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## **The Passive and Active Voice in the Translation of Mantel's *Wolf Hall***

A Graduation Research Paper Submitted to the Council of College of Education  
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# بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

((وَلَوْ يُؤَاخِذُ اللَّهُ النَّاسَ بِمَا كَسَبُوا مَا تَرَكَ عَلَى ظَهْرِهَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ وَلَكِنْ يُؤَخِّرُهُمْ إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى ۖ فَإِذَا جَاءَ أَجْلُهُمْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِعِبَادِهِ بَصِيرًا))

صدق الله العظيم (فاطر:45)

## **Dedication**

To

My beloved father

My kind-hearted mother

My brothers and sisters

With love and gratitude

## **Acknowledgements**

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## 1. Introduction

The translation of Mantel's *Wolf Hall* poses several challenges, including the accurate rendering of passive and active voice constructions. Mantel's novel, renowned for its intricate historical narrative and complex characterization, requires a nuanced approach to maintain the author's intended meaning and style in the target language.

In English, passive voice constructions are frequently employed by Mantel to convey historical events and emphasize the actions or experiences of the characters. The passive voice is characterized by the object of the action becoming the subject of the sentence, while the doer of the action is either omitted or placed in a prepositional phrase with "by." Translating passive voice into the target language requires careful consideration to ensure that the intended emphasis and meaning are preserved (Brinton and Brinton 2010: 131).

On the other hand, active voice constructions are also prevalent in *Wolf Hall*, particularly in dialogues and scenes involving character interactions. Active voice sentences have the subject performing the action, resulting in a more direct and dynamic expression. Translating active voice sentences requires maintaining the energy and immediacy of the original text, while also considering the linguistic and cultural norms of the target language (Khalil, 2013: 65).

The translation process of passive and active voice in *Wolf Hall* necessitates an understanding of the context, narrative flow, and character development within the novel. The translator must make choices that align with the author's style and the target language's conventions, while also ensuring coherence and readability for the target audience.

This research paper is an attempt to answer the following questions: (1) What are the translation strategies employed in rendering passive and active voice constructions in the translation of Mantel's *Wolf Hall*?, (2) What challenges arise in translating passive and active voice constructions in *Wolf Hall*?, and (3) How do the translations of passive and active voice affect the overall tone, style, and characterization in the translated version of "*Wolf Hall*"?

This research paper aims at: (1) Investigating the translation strategies employed in rendering passive and active voice constructions in the translation of Mantel's *Wolf Hall*, (2) finding out the challenges arise in translating passive and active voice constructions in *Wolf Hall*, and (3) illustrating how do the translations of passive and active voice affect the overall tone, style, and characterization in the translated version of "*Wolf Hall*".

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Passive Voice in English**

The terms passive form, passive structure and passive voice are used to mean the same wherever they occur. The structure of the sentence takes one of two forms either active or passive. The active structure consists of a common order including the subject, transitive verb, object and a complement if necessary as in: The boy lost the book last week. In order to change the example above into passive form do the following steps:

- 1- Put the object of the verb in the beginning of the new sentence
- 2- Derive the suitable form of be to agree with the subject of the new sentence.

3- Derive the past participle of the transitive verb.

4- Drop the subject of the active sentence or put it at the end of the sentence preceded by [by...]. So, the sentence above becomes: The book was lost last week [by the boy]. (Biber, et al., 1999: 192)

### **2.1.1 The Use of Passive Voice**

According to Thomson and Martinet (1996: 266), it is usually better to write sentences with active verbs because active verbs are more direct, but there are two circumstances in which the passive voice is preferred. Moaddab (2014) stated that define the uses of passive sentence as follows:

1. When we want to give your writing an objective and impersonal tone, use the passive. Because the “doer” of an action may be omitted in passive in passive sentences, the tone is more objective. For this reason, passive is often used in scientific and business writing, as well in newspaper reports.
2. When we focus attention on the “receiver” of an action, use the passive.
3. When it is not necessary to mention the doer of the action as it is obvious who he is/was/will be:

*1: The streets are swept everyday*

In some sentences, passive voice can be acceptable. You might use it in the following cases:

\* It is used when we want to change the focus of the sentence:

*2: The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci.* (We are more interested in the painting than the artist in this sentence)



\* It is used when who or what causes the action is unknown or unimportant or obvious or 'people in general'

3: *He was arrested (obvious agent, the police).*

4: *My bike has been stolen (unknown agent).*

- The road is being repaired (unimportant agent).
- The form can be obtained from the post office (people in general)
- It is used if the speaker is afraid to mention the doer.
- It is used when the subject is indefinite pronoun.

5: *someone opened the door.*

- It is used when the action is irrelevant

6: *An experimental solar power plant will be built in the Australian desert. (We are not interested in who is building it).*

- You want to be vague about who is responsible.

7: *mistakes were made.* (Common in bureaucratic writing).

- You are talking about a general truth.

8: *Rules are made to be broken.* (by whomever, whenever).

- In formal writing instead of using someone/ people/ they (these can be used in speaking or informal writing)

9: *The brochure will be finished next month.*

- You are writing in a scientific genre that traditionally relies on passive voice. Passive voice is often preferred in lab reports and scientific research papers. Most notably in the Materials and method section.

*10: The sodium hydroxide was dissolved in water. This solution was then titrated with hydrochloric acid.*

In this sentence you can count on your reader to know that you are the one who did the dissolving and the titrating. The passive voice places the emphasize on your experiment rather than you. (Corson& Smollett, 2014: 142)

## **2.2 Passive Voice in Arabic**

The passive voice in Arabic is used when the subject (agent) of the active sentence is not known or is kept unknown for one reason or another. The active-passive transformation involves the verb, the subject (agent) and the object (goal) of the sentence. There is usually no change in the word order.

The passive verb in Arabic is basically a simple phrase like that of the active sentence, and the transformation from active to passive is morphological: the imperfect passive form is (Yafaal), the perfect passive form (Faal).

The subject (agent) of the active sentence is omitted and does not appear in the passive sentence. The object (goal) becomes the subject of the passive verb, but it is kept in its position. There is no change in the order of the elements as a result of this process. (Aziz, 1989: 266-267)

*33: Milton wrote this poem in 1671. (( this poem was written in 1671))*

*katab mltn hathih al-qasida aam 1671. Kutibat hathih alqasida aam 1671.*

It should be noted that the subject of the passive sentence (usually termed by Arab grammarians ‘acting subject: نائب الفاعل) is placed in the subjective case. Certain verbs undergo considerable morphological change in the passive, e.g.:  
بوشر ، باشر: بويع بايع: قيل ، قال

### 2.2.1 The Use of Passive Voice in Arabic:

Passive voice in Arabic has different functions. However, we satisfy mentioning just some:

#### 1. Used for Brevity

Passive constructions are used for brevity and conciseness through the omission of the agent participant (actor) for example:

((وان عاقبتم فعاقبوا بمثل ما عوقبتم به))، (النحل،126)

And if you desire to punish oppressors ,then punish them to the extent to which you have been wronged|| (Anahl: 126) .(Khalil,2011:158-161)

The rhetorical advantage of passivization is achieved through brevity and conciseness because it intensively affects the recipient as the attention is focused on the process rather than the details.

((كتابٌ فصلت آياته))، (فصل:3)

A book, the verses of which have been expounded in detail|| (Fusilat:3) , if we transform this sentence into active we‘ll add words so that the sentence became longer than the previous one (هذا كتاب فصل الله آياته).

#### 2. Hiding Facts about Somebody for Fear

Is when the speaker is afraid to mention the doer of the action and he knows him for example: سرق المصرف/ هدم المبنى

### 3. Concentration on the Process

In the following verses, the passive verbs are used to concentrate on the process, but not on the agent.

((فَإِذَا نُفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ نَفْحَةً وَاحِدَةً (13) وَحُمِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ وَالْجِبَالُ فَدُكَّتَا دَكَّةً وَاحِدَةً)), (الحاقة:14)

And when a single blast is sounded on the trumpet, and the earth and the mountains are heaved up and then crushed in a single crash|| (Al Haqqah:14)

((وَإِذَا قُرِئَ الْقُرْآنُ فَاسْتَمِعُوا لَهُ وَأَنْصِتُوا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ)), (الاعراف:204)

And when the Quran is recited ,give ear to it and keep silence, that you may be shown mercy » (Al-Aaraf : 204). (Khalil, 2013: 894-900)

### 4. Explicit Agent

The passive is used when the agent (the Almighty Allah) is already known and there is no need to mention Him. That is to say, the agent can be easily recovered from the linguistic / situational context: ((خُلِقَ الْإِنْسَانُ مِنْ عَجَلٍ)), (37:الانبياء)/Man is made of hastel (Al anbiya:37), ((كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْقِتَالُ)), (البقرة:216), fighting is ordained for you|| (Al baqarah:216). (Khalil, 2011)

### 5. Used for Glorification

The passive is also used to glorify or dignity the agent participant, in this case the Almighty Allah: (( قُتِلَ الْخَرَّاصُونَ )) "Cursed be the liars|| (Al-Zāriyāt :10) instead of saying : (قتل الله الخراصين) /Allah cursed the liars. (Khalil, 2013: 174).

### 2.2.2 The Form of Passive Voice in Arabic:

Students are often uncomfortable with the passive voice when reading Arabic texts because the unvoiced passive conjugations often look exactly like active voice conjugations, and since they are usually very weak in grammar, sentences in the passive often are totally misunderstood. (Ibid: 177)

In Arabic passive voice we have just the past and the present tense, in order to change the past tense verb from the active into passive voice; we have to do two things as follows:

1. Change the vowel of the first radical into: الضمة
2. Change the vowel of the pre-final radical into الكسرة

### 2.3 Active Voice in English

An active sentence is the opposite of a passive sentence. In an active sentence, the subject performs the action of the main verb. In a passive sentence, the action of the main verb is done to the subject (Internet 1).

1. *The dog ate the biscuits.*

(Here, the dog is the subject of the sentence. The dog is the subject of the verb ate. The dog is performing the action of the verb.)

2. *Curiosity killed the cat.*

(Curiosity (the subject) is performing the action of killed (the main verb).)

3. *Hammerhead sharks will pester you as you approach the reef.*

(Hammerhead sharks (the subject) is performing the action of will pester (the main verb).)

4. *Some weasel removed the cork from my lunch.*

(Some weasel (the subject) is performing the action of removed (the main verb).)  
(Ibid).

### **2.3.1 Elements of Active Sentence in English**

The basic parts of a sentence fall into two categories: the subject and the predicate (Leech, 2006: 61).

#### ***2.3.1.1 Subjects***

The subject performs the action of the sentence. It can be a noun, noun phrase, or noun clause. To analyze sentences, grammarians have distinguished three kinds of subjects: (Ibid: 67)

#### ***2.3.1.2 Complete Subject***

"The old, dusty books on the table haven't been read in years." The complete subject includes the entire noun phrase -- usually everything before the verb.

***2.3.1.3 Simple Subject*** "books". The simple subject is the main noun or pronoun stripped of all modifiers.

#### ***2.3.1.4 Compound Subject***

"The cowardly mailman and the huge, barking dog didn't get along very well." A compound subject consists of two or more subjects linked together by conjunctions. Note: the simple subject of that sentence would be "mailman and dog".

### **2.3.2 Predicates**

As with subjects, predicates can be classified as complete predicates, simple predicates, and compound predicates. To form a complete sentence, the predicate

must include a verb (a finite verb, more specifically). It can also include objects, complements, and adverbials (Longknife, 2002: 103).

### ***2.3.2.1 Objects***

The object is the receiver of the action in a sentence: “He broke the table” or “He threw the ball.” Like subjects, objects can be any word or group of words functioning as a noun, and each type of object can also be categorized as a complete, simple, or compound object. Categorized by their different functions within a sentence, the three types of objects are (Eastwood, 1994: 9):

\* Direct Object - "I wrote a letter." (What did I write? A letter.)

\* Indirect Object - "I wrote a letter to my friend." (Who did I write a letter to? My friend.)

\* Prepositional Object - "I wrote on the paper." (What did I write on? The paper.)  
A thread on EnglishForums.com discusses prepositional objects and their potential for confusion (Eastwood, 1994: 4-7).

### ***2.3.2.2 Complements***

Complements (also called predicative) complete the predicate by modifying a noun in the sentence; copulas or linking verbs require a complement to form a complete sentence (Fabb, 1994: 52).

### ***2.3.2.3 Subject Complement***

"The car is new." The subject complement follows a linking verb and modifies the subject. It can be a predicate adjective (He is happy), a predicate noun (He is the boss), or an adverbial complement (He is in the house).

#### ***2.3.2.4 Object Complement***

"I painted my room purple." The object complement modifies the direct object, either by describing it or renaming it (They elected him governor). Object complements can cause some confusion.

#### ***2.3.2.5 Adjective Complement***

"He was happy to help." The adjective complement is a special case in which a group of words modifies an adjective. If removed, the adjective complement leaves a grammatically complete sentence, but the meaning of the sentence changes.

#### ***2.3.2.6 Verb Complement***

Some grammarians use the term "verb complement" to refer to direct and indirect objects, while others use it to refer to a complement occurring after a linking verb (a subject complement).

### **2.3.3 Adverbials**

An adverbial is an adverb, adverbial phrase, or adverbial clause: any word or group of words that acts as an adverb within a sentence. They usually modify verbs, but they can also modify the whole sentence. Unlike an adverbial complement (He is in the house), an adverbial isn't needed to complete a sentence (He had lunch in the house or He had lunch) (Eastwood, 1994: 8-12).

### **2.3.3 Types of Active Voice in English**

In English, there are different types of active voice sentences based on the verb and its transitivity. Here are some common types of active voice sentences:

#### ***2.3.3.1 Transitive Active Voice***

This type of sentence includes a subject, a transitive verb, and a direct object. The action of the verb is directed towards the object.



*"She painted the picture."*

### **2.3.3.2 Intransitive Active Voice**

In this type of sentence, the verb does not require a direct object. The subject performs the action described by the verb without affecting another entity.

*"He ran quickly."*

### **2.3.3.3 Active Voice with Reflexive Pronouns**

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object of the sentence refer to the same entity. The subject performs the action on itself.

*"I dressed myself."*

### **2.3.3.4 Active Voice with Phrasal Verbs**

Phrasal verbs consist of a main verb followed by one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs). In active voice sentences with phrasal verbs, the subject carries out the action described by the verb and its accompanying particle(s).

*"They put off the meeting."*

### **2.3.3.5 Active Voice with Modal Verbs**

Modal verbs express possibility, necessity, or ability. In active voice sentences, the subject uses a modal verb to indicate the action.

*"She can speak French."*

## **2.4 Active Voice in Arabic**

Active and passive voice exist in both English and Arabic, although the structures and usage may vary between the two languages. In English, the active

voice is the most common form of expressing actions. The subject of the sentence performs the action directly. For example:

"He wrote the letter." (English)

"كتب الرسالة." (Arabic)

In Arabic, the active voice is the most common way to express actions. In the active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action directly.

**Verb Form:** In the active voice, the verb is usually in a form that indicates the subject (doer) and the action being performed. Different verb forms are used depending on the tense, aspect, and mood of the action.

**Sentence Structure:** In an active voice sentence, the subject usually comes before the verb, followed by the object or any other complements. The word order in Arabic is generally flexible due to the case system, but the subject is typically placed before the verb for clarity and emphasis.

**Verb Agreement:** The verb agrees with the subject in terms of gender, number, and person. This agreement ensures that the verb form corresponds to the characteristics of the subject.

Examples of active voice sentences in Arabic:

"أنا أكتب رسالة." (Ana aktub risālah) - "I write a letter."

"الأستاذ يشرح الدرس." (Al-ustādh yushriḥ al-dars) - "The teacher explains the lesson."

"طلاب يذاكرون للاختبار." (Ṭullāb yadhākrun lil-iḥtibār) - "The students study for the exam."

### 2.4.1 Elements of Active Sentence in Arabic

In Arabic, an active sentence typically consists of several elements that convey the subject performing an action.

#### **Subject (المبتدأ):**

The subject is the noun or pronoun that performs the action in the sentence. It usually appears at the beginning of the sentence. For example:

الطالب (The student)

أنا (I)

#### **Verb (الفعل):**

The verb represents the action being performed by the subject. It carries information about tense, mood, and aspect. Arabic verbs are conjugated based on the subject's gender, number, and person. For example:

يقرأ (reads)

كتبتُ (I wrote)

#### **Object (المفعول به):**

The object is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. It indicates what or whom the action is directed towards. The object can appear after the verb or be attached to it as a pronoun. For example:

الكتاب (the book)

رأيتُهُ (I saw him)

### **Adverbial Phrases:**

Adverbial phrases provide additional information about the action, such as time, place, manner, or reason. They can be placed at different positions in the sentence. For example:

في المكتب (in the office)

بسرعة (quickly)

### **Additional Elements:**

Depending on the sentence structure, there might be additional elements, such as prepositional phrases, conjunctions, or adjectives, that further modify or describe the action or the subject.

## **2.4.2 Types of Active Voice in Arabic**

Arabic, like many languages, has different types of active voice constructions. The active voice in Arabic is used to express actions where the subject performs the action.

### **1. Simple Active Voice:**

This is the basic form of active voice in Arabic, where the subject performs the action directly.

Example: كَتَبَ الطَّالِبُ الْكِتَابَ (The student wrote the book).

### **2. Active Voice with Attached Pronouns:**

In Arabic, pronouns can be attached to the verb to indicate the subject, similar to subject pronouns in English. This form is commonly used in spoken Arabic.

Example: كَتَبْتُ الرِّسَالَةَ (I wrote the letter).

### 3. Active Voice with Dual and Plural Subjects:

Arabic has specific forms for dual and plural subjects. The verb form changes accordingly to match the subject.

Example: كَتَبَ الطَّالِبَانِ الْكِتَابَ (The two students wrote the book).

### 4. Active Voice with Active Particles:

Active particles, such as "قد" (qad) or "لم" (lam), can be added to the verb to emphasize the action in the active voice.

Example: قَدْ كَتَبْتُ الرِّسَالَةَ (I have written the letter).

### 5. Active Voice with Verbal Nouns:

Arabic allows the use of verbal nouns to express actions in the active voice.

Example: الْكِتَابُ كِتَابَةٌ جَيِّدَةٌ (The book is a good writing).

## 3. Methodology

To explore the translation of passive and active voice constructions in the translation of Mantel's *Wolf Hall*, a mixed-methods approach will be employed. This methodology will involve both qualitative and quantitative analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of the translation strategies and their impact. In this study the data consists of **six** extracts that have been taken from *Wolf Hall*, which is a 2009 historical novel by English author Hilary Mantel.

When translating passive and active voice, several factors need to be considered, including the linguistic and cultural context, the author's style and intentions, and the target audience. Here are some general considerations:

**Active Voice:** In active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action. It is often more direct, concise, and emphasizes agency. When translating active voice, it is important to maintain the active nature of the sentence and convey the intended meaning and tone.

**Passive Voice:** In passive voice, the subject of the sentence receives the action. It can be used to shift focus or emphasize the object or the result of the action. When translating passive voice, it is crucial to ensure that the intended meaning is accurately conveyed, taking into account any changes in emphasis or perspective.

**Author's Style:** Hilary Mantel's writing style in "Wolf Hall" is known for its intricacy and attention to detail. Translators should strive to capture Mantel's unique voice and maintain the flow and nuances of her prose, whether translating active or passive voice.

**Cultural Considerations:** Translating passive and active voice may involve cultural considerations. Some languages and cultures may have different preferences for passive or active constructions. Translators should be mindful of these differences and adapt the translation to fit the target language's conventions and expectations.

## 4. Data Analysis

### Extract (1):

*"It is the absence of facts that frightens people: the gap you open, into which they pour their fears, fantasies, desires."*

The quote you provided from Mantel's *Wolf Hall* contains both passive and active voice constructions.

Passive Voice: *"It is the absence of facts that frightens people..."*

In this phrase, the passive voice is used with the verb "is frightened." The subject "it" is the recipient of the action "is frightened," and the agent or doer of the action is not specified explicitly. The focus is on the absence of facts causing fear in people.

Active Voice: *"...the gap you open, into which they pour their fears, fantasies, desires."*

In this part of the quote, the active voice is used in the phrase "you open." The subject "you" is the doer of the action "open," and the object "gap" is the recipient of the action. The active voice emphasizes the action of opening a gap and the subsequent pouring of emotions into it.

Overall, the quote combines both passive and active voice constructions to convey the idea that the absence of facts can create a void that people fill with their fears, fantasies, and desires.

When translating this quote into Arabic:

"إنه غياب الحقائق الذي يُرعب الناس: الفجوة التي تفتحها، والتي يُصبون فيها مخاوفهم وأوهامهم ورغباتهم".

In this sentence, the subject "إنه" (it) is followed by the active verb "يُرعب" (frightens) which is performed on the object "الناس" (people). The sentence highlights the impact of the absence of facts on people, causing fear. The subsequent phrases describe the gap that is opened and into which people pour their fears, fantasies, and desires.

### **Extract (2)**

*"But my sins are my strength, he thinks; the sins I have done, that others have not even found the opportunity of committing. I hug them close; they're mine."*

Passive Voice: *"But my sins are my strength, he thinks; the sins I have done, that others have not even found the opportunity of committing."*

In this part of the quote, the passive voice is used with the verb "have been done." The subject "my sins" is the recipient of the action "have been done," and the agent or doer of the action is not specified explicitly. The focus is on the sins being committed by the speaker and the idea that they provide strength.

Active Voice: *"I hug them close; they're mine."*

In this part of the quote, the active voice is used in the phrase "I hug them." The subject "I" is the doer of the action "hug," and the object "them" is the recipient of the action. The active voice emphasizes the speaker's action of embracing and possessing their sins.

Overall, the quote combines both passive and active voice constructions to convey the speaker's thoughts about their sins. The passive voice highlights the



sins that have been committed, while the active voice emphasizes the speaker's ownership and embrace of those sins.

"ولكن خطاياي هي قوتي، يعتقد؛ الخطايا التي ارتكبتها ولم يجد آخرون حتى الفرصة للارتكاب. أحضنها بقوة؛ إنها تعود لي."

In the passive voice translation, the subject of the sentence becomes the recipient of the action. However, in this particular sentence, the passive voice doesn't provide a clear passive construction without altering the meaning. Therefore, the passive voice translation remains the same as the active voice translation. Both translations convey the same meaning where the subject ("my sins") is the source of strength and is being embraced closely.

In the active voice translation, the subject of the sentence ("he") believes that his sins are his strength. He acknowledges that he has committed sins that others haven't had the chance to commit. He embraces these sins tightly because they belong to him. The active voice emphasizes the subject as the doer of the action.

### **Extract (3):**

*"It is almost a joke, but a joke that nobody tells."*

Passive Voice: "It is almost a joke..."

In this phrase, the passive voice is used with the verb "is." The subject "it" is the recipient of the action "is," and the agent or doer of the action is not specified explicitly. The focus is on the joke being described as almost humorous.

Active Voice: "...but a joke that nobody tells."

In this part of the quote, the active voice is used in the phrase "nobody tells." The subject "nobody" is the doer of the action "tells," and the object "a joke" is the

recipient of the action. The active voice emphasizes the lack of people telling the joke.

Overall, the quote combines both passive and active voice constructions to convey the idea of a joke that is almost humorous but never shared or told by anyone. The passive voice emphasizes the existence of the joke, while the active voice highlights the absence of people telling it.

"يكاد يكون مزحة، ولكن مزحة لا يرويها أحد."

In the passive voice translation, the subject of the sentence becomes the recipient of the action. The joke itself is emphasized as the main focus, with the implication that nobody tells it. The passive voice allows for a different perspective by focusing on the absence of someone telling the joke.

#### **Extract (4):**

*"The heart is like any other organ, you can weigh it on a scale."*

In English language, this quote contains active voice constructions.

Active Voice: *"the heart is like any other organ, you can weigh it on a scale."*

In this phrase, the active voice is used in the statement "you can weigh it on a scale." The subject "you" is the doer of the action "weigh," and the object "it" (referring to the heart) is the recipient of the action. The active voice emphasizes the ability of the person (the second-person perspective) to weigh the heart on a scale.

The Arabic translation you provided, "القلب مثل أي عضو آخر، يمكنك وزنه على ميزان," is an accurate translation of the active voice construction in the quote. It

maintains the active voice structure of the original sentence, where "يمكنك" (you can) is the active verb and "وزنه" (weigh it) is the direct object.

In this translation, the subject "you" is implied in the verb "يمكنك" (you can), and the object "it" (referring to the heart) is represented by "وزنه" (weigh it). The active voice emphasizes the ability of the person being addressed (the second-person perspective) to weigh the heart on a scale.

**Extract (5):**

*"A silly little boy who runs after George Boleyn. I once heard him say I looked like a murderer."*

This quote contains both passive and active voice constructions.

Passive Voice: "I once heard him say I looked like a murderer."

In this part of the quote, the passive voice is used with the verb "heard." The subject "I" is the recipient of the action "heard," and the agent or doer of the action is not specified explicitly. The focus is on the speaker (the narrator) hearing the statement made by the boy about their appearance.

Active Voice: "A silly little boy who runs after George Boleyn."

In this part of the quote, the active voice is used in the phrase "a silly little boy who runs." The subject "boy" is the doer of the action "runs," and the object "George Boleyn" is the recipient of the action. The active voice emphasizes the boy's action of running after George Boleyn.

Overall, the quote combines both passive and active voice constructions to describe the boy who runs after George Boleyn and the speaker's experience of hearing the boy's comment about their appearance. The passive voice highlights

the speaker's role as the recipient of the boy's statement, while the active voice emphasizes the boy's action of running after George Boleyn.

In Arabic,

Active Voice: " صبي صغير سخيـف يركـض وراء جورج بولين. سمعته مرة واحدة يقول إنني أبدو مثل "قاتل."

In the passive voice, the subject (the boy) becomes the receiver of the action (is being followed, was heard), and the agent or doer of the action (George Boleyn) is mentioned after the verb.

Passive Voice: " صبي صغير سخيـف يُطارـد من قِبَل جورج بولين. سُمِعَ يقولُ مرةً واحدةً أنني أبدو مثل "قاتل."

In the active voice, the subject (the boy) performs the action (runs, says). In the passive voice, the subject (the boy) becomes the recipient of the action (is chased, was heard).

### **Extract (6):**

*"The king is not so much loved as feared."*

This quote contains a passive voice construction.

Passive Voice: *"The king is not so much loved as feared."*

In this phrase, the passive voice is used with the verb "is loved." The subject "the king" is the recipient of the action "is loved," and the agent or doer of the action is not specified explicitly. The focus is on the king being the object of love or fear rather than actively loving or inspiring fear.

To translate the quote "The king is not so much loved as feared" into Arabic using the passive voice, we can rephrase it as follows:

"لا يحب الملك كثيرًا بل يُخشى."

In this translation, the passive voice is used with the verb "يُخشى" (is feared). The subject "الملك" (the king) is the recipient of the action "يُخشى" (is feared), and the agent or doer of the action is not specified explicitly. The passive voice emphasizes the king being the object of fear rather than actively inspiring fear.

## 5. Conclusions

Based on the analysis of the provided section, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. The quotes contain a mix of passive and active voice constructions, which are used to convey different aspects of the ideas expressed.
2. The passive voice is used to emphasize the action or state being experienced by the subject, without explicitly mentioning the doer of the action.
3. The active voice is used to highlight the doer of the action and bring attention to their agency.
4. The choice between passive and active voice can impact the focus and emphasis of the sentence.
5. In the Arabic translations, the passive voice is often used to maintain the same meaning as the active voice, while emphasizing the action or state experienced by the subject.
6. The translations successfully capture the essence of the original quotes while adapting the voice construction to the Arabic language.

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