

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUDENT'S DIFFICULTIES IN CHANGING ACTIVE TO
PASSIVE SENTENCE AT THE SECOND GRADE OF SMKN 2 KOTABUMI
ACADEMIC YEAR 2022/2023**

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Abstract: The students are sometimes had difficulties in learning active and passive sentence. When the students learn it, they had difficulty in understanding active and passive sentence. The purpose of this study was to find out the students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence at second grade of SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi in academic year 2022/2023. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative research method. The source of the data for this research were taken from the second grade of management one class in SMKN 2 Kotabumi. The technique of data collection in this research were interview and documentation. The results of this study showed that the students had difficulties in changing active to passive sentence. Based on the result of interview and documentation of the data, the researcher found that 10 students had difficulty in using auxiliary verb. 10 students also had difficulty in using past participle. Then, 7 students also had difficulties in changing subject and object, The researcher found that the most dominant kind in this research was difficulty in changing auxiliary verb and difficulty in changing past participle.

Keywords: Passive Sentence, Analysis, Students' Difficulties.

Abstrak: Siswa terkadang memiliki kesulitan dalam mempelajari kalimat aktif dan kalimat pasif. Ketika siswa mempelajarinya, mereka memiliki kesulitan dalam memahami kalimat aktif dan kalimat pasif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kesulitan siswa dalam mengubah kalimat aktif ke kalimat pasif pada siswa kelas dua di SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi pada tahun ajaran 2022/2023. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari siswa kelas dua perkantoran satu di SMKN 2 Kotabumi. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu interview dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa siswa memiliki kesulitan dalam mengubah kalimat aktif ke kalimat pasif. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dan data dokumentasi, peneliti menemukan bahwa 10 siswa memiliki kesulitan dalam menggunakan auxiliary verb. 10 siswa juga memiliki kesulitan dalam menggunakan past participle. Kemudian, siswa juga memiliki kesulitan dalam mengubah subjek and objek. Terdapat 10 siswa mengalami kesalahan dalam mengubah subjek dan objek. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa jenis kesulitan yang paling dominan di penelitian ini adalah kesulitan dalam menggunakan auxiliary verb dan kesulitan dalam menggunakan past participle.

Kata Kunci : Kalimat Pasif, Analisis, Kesulitan Siswa

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1. INTRODUCTION

Grammar is a study of how to make structure of sentence correctly. Hornby (2006, p.5) stated that grammar is a system of rules by which the sentence of a language are arranged in certain forms of word and join the words into sentence. Grammar is the rules to describe the structure of English expressions such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In addition, aspect of grammar that should be studied is active and passive sentences. Active sentences and passive sentences are often used in the form of speaking and writing skill. Active sentence in English are quite easy to learn, only need to use verbs that are adjusted to the tenses pattern. Active sentence is a model sentence which the subject doing a job. Hartanto as cited in Mirdawaty (2020, p. 9) states that active sentences is a model sentence which the verb has active and the subject does the activity.

Furthermore, passive sentence is a model of sentences in which the subject does not take a job but receives a job. According to Berry (2012, p. 38) passive sentences is formed by active sentence which make the object into subject and changes the verb and use a preposition "by". Understanding active sentence and passive sentence as a whole is very difficult. In addition to master a lot of

vocabulary but also understand quite a lot of tenses.

One of the difficulties is the students have difficulty in understanding to change of active to passive sentence. The change active into passive sentence is transforming the object of active sentence into the subject of passive sentence. The object is followed by "To Be" (for example To Be in present tense *am, are, is*) and past participle (V3). According to Azar and Hagen (2009, p. 211) the object in the active sentence will be converted into a subject in the passive sentence.

In learning passive voice subject in the class, to make passive sentence there are some difficulties that are felt by students. Mahardika and Batubara (2020, p. 61) stated that the students have a problem to make passive sentence. First, the students have difficulties to determine the subject and object. Second, the students have difficulties to use "be". The students have difficulties in using past participle or (V3).

Based on observations at the second grade of SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi on Thursday, March 31st 2022, the students have less interest in learning. Then, the students also still cannot writing passive sentence correctly because the students feel confused how to make passive sentence correctly. Furthermore, the students' mastery of grammar and vocabulary still

low. It make the students have difficulties to learn passive sentence especially to change active sentence into passive sentence.

Based on the problems above the researcher are interested to conduct a research in this class by making the title “An Analysis of the Students’ Difficulties in Changing Active to Passive Sentence at the Second Grade of SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi Academic Year 2022/2023”. The researcher limits the problem to be studied into the difficulty in changing active sentences to passive sentences in simple present tense, simple past tense and simple future.

II. THEORY REVIEW

Concept Active and Passive Sentence

Active sentence is a sentence whose subject is doing something or doing an activity. According to Hartanto as cited in Mirdawaty (2020, p. 9) active sentence is the subject does the activity. Meanwhile, Alexander (1999, p. 189) state “in active voice the subject of the verb is the person or thing that does the action”. The subject is doer of action, verb is a action, and object is receives of action. Alice and Hague (1986, p.189) as cited in Journal of Sandi et al (2016, p. 4) state the direct object of

active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

Furthermore. Passive sentence is the subject receives the action of the verb. Kasmini and Siwi (2016, p. 109) stated that passive voice is a sentence that the subject in active become object in passive and the object in active become subject in passive and after that using preposition “by”.

It can be concluded that active sentence is the subject is doing an activity and the subject as the perpetrator. Furthermore, passive sentence is to describe something that happens to a subject, the subject in the passive sentence do not perform an action but affected by an action.

The Uses of Passive Sentence

According to Azar and Hagen (2009, p. 214) The uses of passive are:

- a. When it is not known or not important to know exactly who doing an action. For example : *White roses is planted in the yard.* It is not known or important to know exactly who doing an action.
- b. When it is know who doing an action, then use the passive with the by-phrase in order to focus attention on the subject of a sentence.

For example: *a cake was made by my daughter.* The focus of attention is “*a cake*”

It can be concluded that passive sentence is used when the subject does an action is not known or forgets who is doing the action because interested in the activities not doer or performer of the action. Besides that Passive Sentence is used to focus on receiver an action. Passive sentence also can be used if the subject of sentence is known which is doing the action, but use by-phrase to know who performs the action.

Form of Passive Sentence

According to Swan as cited in Sandi et al (2016, p. 4) the passive verb form is made by verb past participle. The subject of the passive is the person or thing that is affected by the action. Meanwhile, Qodir (2006, p 12) stated that the passive voice is the main verb of the active sentence should be changed into past participle. Then, also the object in the active sentence will be the subject in the passive sentence. Alice and Hague in Sandi et al (2016, p. 4) stated that in passive the direct object of active sentence will be the subject of passive sentence.

From the explanation above it can be concluded that the passive sentence is formed with the pattern is: be + Past Participle (Verb3). Then, the object in active sentence becomes the subject in passive sentence.

Passive Sentence of Simple Present Tense

According to Hartanto et al (2009, p 249) Simple present is to expresses when an event that occurs repeatedly or habits. Simple present tense is one of tense which functions to tell daily habit. Then, simple present can be changed to passive sentence. The affirmative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

Subject + am/is/are + Past Participle

The negative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

Subject + am/is/are + Not + Past Participle

The interrogative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

am/is/are + Subject + Past Participle + ?

It can be concluded that the subject of simple present form always followed by “be” (*am, is, are*) if the subject is first person singular use “to be” (*am*). The subject is third person singular or singular noun (*she/he/it*), use “to be” (*is*) and if the subject is plural, use “to be” (*are*).

Passive sentence of Simple Past Tense

According to Hartanto et al (2009, p. 257) simple past is used to explain an event in the past. This tense use adverb of time such as yesterday, last week, last year, and others. In contrast to the simple present, this tenses use to be “was/were”.

The affirmative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

Will/shall + Subject + be + Past Participle + ?

Subject + was/were + Past Participle

The negative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

Subject + was/were + Not + Past Participle

The interrogative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

Was/were + Subject + Past Participle + ?

It can be concluded that the subject of past tense form always followed by "be" (was / were) and if to make simple past sentence in active sentence always use past verb (verb 2). When to make passive sentence always change past verb (V2) into past participle (V3).

Passive Sentence of Simple Future

According to Hartanto et al (2009, p. 260) Simple future is used to explain, tell or ask for something that will occur in the future. This tense use adverb of time such as tomorrow, next week, next year, soon, later, someday and others. In contrast to the simple present and simple past tense, this tenses use auxiliary verb "will/shall/be going to".

The affirmative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

Subject + will/shall+ be + Past Participle

The negative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

Subject + will/shall+ not+be + Past Participle

The interrogative form to make passive sentence, the formula is below:

It can be concluded that simple future in passive sentence have a difference in auxiliary verb of simple present and simple past where this tenses use auxiliary verb as *will/shall/be going to*. This tense use "verb 1" in active sentence and change past participle form (V3) in passive sentence.

The Characteristics of Passive Sentence

According to Azar (1981, p.125) in Aprilia (2011, p. 20) the first characteristic is a passive verb or past participle is followed "by". Second, use "to be". Example "To Be" in present tense (is, am, are), "To Be" in past tense (was,were), "To be" can be also used in progressive (am being, is being, are being, was being, were being). Third, use Modal auxiliary. For example in future tense (will be, shall be).

It can be summarized that the characteristics of passive sentence are a subject in active sentence would be an object in passive sentence. Then to make passive sentence use "To be + past participle and that is followed with "by".

Learning Difficulties

Difficulty is a hard situation to do. Hornby in Aziz (2019, p.5) stated that Difficulty is situation become hard to

understand. Difficulty is a condition experienced by students who have difficulty understanding learning. Mahardika and Batubara (2020, p.65) stated that learning difficulties is a condition of the students are not learning because there are certain disorders.

It can be concluded that learning difficulties is a hard condition of students cannot learn well. This is due to several factors both internal factors and external factors.

Student's Difficulties in Learning Passive Sentence

Parrott (2000, p. 336) in Sartika (2017, p. 14) stated that there are some difficulties that are faced by the students in using English passive:

1. Students think that the subject of a sentence is the agent when it is not.
2. Students fail to use auxiliary verb before the past participle (V3).
3. Students fail in using a past participle (V3) of the main verb.

It can be concluded that students have difficulties in learning passive sentence. First, students have difficulties to determine subject because the object in active become subject in passive. Second, students have difficulties in choosing auxiliary verb where in each tenses the auxiliary verb is different and then the students have

difficulties in using past participle so make students misordering with a good structure.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on categories, this research is a qualitative research. The characteristics of qualitative research take place in a natural setting. The researcher used qualitative methods because this method is easier to provide an overview of real conditions in the field. According to Moleong (2017, p. 6) qualitative research is the research that purpose for understanding the phenomenon about thing that experience by the subject of the research such as behaviorism, perception, motivation, action, and another.

The researcher use descriptive method in this research, to describe data was that collected. The data contained a description of students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence.

Place of the Research

This research was conducted at SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi in academic year 2022/2023. This school was located at Jalan Plongkowati Madukoro Baru Kotabumi, North Lampung.

Data Resource

The data source in this research taken from students of second grade especially

office management at SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi North Lampung academic year 2022/2023. In this study the researcher took 10 students who had low passive voice learning scores as the sample of this research. Their initial are AAN, AN, HH, IQD, MPG, RA, R, RD, TN, W.

Research Instruments

a. Interview

The researcher interviewed the students for got the data. The kind of interview was semi structured interview. The researcher interviewed the students to know the students' difficulties to change active sentence to passive sentence in simple present tense, simple past tense and simple future. Moreover, the researcher used interview to know the dominant students' difficulties in changing active sentence to passive sentence in simple present tense, simple past tense and simple future.

b. Documentation

The researcher used documentation as the instrument for collecting the data, documentation is a record of events that happened in the past. The form of document is written, picture, video and others. In this research the researcher used documentation as instrument to find out the students' difficultes to change active to passive sentence. The documents is used in this

research was the students' writing in changing active to passive sentence and the researcher analyze the result of students' writing.

Data Collecting Technique

This research use interview and documentation as data collecting technique. the researcher used interview for students to find out the kind of students' difficulties in changing active sentences into passive sentences in simple present. simple past tense and simple future. Moreover, the researcher used documentation the students' writing in changing active into passive sentence to obtain the data.

Plan of Testing Validity and Realibity of the Data

In this research, the researcher used triangulation to validate the data. According to Sugiono (2012, p. 24) triangulation is defined as data collection technique that combie from various data collection and data sources that already exists. This research used triangulation techniques that combine several techniques from different techniques to get data from the same source. The researcher used two kinds of data collecting technique such as a interview and documentation.

Data Analysis

This research used Miles and Huberman data analysis model. According to Milles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2017, p. 246) The data in this research was analyzed by interactive model of the data analysis where the activities including reducing the data, displaying the data and taking conclusion and verification.

Data Reduction

Data reduction includes selection, focus on steps simplification, abstraction, and transformation of data that many emerge from written notes in the field. Data reduction in this research is to do a selection, make a brief summary, classify to sharpen further emphasize, abbreviate, remove parts that are not necessary and organize the data so that conclusions can be drawn appropriately then carried out with the verification process. The researcher reduced the data from students' interview about change active to passive sentence at second grade of office management one class at SMKN 2 Kotabumi in Academic Year 2022/2023.

Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. According to Sugiono (2013, p.249) in qualitative research, data presentation can be finished in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships

among classes, flowcharts and others. In this research, the researcher focuses to display about description from the kind of students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence at second grade of office management one class at SMKN 2 Kotabumi in Academic Year 2022/2023. Through displaying the data the researcher can analyze students' interview and students' writing in changing active to passive sentence.

Drawing Conclusion or Verification

Drawing conclusion and verification is an attempt to find the meaning of the explanation made to the data that have been analyzed by looking for important things. This conclusion is compiled in the form of a short and easy statement, with reference to the research objectives. In this step, the researcher drawing conclusion and verifying the answer of research question that have been done in displaying the data by comparing the interview data and documentation of data. Thus, the researcher got the conclusion about the students' difficulties to change active sentence to passive sentence of simple present tense and simple past and simple future at the second grade in majoring office management one class at SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi.

IV. RESULT RESEARCH

In this research, the data collecting was conducted on July 25th, 2022. This research has been done to the students of XI OTKP 1 at SMKN 2 Kotabumi North Lampung Academic Year 2022/2023 with ten students who had low Passive voice learning scores. This research used triangulation technique to get data from the same source. The researcher interviewed the students and analyzed students' writing. To process the data the researcher analyzed the students' interview with ten questions to identify the students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence in some tenses, they were simple present, simple past and simple future tense. Then, the researcher analyzed students' writing in changing active into passive sentence to support the data.

Interview Data

The researcher used interview to collect the data. This interview was conducted for ten students. The interview consisted ten questions with four aspects about difficulties in changing active to passive sentence. The first aspect about difficulty in using auxiliary *to be*. The second aspect about difficulty in using *modal*. The third aspect about difficulty in using *past participle*. The last aspect about

difficulty in determine *subject* and *object* passive sentence.

The data obtained from interview and then changed by researchers in the form of interview transcript. Based on data collected from interview transcripts, The researcher found that there were several difficulties in changing active to passive sentence. the students had difficulties in changing auxiliary verb and past participle, then the students also had difficulties in changing subject and object.

Documentation Data

Beside the interview for students, the researcher also analyzed documentation of students' writing to find out the students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence. Based on the documentation of students' writing, the researcher found that many students had false answer in their answer paper especially in changing auxiliary verb and past participle.

It can be concluded that the dominant kind of students difficulties in changing active to passive sentence based on interview and documentation, the students had difficulties in changing auxiliary verb and past participle.

Discussion

In this section the researcher discussed the results of the research. The discussion related to the students' difficulties in

changing active to passive sentences at the second grade management one of SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi academic year 2022/2023. The purpose of this study was to describe kind of students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence at the second grade management one of SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi academic year 2022/2023. Then, to describe the dominant kind of students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence. And the main of formulation is what was the kind of students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence?. What were the dominant kind of students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence?. This study used test and interview to analyze students' difficulties in learning passive.

From the research result above, it can be seen that the students had difficulties in changing active to passive sentence. According to Parrott (2000, p. 336) typical difficulties for learners, first learners think that the subject is the object when it isn't. Second, the learners may leave out the auxiliary verb before past participle, learners also sometimes mix up be, been, being. Third, learners may fail to use past participle form of the main verb. In this study, the difficulties were three aspects, including the form of be and modals, past participle and subject-object. This section, to discuss one by one about students'

difficulties in changing active to passive sentence.

The first aspect, the researcher found that the students had difficulties in changing auxiliary verb. According to quirk as cited in Hong-yan (2015, p. 129) auxiliary verb are divided into two classes, they were primary auxiliary verb and modals auxiliary verb. Parrott in Sartika (2017, p. 14) stated that the students fail to use auxiliary verb before past participle. Based on the result of students' writing the researcher found many students had difficulty in using auxiliary verb, there were 10 students. Based on interviews' result, the students feel confused and the students did not understand about the form of be and modals. Another reason was the students had difficulties in process of changes always reversed to use auxiliary verb. The students had difficulty in distinguishing the form of be and modals. Then, the students also had difficulty because did not understand tenses. The researcher found many students made false answer in their writing, especially in changing form of be in simple past tense and changing form of modal in simple future.

The second aspect, the researcher found that the students had difficulty in using past participle. According Parrot in Andaryanti (2010, p. 32) the students had difficulties in distinguishing past verb and past participle verb. Based on the result of

students' writing, it can be seen that the students had difficulties in changing past participle. There were 10 students had difficulty in changing past participle in some tenses especially simple present, simple past and simple future. Based on the result of interview for students that the reason students had difficulties because the students did not memorized a lot of vocabulary. The students also had difficulty in process of changes verb in active to past participle in passive sentence

The third aspect, the researcher found the students' difficulties in changing the subject and object. Alice and Hague in Sandi et al (2016, p.4) stated that in passive the direct object of active sentence will be the subject in passive sentence. Based on the result of students' writing, there were 7 students had difficulty in changing subject and object. Based on interview' result, the student feel confused and did not understand about changing position of subject and object because subject and object in active to change in passive it made students did not understand.

Then, the researcher found that the most dominant kind of students' difficulties in changing active to passive sentence at the second grade management one class of SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi academic year 2022/2023 in this research was students difficulties in changing auxiliary verb and past participle with 10 students made false

answer in their answer paper. Another reason, based on the interview with students, many students had difficulty the process to change auxiliary verb and past participle. That is the problem, many students made false answer in their paper answer.

Conclusion

From the research results, it can be concluded that the student at the second grade Management one of SMK Negeri 2 Kotabumi Academic Year 2022/2023 have difficulties in changing active to passive sentence. There are many students who have difficulties in changing form of be and modals, past participle verb and subject – object from active into passive sentence in simple present, simple past and simple future. From ten students who have been analyzed from test and interview, it is found ten students have difficulty in changing form of be and modals the initial students are AAP, AN, HH, IQD, MPG, RA, R, RD, TN, W. Then, ten students also have difficulty in changing past participle, the initial students are AAP, AN, HH, IQD, MPG, RA, R, RD, TN, W. Furthermore, seven students have difficulties in changing subject and object, the initial students are AAP, AN, HH, IQD, MPG, RD, and TN.

Based on interview for students and students' writing in changing active to passive sentence, the researcher find out the

most dominant kind of difficulties in changing active sentence to passive sentence in this study is ten students have difficulties in changing auxiliary verb and past participle. Then, the non-dominant kind in this study is difficulty in changing subject and object.

Suggestion

From the research results and the conclusions that have been described previously, the researcher propose several suggestions related to this research to the following parties:

1. The students

The students are suggested to be able to learn more detail about passive sentence material, especially about auxiliary verb and past participle of passive sentence. The students should learn carefully about passive sentence. Many students do not

understand to use auxiliary verb and past participle. The students have to learn and many exercises more about passive sentence.

2. The teacher

The teacher are suggested to give the simple way how to find the right object to be subject in a passive. The teacher should give more explanation such as the use of form of be and past participle. Then, the teacher should give many exercises to the students about forming passive sentence in some tenses.

3. The next researcher

The next researcher can use this study as an additional reference in their research in the future about active and passive voice in form of simple present, simple past and simple future.

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