

The Translation Obstacles of Passive Voice in Obama's Presidential Speeches

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed at finding weather if the English passive voice construction used in Obama's political speeches, will be preserved or not when translated into Arabic. This paper hypothesize that the passive voice construction is not preserved during the process of translation from English to Arabic. In conclusion according to the analysis of the samples most of the translators use active voice instead of the passive voice in translating the statements that is due to the fact that the complexity of Arabic language differs from that of the English language, both languages differ in culture and norms and follows different grammar. This study provides an overview on translating passive voice forms from English to Arabic using Obama's presidential speeches. This paper serves as a valuable resource for analyzing passive voice constructions, developing translation strategies, and evaluating translation outcomes. It is expected to contribute to the field of translation studies and enhance understanding of the complexities involved in translating between these two languages. It attempts to present a valuable addition to a topic in need of more relevant information.

Keywords- passive voice, form, function, translation, Obama, political speeches.

I. INTRODUCTION

The passive voice in English plays a significant role in shaping the tone, emphasis, and meaning of various utterances. When translating texts containing passive voice constructions, especially in the context of political speeches, it becomes essential for M.A. students to comprehend its intricacies and effectively convey the intended meaning in the target language. Passive voice is a grammatical structure in which the subject of the sentence undergoes an action, rather than performing it. It often involves a form of the verb "to be" (such as "is," "was," "were," "being," etc.) followed by the past participle of the main verb.

The translation of passive voice can be particularly challenging due to the differences in syntax, word order, and emphasis between languages. Translators must carefully consider the context and nuances of the original text to convey the intended message accurately in the target language. In political speeches like those of

Barack Obama, where the choice of words can carry significant weight and emotional impact, a misinterpretation of passive voice constructions can lead to a distortion of the speaker's intended meaning. Passive voice can sometimes lead to ambiguity regarding the subject or agent of the action. If the translator fails to grasp the context and the implied agent in the passive construction, the intended meaning may be lost or altered. Also, Translators need to consider cultural differences when interpreting passive voice constructions. The way passive voice is used and perceived can vary among different cultures, potentially affecting the overall impact of the translated speech.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1-Passive Voice in English

Quirk et al. (1985: 159) define the term voice as "a grammatical category which makes it possible to view

the action of a sentence in either of two ways, without change in the facts reported.”

Passive voice, according to (Thomson and Martinet, 1986: 188-189), can be produced by utilizing the subject of an active sentence as the subject of the passive verb. The word "by" comes before the passive verb, which is generally put at the conclusion of the clause. The past participle of the principal active verb is placed after the auxiliary verb "to be," which is also conjugated in the same tense as the active verb. For instance, if the active statement is "Many factors affect the quality of dates fruits," the passive version would be "Several factors affect the quality of dates fruits."

(Thomson and Martinet, 1986) they declare that the present continuous of "to be" is necessary for the passive of continuous tenses. When an auxiliary verb has an infinitive form, the passive is formed using the passive infinitive. According to Thomson and Martinet, "advice/insist/propose/recommend/suggest +gerund+ object are frequently represented by 'that...should' " is how the passive of gerund combination is created.

1.1-Forms of Passive Voice in English

(Meghnia, 2016: 8) sets a table for the forms of the passive voice in English grammar which is displayed down as follows forms of passive voice in English by (Meghnia, 2016: 8)

Tenses	Forms	Examples
Past simple	S + was/were + Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract was demonstrated.
Past continuous	S + (was/were) + being + Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract was being demonstrated
Past perfect	S + had + been + Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit had been demonstrated.
Present simple	S + (am/is/are) + Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract is demonstrated.
Present continuous	S + (am/is/are) + being + Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract is being demonstrated.
Present Perfect	S + (have/has) + been + Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract has been demonstrated.
Future	S + will + s + be + Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract will be demonstrated.
Going to	S+ to be(am/is/are)+going to+be+Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract is going to be demonstrated.
Infinitive	S + to be+ Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract has to be demonstrated
Modals	S + modal +be + Ptp	The immunomodulatory activity of date fruit extract must be demonstrated.

1.1 Functions of Passive Voice in English

Passive voice has many applications, according to (Thomson and Martinet, 1986: 189-190)

First: When the person who carried out the action does not need to be identified because it is clear who he is, was, or will be:

(1)-The streets are swept every day

Second: When we are not sure of who performed the activity, or not sure of the particular person, or have forgotten the person that do, did the act.

(2)- The minister was murdered

Third: When the subject of the active verb is 'people'.

(3)- He is suspected of receiving stolen goods. (People suspect him of . . .)

Forth: When the indefinite pronoun one is the subject of the active sentence.

(4)- One sees this sort of advertisement everywhere would usually be expressed:

This type of advertising can be found everywhere. In informal speech, we can use the indefinite pronoun you and an active verb, this type of

advertisement can be found everywhere. However, in more formal English, one + active verb or the more common passive form is required.

Fifth: When we take an interest in an action rather than the person who performs the action,

(5)- The house next door has been bought (by Mr. Jones). If, however, we know Mr. Jones, we would use the active

Sixth: To prevent an awkward or grammatical sentence, the passive may be utilized. A shift in subject is typically avoided to accomplish this,

(6)- When he arrived home he was arrested (by a detective).

Seventh: Occasionally, the passive is favored for psychological reasons. It can be used by a speaker to clear themselves of obligation from unfavorable remarks,

(7)- We are going to increase overtime rates. The speaker may know who performed the action.

2-Passive Voice in Arabic

(Buckley 2004: 610) stated that passive voice is employed when the agent (the doer of the action) is unknown, when it is inappropriate to specify the agent, or

when it is necessary to emphasize the person or thing enduring the action rather than the one conducting it. The passive is used significantly less frequently in Arabic than it is in English, partly because Arabic is unable to indicate the agent in passive forms.

The passive is defined in Arabic by (Agameya, 2008: 558) as "a sentence structure in which the semantic subject or agent, i.e. the performer of or person/thing responsible for an action, is hidden from view and, in fact, cannot be mentioned." As a result, the passive in Arabic is an indifferent construction. She elaborates as follows:

"In the passive, the understood object of the active verb is the subject of the passive sentence and is marked for this role by nominative case in the Classical/Standard Arabic variety. The verb changes into the passive by either changing the vowels in the stem and tense prefix or by the insertion of a prefix" (Agameya, 2008: 558).

2.1-Forms of Passive Voice in Arabic

Alhawary (2016: 105) stated that the forms of verbs endings in the passive voice (المبني للمجهول) match up with those in the active voice (المبني للمعلوم). Passive verbs, however, follow different patterns. The passive forms of the verbs in Forms I through X, are shown below. Other forms, like quadrilaterals, go through similar alterations to their patterns in the present/imperfective and past/perfective. Not all patterns are employed to convey the passive voice because some forms already do so.

x	viii	vi	v	iv	iii	ii	i	
يُسْتَفْعَلُ	يُفْتَعَلُ	يُفَاعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	يُفَعَلُ	يُفَاعَلُ	يُفَعَلُ	يُفَعَلُ	المضارع:
أُسْتُفْعِلَ	أُفْتُعِلَ	أُفَاعِلَ	أَفْعِلَ	أُفَعِلَ	أُفَاعِلَ	أُفَعِلَ	أُفَعِلَ	الماضي:

forms of passive voice in Arabic by (Alhawary, 2016: 105-107)

According to (Alhawary, 2016: 105-107) the passive voice in Arabic is used when the agent of an action is unknown, resulting in the recipient taking the position of the agent. The present/imperfective form of hollow and defective verbs is modified with an 'alif to ensure consistency in pronunciation. In the past/perfective form, hollow verbs replace the medial 'alif with a yaa' sound, while defective verbs replace the final 'alif with a yaa' sound.

2.2-Functions of Passive Voice in Arabic

According to (Alhawary, 2016: 105-107) there are several functions of the passive voice (المبني للمجهول) in Arabic

First: Passive voice is primarily utilized in Arabic when the individual or entity responsible for performing the action of the verb is unknown. In such instances, the receiver of the action takes on the grammatical role and the nominative case (المرفوع) ending of the subject/doer and is referred to as the deputy subject/doer. Additionally, it must agree with the verb in terms of gender, person, and number.

(8)- "Al-Taa'if rose perfume is considered among the most expensive rose perfumes..."

-يعتبر عطر الورد الطائفي من اغلى عطور الورد = (يفتعل)

Second: regarding the past/perfective this form will follow the first case in dealing with the passive.

(9)-"Al-Taa'if rose perfume was considered among the most expensive rose perfume..."

-اعتبر عطر الورد الطائفي من اغلى عطور الورد = (افتعل)

Third: When hollow (فارغ) and defective (ناقص) verbs are in the present/imperfective form, their medial and final long vowels are replaced with an 'alif (الف) [aa] sound to ensure consistency and facilitate pronunciation with the medial fatHa (فتحة) [a] vowel.

(10)- "(Al-Taa'if rose) is added to drinking water..."

- (يُضَيَّفُ) = يُضَافُ لماء الشرب (ورد الطائف)

(11)- "(Al-Taa'if rose) is watered with rain water..."

- (يُسْقَى) = يُسْقَى بماء المطر (ورد الطائف)

Forth: When hollow (اجوف) verbs are in the past/perfective form, the medial 'alif is transformed into a yaa' [ii] sound. This is done to ensure consistency and ease of pronunciation between the initial Damma (ضممة) [u] vowel (which is dropped) and the medial kasra (كسرة) [i] vowel. However, in the case of Form III/VI verbs, the 'alif is replaced by a waaw (و) [uu] sound to maintain consistency and facilitate pronunciation with the initial Damma vowel (ضممة) [u]. On the other hand, for defective (ناقص) verbs, the final 'alif (الف) is converted into a yaa' [ii] sound.

(12)- "(Al-Taa'if rose perfume) was sold..."

- (يَبَّعَ) = يَبَّعَ (عطر ورد الطائف)

(13)- "(Al-Taa'if rose) was seen..."

- (شَاهَدَ) = شَاهَدَ (ورد الطائف)

(14)- "(Al-Taa'if rose) was watered with rain water..."

- (سُقِيَ) = سُقِيَ بماء المطر (ورد الطائف)

3-Translation of Passive Voice from English into Arabic

The English and Arabic languages are independent languages descended from two distinct language families. The English language is classed as an Indo-European language, as opposed to the Arabic language, which is classified as a Semitic language.

Thus the usage of code switching in translation will eventually result in a variety of grammatical issues. These issues are strongly tied to the decision-making process when translating from English into Arabic at the sentence level. According to (Catford, 1965), shifts are changes that take place as a person moves from the SL into the TL. Level shifts and category shifts are the two categories he splits shifts into. An example of a level shift that is a part of a structural shift is changing a passive voice into an active voice. When two languages have formal correspondence and have differing structural features, there is a structural shift. As a result, these shifts occur during translation to make up for the

inconsistencies caused by the passive transformation of the SL into TL.

The variety of grammatical categories among languages is covered by (Baker, 1992). She observes that the discrepancies between the SL and TL's syntactic structures and other features cause a shift in the meaning's content after translation. A translator should preserve the "stylistic value in different text types and the most important of all the functions of the passive and the similar structure in each language" in the case of the passive, according to (Baker, 1992:103) She recommends translators to consider this adjustment despite their best efforts to make an acceptable natural translation because she anticipates some "potential change in content." In other words, changing the structure of a passive form to translate it results in a change in meaning. This weight of change takes into account both the amount of information delivered in the passive form and the change in the source's passive function.

Baker (1992: 86) categorizes this alteration as additive, meaning that the translator has added information to the target language (TL) that is not present in the source language. The passive voice's agent, which affects how it functions in speech, may be mentioned by the translator. As Baker searches, additive changes especially arise in grammatically incompatible languages. In other words, there is a mismatch because the source or the destination is deficient in a specific grammatical feature. The change, however, may not only be additive but can take multiple forms, such as elimination or transfer to a different meaning.

Baker (1992: 88) Stated that Languages differ from one another in that they include a category for passives. For instance, despite the fact that both Arabic and English share the category of voice, English lacks the agentive passive.

In summary, it is not advisable to automatically translate the passive voice as passive and the active voice as active in the target language without considering various factors. These factors should be examined within the linguistic system of each language. As Mona Baker suggests, it is crucial to consider the frequency of active, passive, and similar structures in both the source and target languages, their stylistic value in different types of texts, and, most importantly, the specific function(s) of the passive and similar structures in each language (Baker, 1992, p. 109).

Hatim and Munday (2004:20) examine language grammar and how it conveys a message through translation. They describe grammar as meaningful constructs that make sentences in language, rather than just a collection of isolated words. They observe that syntax generates its own communication cues and that syntactic elements serve as a way of communicating a wide range of pragmatic meanings. However, each language has its own set of syntactic rules, which causes difficulties when translating.

Pattern replication (PAT) is a process that occurs when language contact leads to the reshaping of internal structures in a replica language. According to (Matras and Sakel, 2007: 829-830), PAT involves the replication of patterns of distribution, grammatical and semantic meaning, and formal-syntactic arrangement from an external source. In PAT, the language-processing mechanism responsible for replication identifies a structure that plays a pivotal role in the model construction. This structure is then matched with a corresponding structure in the recipient language, to which a parallel pivot role is assigned in a new replica construction. This mechanism goes beyond mere grammaticalization and encompasses a broader range of linguistic phenomena. It's important to note that while PAT may involve grammaticalization, it is not limited to it. The focus of PAT is on the replication of patterns and structures at various levels, including discourse, clause, phrase, or word, rather than solely on grammaticalization processes. Overall, PAT is a process in which the replica language undergoes changes in its internal structures to resemble those of an external source language, encompassing not only grammaticalization but also other aspects of linguistic patterning.

Language contact can lead to two distinct processes: morphological and phonological replication (MAT) and pattern replication (PAT). MAT involves lexical borrowing, where vocabulary items from a source language are integrated into the recipient language's phonological and morphological system. For example, Arabic borrowed words like "computer" and "telephone" from English. PAT, on the other hand, focuses on structural borrowing, replicating patterns of distribution, meaning, and syntax from a source language. An example is the grammaticalization of the passive structure in Arabic under English influence. While MAT involves borrowing specific words, PAT encompasses broader linguistic structures. (Matras and Sakel, 2007: 829-830)

Steiner (2008: 337-338) demonstrates how texts of different languages, registers, and between originals and translated work vary along dimensions related to the explicitness of discourse. He claims that the degree of explicitness of encoding may vary, as with subjectivity, intersubjectivity, and objectivity, through which languages may influence one another, and that there may be directionality in situations of language contact in the sense that languages may influence one another in either direction, though there is some evidence for directionality for some of them. He believes that the frequency of use will have a quantifiable influence on the strength of touch. For example, the frequency of translations between specific registers and languages may vary.

McLaughlin (2011: 22) emphasizes that translation is not only means (or even the most significant) mechanism that causes linguistic change. She emphasizes that linguistic change caused by translation has impacted the evolution of innumerable languages and

continues to effect languages throughout the world today. She also thinks that translation has a rightful position in contact linguistics, and that translation is a process, similar to bilinguals' code-switching, that allows languages to affect one another, but linguistic change through translation needs a different sort of model. She sees translation as a metaphor for a linguistic ambassador who goes between languages, negotiates, mediates, represents, and eventually affects.

According to (Jabak et. al 2016: 13) there is another type of translation shift that occurs while translating from English to Arabic. This has to do with the grammatical feature of voice. It is commonly known that English frequently uses passive voice, but Arabic favors active voice unless the agent or doer is unknown or insignificant. Because of this variation in general propensity, some linguistic alterations known as translation shifts occur. Such shifts occur only when English phrases in passive voice contain the pattern "object + verb (passivized) + by +subject." In this scenario, Arabic translators should convert such passive voice statements into active voice sentences in order to make the translation seem as natural or native-like as feasible. To further comprehend this type of translation shift, consider the following English example and its Arabic translation:

(15)-A lot of mistakes are made by beginning learners of English.

-يرتكب متعلمو اللغة الإنجليزية المبتدئون أخطاء كثيرة

(The literal Arabic translation of the English sentence which is not acceptable in Arabic.)

الكثير من الأخطاء ترتكب من قبل المتعلمون المبتدئون للغة العربية"

To summarize, translation shifts are a crucial component of every translation since they are inescapable, especially when the source and destination languages are from different families, such as English and Arabic. It is also obvious that such changes occur while translating from English to Arabic or vice versa.

III. METHODOLOGY

1-Data description

The main objective of this research is to analyze and translate passive voice constructions from English to Arabic. The dataset will serve as the basis for identifying the type of speech act that is used by translator. These statements are handed to six M.A. candidates in translation department/ college of Arts/ University of Tikrit to translate them into Arabic. Thus, these data are actually collected from a trusted site, to clarify the main purpose of translating these statements and to know the obstacles during the translation process from SL to TL.

The dataset includes a diverse range of speeches to cover various topics and contexts during President Obama's tenure. These speeches may cover areas such as politics, economy, foreign relations, social issues, and other significant events or occasions. The selection of

speeches should be representative of the types of discourse where passive voice forms are commonly used.

2-Data Analysis

SL text (1)

"Our economy is badly weakened"

Discussion for subject (1):-

Analyzing the passive voice structure according to (Meghnia, 2016) of the sentence "Our economy is badly weakened," the researcher identified that it follows the form of the present simple passive voice: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. In this case, "The economy" is the subject, "is" is the verb, and "badly weakened" is the past participle. In the target text "انهيار اقتصادنا", it appears that the passive structure of the source text is not entirely preserved. The passive voice in Arabic typically involves the verb "to be" followed by the past participle of the main verb, but the target text seems to use a verb that directly conveys the meaning of "collapsed". The choice of an active verb in the target text might be a pragmatic decision to make the translation more impactful or culturally appropriate.

Discussion for subject (2):-

Examining the passive voice structure of the original sentence "Our economy is badly weakened," according to (Meghnia, 2016) it follows the form of the present simple passive voice: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. In the alternative Arabic translation "اقتصادنا يُنهار بشكل فظيع", the passive voice structure is not explicitly maintained. the ST uses the passive voice construction, with the verb "is" followed by the adjective "badly weakened," the TT employs an active voice construction with the verb "يُنهار" (collapsing) followed by the adverb "بشكل فظيع" (terribly).

Discussion for subject (3):-

According to the passive voice structure provided by Meghnia (2016), the original sentence "Our economy is badly weakened" can be classified as present simple passive voice: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. The subject is "Our economy," the linking verb is "is," and the past participle is "badly weakened", in the Arabic translation "اقتصادنا ضعف بشكل سيء" (Our economy is badly weakened), the passive voice structure in the English ST sentence is violated. Instead of maintaining the passive voice construction, the translator chose to use the active voice. This deviation made due to linguistic differences between English and Arabic, as well as stylistic considerations and the target audience's preferences. Despite the violation, the translation effectively conveys the message of a weakened economy. Translators often make deliberate choices to adapt the text to the target language and culture, which may result in grammatical deviations from the source text.

Discussion for subject (4):-

According to Meghnia (2016), the original sentence "Our economy is badly weakened" can be classified as present simple passive voice: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. The subject is "Our economy," the linking verb is "is," and the past participle is "badly weakened". However, in the Arabic translation "اقتصادنا ضعف بشده"

(Our economy weakened severely), the passive voice structure is violated. Instead of maintaining the passive voice construction, the translator chooses the active voice. This deviation may be influenced by linguistic differences between English and Arabic, stylistic considerations, or the translator's preference for the active voice in Arabic.

Discussion for subject (5):-

The original sentence "Our economy is badly weakened" can be classified as present simple passive voice: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp According to Meghnia (2016). In the Arabic translation "اقتصادنا ضعيف جدا" (Our economy is very weak) the subject is "Our economy," the linking verb is "is," and the past participle is "badly weakened". The subject is "Our economy," the linking verb is "is," and the past participle is "very weak". In the Arabic translation "اقتصادنا ضعيف جدا" (Our economy is very weak), the passive voice structure is not violated, and the translation maintains the passive voice construction.

SL text (2)

"No one, including those in political opposition, should ever be detained or imprisoned simply for speaking their mind"

Discussion for subject (1-5):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "No one, including those in political opposition, should ever be detained or imprisoned simply for speaking their mind." The passive voice construction in this sentence is "should ever be detained or imprisoned." It corresponds to the present simple passive voice form: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. The subject "No one, including those in political opposition" is followed by the modal verb "should," the verb "be," and the past participle "detained or imprisoned," indicating the action being done to the subject. In the Arabic translation, the passive voice structure of the source text is not maintained. Instead, an active voice structure is used. The phrase "لا ينبغي أبداً" (should never) introduces the prohibition or suggestion, followed by the verb "احتجاز" (detain) and "أو سجن" (or imprison). The subject "أي شخص" (any person) is the doer of the action.

In the Arabic translation, the active voice is used instead of the passive voice found in the source text. This change shifts the focus from the action being done to the subject to the subject's action or obligation. The focus is on emphasizing that no one, including those in political opposition, should engage in the action of detaining or imprisoning individuals for expressing their opinions.

SL text (3)

"Patients will be denied the care they need"

Discussion for subject (1):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, let's identify the form of passive for the English sentence "Patients will be denied the care they need." The sentence corresponds to a future simple passive voice construction: S + will + be +

Ptp. The subject "Patients" is followed by the auxiliary verb "will" and the base form of the verb "be," indicating a future action. The past participle "denied" functions as the main verb in the passive construction. In the Arabic translation "سيتم حرمان المرضى من الرعاية التي يحتاجونها", the passive voice is used with a future tense structure. The phrase "سيتم حرمان" (will be deprived) reflects the passive construction, where the subject is omitted and implied. The noun phrase "المرضى" (patients) is followed by the verb "حرمان" (deprived), indicating the action that will happen to the patients. The translator's choice to use the passive voice with a future tense in the Arabic translation aligns with the passive voice form identified in the source text. This allows for the accurate conveyance of the intended meaning, emphasizing that patients will experience the action of being denied the care they need in the future.

The Arabic translation uses the passive voice structure "سيتم حرمان المرضى" (patients will be denied) to maintain the passive construction found in the source sentence. This helps convey the idea of patients being subjected to the denial of care.

Discussion for subject (2):-

Based on the same analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, let's identify the form of passive for the English sentence "Patients will be denied the care they need." The sentence corresponds to a future simple passive voice construction: S + will + be + Ptp. The subject "Patients" is followed by the auxiliary verb "will" and the base form of the verb "be," indicating a future action. The past participle "denied" functions as the main verb in the passive construction. In the Arabic translation "سيرفض سيريضى العناية التي يحتاجونها", the active voice is used instead of the passive voice found in the source text. The verb "سيرفض" (will reject) indicates an action performed by the patients themselves, emphasizing their active role in refusing the care they need. The noun phrase "العناية التي يحتاجونها" (the care they need) represents the object of the verb.

The translator's choice to use an active voice in the Arabic translation deviates from the passive voice structure in the source text. This decision may have been made to convey a different perspective or to highlight the patients' agency in rejecting the care they need.

Discussion for subject (3):-

Based on the same analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, let's identify the form of passive for the English sentence "Patients will be denied the care they need." The sentence corresponds to a future simple passive voice construction: S + will + be + Ptp. The subject "Patients" is followed by the auxiliary verb "will" and the base form of the verb "be," indicating a future action. The past participle "denied" functions as the main verb in the passive construction. In the Arabic translation "يبتلقون المرضى العناية الذي يحتاجونها", an active voice is used instead of the passive voice found in the source text. The verb

"يتلقون" (receive) indicates an action performed by the patients themselves, highlighting their active role in receiving the care they need. The noun phrase "العناية الذي" (the care they need) represents the object of the verb. The translator's choice to use an active voice in the Arabic translation deviates from the passive voice structure in the source text. This decision may have been made to convey a different perspective or to highlight the patients' agency in actively receiving the care they need.

Discussion for subject (4):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, let's identify the form of passive for the English sentence "Patients will be denied the care they need." The sentence corresponds to a future simple passive voice construction: S + will + be + Ptp. The subject "Patients" is followed by the auxiliary verb "will" and the base form of the verb "be," indicating a future action. The past participle "denied" functions as the main verb in the passive construction. In the Arabic translation "المرضى يتلقون العناية الذي يحتاجونها", an active voice is used instead of the passive voice found in the source text. The verb "يتلقون" (receive) indicates an action performed by the patients themselves, highlighting their active role in receiving the care they need. The noun phrase "العناية الذي يحتاجونها" (the care they need) represents the object of the verb. The translator's choice to use an active voice in the Arabic translation deviates from the passive voice structure in the source text. This decision may have been made to convey a different perspective or to highlight the patients' agency in actively receiving the care they need.

Discussion for subject (5):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, let's identify the form of passive for the English sentence "Patients will be denied the care they need." The sentence corresponds to a future simple passive voice construction: S + will + be + Ptp. The subject "Patients" is followed by the auxiliary verb "will" and the base form of the verb "be," indicating a future action. The past participle "denied" functions as the main verb in the passive construction. In the Arabic translation "سيحرم المرضى من العناية التي يحتاجونها", the passive voice structure is used to maintain the same passive voice form as the source text. The verb "سيحرم" (will be deprived) is in the passive form, indicating that the action of deprivation will be performed upon the patients. The noun phrase "العناية التي يحتاجونها" (the care they need) represents the object of the verb.

The translator's choice to use the passive voice in the Arabic translation aligns with the passive voice form identified in the source text. This maintains the same emphasis on the patients being deprived of the care they need in the future.

SL text (4)

"Our own future is bound to this region by the forces of economics and security, by history and by faith."

Discussion for subject (1):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Our own future is bound to this region by the forces of economics and security, by history and by faith." The sentence corresponds to a present simple passive voice construction: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. The subject "Our own future" is followed by the auxiliary verb "is" and the past participle "bound," indicating a state of being bound. The prepositional phrase "to this region" represents the agent or source of the binding forces. In the Arabic translation "مستقبلنا مرهون "بهذه المنطقة وقوة الاقتصاد والأمن والتاريخ والإيمان", the passive voice structure is not explicitly used as in the source text. Instead, an active voice structure is employed with the verb "مرهون" (is bound) indicating a state of being bound. The prepositional phrase "بهذه المنطقة" (to this region) represents the agent or source of the binding forces. The phrase "وقوة الاقتصاد والأمن والتاريخ والإيمان" (by the forces of economics and security, by history and by faith) provides additional information about the nature of the binding. The translator's choice to use the active voice in the Arabic translation deviates from the passive voice structure in the source text. This alteration brings a slight difference in the grammatical structure while still conveying the intended meaning of the original sentence.

Discussion for subject (2):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Our own future is bound to this region by the forces of economics and security, by history and by faith." The sentence corresponds to a present simple passive voice construction: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. The subject "Our own future" is followed by the auxiliary verb "is" and the past participle "bound," indicating a state of being bound. The prepositional phrase "to this region" represents the agent or source of the binding forces. In the Arabic translation "مستقبلنا محكوم "بهذه المنطقة لما فيها من قوى اقتصادية وأمن وتاريخ وإيمان", the passive voice structure is not explicitly used as in the source text. Instead, an active voice structure is employed with the verb "محكوم" (is governed) indicating a state of being governed. The prepositional phrase "بهذه المنطقة" (to this region) represents the agent or source of the governing forces. The phrase "لما فيها من قوى اقتصادية وأمن وتاريخ وإيمان" (due to its economic, security, historical, and faith-related forces) provides additional information about the reasons for the governance.

The translator's choice to use the active voice in the Arabic translation deviates from the passive voice structure in the source text. This alteration brings a difference in the grammatical structure while still conveying the intended meaning of the original sentence.

Discussion for subject (3):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Our own future is bound to this region by the forces of economics and security, by history and by faith." The sentence corresponds to a

present simple passive voice construction: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. The subject "Our own future" is followed by the auxiliary verb "is" and the past participle "bound," indicating a state of being bound. The prepositional phrase "to this region" represents the agent or source of the binding forces. In the Arabic translation "نعول على قوة اقتصادنا وأمننا وتاريخنا وإيماننا في هذا المنطقة التي يبني عليها مستقبلنا", the passive voice structure is not explicitly used as in the source text. Instead, an active voice structure is employed with the verb "نعول" (we rely) indicating an active role in relying on the mentioned forces. The phrase "في هذا المنطقة" (in this region) represents the agent or location on which the reliance is placed. The phrase "التي يبني عليها مستقبلنا" (on which our future is built) emphasizes the connection between the mentioned forces and the future.

The translator's choice to use the active voice in the Arabic translation deviates from the passive voice structure in the source text. This alteration brings a difference in the grammatical structure while still conveying the intended meaning of the original sentence.

Discussion for subject (4):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Our own future is bound to this region by the forces of economics and security, by history and by faith." The sentence corresponds to a present simple passive voice construction: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. The subject "Our own future" is followed by the auxiliary verb "is" and the past participle "bound," indicating a state of being bound. The prepositional phrase "to this region" represents the agent or source of the binding forces. In the Arabic translation "إن مستقبلنا مرتبط بهذه المنطقة بالقوى الاقتصادية والأمنية والتاريخ والمعتقد", the passive voice structure is maintained; with the verb "مرتبط" (is bound) indicating a state of being bound. The prepositional phrase "بهذه المنطقة" (to this region) represents the agent or source of the binding forces. The phrase "بالقوى الاقتصادية والأمنية والتاريخ والمعتقد" (by the forces of economics and security, by history and by faith) provides additional information about the nature of the binding.

The Arabic translation accurately reflects the passive voice structure of the source text, effectively conveying the intended meaning of the original sentence.

Discussion for subject (5):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Our own future is bound to this region by the forces of economics and security, by history and by faith." The sentence corresponds to a present simple passive voice construction: S + (am/is/are) + Ptp. The subject "Our own future" is followed by the auxiliary verb "is" and the past participle "bound," indicating a state of being bound. The prepositional phrase "to this region" represents the agent or source of the binding forces. In the Arabic translation "مستقبلنا مرتبط بالقوى الاقتصادية والأمن", the passive voice structure is

changed to an active voice structure. The subject "مستقبلنا" (Our future) takes the active role in the sentence. The verb "مرتبط" (is bound) is conjugated in the active voice to reflect the state of being bound. The prepositional phrase "بالقوى الاقتصادية والأمن" (to the forces of economics and security) represents the object or the entity to which the subject is bound.

In the Arabic translation, the active voice is used instead of the passive voice found in the source text. This change shifts the focus from the region being the source of the binding forces to the subject being bound to the forces themselves.

SL text (5)

"Those shouts of human dignity are being heard across the region"

Discussion for subject (1):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Those shouts of human dignity are being heard across the region." The passive voice construction in this sentence is "are being heard." In this construction, the form used is the present continuous tense of the verb "to be" (are) + the present participle (being) + the past participle (heard). This construction indicates that the shouts of human dignity are currently being heard across the region. "صرخات الكرامة الإنسانية تلك تُسمع في جميع أنحاء المنطقة" ("Those shouts of human dignity are heard across the region"). In this translation, the passive voice structure is preserved. The verb "تُسمع" is in the passive voice form, indicating that the shouts are being heard. The translation accurately reflects the passive voice construction of the original sentence by using the passive voice verb form. This helps maintain the emphasis on the action of the shouts being heard rather than focusing on the doer of the action.

Discussion for subject (2):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Those shouts of human dignity are being heard across the region." The passive voice construction in this sentence is "are being heard." In this construction, the form used is the present continuous tense of the verb "to be" (are) + the present participle (being) + the past participle (heard). This construction indicates that the shouts of human dignity are currently being heard across the region. In the Arabic translation "أصبحت صرخات كرامة الإنسان على مسمع من العالم" ("The shouts of human dignity have become audible to the world"), the passive voice structure is partially preserved. The verb "أصبحت" (have become) conveys the passive voice, indicating that the shouts have undergone a change and have become audible. However, the phrase "على مسمع من العالم" (to the world) is in the active voice form, indicating the action of becoming audible.

The translation maintains the meaning of the original sentence, with a focus on the shouts of human dignity becoming audible to the world. However, the passive voice structure is not fully maintained in the

Arabic translation. Therefore, while the Arabic translation conveys a similar meaning, it deviates from the original passive voice construction found in the source text.

Discussion for subject (3):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Those shouts of human dignity are being heard across the region." The passive voice construction in this sentence is "are being heard." In this construction, the form used is the present continuous tense of the verb "to be" (are) + the present participle (being) + the past participle (heard). This construction indicates that the shouts of human dignity are currently being heard across the region. In the Arabic translation "سمع العالم كله صيحات الكرامة الإنسانية" ("The whole world heard the shouts of human dignity"), the passive voice structure is not preserved. The verb "سمع" (heard) is in the active voice form, indicating the action of hearing performed by the whole world.

The translation conveys a similar meaning to the original sentence, with an emphasis on the fact that the whole world heard the shouts of human dignity. However, the passive voice structure found in the source text is not maintained in the Arabic translation.

Discussion for subject (4):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Those shouts of human dignity are being heard across the region." The passive voice construction in this sentence is "are being heard." In this construction, the form used is the present continuous tense of the verb "to be" (are) + the present participle (being) + the past participle (heard). This construction indicates that the shouts of human dignity are currently being heard across the region. In the Arabic translation "صراخات كرامة الإنسان سمعت عبر المنطقة" ("The shouts of human dignity were heard across the region"), the passive voice structure is preserved. The verb "سمعت" (were heard) is in the past tense, indicating that the action of hearing was performed on the shouts of human dignity.

The translation accurately conveys the meaning of the original sentence and maintains the passive voice structure found in the source text.

Discussion for subject (5):-

Based on the analysis by Meghnia (2016: 8) of passive voice forms in English grammar, the analysis of the English sentence "Those shouts of human dignity are being heard across the region." The passive voice construction in this sentence is "are being heard." In this construction, the form used is the present continuous tense of the verb "to be" (are) + the present participle (being) + the past participle (heard). This construction indicates that the shouts of human dignity are currently being heard across the region. In the Arabic translation "أصوات الإنسان تسمع في جميع أنحاء المنطقة" ("The voices of humans are heard throughout the region"), the passive voice structure is not preserved. The verb "تسمع" (are

heard) is in the active form, indicating that the voices of humans themselves perform the action of being heard.

The translation conveys the meaning of the original sentence, but it does not maintain the passive voice structure found in the source text. Instead, it uses an active voice construction. Therefore, the Arabic translation does not preserve the passive voice construction of the original sentence.

SL text (6)

"We will not get dragged into another ground war in Iraq"

Discussion for subject (1-5):-

Based on the analysis provided by Meghnia (2016: 8) on passive voice forms in English grammar, by analyzing the English sentence "We will not get dragged into another ground war in Iraq", the sentence contains a future simple passive voice structure using the "get" passive: "get" + past participle. The subject "We" is followed by the verb "will not get" indicating the action of being involved or dragged. The past participle "dragged" functions as the main verb in the passive construction, expressing the action done to the subject. In the Arabic translation, an active voice structure is used. The subject "نحن" (We) is followed by the verb "سننجر" (will not be dragged). The preposition "إلى" (into) introduces the object "حرب برية أخرى في العراق" (another ground war in Iraq), and this analysis applies to the remaining subjects.

The Arabic translations do not preserve the passive voice structure present in the source text. Instead, it employs an active voice construction to convey the same meaning. This could be a stylistic choice or a reflection of how passive constructions are typically expressed in Arabic.

IV. RESULTS

The analysis indicates that 24 subjects did not preserve the passive voice construction forming a percentage of 80%, and 6 subjects use the passive voice construction in Arabic translation forming a percentage of 20%.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of your research findings, it is evident that a significant proportion of the subjects chose not to preserve the passive voice construction when translating from English to Arabic. Specifically, 80% of the subjects opted to use the active voice in their translations, while only 20% retained the passive voice construction in the Arabic translation.

This stark contrast in translation choices can be attributed to the inherent differences in the linguistic structure and nature of English and Arabic. Arabic is generally characterized by its preference for the active voice, whereas English often employs both passive and active voice constructions. Given this fundamental

distinction, it can be concluded that the use of active voice in the Arabic translation is a linguistically appropriate decision. Translators who opt for active voice are aligning the translated content with the grammatical norms and stylistic preferences of the target language, Arabic. This choice not only maintains the fluency and naturalness of the translation but also ensures that it adheres to the conventional usage patterns of Arabic.

Furthermore, the utilization of active voice in the Arabic translation can enhance clarity and readability, as it promotes a more straightforward and direct expression of ideas. This is especially relevant when considering that passive voice constructions in Arabic might seem unusual or convoluted to native speakers accustomed to the language's active voice orientation.

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