

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter, as the conclusion of this study, presents the result of the analysis. In order to obtain the data of this study, the writer uses the sampling of analysis to the plays. Here, the writer finds only 171 data in English passive structures and 206 data in Indonesian passive structures, and then all of them are analyzed. So, it is adequate for making judgment about the result of the study.

Accordingly, in order to elaborate the characteristics, similarities and differences of English and Indonesian passive structures which occur most frequently, the result is noted down in percentage. Then the result shows that the first most frequent the characteristics of English passive structures according to the tenses are 85 in *present tenses* (61,70%), 33 in *past tense* (20,30%), 9 in *present perfect* (6,26%), 3 in *past tense* (1,75%), 2 in *present continuous* (3,17%), 9 in *present future* (6,26%) and 11 in *past future* (7,43%). Then, others expression of English passive structures are 22 in *stative passive* (12,86%), 7 in *get* (4,09%), 9 in *infinitive* (5,26%), & in *gerund* (1,75). While, the characteristics of Indonesian passive structures are based on prefix *di* (51,46%), 57 in *prefect ter* (27,67%), 41 in the verb with *personal pronoun* (19,90%) and 2 in *ke-an* form (0,97%). Further, *prefect di* can be decided into six forms, that are 58 in *prefect di* (28,16%), 39 in *di-kan* form (18,93%), 6 in *di-i* form (2,91%), 2 in *diper-kan* form (0,97%) and 1 in *diper-i* (0,49%) but *diper-* form is not included in this data. Thus, *prefect ter* can express some aspect, that are 21 in *undeliberateness* aspect (10,19%), 6 in *perfective* aspect (2,91%), 2 in *repetitive* aspects (0,97%) and 9 *incontinuitive* (4,37%), but in *comparative* aspects is not included in the data. And then, *prefect di*

form can express two aspects, namely, 9 in *incoative* aspects (4,37%), and 17 in *perfective* aspects (8,25%). At last, the verb with *personal pronoun* can use to express four aspects, that are 1 in *incoative* aspect (0,49%), 11 in *futurative* aspect (5,34%), 12 in *perfective* aspect (5,83%) and 2 in *durative* aspect (0,97%).

Next, the similarities of English and Indonesian passive structures show that the datum of them can be changed into active structure. So, the subject of the sentence is moved into the object. Besides that, English and Indonesian passive structures are signed by *by* phrase in English and by *oleh* In Indonesian to indicate the doer of the action.

Furthermore, the differences of English and Indonesian passive structures show that both of them have some differences and they are based on the pattern that is, English passive structure can be formed with *be + past participle*, while, this case doesn't occur in Indonesian. Then, the verb in English passive structure is appropriate with the tenses, but in Indonesian there is no change of time. Next, in English the verb of time is not expressed into dependent word, while in Indonesian it can express into dependent word. At last, in English there are form to arrange the passive structure, but this case is not occur in Indonesian passive structure.

From the data analysis the writer interprets that in the play *The Wild Duck*, Henrik Ibsen uses *present* passive with the mostly than the others. Meanwhile, in *Bebek Liar* he uses prefix *di* in Indonesian passive structures.

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