THE SEMANTIC ROLE OF AGENTIVE PASSIVES FOUND IN ENGLISH NOVELS

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Abstract
This study entitled The Semantic Role of Agentive Passives Found in English Novels that focuses on what the semantic role of agentive passive in English novels played. The data were taken from five English novels entitled; the adventures of Pinocchio, charlotte's web, a wrinkle in time, Peter and wendy, and The land of the stories; beyond the kingdoms. This study used the documentation method to collect the data and applied the qualitative method to analyze the data. The theory that was applied in this study was the theory of semantic role proposed by Kroeger (2005) and the theory of agentive passive by Quirk (1972). Based on the analysis, all the semantic role were found in agentive passive; patient, theme, recipient, beneficiary, agent, instrument, location, source, experiencer, stimulus, goal, path, and accompaniment. However in the agentive passive without expressed agent, the semantic roles of agent were never found.

Keywords: Semantic Role, Argument, Agentive passive.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the main tool of communication for people to express their feeling, argument, knowledge, and thought. A study which scientifically discusses about human language is defined as linguistics. According to Hornby (2010:834), language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area. Language linguistically deals with word, clause, and sentence. The words are combined into a clause or sentence in order to create a complete meaning. Miller (2002:76) stated that traditional definitions of sentence talk of grammatical unit is built up from smaller unit. The smaller units (phrases and clauses) are linked to each other by various head modifier relations.

Sometimes, the use of language will be ambiguous which causes the meaning of the sentence cannot be understood easily. It means that to create a meaningful sentence in English at least consists of a clause to establish. In the other word, a sentence must possess at least a subject and a verb or predicate in order to express a complete thought. For example, Nina died. Nina is a noun, Nina as the subject, and Nina is described as a person who died; in the other words, the agent experience death. Kroeger (2005:53) stated the individuals (or participants) of whom the property or relationship is claimed to be true are

called arguments. Every argument has different semantic roles, depends on its predicate. For example, within the sentence of Merry kicked bill, the predicate in the sentence is kicked. It requires two arguments. They are the one who kicked and the one who was kicked.

A clause could be written in active or passive voice. Within the active voice, the grammatical subject is commonly regarded as the agent of an action. However, when it turns to passive, the agent is probably demoted to an oblique argument from the subject argument. In addition, it is also common to find passive clause without agent argument. Passive clause could be found in many literary works

METHOD

Descriptive method was applied in this study. The data of this study was taken from five English novels entitled; the adventures of Pinocchio which publish in 2019, charlotte's web which publish in 1985, a wrinkle in time which publish in 2007, Peter and wendy by which pubish in 1911, and The land of the stories; beyond the kingdoms which publish in 2015. This study used the documentation method to collect the data. According to Zaim (2014:95), the documentation method requires written sources to collect the data. The technique of collecting the data was conducted by using these following steps; it involves reading the data source in order to find out the passive clauses in the novel, identifying the agentive passive and semantic role found in the novel. In this study, descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the data. Qualitative method was used in order to analyze the data based on theories that was applied. The analyzed data were presented in informal method. According to Zaim (2014:114), the informal method of presentation is conducted by depicting the data with description and explanation within words; however, the use of terms cannot be avoided. In this study involves 5 relevance studies:

Putri (2019) on her article entitled "Argument Structure of Slide Verb in English". This paper was intended to analyze the interaction between syntax and semantics in terms of the argument structure of the slide verb in English. This study focuses on types of slide verb such as bounce, float, roll, and slide (Levin , 1955). The main theory used in this study was the theory of argument structure proposed by Kim & Sells (2008). This study is involved in qualitative descriptive research using syntax and semantic approach. The data were collected using observation method. The data were classified based on the types of verb in order to know the argument structure in a sentence. The result of analysis showed that two kinds of slide verb: bounce and slide are intransitive and transitive verbs. The specifier (SPR) of the sentence structure functions as the agent; the Complement (COMPS) of the verb bounce serves as the patient and the COMPS of the verb slide functions as the theme.The strength of this study is that the writer added some examples. The weakness of this study is that the explanation provided is not detail enough in theoretical framework to support the examples. This study is relevant in term of subject which was taken; however, the theory adopted was different. The study used the theory by Kim and Sells (2008) on the other hand, this current study adopt the theory of Kroeger (2005).

Dewi (2018) on her journal entitled the Morphosyntax of English Deverbal Noun in the Straits Time Website. This study was conducted in order to find out and analyze the forms and syntactic functions of deverbal noun in The Straits Times website. There were two theories used in this study. The first was the theory proposed by Plag (2002) used to analyze the forms of deverbal noun and the second theory proposed by Quirk (1985) used to analyze the syntactic functions. The data were taken from the

lifestyle articles in Straits Times website. The data were collected by documentation method. The collected data were analyzed by using the qualitative method. The result of this study showed that among nominal suffixes forming nouns from verbs stated by Plag, there are seven suffixes found in the data;they are suffix /-age/, /-ance/, /-ant/, /-er/, /-ing/, /-ion/ and /-ment/. Besides, in relation to the syntactic functions, there are four syntactic functions found in the data, they are as part of subject,object, subject complement and object complement functions. The strength of this study that clear description and information was provided in the result and discussion. The weakness of this study is not clearly explained in the theoretical framework.

Ratih (2018) on her undergraduate thesis entitled Types of Passive Construction in the Novel Say You're Sorry by Michael Robotham is aimed at analyzing the types of passive voice found in the novel and figuring out which one among them is the most dominant used in the novel. the data source of this study was taken from Michael Robotham"s Say You're Sorry which was published by Sphere in 2012. This study is a descriptive qualitative and quantitative research and the method used to collect the data was the documentation method using the note taking technique. The result of this study shows that there are only three types of passive voice found in the novel: be passive, get passive, and bare passive. This study is relevant in term of passive sentence. This study is relevant in term of passive sentence which was taken, and is relevant to the theory of passive sentences that was proposed by Quirk (1972); however the study analyzes the types of passive in Novel Say You're Sorry by Michael Robotham, on the other hand this study is limited to only discussed the agentive passives in English novel.

Sujaya (2019) on his article entitled "The Ka- Passive Form in Balinese". The article discussed about the syntactic and semantic of the ka – passive form in Balinese. The data was taken from Balinese narrative texts issued in the Bali Orti of Bali Post newspaper, and applying the RRG theory by Van Valin and Randy (1999). The result of the study that the ka- passive belongs to a morphological passive voice of Balinese where the voice is marked on the verb (it is marked by prefix ka-). It was found out that in ka- passive form, the agent, if mentioned, is marked by preposition teken, baan (low register), and antuk, or ring (high register) 'by'. The difference between the ka- form with suffix -ang and -in is that when there is the meaning of dynamicity of the patient, or when the construction is used to express the mobile object, the -ang form is chosen, -in form is chosen when the subject of the passive clauses is as source. The article was relevant with this study because the article discussed about the syntax and semantic in passive form, and it is true that in passive sentences the patient is the main orientation, the agent is not being considered. This article also relevant in term of the agent, cause in English the agent in passive is marked by the preposition "by". But the theory that was applied is different; this study used the theory of Kroeger (2005) while the article used the theory by Van Valin and Randy (1999).

Yani (2018) on her article entitled Transitivity Construction of Verbal Clause in Ciacia Language. The study focuses on verbal clause construction of CL. This construction covers several subject and aspect markers, intransitive and transitive verb, and argument as consequence of verb valences in the clause construction. The study used written and oral data. The oral data of this study is obtained through recording and elicitation techniques. Written data is obtained from the previous studies. The study also used synthetic data which is verified by the informants. It was analysed by using distributional and match methods with change and loss techniques. The result of this study, it found that verbal clause construction of Ciacia language is always filled by subject and aspect markers (S/AM) that are affixed to PRED verb. This article is relevant to this study because it discusses grammatical relations and semantic roles. This

study also clearly explains some of the abbreviations or terms used in the article. In this study the data were analyze using the theory of Kroeger (2005) in term of Grammatical Relation and Semantic Role.

This study used the theory of agentive passive proposed by Quirk (1972) and the theory of semantic role proposed by Kroeger (2005) to analyze the data.

Agentive passives

According to Quirk (1972:808) in the agentive passives involves with expressed agent and without expressed agent; in other words, the performer has a personal agent and has a non – personal agent. The agentive passives with expressed agent or has a personal agent has a direct passive – active relation. For instance:
(a) Bobby kissed Anna
(b) Anna was kissed by bobby
(c) This difficulty can be avoided in several ways

Sentence (a) is the active transform; however, (b) is the passive transform and has been given the interpretation of the by- phrase; in other words, the active subject is added and marked by the preposition by. While, the sentence (c) is the most common type of passive which has no expressed agent or has non – personal agent. Furthermore, the agent of the without-expressed-agent passive is implied within the context. The context provides more explanation about to what/who the agent refers.

Semantic Role

A semantic role or thematic role is roles that the participant or argument has play that was assigned by the sentences' main verb and related to the action. According to Kroeger (2004: 9), there is no one set of semantic role labels which all linguists agree on, and different linguists sometimes use the same labels in different ways. But in this book we will refer to (at least) the following semantic roles:
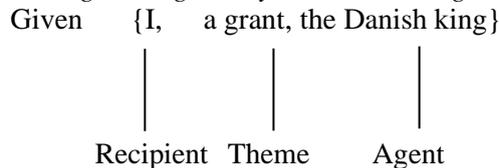
• Agent: causer or initiator of events.
• Experiencer: animate entity which perceives a stimulus or registers a particular mental or emotional process or state.
• Recipient: animate entity which receives or acquires something.
• Beneficiary: entity (usually animate) for whose benefit an action is performed.
• Instrument: inanimate entity used by an agent to perform some action.
• Theme: entity which undergoes a change of location or possession, or whose location is being specified.
• Patient: entity which is acted upon, affected, or created; or of which a state or change of state is predicated.
• Stimulus: object of perception, cognition, or emotion; entity which is seen, heard, known, remembered, loved, hated, etc.
• Location: spatial reference point of the event (the source, goal, and path roles are often considered to be sub-types of location).
• Source: the origin or beginning point of a motion.
• Goal: the destination or end-point of a motion.
• Path: the trajectory or pathway of a motion.
• Accompaniment (or comitative): entity which accompanies or is associated with the performance of an action.

According to Kroeger (2005: 53) the properties or relationships described by different predicates may differ in any number of specific details, but many of these

differences will have no effect on the grammatical structure of the sentence; in other word the argument that assigned by the predicate has different role to play, however there is no change of the structure of the grammatical relation.
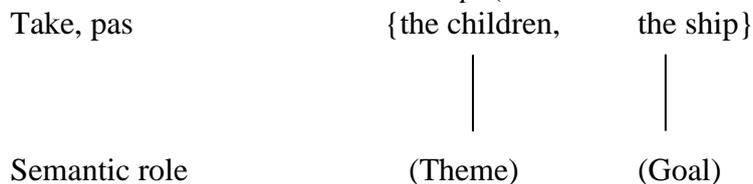
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

I was given a grant by the Danish king to travel across Europe.
Given   {I,   a grant, the Danish king}
          | | |
          | | |
          Recipient Theme   Agent

This sentence is considered to be *agentive passive* with expressed agent since the agent mentioned and has been given the interpretation *by. Given* is the verb in this sentence. The verb assigns three arguments, *I*, *a grant* and *the Danish king.* Each argument must carry meaning that assigned by the predicate. In this sentence the verb *given* requires term someone who gives, something was given and someone was given. The term someone was given is *I*, the term *I* is the one who was received something from someone, that indicates *I* plays the role of recipient, while the term something was given, *a grant* undergoes the change of possession from someone to the term *I*. the term *a grant* takes the role of theme. On the other hand the one who gives a grant to *I* is *the Danish king.* The one who gives was the initiator of the action *given*, therefore the argument *the Danish king* is regarded as the agent. Based on that consideration, those terms are considered as the recipient, theme, and agent in sequence.

The children had been taken to the ship. (James Matthew Barrie, 1911:116)
Take, pas   {the children,   the ship}
                                  | |
                                  | |
Semantic role   (Theme)   (Goal)

This sentence is considered as *the agentive passive* without express agent since the agent does not appear but implicitly presented in the context. In the context the children was taken by the pirate. The predicate of this sentence is *taken,* past participle. The predicate assigns two arguments, *the children* and *the ship*. Semantically, both arguments play roles, theme and goal in sequence. *the children* is the entity that undergoes a movement of which the end point is specified by the phrase to *the ship*. Although the starting point of where the *the children* from is does not mentioned, it has been clear that the *children* undergoes a change of position. Therefore the role is considered as theme. While the other argument *the ship* indicates as the end point of the movement that theme undergoes, therefore the argument *the ship* plays the role of goal.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the discussion, this can be concluded that all the semantic roles were found in agentive passive; patient, theme, recipient, beneficiary, agent, instrument, location, source, experiencer, stimulus, goal, path, and accompaniment. However in the agentive passive without expressed agent, the semantic roles of agent were never mentioned.

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