

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN 1

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah kegiatan pembelajaran 1 ini diharapkan dapat:

- Mengidentifikasi *Passive Voice* dalam teks ilmiah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- Menerapkan *Passive Voice* dalam teks ilmiah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.

B. Uraian Materi

1. Pengertian *Passive Voice* (Kalimat Pasif)

***Passive Voice* (Kalimat Pasif) adalah kalimat yang subjeknya dikenai suatu perbuatan atau aktivitas.**

Kalau di Bahasa Indonesia, Kalimat pasif biasanya diawali oleh awalan imbuhan ter- atau di-.

Lalu bedanya dengan kalimat aktif apa ya?

***Active Voice* (kalimat aktif) adalah kalimat yang subjeknya aktif melakukan kegiatan atau aktifitas.** Maksudnya kalimat yang subjeknya melakukan pekerjaan atau melakukan perbuatan.

Untuk lebih jelas lagi perhatikan contoh berikut:

Active :

Dad **washes** the car once a week. (Ayah **mencuci** mobil sekali seminggu)

S V1 O

Passive :

The car **is washed** by Dad once a week. (Mobil **dicuci** oleh ayah sekali seminggu)

S to be+V3 O

Terlihat *kan* perbedaannya? Hanya dibalik saja Subjek dan Objeknya loh. Subjek pada kalimat aktif berubah menjadi Objek pada kalimat pasif, begitupun sebaliknya.

Coba lihat-lihat lagi, ada perbedaan lainnya tidak ya? Yap betul, imbuhan dari kata kerjanya berbeda. Untuk kata kerjanya hanya ditambahkan *to be* yang sesuai dengan tensesnya dan kata kerja diubah menjadi *verb 3*.

2. Kegunaan *Passive Voice*

Kalimat pasif *Passive Voices* biasa dipergunakan untuk:

- a. Menjelaskan dan menggambarkan proses / *to describe processes*:

*After the tobacco leaves **have been picked**, they **are dried**.*

- b. Memberi penegasan pada berita sehingga terasa lebih objektif / *to convey a more objective tone in news reports*:

*Several people **were arrested**. They **will be held** in custody overnight.*

- c. Memberi pengantar dalam kegiatan yang lebih akademik maupun formal, seperti surat, laporan, esei, dan perkuliahan / *more academic and other more formal settings – letters, reports, essays and lectures*

*It **is thought** that the cause of the sudden increase in ...*

3. BENTUK

Untuk membantuk kalimat pasif digunakan pola kalimat

Subject + Aux. Verb + V3.

Aux Verb akan berubah bentuk berdasarkan waktu kejadiannya yang dapat dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

Active Voice / Passive Voice		
Formula of Active Voice Passive Voice		
<i>design by: Tarun Graphics VANSDA</i>		
Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present Tense	Sub + <u>V¹</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>am/is/are</u> + V ² + by + Obj.Pronoun
Simple Past Tense	Sub + <u>V²</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>was/were</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Simple Future Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + V ¹ + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>be</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Present Continous Tense	Sub + <u>am/is/are</u> + V ¹ + <u>ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>am/is/are</u> + <u>being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Past Continous Tense	Sub + <u>was/were</u> + V ¹ + <u>ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>was/were</u> + <u>being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Future Continous Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>be</u> + V ¹ + <u>ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Present Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>have/has</u> + <u>V³</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>have/has</u> + <u>been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Past Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>had</u> + <u>V³</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>had</u> + <u>been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Future Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>have</u> + <u>V³</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>have</u> + <u>been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun

Sumber: <https://vltclassroom.weebly.com/uploads/5/9/1/9/59191035/published/passive-img.jpg?1490867342>

Penjelasan lebih lengkap lagi berikut contohnya dapat Anda pelajari pada gambar berikut. Silahkan cermati perubahannya dari kalimat aktif yang kemudian diubah menjadi kalimat pasif

The Passive Voice

The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action.

“Sam cooks the food” (Active) → (Passive) → “The food is cooked by Sam”

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Simple	Sam cooks the food	The food is cooked (by Sam)
Past Simple	Sam cooked the food	The food was cooked (by Sam)
Future Simple	Sam will cook the food	The food will be cooked (by Sam)
Present Continuous	Sam is cooking the food	The food is being cooked (by Sam)
Past Continuous	Sam was cooking the food	The food was being cooked (by Sam)
Going to	Sam is going to cook the food	The food is going to be cooked (by Sam)
Present Perfect	Sam has cooked the food	The food has been cooked (by Sam)
Past Perfect	Sam had cooked the food	The food had been cooked (by Sam)
Used to	Sam used to cook the food	The food used to be cooked (by Sam)
Would Always	Sam would always cook the food	The food would always be cooked (by Sam)
Infinitive	Sam has to cook the food	The food has to be cooked (by Sam)
Modals	Sam should cook the food	The food should be cooked (by Sam)

When to use the Passive Voice

When the object receiving the action is more important than the actor.
When we do not know or do not want to mention who is doing the action.
When we want to make statements more polite or formal.

(by Sam)?

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence.

Sumber: <http://coraldelrio.com/the-passive-voice/>

Rumus Kalimat Pasif (Passive Voice) dan Cara Mengubah Kalimat Aktif menjadi Kalimat Pasif

Di dalam *Passive Voice*, hal yang paling penting diperhatikan adalah **rumus dasar dari passive voice yaitu to be (was, were, is, am, are) + Verb 3 (Kata kerja bentuk ke-3)**.

Lalu bagaimana cara mengubah kalimat aktif menjadi kalimat pasif? Jangan bingung ya. Oke supaya Anda tidak bingung, Anda bisa ikuti langkah-langkah bagaimana cara mengubah kalimat aktif menjadi kalimat pasif.

Langkah- langkah mengubah **kalimat aktif menjadi kalimat pasif (Passive Voice) dalam Simple Present Tense**

1. Objek dalam kalimat aktif akan menjadi Subjek dalam kalimat pasif. (Subjek menjadi Objek dan sebaliknya)
2. Kata kerja pertama (*Verb 1*) yang biasa kita gunakan pada kalimat dalam bentuk aktif berubah menjadi *to be (am/is/are) + Verb 3 (Verb 1 menjadi to be (is, am, are) + Verb 3)*

Langkah- langkah mengubah **kalimat aktif menjadi kalimat pasif (Passive Voice)** dalam **Simple Past Tense**

1. Objek dalam kalimat aktif akan menjadi Subjek dalam kalimat pasif. (Subjek menjadi Objek dan sebaliknya)
2. Kata kerja kedua (*Verb 2*) yang biasa kita gunakan pada kalimat dalam bentuk aktif berubah menjadi *to be (was/were) + Verb 3 (Verb 2 menjadi to be (was, were) + Verb 3)*

Langkah- langkah mengubah **kalimat aktif menjadi kalimat pasif (Passive Voice)** dalam **Simple Future Tense**

1. Objek dalam kalimat aktif akan menjadi Subjek dalam kalimat pasif. (Subjek menjadi Objek dan sebaliknya)
2. *Modal verb (will)* dan kata kerja pertama (*Verb 1*) yang biasa kita gunakan pada kalimat dalam bentuk aktif, berubah menjadi *modal verb (will)* kemudian diikuti *to be (am/is/are) + Verb 3 (Will + Verb 1 menjadi Will + be + Verb 3)*

Setelah mempelajari materi ajar diatas, Pilihlah salah satu emotikon berikut untuk menunjukkan sejauh mana pemahaman Anda terkait materi yang telah dipelajari.



1

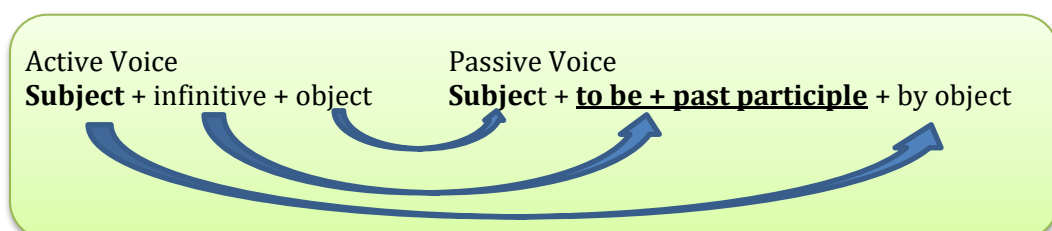


2

Jika Anda memilih emotikon 1, maka Anda dapat melanjutkan tahap berikutnya. Jika emotikon 2 yang and pilih, jangan putus asa, Anda dapat kembali mempelajari bagian yang sulit berulang kali hingga Anda paham, lalu lanjutkan ke tahap berikutnya.

C. Rangkuman

- *Passive Voice* (Kalimat Pasif) adalah kalimat yang subjeknya dikenai suatu perbuatan atau aktivitas.
- Kegunaan *Passive Voice*
 - a. Menjelaskan dan menggambarkan proses / *to describe processes*:
 - b. Memberi penegasan pada berita sehingga terasa lebih objektif / *to convey a more objective tone in news reports*:
 - c. Memberi pengantar dalam kegiatan yang lebih akademikmaupun formal, seperti surat, laporan , esei, dan perkuliahan / *more academic and other more formal settings – letters, reports, essays and lectures*
- Bentuk *Passive Voice*



D. Penugasan Mandiri

Read out each each sentence in the table below meaningfully to drill your pronunciation. If possible, record your voice.

(Baca dengan nyaring setiap kalimat di Bagian Rangkuman untuk melatih pengucapan Anda)

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Simple	Sam cooks the food	The food is cooked (by Sam)
Past Simple	Sam cooked the food	The food was cooked (by Sam)
Future Simple	Sam will cook the food	The food will be cooked (by Sam)
Present Continuous	Sam is cooking the food	The food is being cooked (by Sam)
Past Continuous	Sam was cooking the food	The food was being cooked (by Sam)
Going to	Sam is going to cook the food	The food is going to be cooked (by Sam)
Present Perfect	Sam has cooked the food	The food has been cooked (by Sam)
Past Perfect	Sam had cooked the food	The food had been cooked (by Sam)
Used to	Sam used to cook the food	The food used to be cooked (by Sam)
Would Always	Sam would always cook the food	The food would always be cooked (by Sam)
Infinitive	Sam has to cook the food	The food has to be cooked (by Sam)
Modals	Sam should cook the food	The food should be cooked (by Sam)

E. Latihan Soal

Task 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. I <i>write</i> a letter.	1. A letter _____ written.
2. I am <i>writing</i> a letter.	2. A letter _____ written.
3. I wrote a letter.	3. A letter _____ written.
4. I was writing a letter	4. A letter _____ written.
5. I have written A letter	5. A letter _____ written.
6. I had written a letter.	6. A letter _____ written.
7. I will write a letter.	7. A letter _____ written.
8. I am going to write a letter.	8. A letter _____ written.
9. I must write a letter.	9. A letter _____ written.
10. I should have writtena letter	10. A letter _____ written.

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN 2

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah kegiatan pembelajaran 2 ini diharapkan dapat:

- Mengidentifikasi *Passive Voice* dalam teks ilmiah sesuai dengan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaannya.
- Menyusun *Passive Voice* dalam teks ilmiah sesuai dengan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaannya.

B. Uraian Materi

Setelah pada pembelajaran I Anda telah mempelajari konsep, manfaat dan pola *Passive voice* maka Pada Pembelajaran 2 kali ini Anda akan belajar mengidentifikasi dan kemudian menyusun *Passive voice* dalam teks ilmiah sesuai dengan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaannya.

Passive voice banyak digunakan di dalam beberapa jenis text bahasa Inggris seperti *explanation text* dan *report text*. Yang dimaksud dengan *explanation text* sendiri yaitu suatu teks yang di dalamnya berisi tentang proses atau hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan fenomena alam, fenomena sosial, ilmu pengetahuan, politik, budaya, dan lain sebagainya.

Di sisi lainnya, *report text* ialah suatu jenis teks yang memiliki fungsi yaitu untuk memberikan informasi atau pengetahuan mengenai suatu peristiwa atau situasi setelah situasi tersebut diinvestigasi dan melalui berbagai pertimbangan.

Nah, agar Anda lebih memahami mengenai *passive voice* di dalam teks, Perhatikan beberapa contoh teks yang menggunakan *passive voice* yang ditandai dengan kalimat yang ditebalkan:

1. Passive Voice in Report Text

Bogor

Bogor is a City in northern Java Island, Indonesia. it is the part of West Java Province. Together with Jakarta, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi, **the City is included in the Jabodetabek metropolitan area.**

Bogor has been known as the 'Rain City' of Indonesia and 'Buitenzorg City'. the City stretches across 118,5 km² areas. Bogor is World famous for its Bogor Botanical Garden, a Conservation site for several plants and animals.

The City was Born in June 3rd 1482, when Padjadjaran Kingdom was existed in West Java. You can see the city's Landmarks such as Tugu Kujang, Prasasti Batu Tulis, Cimahpar Integrated Conservation Offices, Telaga Cikeas, etc. **Bogor City is surrounded by several Mounts** like Gunung Gede, and Gunung Halimun Salak.

2. Passive Voice in Explanation Text

How Earthquakes Happen

Earthquake is one of natural disaster that destroying a certain area the most. It recently happens in Tasikmalaya, West Java Province.

Earthquakes are caused by suddenly breaks of underground rock along a fault. This sudden release a huge amount of seismic waves Energy. **The ground will be shaken when it happen.** When two plates or two blocks of rock are rubbing against each other, **they will be sticked together.** But, they don't slide smoothly.

The rocks are not moving but still pushing against each other. After several times, **the rocks will be broken due to all the pressure that's built up.** When those rocks break, the earthquakes happen. This is horrible and we have to maintain our Environment, so there will be no earthquakes happen.

C. Rangkuman

Passive voice banyak digunakan di dalam beberapa jenis text bahasa Inggris seperti explanation text dan report text.

Explanation text sendiri yaitu suatu teks yang di dalamnya berisi tentang proses atau hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan fenomena alam, fenomena sosial, ilmu pengetahuan, politik, budaya, dan lain sebagainya.

Report text ialah suatu jenis teks yang memiliki fungsi yaitu untuk memberikan informasi atau pengetahuan mengenai suatu peristiwa atau situasi setelah situasi tersebut diinvestigasi dan melalui berbagai pertimbangan.

Penggunaan *Passive voice* dalam teks dimaksudkan sebagai variasi bentuk kalimat dan penegasan pada makna kalimat yang lebih berfokus pada penjelasan dan penggambaran sebuah proses kejadian.

D. Penugasan Mandiri

Task 1

First, Read silently to understand text 1 and 2 on Part B. Make sure that you know the meaning of every word and every part of those texts.

(Baca dalam hati untuk memahami makna dari teks 1 dan 2 pada bagian B)

Second, read out each text (text 1, and 2) loudly and meaningfully as if you are presenting to people. If possible, record your voice.

(Baca dengan nyaring seolah-olah sedang memberikan penjelasan)

Task 2

Write some words you do not understand. Write them on the following table then consult the dictionary.

(Tuliskan kata-kata yang menurut Anda sulit dalam tabel berikut beserta maknanya. Anda diperkenankan menggunakan kamus)

No	Vocabulary	Meaning
1.		

E. Latihan Soal

Read the text below, identify the passive voice and write them on the table. Number 1 has been done for you.

(Baca text berikut agar Anda dapat mengidentifikasi kalimat pasif untuk Anda tuliskan kembali dalam tabel.)

Text 1

Mobile Phone

A mobile phone (also known as a wireless phone, or cellular telephone) is a very small portable radio telephone.

The mobile phone can be used to communicate over long distances without wires. It works by communicating with a nearby base station (also called a "cell site") which connects it to the main phone network. As the mobile phone moves around, if the mobile phone gets too far away from the cell it is connected to, that cell sends a message to another cell to tell the new cell to take over the call. This is called a "hand off," and the call continues with the new cell the phone is connected to. The hand-off is done so well and carefully that the user will usually never even know that the call was transferred to another cell.

As mobile phones became more popular, they began to cost less money, and more people could afford them. Monthly plans became available for rates as low as US\$30 or US\$40 a month. Cell phones have become so cheap to own that they have mostly replaced pay phones and phone booths except for urban areas with many people.

Text 2.

Tsunami

The term of "tsunami" comes from the Japanese which means harbour ("tsu") and wave ("nami"). A tsunami is a series of waves generated when water in a lake or the sea is rapidly displaced on a massive scale.

A tsunami can be generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the overlying water. Such large vertical movements of the earth's crust can occur at plate boundaries. Subduction of earthquakes are particularly effective in generating tsunamis, and occur where denser oceanic plates slip under continental plates.

As the displaced water mass moves under the influence of gravity to regain its equilibrium, it radiates across the ocean like ripples on a pond.

Tsunami always bring great damage. Most of the damage is caused by the huge mass of water behind the initial wave front, as the height of the sea keeps rising fast and floods powerfully into the coastal area.