employs a comparative research design. Sudaryanto[16] states that there are three methods in linguistic research: the descriptive method, the comparative method, and the structural method. This study is comparative research since its objective is to compare two languages in terms of passive voice. The researcher uses the comparative method to describe and analyse the comparison between English and Arabic passive voice. In this study, the research object is a comparative study between English and Arabic passive voice. The data sources include various English and Arabic language resources, such as grammar books and linguistic publications that contain information on passive voice forms in both languages.

The "*metode simak*" (observation method)[17] is used by the researcher to obtain data by observing language usage. The term "*simak*" in this context pertains not only to the use of spoken language but also to written language. This method has a basic technique in the form of note-taking (*simak libat catat*).

The data analysis method in this research is the "*metode agih*" (distributional method), which is a data analysis method where the determinant tool is a part of the language itself[18]. The data analysis technique used in this research employs the basic technique of the "*metode agih*," which is the immediate constituent analysis technique. This involves breaking down or dissecting a particular construction (morphological or syntactic) into its immediate constituents.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Elements and Patterns of English and Arabic Passive Voice

English passive voice elements are auxiliary verbs (generally) *be* and past participle plus by phrase (optional)[19], while Arabic passive voice elements are passive

[16] Sudaryanto, *Metode Dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa* (Yogyakarta: Sanata DharmaUniversity Press, 2015).

[17] Mahsun, *Metodologi Penelitian Bahasa: Tahap Strategi, Metode Dan Tekniknya* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005).

[18] Sudaryanto, *Metode Dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*.

[19] Khau Hoang Anh and Trinh Boi Ngoc, 'Investigating English-Majored Senior Students' Application of Grammar in Report Writing', 28 December 2023, https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-3786777/v1.

verb and subject[20]. English passive voice patterns are omitting the agent, using the agent, using preposition, verb inflection, using transitive verb, and sometimes have more than one object, on the other hand, Arabic passive voice patterns are omitting the agent, using the agent, using preposition, verb inflection, using transitive verb, have morphological case, following certain *wazan al-fi'Ii* ,وزن الفعل and sometimes have more than one object.

The classifications are included in the English and Arabic passive voice elements and patterns, which are can be compared in comparative analysis. The classifications are; the omitting agent of the passive voice, passive voice with agent, the use of preposition on the passive sentence, and verb inflection.

a. Omitting Agent (doer) of passive voice

Whether English and Arabic sometimes the agent are used and sometime are omitted. The omitting of the agent is because of the agent (the doer of the action) is not known for certain, when it is undesirable to mention the agent, or when there is a need to emphasize the person or thing undergoing the action rather than the one performing it. The using of the agent is to know who performs an action or make attention on the agent on the sentence when the speaker knows who performs on action. As seen on table 1.

Table 1.

Sentence	Passive Voice Tense	Doer	Explanation
"The status of the nine people will be announced 42 hours from now"	Simple future tense	Omitted	The doer (KPK investigator) is omitted because it is known for certain and unnecessary to be mentioned.
اعطي السائل درهم *U'ṭia assāilu dirhaman* "The beggar was given a dirham (money)"	Perfect Passive voice tense	Omitted	The subject is omitted to avoid mentioning the agent, focusing on the action and the thing undergoing the action instead.

"The status of the nine people will be announced 42 hours from now" data *will be announced,* the passive voice tense is simple future tense. The doer is omitted

[20] Mohammed Nahar Al-Ali and Fahad M. Alliheibi, 'Struggling to Retain the Functions of Passive When Translating English Thesis Abstracts', *Pragmatics. Quarterly Publication of the International Pragmatics Association (IPrA)*, 6 July 2022, 129–48, https://doi.org/10.1075/prag.25.2.01ala.

because the doer is known for certain [21], the doer is the *Corruption Eradication Commission* (KPK) *investigator*. So the doer is unnecessary to be mentioned.

اعطي السائل درهم *u'ṭia assāilu dirhaman* "The beggar was given a dirham"(money) The subject of the Arabic passive voice is omitted because it is undesirable to mention the agent or emphasize the thing undergoing the action rather than the one stating it.

b. The Use of Agent in passive voice

Table 2.

Language	Sentence in Passive Voice	Passive Construction Characteristics	Doer (Agent) Inclusion
English	"The boy was helped by Mary."	Uses "by phrase" to indicate the doer; doer is necessary for complete understanding and emphasis.	The "by phrase" includes the doer when important for understanding or emphasis.
Arabic	كما روي عن النبي *kamā ruwiya 'anin nabī* "as something had been narrated by the Prophet"	Less frequent use of passive voice; lacks natural ways to express the agent.	The doer is usually omitted. When needed, verbs may revert to active form; the preposition 'عن' *'an* can indicate the agent.
Arabic	الرز اكله احمد *arruzzu akalahu aḥmadu* "the rice is eaten by Ahmad"	Active verb used with passive meaning; doer emphasized through noun inclusion.	The doer noun (e.g., أحمد aḥmadu) is included to emphasize the performer of the action; detached pronoun (e.g., ه hu) indicates passive structure.

In passive constructions, such as "The boy was helped by Marry" are composed a *by phrase* before the object of passive verbs, the doer of those sentences are important to know, because when the doer is unknown the sentence will be incompletely understood, or to make attention on the subject of the sentence when the speaker knows who performs on action. The "*by phrase"* has a function as a composed of the doer, which is the appearing of doer is used to make attention on the performer of the action on the sentence when the speaker knows who performs on action.

Arabic uses passive voice less frequently and lacks natural ways to express the agent in passive sentences compared to English[22]. In the Arabic passive voice, the doer

[21] Wesley, *Focus on Grammar: An Advanced Course For Refrence And Practice*.
[22] Ferreira, 'In Defense of the Passive Voice.'

is usually omitted[23], when the doer needs to be appeared on the passive sentence, sometimes the verb will be backed to an active verb. كما روي عن النبي *kamā ruwiya 'anin nabī*" as something had been narrated by the Prophet" the passive verb *ruwiya* روي is followed by the word *'an* عن, the word *'an* عن is to make an attention to the agent. The word *'an* عن can be stated as *'anin nabī* عن النّبي *by the Prophet*.

In active sentences with passive meaning like الرز اكله احمد *arruzzu akalahu aḥmadu* ('the rice is eaten by Ahmad'), the active verb is transformed into a passive form. When the doer needs to be included in the sentence, the verb reverts back to its active form. The presence of the doer, such as the noun احمد *aḥmadu*, serves to emphasize the performer of the action. In this context, the noun احمد *aḥmadu* draws attention to the doer of the action. The use of the detached pronoun ه *hu* as a personal pronoun in passive constructions signifies the transformation from an active to a passive sentence structure, where the sentence begins with a noun followed by the active verb, redirecting focus back to the initial noun.

c. The Use of Preposition in passive voice

Table 3.

Language	Sentence	Passive Construction Characteristics	Preposition Usage
English	"He was shocked about her reaction."	Uses "by phrase" or prepositions to indicate the doer or related agent.	"About" can indicate the agent performing the action.
Arabic	حرمت عليكم الميتة والدم ولحم الحنزير *ḥurrimat 'alaikum al-maytatu waddamu wa laḥmul ḥinzīri*	Uses passive verbs; prepositions (ḥuruf jer) such as min, ila, an, ala, fi, rubba, ba, kaf.	Prepositions can be combined with detached pronouns to indicate the agent or recipient.
Arabic	كما روي عن النبي *kamā ruwiya 'anin nabī*	Uses passive verbs; ḥuruf jer (prepositions) such as min, ila, an, ala, fi, rubba, ba, kaf can be combined with detached pronouns.	Preposition 'عن' (an) indicates the agent, combined with pronoun to specify the doer.

The English and Arabic passive sentence sometimes exist the preposition[24], besides using the agent marker *by* or *by phrase* in the English sentence. The Arabic

[23] Gharaibeh, 'The Passive Constructions in Surat Al-An'am Verses: An Analytical Descriptive Study'.

[24] Marwan A. Almuhaysh, 'Impact of First Language Transfer on the Use of English Prepositions by Arab English Learners', *Journal of World Englishes and Educational Practices* 4, no. 2 (2022): 80–96, https://doi.org/10.32996/jweep.2022.4.2.7.

preposition is called *ḥuruf jer*, the *ḥuruf jer* are; *min* من, *ila* الي, *an* عن, *ala* علي, *fi* في, *rubba* رب, *ba* ب, *and kaf* ك. *ḥuruf jer* can be combined with the detached pronouns. *He was socked about her reaction* The word *about* can be regarded as the alternation of *by phrase* of the agent. The word *about* is used to know who performs an action.

The sentence حرمت عليكم الميتة والدم ولحم الحنزير *ḥurrimat 'alaikum al-maytatu waddamu wa laḥmul ḥinzīri "Prohibited to you are dead animals, blood, the flesh of swine"* (al-maidah:3) the passive verb *ḥurrimat* حرمت appears on the beginning of the sentence, which is inflected from the word *ḥurrima* حرم because the object is plural, the verb get inflected by adding consonant ta' ت. The passive verb is followed by the first object *'alaikum* عليكم, which is began with a preposition *'ala* على "*to*" and connected with detached pronoun as personal pronoun كم *kum "you*".

d. Transitive Verb

Table 4.

Language	Passive Voice Usage	Verb Type	Example Transitive Verbs
English	Uses transitive verbs in passive constructions	Transitive verbs	Wrote, Helped, Read, Killed, Kept eg. I wrote a book
Arabic	Uses transitive verbs (fi'il mutta'adi فعل متعدي) in passive constructions	فعل متعدي Fi'il mutta'adi	*Kataba* كتب, *Naṣara* نصر, *Fataḥa* فتح, *Qara'a* قرا, *Qatala* قتل, *ḥafaḍa* حفظ eg. كتبت الكتاب *Katabtu al-kitāba*

English passive voice uses transitive verbs[25], while Arabic passive voice also uses transitive verbs or called *fi'il mutta'adi* فعل متعدي. *Fi'il mutta'adi* فعل متعدي is the verb that needs to the object to complete the meaning. The English verb *Wrote, Helped*, *Read, Killed,* and *Kept* are similar with Arabic verbs *Kataba* كتب [26], *Naṣara* نصر, *Fataḥa* فتح, *Qara'a* قرا, *Qatala* قتل, *ḥafaḍa* حفظ. Those verbs need to the object, when the transitive verb is not followed by the object, the sentence will be incompletely understood.

e. Verb Inflection in Arabic

Table 5.

Stem	Past participle	*Fiil ma'lum*	*Fiil majhūl*
Watch	*Watched*	*naḍara* نضر	*nuḍira* نضر
I watch a movie.		نضرت التلفسيون	نضر التلفسيون

[25] Peter Müller et al., '83. Valency-Changing Word-Formation', 2015, 1424–66, https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246278-039.

[26] Agung Setiyawan, 'Mudzakkar Dan Muannats: Sumber Pendidikan Islam Bias Gender', *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 3, no. 2 (5 December 2014): 245, https://doi.org/10.14421/jpi.2014.32.245-266.

	The movie was watched by me	*naḍartu tilifisiyun*	*nuḍira attilifisiyun*
Learn We learn English.	Learned English is learned by us.	*ta'alama* تعلم تعلمن لغة العربية ***ta'ala**mnā luġat**a** inğliziyah*	*tu'ulima* تعلم تعلم لغة العربية ***tu'uli**ma luġat**u** inğliziyah*
Open My father opens the window.	*Opened* The window is opened by my father.	*fataḥa* فتح فتح ابى النافدت *fataḥa abi annāfiḍat**a***	*futiḥa* فتح فتح النافدت *futiḥa annāfiḍat**u***

Compared to English passive voice, whose verbs are inflected by the additional *suffix-ed* in transitive verb[27], the changes of Arabic passive voice form come of the personal agent class, the occurrence of the agent and special vowel towards the passive verbs[28]. The Arabic passive voice is distinguished by the type of personal agent. The way it changes is different from how English is inflected. If in English, the main verb remains in past participle form, the affecter directly influences the form of the main verb.

The data *watch –watched* explains that the inflection happens in English verb, any way Arabic verbs *naḍara* نضر - *nuḍira* نضر also gets vowel inflected when it is changed into passive or called internal changed.

The data *learn - learned*, *study - studied*, *open - opened*, *kill - killed*, and *help - helped* also explain that the inflection happens in English verb, any way Arabic verbs *ta?alama* تعلم - *tu?ulima* تعلم, *darasa* درس - *durisa* درس, *fataḥa* فتح - *futiḥa* فتح, *qatala* قتل - *qutila* قتل, *naṣara* نصر - *nuṣira* نصر also inflected when it is changed into passive or called internal changed.

2. Comparative Tenses between English and Arabic Passive Voice

English and Arabic have similar form of tenses; where English has past, simple, and future[29]. Seemingly, the Arabic tenses are perfect tense and imperfect tense. To further illustration see table 6:

Table 6.

Form	Tense	English	Arabic

[27] Kum-Jeong Joo, 'Children's Use of English Articles in Intransitive and Transitive Sentences', *Lanaguage Research* 58, no. 2 (31 August 2022): 157–76, https://doi.org/10.30961/lr.2022.58.2.157.

[28] Gharaibeh, 'The Passive Constructions in Surat Al-An'am Verses: An Analytical Descriptive Study'.

[29] Badri Abdulhakim Mudhsh et al., 'A Cross-Sectional Study of Omani EFL Students' Competency in Using English Grammatical Aspect Categories', *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 13, no. 11 (1 November 2023): 2755–62, https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1311.04.

Past form	Simple past	Subject + was / were + V3 Food <u>was cooked</u>	Verb + deputy subject *ṭubiḥat al ma'kūlatu* طبخت الماءكولة
	Past continuous	Subject + was being + V3 Food <u>was being cooked</u>	Kānat كانت+ deputy subject + verb Kānat *al maʾkūlatu tuṭbaḥu* كانت الماءكولة تطبخ
	Past perfect	Subject + had been + V3 food <u>had been cooked</u>	Verb + deputy subject *Qad ṭubiḥat al ma'kulatu* قد طبختالماءكولة
Present form	Simple present	Subject + be + V3 Food <u>is cooked</u>	Passive Verb + deputy subject *tuṭbaḥu al ma'kūlatu* تطبح الماءكولة
	Present continuous	Subject + being +V3 Food <u>is being cooked</u>	Passive Verb + deputy subject *tuṭbaḥu al ma'kūlatu* تطبخ الماءكولة
	Present perfect	Subject + has/have been+ V3 Food <u>has been cooked</u>	Passive Verb + deputy subject *ṭubiḥat al ma'kūlatu* طبخت الماءكولة
Future form	Simple future	Subject + will be + V3 food will be cooked	*Sa* س+Verb + deputy subject *satuṭbaḥu al ma'kūlatu* ستطبخ الماءكولة
	Perfect future	Subject + will have been + V3 food will have been cooked	**ستكون** + deputy subject + verb *Satakūnu al ma'kūlatu tubiḥat* ستكون الماءكولة طبخت

English and Arabic exhibit similarities and differences[30] in their passive voice constructions across various tenses. In the simple past tense, English forms passive sentences by using the auxiliary verb "was/were" followed by the past participle verb ending in "-ed," while Arabic employs a perfect verb with vowel changes and places the object where the subject would be. Moving to the past continuous tense, English utilizes "was being" with the past participle, whereas Arabic uses "Kānat" with the perfect verb and object placement. In the past perfect tense, English employs "had been" with the past participle, contrasting with Arabic's use of "Qad" before the perfect verb and vowel changes in the passive verb. The simple present tense in English involves "is/am/are" with the past participle, while Arabic uses an imperfect verb with vowel changes and the addition of "ta' muḍara'ah ت." The present continuous tense in English uses "is/am/are being" with the past participle, while Arabic employs an imperfect verb with vowel changes. The present perfect tense in English uses "has/have been" with the past participle, while Arabic uses a perfect verb with vowel changes. In the simple future tense, English uses "will be" with the past participle, while Arabic uses an imperfect

[30] Badri Abdulhakim D. M. Mudhsh, 'A Comparative Study of Tense and Aspect Categories in Arabic and English', ed. Krisda Chaemsaithong, *Cogent Arts & Humanities* 8, no. 1 (1 January 2021): 1899568, https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2021.1899568.

verb with the addition of "sa س" and vowel changes. Lastly, in the perfect future tense, English uses "will have been" with the past participle, while Arabic combines "sa س" and "takūnu تكون" with vowel changes in the imperfect verb. These differences and similarities in passive voice constructions between English and Arabic tenses highlight the nuances and structures unique to each language.

3. **Similarities and differences between English and Arabic Passive Voice**

From the explanation and discussion above, it can be concluded that there are some similarities between English and Arabic passive voice, those are: (1) omitting the agent; (2) using the agent; (3) using preposition of passive voice; (4) verb inflection; (5) using transitive verb; (6) tenses.

The differences between English and Arabic passive voice structures are multifaceted. In Arabic, when the doer is included in a passive sentence, the verb transforms into an active form[31], whereas in English, the doer typically accompanies the passive verb. Additionally, English lacks gender distinctions that influence verb forms, unlike Arabic where the subject's gender can impact verb conjugation[32]. Both languages exhibit morphological case differences, with Arabic showcasing variations in the nominative, genitive, and accusative vowels, while English primarily uses suffixes like "-s" for the third person. Regarding verb characteristics, English and Arabic verbs undergo inflection based on passive voice patterns. English verbs add "-ed" to regular verbs for past participles, while Arabic verbs undergo changes based on the personal agent class and the presence of the agent, leading to alterations in the passive verb form. Arabic passive verbs follow specific inflection patterns or *wazan*, unlike English. Furthermore, Arabic passive verb requirements are influenced by vowel considerations, unlike English, which is not dependent on vowels for verb formation.

CONCLUSION

According to the theories, result findings, and discussion the researcher should take the conclusion that both English and Arabic passive voices exhibit similarities and differences in their elements, patterns, and cultural implications. In English, the passive voice typically consists of an auxiliary verb (commonly "be") plus a past participle, whereas Arabic uses a passive verb combined with the deputy of the subject. Shared

[31] Ahmed Natik Dawood and Maha Bakir Mohammed, 'The Translation Obstacles of Passive Voice in Obama's Presidential Speeches', *Integrated Journal for Research in Arts and Humanities* 3, no. 4 (30 August 2023): 190–99, https://doi.org/10.55544/ijrah.3.4.26.

[32] Arifah Ulfa, Muhamad Jaeni, and Inayah Priyatun, 'Analysis of Arabic Textbook Lisānul Jāmi'ah: Gender Perspective', *Tanwir Arabiyyah: Arabic As Foreign Language Journal* 2, no. 2 (1 December 2022): 99–108, https://doi.org/10.31869/aflj.v2i2.3446.

patterns in both languages include omitting or including the agent, using prepositions, verb inflection, employing transitive verbs, and occasionally involving more than one object. However, Arabic additionally features morphological case marking and follows specific patterns such as *wazan al-fi'il* (وزن الفعل). The choice of passive constructions reflects deeper cultural and social values: in English, it often obscures agency and reinforces hierarchical structures, while in Arabic, it aligns with a cultural preference for indirectness and collective responsibility. Recognizing these linguistic and cultural nuances enhances our understanding of how language operates within its societal and cultural frameworks.

REFERENCES

Abdollahi-Guilani, Mohammad, and Kim Hua Tan. 'English Passive and the Function of Shodan in Persian'. *Asian Social Science*, 2016. https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v12n9p162.

Al-Ali, Mohammed Nahar, and Fahad M. Alliheibi. 'Struggling to Retain the Functions of Passive When Translating English Thesis Abstracts'. *Pragmatics. Quarterly Publication of the International Pragmatics Association (IPrA)*, 6 July 2022, 129–48. https://doi.org/10.1075/prag.25.2.01ala.

Almuhaysh, Marwan A. 'Impact of First Language Transfer on the Use of English Prepositions by Arab English Learners'. *Journal of World Englishes and Educational Practices* 4, no. 2 (2022): 80–96. https://doi.org/10.32996/jweep.2022.4.2.7.

Anh, Khau Hoang, and Trinh Boi Ngoc. 'Investigating English-Majored Senior Students' Application of Grammar in Report Writing', 28 December 2023. https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-3786777/v1.

Chan, Eugene Y, and Sam J Maglio. 'The Voice of Cognition: Active and Passive Voice Influence Distance and Construal'. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 2019. https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167219867784.

Dawood, Ahmed Natik, and Maha Bakir Mohammed. 'The Translation Obstacles of Passive Voice in Obama's Presidential Speeches'. *Integrated Journal for Research in Arts and Humanities* 3, no. 4 (30 August 2023): 190–99. https://doi.org/10.55544/ijrah.3.4.26.

ElSherif, Mahmoud H. 'English Passive Structure Translation Techniques Into Arabic at the United Nations a Contrastive Analysis Study'. *مجلة وادي النيل للدراسات والبحوث الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربوية* 41, no. 41 (2024): 1–36. https://doi.org/10.21608/jwadi.2024.337200.

Faruk Abu Chacra. *Arabic An-Essential Grammar*. Finland: Routledge, 2018.

Ferreira, Fernanda. 'In Defense of the Passive Voice.' *American Psychologist* 76, no. 1 (January 2021): 145–53. https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000620.

Gharaibeh, Alaa Tarif. 'The Passive Constructions in Surat Al-An'am Verses: An Analytical Descriptive Study'. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2018. https://doi.org/10.30845/ijhss.v8n9p9.

Hornby, A. S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Joo, Kum-Jeong. 'Children's Use of English Articles in Intransitive and Transitive Sentences'. *Lanaguage Research* 58, no. 2 (31 August 2022): 157–76. https://doi.org/10.30961/lr.2022.58.2.157.

Liu, Zhiying, and Yue Jin. 'The Research of Passive Voice in Chinese-English Patent Machine Translation', 2011. https://doi.org/10.1109/nlpke.2011.6138213.

Lubić, Amina Adilović. 'Translation of the Passive Voice From English Into B/C/S'. *Map Education and Humanities*, 2022. https://doi.org/10.53880/2744-2373.2022.2.2.45.

Mahsun. *Metodologi Penelitian Bahasa: Tahap Strategi, Metode Dan Tekniknya*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005.

Mudhsh, Badri Abdulhakim, Salim Al-Maashani, Mohammed Al-Raimi, and Khayar Al-Amri. 'A Cross-Sectional Study of Omani EFL Students' Competency in Using English Grammatical Aspect Categories'. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 13, no. 11 (1 November 2023): 2755–62. https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1311.04.

Mudhsh, Badri Abdulhakim D. M. 'A Comparative Study of Tense and Aspect Categories in Arabic and English'. Edited by Krisda Chaemsaithong. *Cogent Arts & Humanities* 8, no. 1 (1 January 2021): 1899568. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2021.1899568.

Müller, Peter, Ingeborg Ohnheiser, Susan Olsen, and Franz Rainer. '83. Valency-Changing Word-Formation', 2015, 1424–66. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246278-039.

Qamili, Shpresë. 'Passive Voice Transformation'. *E-Journal of Linguistics* 13, no. 2 (2019): 189. https://doi.org/10.24843/e-jl.2019.v13.i02.p01.

Rashtchi, Mojgan, and F Etebari. 'Learning the English Passive Voice: A Comparative Study on Input Flooding and Input Enhancement Techniques'. *International Linguistics Research*, 2018. https://doi.org/10.30560/ilr.v1n1p67.

Setiyawan, Agung. 'Mudzakkar Dan Muannats: Sumber Pendidikan Islam Bias Gender'. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 3, no. 2 (5 December 2014): 245. https://doi.org/10.14421/jpi.2014.32.245-266.

Shamsan, Muayad. 'Theta Roles Assigned to Subject Argument in Arabic and English Passive Voice'. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature* 7, no. 7 (1 December 2018): 47. https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.7n.7p.47.

Sianipar, Isra F. 'The Translation of Indonesian Passive Voice in Research Articles' Abstracts Into English: Human vs Machine Translation'. *Lingua Didaktika Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa*, 2021. https://doi.org/10.24036/ld.v15i2.112967.

Sudaryanto. *Metode Dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Sanata DharmaUniversity Press, 2015.

Ulfa, Arifah, Muhamad Jaeni, and Inayah Priyatun. 'Analysis of Arabic Textbook Lisānul Jāmi'ah: Gender Perspective'. *Tanwir Arabiyyah: Arabic As Foreign Language Journal* 2, no. 2 (1 December 2022): 99–108. https://doi.org/10.31869/aflj.v2i2.3446.

Wesley, Addison. *Focus on Grammar: An Advanced Course For Refrence And Practice*. New York: Pearson Education Company, 1994.

Zumor, Abdulwahid Q. A. 'Exploring Intricacies in English Passive Construction Translation in Research Articles' Abstracts by Arab Author-Translators'. *Sage Open* 11, no. 3 (2021): 215824402110475. https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211047556.