

**ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PASSIVE VOICE:
A TRANSFORMATIVE GENERATIVE GRAMMAR (TGG)
APPROACH**

(Kalimat Pasif dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Tata Bahasa Transformasi Generative)

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Abstrak

Kajian ini membahas kalimat pasif (KP) dengan menggunakan analisis TTG. KP merupakan perihal yang sangat menantang/memikat untuk digarap oleh para linguist. Hal ini dapat dibuktikan dengan dibahasnya KP ini dalam berbagai teori linguistik yang pernah ada. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahwa KP bahasa Inggris (KPBING) dan bahasa Indonesia (KPBIND) mempunyai kaidah transformasi yang sama yaitu (1) permutasi (2) penambahan (3) substitusi (4) pelepasan. Keduanya berbeda dalam lima hal: (1) agen dalam KPBING hanya didominasi FPrep, sedangkan dalam KPBIND didominasi oleh FPrep dan FN. (2) Auxiliary dalam KPBING bersifat wajib dan didominasi oleh tense tapi dalam KPBIND tidak. (3) K KPBING tidak mempunyai bentuk inversi, tapi KPBIND memiliki bentuk inversi. (4) Keterangan cara/waktu dalam KPBING harus ditempatkan di antara auxiliary dan verba, namun dalam KPBIND tidak dapat. (5) KPBING memiliki lebih sedikit variasi bentuk dibandingkan dengan KPBIND.

Kata kunci : *kalimat pasif, generatif, transformasi*

Abstract

This study deals with passive voice (PV) using TGG analyses. PV is said to be very challenging field for linguists to analyze. This can be proven by the analyzing of PV in all linguistic theories ever exist. This study shows that English and Indonesian PV have the same transformation rule, i.e., (1) permutation, (2) adjunction, (3) substitution, and (4) deletion. However, they also have five contrastive things i.e. (1) the agent in English PV is only dominated by PrepP, but in Indonesian it is dominated by PrepP and NP, (2) Aux in English is obligatory and always dominated by tense, but not in Indonesian, (3) English PV has no inversion, but Indonesian has. (4) Adverb of manner and time in English PV should be placed between Aux and verb but should not in Indonesian (5) English PV has less variation than Indonesian.

Key words: passive voice, generative, and transformation

1. Introduction

Passive voice of all languages in the world is very interesting and very challenging field for linguists to discuss. It is acknowledged that passive construction always attracts linguists' attention to deal with. This can be proven by analyzing of such construction in all linguistic theories ever exist.

It seems that it is not as easy as we imagine in making passive voice, since there are "middle verbs" in which Lees states that they are the verbs that do not take Manner Adverbials freely, and these are characteristically, the verbs with following NP's that do not undergo the passive transformation. Such verbs are labeled by Lakoff as the verbs with <-passive> feature (Mahmood, 1992:19). Therefore, the following active constructions: (1) Jane resembles Rose (2) Ina has a good book (3) Diana married Charles (4)The suit fits me (5)This book costs ten dollars (6)This car weighs two tons, will be ungrammatical if they are transformed into passive constructions as follows: (1a)*Rose is resembled by Jane (2a) *A good book is had by Ina (3a) *Charles was married by Diana (4a) *I'm fitted by the suit (5a) *Ten dollars is cost by this book (6a)*Two tons are weighed by this cars.

The choosing of English and Indonesian languages as the languages dealt with in this study is done for the following reasons: (1) So far, there is not any study deal with contrastive study between English and Indonesian passive voice using TGG approach. (2) Both languages are very important to analyze since English has been used as an international language and the language used in most text books, while Indonesian language is a lingua franca, a formal and a national language for Indonesian people. So important the Indonesian language is, that it is learned not only by Indonesian people but also by

many other people such as Korean, Australian, Malaysian, Brunei, etc. (3) Both languages have a basic structure i.e. SVO. However, as they come from different family, they are considered to have their own characteristics in passiveness.

From the above statements it can be stated that it is very important to know how to make English and Indonesian passive voice. In this case, managing the similarities and the differences of English and Indonesian passive voices is very useful moreover if this is carried out by using TGG approach. Hence, the problems of this study are formulated as follows:

1. How many types of transformation rule applied in both English and Indonesian passive voice?
2. How to compare English passive voice and Indonesian passive voice by using TGG approach?

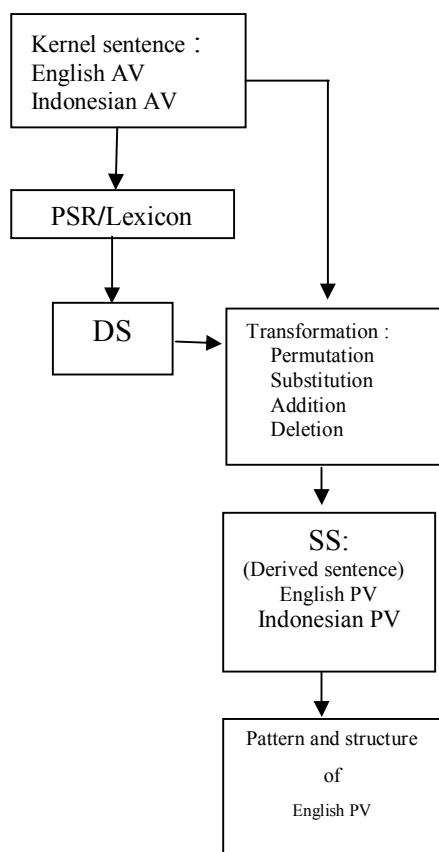
Based on the above problems, the writer states that the objectives of this study are

1. To find out the types of transformation rules applied in both English and Indonesian passive voice.
2. To show the comparison pattern and structure in English and Indonesian passive voice.

2. Theoretical Framework

Methodologically, this research begins with the assumption of Transformational Generative Grammar stating that all derived sentence is generated from kernel sentence. In other words, English and Indonesian passive voices are derived from English and Indonesian passive voices. The passive voices are the phonological representation in the form of surface structure. Based on this surface structure, the deep structures, which are the active voices are defined. It is sometimes found that the deep structures do not go with the surface structures, however the

both structures also sometimes appeared in the same form. Related to the first case, it needs transformation obligatory. On the contrary, the second case needs transformation optionally. So, there should be transformation rules to explain the relation between the two structures. Besides, there should be also phrase structure rule (PSR) to recognize the existence of the deep structures. This PSR must be supported by the so called- lexicon which explains lexical inputs spread in many category and, or, in subcategory as illustrated below.



To determine the deep structure, it needs intuitive skill. This is due to the deep structure constitutes universal mind phenomena. Therefore, it is sometimes hypothetical in some interpreting cases to deep structure of a language.

3. Methodology

This study aims to find out the types of transformation rule applied in English and Indonesian passive voice and the similarities and the differences between the passive voices. Related to all of these, this study is set up to be a comparative-descriptive one using TGG approach (Standard Theory- version). The data were taken from a national newspaper “Kompas” begin from April 2003 - April 2008.

4. Discussion

4.1 Passive Voice

Passive belongs to general phenomena related to diathesis (voice), namely derivational morphology which changes the valence of a verb or changes the semantic role of its complement or both. Besides that, passive is often considered as a derivational process rather than inflectional process because it changes not only the subcategory of verb, but also changes its category; covering relatively major change of verb meaning (due to semantic role of subject); there is no syntactic rule needs to be related to the difference between active verb and passive verb.

According to Chung (1976) and Kaswanti Purwo (1989:349), Indonesian language has two types of passive: canonical passive and object preposing. Kaswanti Purwo is of the same opinion with Chung, but in object preposing (fronting) Chung called it as unprefix active verb (or verb in basic sentence) and Kaswanti Purwo called it \emptyset verb. \emptyset verb according to Kaswanti Purwo is the deletion of *meng-* obligatory, but according to Chung the \emptyset verb is the deletion of *meng-* optionally. Besides Kaswanti Purwo, Cartier also has the same opinion with Chung on the types of passive in Indonesian language. Cartier (1979:161) has different opinion related to passive voice in Indonesian language. Car-

tier points out that the two types of passive in Indonesian language are true passive, namely passive construction with nominal agent such as *dibeli (oleh) orang itu*; and devoiced transitive verb (DV), namely construction with the pronoun agent such as *saya beli, dibelinya*, etc.

Next, according to Crystal (1980:259), passive sentence is a sentence of which the grammatical subject suffers the action stated by the verb. The same opinion is by Sierwieska (in Ibrahim, 2002): 35-36): there are three prototypes of passive construction of universal syntax: (1) subject of passive clause is the direct object related to its NP active clause; (2) subject of active clause is stated in passive construction with a prepositional phrase or is deleted; and (3) verb of passive clause is marked by passive affix. Finally, English passive has three detransitive verb types morphology, meaning change the verb transitive into intransitive verb by doing two things. First, direct object of transitive verb becomes intransitive subject. Second, subject of transitive verb becomes oblique or this subject is deleted at all (Bickford, 2000:281).

From the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that passive sentence is a transformational sentence of which the subject as patient generated from the direct object of the kernel sentence. The verb constituent is intransitive verb marked by passive affix and agentive constituent is stated by a prepositional phrase/ noun phrase or is deleted at all.

4.2 Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG)

TGG is a theory of grammar born as a reaction to Chomsky's dissatisfactory to Structural grammar. According to Chomsky, Structural grammar has several weaknesses among other is the inability to solve various language problems especially in syntax. Structural grammar is re-

garded unable to discuss infinite sentences and internal relationships in sentence or relationships owned by different sentences (included the relationship between active and passive sentences (Ba'dulu, 2000:71). TGG raises a problem the origin of a construction of derivational sentence. In other words, a construction as derived sentence is questioned its origin/kernel sentence and how it is transformed.

4.2.1 Basic Concept of TGG

a. Competence and Performance

Since the study of language in TGG is related to creativity aspect or productivity of language, the study of language is explained how speaker of a language when talks is able to create new sentences which have never been uttered before; and he is able to understand novel-sentences uttered by the addressee, although the sentence has never been heard before (Nasanius: 2008) (Dardjowidjojo: 2003). Thus, in TGG the terms competence (the speaker-hearer's knowledge of his language) and performance (the actual use of language in concrete situations) (Chomsky, 1965:4) are known.

b. Deep Structure and Surface Structure

Deep structure is nothing but mental representation of a speech; formal structure which connects directly to the meaning and not to the sound. Deep structure has two roles: as a basis for transformational derivation and as the basis for semantic interpretation. Deep structure is determined by basic subcomponent and then it is generated to semantic component to get its semantic interpretation.

Surface structure consists of actual sentences of a certain language in the form of actual sentences produced by the speaker (Ba'dulu 2000:75).

4.2.2 Organization of TGG

According to Chomsky (1965:16), grammar consists of syntactic component, semantic component, and phonological component. Syntactic component is the main component, whereas semantic component and phonological component are interpreted components. Syntactic component consists of two subcomponents: basic subcomponent and transformational subcomponent. Further basic subcomponent consists of phrase structure rules and lexicon.

4.3 Transformation Rules Applied in Passiveness of English and Indonesian

At this point transformational rules are explained both in the interpretation of English and Indonesian. Types of transformational rules in English passive formation and in Indonesian are: permutation, addition, substitution, and deletion. For further discussion let us consider the application of transformational rules in the formation of passive in English and Indonesian.

Chomsky (1971:112) gives passive transformation rule as follows;

Structural Analysis: NP – Aux – V – NP

Structural Change: X1 – X2 – X3 – X4 → X4-X2 + be + en – X3 + by – X1
get { } come to the last

In order to } come to the last structural change, the rules to follow are:

→X4 – X2 – X3 – X1

→X4 – X2 + be – X3 – X1

→X4 – x2 + be + en – X3 – X1

→X4 – X1 + be + en – X3– by – X1

The formula above is then developed by Liles (1971:68) by the following model:

NP1+Aux+V+NP2+X→ NP2+Aux+be+en+V+by+NP1+X

4.3.1 The Application of Transformational Rules in Passivizing English

Sentence be passive: *They will be undermined*

by their connivance can be analyzed as follows:

Their connivance will undermine them (DS)

→They will undermine their connivance

→They will be undermine their connivance

→They will be undermined their connivance

→They will be undermined by their connivance

→They will be undermined by their connivance (SS)

a. Be Passive

1) Be passive with agentive constituent

(1) They will *be undermined* by their connivance

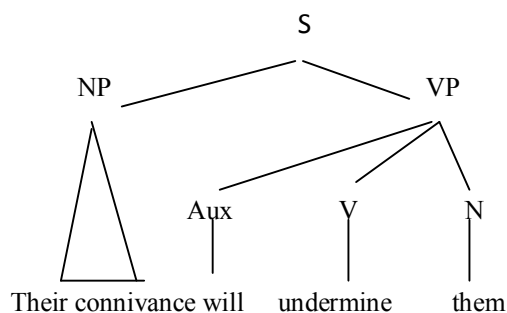
(2) Osama bin Laden *is idiotized* by many of the 280 million people of the 22 Arab nations and areas.

2) Be passive without agentive constituent

(1) These policies *are detested*.

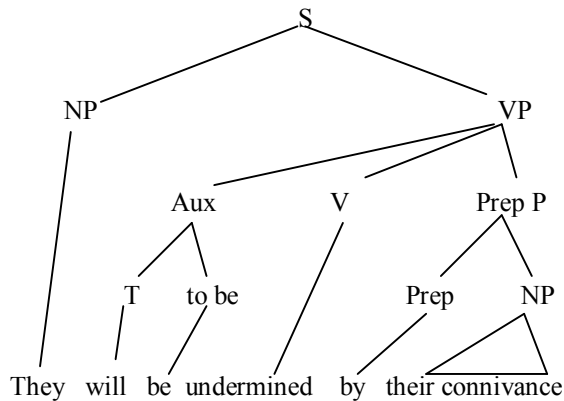
(2) The global economic bill for the carnage *was drawn up*.

By taking the above sentence (1) as an example, the deep structure phrase marker will be:



By applying the passive transformational rule that is moving the transitive subject to agentive constituent and transitive object to intransitive subject, and then substitute objective pronoun *them* with subjective pronoun *they* and reapply auxiliary *will* which does not undergo substitution after adjusting the subject plural and tense, then apply *to be*, substitute the verb

form to past participle, and by adding the word *by* in which the former function of S, the passive sentence phrase marker is as follows:

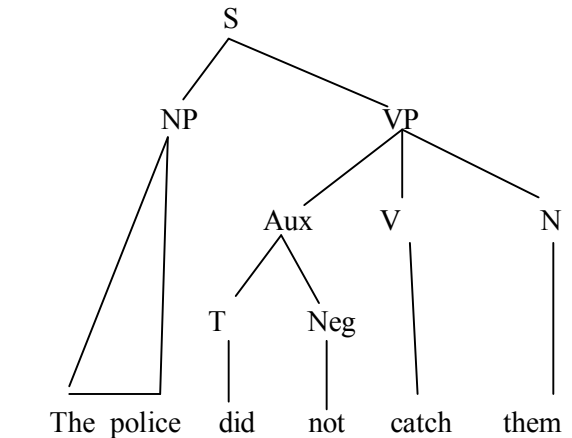


b. get passive

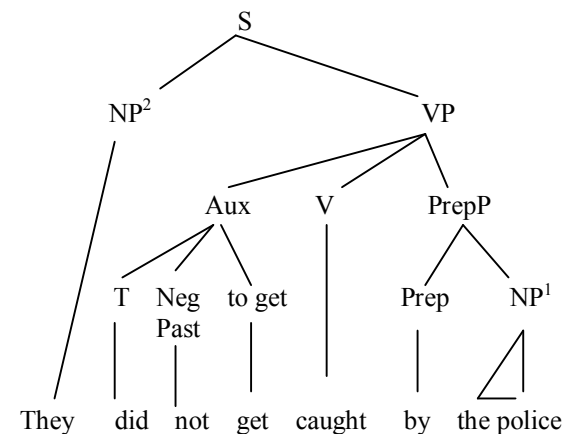
Get passive is derived from kernel sentence using passive transformation which involves the word *get* + past participle verb for the verb constituent. This type of passive is generally used in informal variety and the act mentioned is done unintentionally and or unwanted (adversative). This can be treated as *ter-passive* and *ke-an passive* in Indonesian.

- 1) Get passive with agentive constituent and agentive marker
 - (5) They *didn't get caught* by the police
 - (6) The thief *get bitten* by the neighbor's dog
- 2) Get passive without agentive constituent (and agentive marker)
 - (7) They *get divorced*
 - (8) His house *got burgled* when he was at work

By taking sentence (5) as an example in this *get passive*, the deep structure phrase marker is as follows:



By applying the passive transformation rule, moving the transitive subject to agentive constituent and move the transitive object to intransitive subject and then substitute the objective pronoun *them* to subjective pronoun *they* and reapply the auxiliary *did* which does not undergo substitution after the adjustment of subject plural and tense, substitute negation *not* with *n't* then add to *get*, substitute the verb form to past participle and add the word *by* in front of the NP1, the passive sentence phrase marker is as follows



4.3.2 The Application of Transformational Rule in Passivizing in Indonesian.

Passive sentence *Pameran itu diikuti oleh para pelukis muda Jakarta* ("The exhibition was attended by young painters

of Jakarta”) can be analyzed as follows:
 Para pelukis muda Jakarta mengikuti pameran itu (DS)

- * Pameran itu mengikuti para pelukis muda Jakarta
- Pameran itu diikuti para pelukis muda Jakarta
- Pameran itu diikuti oleh para pelukis muda Jakarta
 Pameran itu diikuti oleh para pelukis muda Jakarta (SS)
 Pameran itu diikuti oleh para pelukis muda Jakarta (SS)

Passive sentences in Indonesian consist of: (1) *di- passive*, (2) *ter- passive*, (3) *ke-an passive* (Kridalaksana 1985:157), and (4) personal passive (Mees, 1969:69), (Alwi et al. 1998:346). As for the transformational rules for the types of passive (1), (2), and (3) are as follows:

NP1+(Aux)+V+NP2+X→NP2+(Aux)+

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{di-} \\ \text{ter-} \\ \text{ke-an} \end{array} \right\} +V+(\text{oleh})+NP1+X$

Whereas for personal passive, the rule is as follows:

NP1+(Aux)+V+NP+X→NP2+(Aux)
 +pron+V without affix+X

The application of transformational rule and tree diagram can be seen in the following explanation.

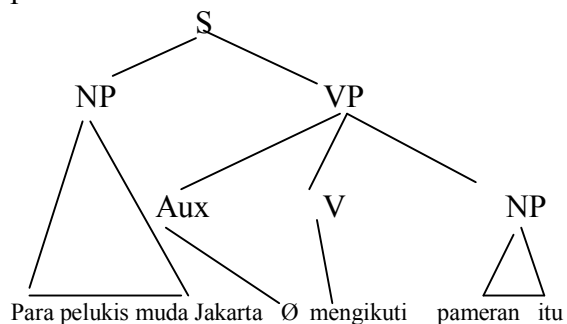
a. Di- Passive

Di- passive is derived from kernel sentence using passive transformation in which the verb constituent involves prefixed verb *di-*. When the personal pronoun appears before the verb, the agentive constituent with or without marker *oleh* must be deleted. However, when the prefix *di-* is used, it is like English in which the agentive constituent is optionally used. The particularity of Indonesian is when the agentive constituent appears, the agentive

marker *oleh* may not be used whereas in English it is obligatory to use the agentive marker *by*.

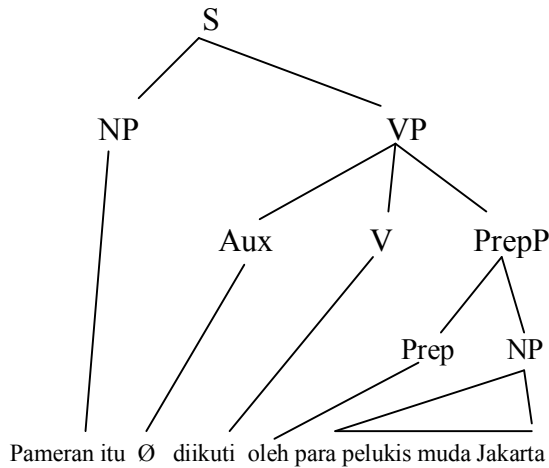
- 1) *Di- passive* with agentive constituent
 - a) *Di- passive* with agentive constituent and agentive marker
 (9) Pameran itu *diikuti* oleh para pelukis muda Jakarta.
 “The exhibition was attended by young painters of Jakarta”
 (10) Keputusan tersebut *diambil* oleh seluruh anggota majelis hakim
 “The decision was taken by all members of panel of judges”
 - b) *Di- passive* with agentive constituent without agentive marker
 (11) Amendemen UUD 1945 ditolak MPR
 “ The amendment of UUD 1945 was refused by MPR”
 (12) Acara ini *dihadiri* putri beliau yang kini menjadi president Indonesia
 “The program was attended by the daughter of the president of Indonesia.
- 2) *Di- passive* without agentive constituent
 (13) Lokasi Prasasti Batutulis *dirusak*
 “The location of Batutulis inscription was destroyed”
 (14) Hampir semua produk Barat *dijiplak*
 “Almost all western product was plagiarized”

By having sentence (9) as an example, after it is simplified, the deep structure phrase marker is as follows:



By applying the passive transformational rule that is moving the transitive

object to intransitive subject and move the transitive subject to agentive constituent replacing the verb with prefix *meng-* to verb with prefix *di-*, adding agentive marker *oleh* to agentive constituent so the passive sentence phrase marker is as follows.



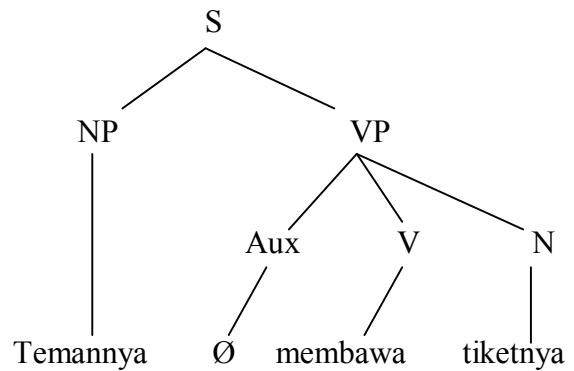
b. Ter- passive

Ter- passive is derived from the kernel sentence using passive transformation in the verb constituent involving verb with prefix *ter-*

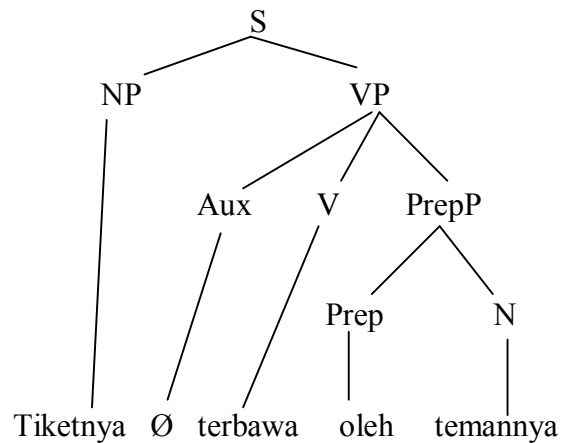
- 1) *Ter- passive* with agentive constituent
 - a) *Ter- passive* with agentive constituent followed by agentive marker
 - (15) Tiketnya *terbawa* oleh temannya
"His ticket was brought by his friend"
 - (16) Powel *telah terperangkap* oleh manuver Ariel Sharon
"Powel has been trapped by Ariel Sharon's maneuver"
 - b) *Ter- passive* with agentive constituent without agentive marker
 - (17) Lintas Kaltim-Kalsel *tertimbun* longsor
"Trans Kaltim-Kalsel was buried by landslide"
 - (18) Kebenaran di Timtim *tertimbun* opini salah
"Truth in Timtim was covered by wrong opinion"
- 2) *Ter- passive* without agentive constituent

- (19) Suasana kampung ini *terlihat* sepi dan tenang
"The village condition is looked lonely and calm"
- (20) 10 virus berbahaya *terdeteksi* tahun lalu
"Ten dangerous viruses were detected last year"

By having sentence (15) as an example, after being simplified, the deep structure phrase marker becomes:



By applying passive transformation rule, moving the transitive object to transitive subject, moving transitive subject to agentive constituent, substituting the verb with prefix *meng-* with verb with prefix *ter-*, and adding agentive marker *oleh* to agentive constituent, the phrase marker of passive sentence will be:

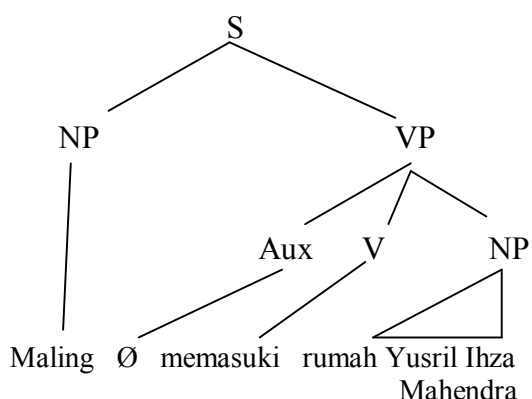


c. Ke-an Passive

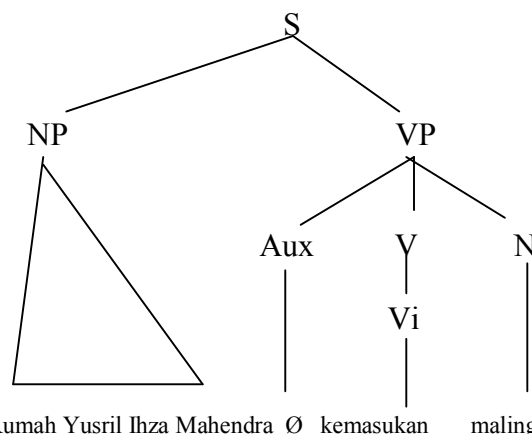
Ke-an passive is derived from the kernel sentence using passive transformation involving confix *ke-an* at the constituent. *Ke-an passive* is also an utterance resembles to *ter- passive* in which the use is directed to event which is not done purposely. For examples:

- (21) Rumah Yusril Ihza Mahendra *kemasukan* maling.
 “Lots of money got stolen in Yusril Ihza Mahendra’s house”
- (22) Atap rumahnya *kejatuhan* buah kelapa.
 “The roof of his house got broken of the falling of coconut”

By having sentence (21) as an example, after being simplified, the deep structure phrase marker is as follows:



The deep structure above can produce surface structure in the form of passive sentence by applying the transformational rules as follows: permutation, substitution, and deletion. In this case permutation transformation occurs at transitive object to intransitive subject and other occurs at transitive subject to agentive constituent. Substitution transformation occurs at prefix *me-* to confix *ke-an*. Deletion transformation occurs at agentive marker *oleh*.

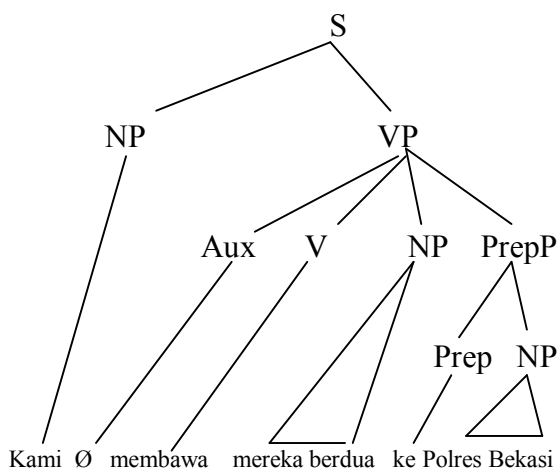


d. Personal Passive

Personal passive is a passive sentence involving first person, second person, and third person, singular or plural. The rule is similar to all types of personal pronouns that is in personal passive agentive constituent is obligatory deleted.

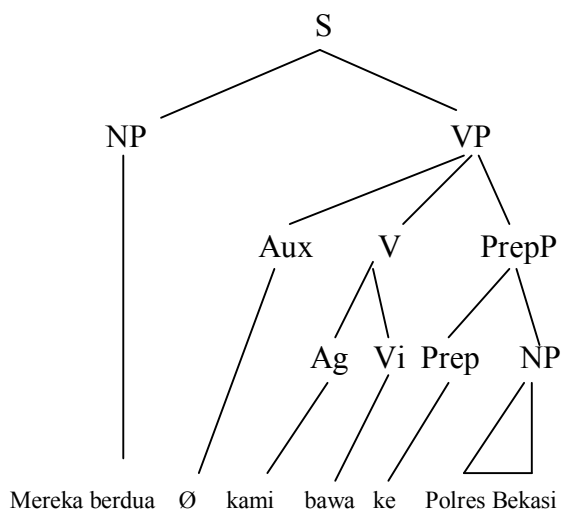
- (23) Mereka berdua *kami bawa* ke Polres Bekasi
 “We took them both to Polres Bekasi”
- (24) Tarikan demi tarikan nafas *kulakukan* untuk menenangkan jiwaku yang gelisah.
 “I breathed again and again to calm my worriness”

The deep structure of sentence (23) is as follows:



The passive sentence above is obtained by permutation transformation at the transitive object to intransitive subject and transitive subject to agentive constituent.

Substitution transformation of prefix *mem-* with pronoun *we*. Addition transformation of agentive marker *oleh* followed by deletion transformation of agentive constituent (in personal passive Ag constituent is obligatory deleted)



4.4 Comparison Pattern and Structure of English and Indonesian Passive voice

The structure of English and Indonesian passive voice are different in the following ways:

1. Agentive constituent in English passive voice is only dominated by PrepP while in Indonesian it is dominated by both PrepP and NP. In other words, the using of English agentive marker *by* is obligatory while Indonesian Agentive marker *oleh* is optional. Examples in English:
 (25) The latest Miss Universe was portrayed by Pasek
 (26) These double standards were asked by Yanya Mahmassani, representative Of the Arab.

The English passive will be unaccepted if the agentive constituent is not preceded by agentive marker *by*. For examples:

(25a) *The latest Miss Universe was portrayed Pasek

(26a) *These double standards were asked Yanya Mahmassani, representative of the Arab League.

This is quite different from agentive constituent in Indonesian which can appear with agentive marker *oleh*.

(27) Dikotomi itu ditularkan oleh kalangan pemikir seni dari Barat.

“The dichotomy was spread by art thinkers from the West”.

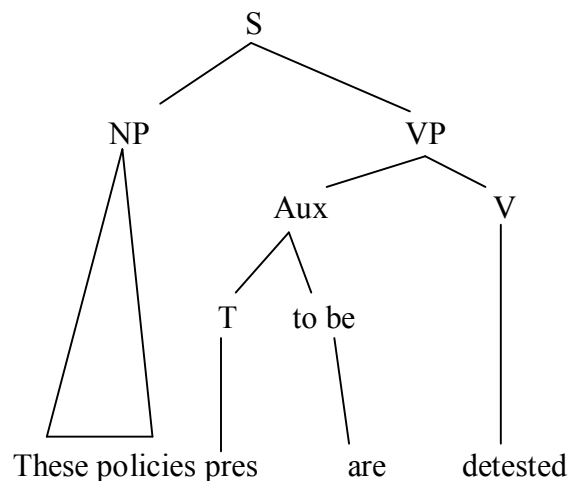
And without agentive marker *oleh*

(28) Acara ini dihadiri putri beliau yang kini menjadi presiden Indonesia

“The program was attended by the daughter of Indonesian president.”

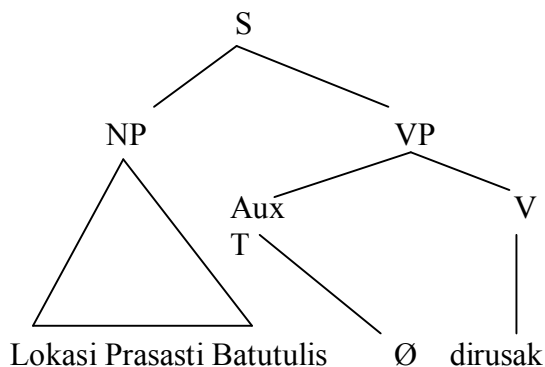
2. Aux in English is always dominated by Tense, but in Indonesian it is not.

Aux in English is obligatory, whereas in Indonesian it is optional. For example;



It is apparent that the verb constituent of the sentence above is followed by *aux verb to be* marked by *present tense* and in verb passive in English is always in

the past participle. This is contrast with passive sentence in Indonesian.



The tree diagram above shows that the verb phrase only contains passive verb without any tense in Auxiliary (passive markers in English) but prefix marker *di-*.

3. English passive voice has no inversion construction, but Indonesian has. For example:

(29) **Are detested* these policies.

The inversion in Indonesian passive voice can be found in the three types of passive constructions in Indonesia i.e. *di-*, *ter-*, and personal passive :

(30) *Diperkirakan* kontroversi tersebut masih terus berlangsung dalam lanjutan

pemandangan umum fraksi-fraksi MPR Sabtu ini.

“It is estimated that the controversy are still going on in the MPR general debate this Saturday”.

(32) *Tak terkira* sukacita M.Arsyad petani dari Kabupaten Bulukumba, Sulsel.

“M. Arsyad , the farmer from Kabupaten Bulukumba, Sulsel was very happy”

(33) *Kutinggalkan* penjara dengan langkah yang sangat berat.

“I left the prison hard heartedly”.

4. Adverb of manner and adverb of time in English passive voice can, and even, should be placed between the Auxiliary and the verb. This, of course, does

not exist in Indonesian. Examples in English:

(34) The labor force is *up to now* supported by BPS.

(35) The thieves were *so far* recognized by people.

(36) Dawood’s driver is *intensively* being questioned by the police of Aceh Besar.

(37) The initiative was *overwhelmingly* endorsed by the United States’ Economic and social Council.

If the constructions above are applied to Indonesian, they will be unaccepted.

5. English passive voice has less variation than Indonesian

The deep structure (DS) of the following sentences have only one passive construction in English but it can generate four passive sentences in Indonesian.

English: He writes the letter (DS)

Indonesian: Dia (lk) menulis surat itu (DS)

English passive: The letter is written by him (SS)

Indonesian passive: Surat itu dia tulis (personal passive) (SS)

Surat itu ditulisnya (di- passive) (SS)

Surat itu ditulis oleh dia (di- passive) (SS)

Surat itu tertulis olehnya (ter- passive) (SS)

The other interesting thing is the clause *is written by me*, *is written by you* and *is written by us* in Indonesian become *saya tulis*, *kamu tulis*, and *kami tulis*.

5. Conclusion

Passive voice in English and Indonesian are contrast in five different points: (1) the agentive constituent in English passive voice is dominated by a PrepP while in Indonesian passive voice it is not only dominated by PrepP but by NP as well; (2) Aux in English passive voice is obligatory and always dominated by Tense, but in Indonesian passive voice it is not.; (3) English passive voice has no inversion, but

Indonesian passive voice has; (4) Adverb of manner and time in English passive voice should be placed between the Aux and the verb. This, of course, cannot be done in Indonesian; and (5) English passive voice has less variation than Indonesian passive voice.

Eventhough English passive voice and Indonesian passive voice are different in five points they have the same transformation rules in passivization, i.e. permutation, substitution, deletion, and addition.

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