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The Translation of the English Passive Construction into Catalan



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ABSTRACT

The passive voice is a construction more common in English than in Catalan. However, it is found in both languages. This paper studies the particular construction of the passive voice in English and how it is translated into Catalan. It provides a theoretical description of both form and function of the passive voice in the two languages based on existing literature on this topic. Then, a contrast between the two languages is provided. The data for this study consists of example sentences taken from different English novels and their corresponding translations into Catalan. Since the goal of the passive voice is to place emphasis on the object of a clause and then it is moved to subject position in the passive sentence, Catalan has a great variety of structures to use instead of the passive voice to achieve this same effect. Therefore, the expectations of this study are that in the Catalan translation of the English passive sentences, the ones in the active voice will predominate over the passive. The quantitative results of the study are consistent with the expectations that the passive voice is not as much used in Catalan as it is in English and that the most frequent and preferred structure to translate English passives into Catalan is the active voice.

1. INTRODUCTION

The passive voice occurs in a sentence in which the typical order of ‘subject + transitive verb + object’ – named active voice – is reversed. That is to say, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive one and the subject of the active sentence may become the agent of the passive one. That is, the agent of the passive sentences (which would be the subject in the active one) is either introduced with a *by*-phrase or it is left unstated. This leads to an optional *by*-phrase. The passive voice is used when little interest is placed on who performs the action and it is preferred to put emphasis on the result or on the person/thing being affected by this action. This alternative of transforming sentences in the passive voice is possible both in English and in Catalan. Nonetheless, they present some differences regarding their forms and functions.

Translating English passive sentences into Catalan word-for-word, i.e. by keeping the same structure as in the English one, is not always possible, and if so, it sometimes produces weird results. Therefore, this project aims to study how the passive voice is translated from English into Catalan. That is to say, by means of a quantitative research, it is going to examine the most frequent structures (e.g. passives or actives) for translating these English passive sentences into Catalan by professional translators.

Firstly, a description of the passive voice in English and in Catalan is given so as to study the similarities and differences that are found between the two languages. Secondly, a contrast between both languages is provided. The data is gathered from English novels and their Catalan equivalents. Finally, a presentation of results by means of quantitative representative tables is done and an explanation for these results is provided.

The hypothesis of this study is that the majority of the passive sentences found in the data are going to be translated into Catalan as active sentences (being personal or impersonal). Likewise, it is assumed that the pronominal passives will predominate within the sentences translated as passives due to the fact that this seems to be a widely used structure in Catalan. Yet, it is not expected to find many instances of English passives translated as periphrastic or stative passives into Catalan.

The examples to illustrate the theoretical explanations of the passive structure are either taken from the references used for this project or from the corpus (Appendix A). If they are from the corpus, it is going to be indicated by a reference at the end of the example. This reference is made up by the initial letters of the novel in which the sentence belongs to and the number that it represents.¹ For instance [DH1] means: Harry Potter and the **D**eathly **H**allows, example number 1. Unless indicated like that, the example sentences are from the references.

2. DEFINITION OF VOICE

Voice is usually considered a category of the verb though it is also a category of the sentence since it is in fact, affecting the whole sentence. It serves to indicate “whether the subject is performing the action of the verb or being something (active voice) or whether the subject is being affected by the action or being acted upon (passive voice)” (Brinton, 2000: 117). The terms active and passive “are based on the semantic roles of the subject in clauses expressing actions” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2005: 240). Therefore, “in clauses describing some deliberate action, the subject is normally aligned with the active participant (the actor) in the active voice, but with the passive participant (the patient) in the passive voice” (Huddleston et al., 2005: 240).

¹ The sentences can be found in Appendix A.

The passive voice “occurs in a sentence in which a grammatical subject of the verb is the goal or recipient of the action expressed by the verb” (Hartmann &Stork 1976, cited in Espinoza 1997: 230). In other words, the passive voice is preferred over the active when the speaker/writer has little interest or does not know who is performing the action or when we are more interested in the result or the person affected by this action rather than on who performs the action (Espinoza 1997). A typical passive sentence would be (1), in which the speaker/writer is more interested in the **thing** being affected by the action (i.e. Sirius’s bedroom) rather than in **who** performed this action:

(1) Sirius’s bedroom had been searched. [DH1]

3. THE PASSIVE VOICE IN ENGLISH

The structure to form a passive construction comes out from the structure of the active sentence. A prototypical structure of an active construction so that it can be transformed into a passive one is that of ‘subject + transitive verb + object’. In the active-passive correspondence, i.e. when we transform an active sentence into a passive one, the active sentence undergoes the following processes: (a) the active subject becomes the passive agent; (b) the active object becomes the passive subject and (c) the preposition ‘by’ is introduced before the agent, which leads to an optional *by*-phrase. The verb of the passive correspondence must be made up by a form of the auxiliary *be* followed by the past participle of the main verb (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik: 1985). Hence, “passive clauses can be recognized by the presence of some form of the verb *be* immediately before the head verb” (Wardhaugh, 2003: 123). That is to say, the syntactic properties of the sentence determine whether they are active or passives.

Not only the auxiliary *be* can be used to form a passive sentence, but also the verb *get* can be used. However, according to Quirk *et al.* (1985), *get* is not considered an

auxiliary. Besides, *get* is used in constructions in which there is not an expressed animate agent, as in (2). Other authors, such as Brinton (2000), state that the main difference between *be*-passives and *get*-passives is that “the former focuses on the resultant state while the latter focuses on the action bringing about the state” (Brinton: 117). Moreover, *get* tends to be avoided in formal styles and it is rather used and preferred in informal registers. No matter what, it is still less used than the auxiliary *be*.

(2) The cat **got** run over (by a bus).

Having considered the differences between the active and the passive voice and having seen how the passive construction is formed, a description of the different types of passive constructions that can be found in the English language will be provided. The following account is mainly based on the work of Huddleston, Ward & Birner (2002) and Huddleston & Pullum (2005), who define four different types of passive constructions depending on the complement that is being externalized from the verb phrase, i.e. the complement that acts as the subject in the passive sentence.

Type 1. Direct Object of Monotransitive Clauses

Most monotransitive verbs allow passivisation (3), except from clauses which carry verbs that are restricted to the active voice (4).² These passive constructions are the ones that have one object (in the active sentence) and which acts as the subject in the passive construction.

(3) They had positioned this handequin with its index finger and thumb pointing up toward the ceiling. [ACTIVE] → **This handequin** had been positioned with its finger and thumb pointing up toward the ceiling (by them). [PASSIVE] [LS1]

(4) He failed her. [ACTIVE] → * **She** was failed by him. [PASSIVE]

²These verbs are not relevant in this section since we are only focusing on the clauses which do allow passivisation for carrying out this study.

Type 2. Indirect and Direct Object in Ditransitive Clauses

Both the direct object and the indirect object can become the subject of the passive sentence. Choosing between one option and the other depends on the context and in what the speaker/writer wishes to keep in the final position in a sentence. Example (5) can be passivized in two ways:

(5) They gave him some checking and invoicing to do.
 IO DO

(5a) He was given some checking and invoicing to do. [SL4]
 IO

(5b) Some checking and invoicing to do was given (to) him (by them).
 DO

In sentence (5a) the indirect object becomes the subject of the passive clause. This construction is called **first passive**. On the other hand, in sentence (5b) the direct object becomes the subject of the passive clause. In this case, the preposition may be dropped before the object pronouns introducing the indirect object. This construction is called **second passive**.

According to Huddleston *et al.* (2002) and (2005) “the first passive is much more common; the second is hardly possible in American English, and even in British English is acceptable in only a limited range of cases” (Huddleston *et al.*, 2002: 1432).

Type 3. Prepositional Passives

In prepositional verbs, the object is a complement of the preposition and not of the verb. When passivizing these types of sentences, the noun phrase becomes the subject of the passive sentence leaving out the preposition, which becomes intransitive in the passive construction and it cannot be omitted. That is to say, the preposition in the passive correspondence is ‘stranded’. As can be seen in the following example (6), in the active sentence the prepositional verb “approved of” is transitive since it has the

direct object “the plan”. On the other hand, in the passive counterpart the prepositional verb has not any object and therefore, the preposition becomes intransitive. Following Huddleston *et al.*’s (2002) claim, this construction is rather avoided in formal styles and written prose.

(6) My mother **approved of** the plan. [ACTIVE] → The plan was approved **of** (by my mother). [PASSIVE]

There are two subtypes of prepositional passives: prepositional verbs with specified preposition and prepositional verbs with unspecified preposition. The former are verbs such as “investigate into” or verbal idioms such as “take advantage of”. In these examples, the preposition is specified by the preceding verb or verbal idiom. They have lexical restrictions since some of them allow passivisation and some do not. The latter are those verbs which do not have a specified preposition due to the fact that the preposition can be replaced by other ones. For instance, “sleep” can carry the following prepositions: “under / on / near a bed”. Thus, “sleep” is a prepositional verb with unspecified preposition since it allows more than one depending on the context.

Type 4: Subordinate clause complements

In these sentences, the complement of the verb is a subordinate clause rather than a noun phrase. These types of clauses can be passivized in two different ways:

(7) Her son suggested **that we should call the police**

(7a) **That we should call the police** was suggested by her son.

(7b) **It** was suggested (by her son) that we should call the police.

Sentence (7b) is an example of “extraposition” of a clausal object, “which involves the replacement of a postponed element by a substitute” (Quirk *et al.*, 1985: 1391). Then, the subject is split, i.e. the subject is placed at the end of the sentence and the usual subject position is filled with an anticipatory *it*. Therefore, the resulting sentence

contains two subjects: the postponed subject “that we should call the police” and the anticipatory subject *it*.

All in all, these four types of passive sentences have something common among them. This is the optionality of the agent (*by*-phrase). In order to distinguish the passives which have the agent present and the ones in which it is left, we will call them **long passives** and **short passives** respectively, following Huddleston and Pullum’s (2005) description. Thus, the passives with *by*-phrase are the long passives whereas the passives without the *by*-phrase are the short passives. The short passives tend to be more common and they appear more frequently than the long passives.

3.1. PASSIVES vs ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

It is important to have an insight into the differences between what is considered a passive and what is considered an adjectival phrase since most participle verbs can either be a past participle used to form the passive or to form an adjective ending in *-ed*. Therefore, a distinction between ‘central’ or ‘true passives’, ‘semi-passives’ and ‘pseudo-passives’ needs to be considered. The following account is based upon Quirk *et al.* (1985: 167-171):

3.1.1. Central passives

Central passives are those which have a direct active-passive relation. An example of these would be the following:

- (8) This violin was made by my father. → My father made this violin.
- (9) This conclusion is hardly justified by the results. → The results hardly justify this conclusion.
- (10) Coal has been replaced by oil.
- (11) This difficulty can be avoided in several ways.

The difference between (8) and (9) is that (8) has a personal agent and (9) has a non-personal agent (Quirk *et al*, 1985: 167). Sentence (10) is ambiguous since its active correspondence might have two interpretations: *Oil has replaced coal* or *People in many countries have replaced coal by oil*. This is why it is sometimes very difficult to either define a sentence as completely passive or completely adjectival phrase. Thus, depending on the context, it can be interpreted in one way or another. Sentence (11) is an example of the most common type of agentless passives and thus it leaves the subject of the active sentence unknown or undetermined.

3.1.2. Semi-passives

Example (12) presents both verbal and adjectival properties. For this reason, it can be analysed as a passive since it has an active counterpart. On the other hand, it can also be analysed as an adjectival sentence since the participle can be considered an adjective for two reasons. Firstly, the participle can be modified by other adverbs or adjectives such as *quite*, *rather*, *more*, *very* and so on. Secondly, the auxiliary *be* can be replaced by a lexical copular verb such as *feel* or *seem* without important change in meaning. These last properties favour the interpretation of the participle as being an adjective. This is why they are called semi-passives or adjectival passives (Huddleston *et al*, 2002: 1436).

(12) Leonard was interested in linguistics

(12a) Linguistics interested Leonard. [**Passive interpretation**]

(12b) Leonard *seemed very* interested in *and keen on* linguistics. [**Adjectival interpretation**]

3.1.3. Pseudo-passives

They are called ‘pseudo-passives’ for the mere fact that they have the syntactic properties of a passive, i.e. ‘verb + *-ed* participle’. However, they do not have an active

equivalent or a *by*-phrase introducing an agent. Their active counterparts cannot be easily identified as straight forward as the ones in the ‘central or true passives’:

(13) The building is already demolished. → *(Someone) already demolishes the building.

Example (13) is an example of a sentence in which the verb *is demolished* expresses a resultant state, i.e. “a state resulting from the demolition, rather than to the act of demolition itself. Such a construction has been termed a ‘statal passive’” (Quirk *et al*, 1985: 170)

3.2 USES OF THE PASSIVE VOICE IN ENGLISH

Although “the use of the passive makes writing more difficult to understand because it reverses the more natural order of ‘subject + verb + object’ for an order in which the subject and object switch places” (Greenbaum and Whitcut, 1996: 519), the English passive is used in many occasions. The main cases in which the passive voice is used are the following. The first five are typical cases in which the agent, i.e. the *by*-phrase, is omitted and the last three are typical cases in which the agent phrase is present. In other words, the first five examples are short passives and the last three are long passives. The following account is based upon Greenbaum and Whitcut (1996: 519-520).

1. The identity of the agent or agents is unknown.

(14) Many substances have been shown to cause cancer in animals.

2. The identity of the agent is not important.

(15) I have been told that Chinese is a difficult language for Americans to learn.

3. The identity of the agent is obvious from the context.

(16) Our golden retriever would not allow other dogs into his territory. Once a Doberman pinscher trespassed onto our land and would have been killed if I had not intervened.

4. The writer wants an impersonal tone.

(17) In one experiment, pregnant rats were allowed to deliver their pups and to nurse them for four weeks.

5. The writer wishes to avoid mentioning the agent.

(18) The refrigerator door has not been properly closed.

6. To place emphasis on the agent of the action.

(19) He refused to vote for Ron Tulworth as leader, and he was privately and publicly scourged for that decision by his former comrades.

7. To avoid a long active subject.

(20) The city is governed by a Democratic mayor and a city council that is divided equally between Democrats and Republicans.

8. To retain the same subject in a coordinated clause.

(21) The chairman proposed changing the rules for admitting new members, but he was overruled by the rest of the committee.

4. THE PASSIVE VOICE IN CATALAN

The structure to form the passive voice in Catalan comes out of its active counterpart. That is, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive and the subject of the active one may become the agent of the passive sentence. The verb is introduced by a form of the auxiliary *ser/estar* 'be' and the main verb in its participle form. Having said this, according to Bartra (2002), there are three main types of passives: (a) the periphrastic passive with *ser* 'to be'; (b) the stative or resultative passive with *estar* 'to be'; (c) the pronominal passive with a third person pronoun *se*.

Type 1. Periphrastic Passives

Periphrastic passives are formed with the auxiliary *ser* ‘to be’ followed by the participle of a main verb. The agent is introduced by the preposition *per* ‘by’, which is optional. However, “verbs of acquaintance, affective attitude, and accompaniment, however, together with *fer* ‘do’, ‘make’ and other verbs denoting literal ‘making’ allow optional introduction of the agent by *de*” (Wheeler, Yates & Dols, 1999: 506).

(22) Els testimonis seran interrogats (**pel** cap de policia).

(23) És conegut **de** tothom.

These types of passives, whether or not the agent is present, are all ‘agentive’ since they describe the realization of an action. They can be complemented by two different categories: an adverb and a subordinate adverbial clause of purpose. Sentence (24) is complemented by an adverb referring to the agent, which it would not be possible if the sentence did not have an implicit understood agent.

(24) Aquestes dades han estat silenciades *deliberadament* (per la policia local).

Sentence (25) is complemented by an adverbial clause of purpose *per evitar l’escàndol*, which is a complement of the agent *per la policia*, whether or not this last is present.

(25) Aquestes dades han estat amagades (per la policia) *per evitar l’escàndol*.

Type 2. Stative Passive

They are also called ‘resultative passives’. They are formed with the auxiliary verb *estar* and the past participle of a verb. Differently from the periphrastic passive, the stative passive does not have a dynamic value. In other words, the stative passive usually expresses the result of an action that has already taken place (Badia, Brugarolas, Torné and Fargas, 2004: 305), as we can see in (26).

(26) Els sospitos estaven empresonats de feia dos anys.

It is characteristic of these types of passives not to have an agent as a complement in most of the cases. However, they can appear with prepositional phrases with a causal meaning as in (26). According to Bartra (2002) there are many authors who consider these types of passives as being copulative sentences. Nevertheless, being considered either a passive or a copulative sentence, what it is important is that they have a passive value or meaning.

(27) Aquest país està despoblat.

In sentences (26) and (27) there had been an earlier process that has led to the resultant state after the situation has taken place.

Type 3: Pronominal passives

They are also called ‘reflexive passives’, ‘impersonal pronominal passives’ or ‘pronominal constructions with an unspecified subject’. In these type of passives there is a third person pronoun *se*. The presence of this pronoun makes it impossible to have an agent in the passive construction which in the active sentence would correspond to the subject. They can appear with transitive verbs (28), with intransitive verbs (29) and with copulative verbs (30):

(28) S’ha lliurat l’antiga invitació. [LS5]

(29) Aquest any s’ha treballat molt.

(30) Quan s’és jove es tenen moltes il·lusions.

4.1. USES OF THE PASSIVE VOICE IN CATALAN

The passive voice seems not to be not very commonly used in Catalan. This may be due to the fact that Catalan has strategies other than the passive to express the same. However, the passive voice in Catalan can be used in the following cases. The following account is based upon the webpage *Servei Lingüístic Rovira i Virgili* (2002).

1. When we do not know the agent of the action.

(31) Havien registrat l'habitació d'en Sírius. [DH1]

2. When the actor is identifiable from the context.

(32) Em fixava en aquella mena de locals que, com els pubs, s'anaven substituïnt per llocs mes *chic*. [ST6]

3. When the interest of the speaker is clearly the object of the clause and not the subject.

(33) Sim no es va sentir intimidat per la seva actitud manaire. [WE3]

4. When the author or doer of the action needs to be hidden.

(34) Rierades d'éssers humans (...) foren abocats a munts a la clariana per la selva fosca i trista. [HD3]

5. When the subject is very long.

(35) Estaria precedida per una brilliant explosió del coneixement. [LS13]

5. CONTRAST BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CATALAN

After having described the properties of form and function of the passive voice in both languages, a contrast between them needs to be provided in order to examine what differences and similarities they present. According to the syntactic properties of the passive sentence, English and Catalan are quite similar though there may be some differences. For instance, one difference is that English has the verb *get* to be used instead of *be* in some cases whereas Catalan only has the verb *ser/estar* 'to be'. In terms of form, both languages use the same procedure to form the passive voice, i.e. that of using the object of the active sentence as the subject of the passive one. Then, an auxiliary verb is used followed by the past participle of the main verb. Whether to include the agent, i.e. *by*-phrase, or not is optional in both languages.

According to Wheeler *et al.* (1999) there is a tendency in Catalan to prefer the pronominal passive with *se* over the periphrastic passive with ‘to be’ *ser*. Thus, “the passive with ‘be’ occurs in Catalan with considerable less frequency than it does in English.” (Wheeler *et al.*:1999: 505)

Regarding the use of the passive voice, differently from Catalan, “English allows great latitude in use of the passive voice, to the extent that an indirect object or a prepositional object can appear as the subject of a passive construction” (Wheeler *et al.*: 507). Therefore, passive constructions like ditransitive clauses, prepositional passives, or passives with subordinate clause complements are difficult to translate word-for-word into Catalan and if so, they produce ‘grotesquely alien results’ (Wheeler *et al.*: 507) as can be seen in the following example:

(36) I was lent another copy → *Vaig ser deixat un altre exemplar.

The same sentence may be translated as well as an active sentence such as:

(37) Em van deixar un altre exemplar.

In Catalan, “in ordinary speech and in informal written styles passive avoidance tends to operate” (Wheeler *et al.*: 507) because it is more characteristic of formal language. A sentence like (38) has two perfect equivalents in Catalan, one made up with the impersonal pronoun *es*, i.e. a pronominal passive, and the other made up with the verb *be* and the past participle of the verb, i.e. a periphrastic passive. A sentence like (38b) tends to be preferred:

(38) Many factories have been closed down.

(38a) Moltes fàbriques han estat tancades. [**Periphrastic passive**]

(38b) S’han tancat moltes fàbriques. [**Pronominal passive**]

Apart from all that, there has recently been an increase in the tendency to use the passive voice in some registers in Catalan. According to Wheeler *et al.* (1999), this

tendency and increase might be due to the influence of the English language and its models:

This tendency has perhaps been more recently accentuated by insensitive calquing in dubbed versions of English-language film and television materials. Catalans are perhaps more likely to come out with *Serà renyat pel seu pare* than *El seu pare el renyarà* if they have in view or in mind the example of ‘He’ll be told off by his father’. (Wheeler et al, 1999: 508)

Even though sentences like (38a) or “*Serà renyat pel seu pare*” among others are perfectly acceptable in Catalan, it is a matter of fact that they are less used than (38b) or “*El seu pare el renyarà*”. Then, a sentence like (39) would preferably be translated as (39b), which is an active sentence, than as (39a), which is a periphrastic passive. Another option that can be used instead of a passive construction is *oracions dislocades* “topicalization” or “thematisation” as in (39c), which is another widely used structure in Catalan. This latter structure consists on having the object standing before the verb. In this case, the object is doubled by clitic object pronouns.

(39) The monument is being restored by the municipal authorities.

(39a) El monument està sent restaurat per l’ajuntament. [**Periphrastic passive**]

(39b) L’ajuntament està restaurant el monument. [**Active sentence**]

(39c) El monument, l’està restaurant l’ajuntament. [**Thematised sentence**]

According to Wheeler *et al.* (1999: 510-512) there are two parameters that can be used in order to establish some guidelines for the differences in use of the passive voice between English and Catalan: frequency and focus.

On the one hand, frequency principle suggests that “English latitude with the passive accounts for the greater frequency of this form in any substantial text or utterance in English compared with the natural equivalent text or utterance in Catalan”. (Wheeler *et al.*: 510). The same principle applies when translating from Catalan to English.³

³ We are not going to go in depth to the explanation of what happens inversely, i.e. from Catalan to English, since this paper is concerned with the translation of the English passive voice into Catalan.

On the other hand, one of the main functions of the passive voice is to ‘thematize’, i.e., focus on the object rather than on the subject of the clause. Since the word order of English is far more restricted than the word order of Catalan, English is usually restricted to the passive to achieve this focalisation.⁴ However, Catalan has several alternatives other than the passive to achieve this effect.

Firstly, one reason for explaining the poor use of the passive voice is that most sentences can be maintained in the active form. Then, the object is postponed in the appropriate way with a clitic pronoun as can be seen in the following example:

(40) I knocked the door. It was opened by a boy of about twelve.

(40a) Vaig trucar la porta. **La** va obrir un noi d’uns dotze anys.

Secondly, another structure than can be used instead of the passive is one in which the object is kept in the first position in a sentence. This is achieved thanks to the low restricted Catalan word order. Then, the object is doubled with a redundant clitic object pronoun preceding the verb as in (41a). As explained above, this structure is called “thematization of object”

(41) These parcels will have to be posted (by us) tomorrow.

(41a) Aquests paquets, *els* haurem de portar demà a correus.

Similarly, a third, simple and straight forward, strategy to use instead of the passive is to just ‘think active’. That is to say, “very many spontaneous passive constructions in English are equally as spontaneous in the Catalan active voice” (Wheeler et al, 1999: 511). Then, a sentence like (42), which is a passive sentence in English, would correspond to an active one in Catalan (42a):

(42) It was discovered by a Belgian researcher.

(42a) Ho va descobrir un investigador Belga.

⁴There are other strategies which will not be considered here such as clefting.

Fourthly, the use of the impersonal pronoun *they* is equivalent to an English passive sentence as can be seen in:

(43) Peter's hand was removed while he was alive. [LS6]

(43a) Han tallat la mà d'en Peter estant ell viu.

Finally, the most widely used strategy for not using the periphrastic or stative passive is to use an impersonal structure with the pronoun *es*, i.e. pronominal passive, as can be seen in:

(44) The ancient invitation has been delivered. [LS5]

(44a) S'ha lliurat l'antiga invitació.

6. METHODOLOGY

The data for this paper was collected from twelve different English novels and its corresponding translations into Catalan. The novels were chosen randomly with the only requirements that they had to be from the 20th century up to the present moment and that each of the translators in the Catalan versions had to be different for each novel. The reason for this is that for the data of this study to be reliable and representative, examples from different translators should be regarded. If we just had examples of sentences from the same translator, the results would not be objective since every translator may have their own way of translating.

Approximately twenty pages of each novel, starting from chapter ten of each book, were analysed. Within the selected pages all the passive sentences were searched. Then, its equivalent sentences in the Catalan novel were located. Only the narrative was analysed, i.e. the dialogues were excluded from analysis for the mere fact that passive is not much used in spoken language.

There is a total of ninety-one examples, which can be found in Appendix A. The English sentences were grouped according to the different types of passives described in the Section 3 (Table 1). The Catalan equivalents were grouped according to their type of construction, i.e. passives, actives or other constructions (Table 2). Then, they were grouped according to the type in which each type of English passive was translated into Catalan (Tables 3, 4 and 5).

When gathering the data, some problems arose since there were some ambiguous sentences. They could be either analysed as passives or as linking sentences with adjective phrases (as explained in Section 3.1). Moreover, in the Catalan corresponding sentences, there were some sentences that had to be grouped under “Other constructions” group since they were neither translated as active sentences nor as passives, but they were translated using other types of verbs or constructions.

7. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As explained in the methodology section, 91 examples of passive English sentences have been used as the data for this paper. They were grouped according to the type of sentence they represented. After having done that, they were put into tables so as to make connections between the English passive sentences and the corresponding forms found in the Catalan equivalents.

Table 1 shows the grouping of the English passives sentence found in the corpus. They are grouped according to the different types of English passives that have been described in Section 3. By looking at this table, it can be seen that the predominant type of passive sentences (63.74%) is Type 1, i.e. monotransitive clauses without *by*-phrase, i.e. short passives. Following these, there are the monotransitive clauses with *by*-phrase, i.e. long passives, which represent 35.16% of the sentences. Finally, only one instance

of a passive sentence of Type 2 (ditransitive clause) was found, which represents 1.1% of the total. Within the 91 sentences, no instances of passives of Type 3, i.e. prepositional passives or of Type 4, i.e. passives with subordinate clause complements, were found. Similarly, any instance of passive using the auxiliary *get* instead of *be* was found. However, this is not surprising taking into account that *get* is more used in informal styles rather than in formal registers and the data in this study is taken from novels, which is a formal register.

TYPE	RAW NUMBERS	%
1. Monotransitive clauses without <i>by</i> -phrase (short passives)	58	63.74 %
2. Monotransitive clauses with <i>by</i> -phrase (long passives)	32	35.16 %
3. Ditransitive clauses	1	1.1 %
TOTAL	91	100 %

Table 1. Types of passives in English

Table 2 presents the corresponding types of sentences found in Catalan. The different types have been divided according to the following groups and subgroups:

1. Active sentences
 - 1.1. Active sentences with impersonal third person plural subject
 - 1.2. Active sentences with personal subject
 - 1.3. Active sentences with thematisation of object pronoun + clitic pronoun +
impersonal third person plural subject
2. Periphrastic passive
3. Stative passive

4. Pronominal passive
5. Other constructions

By looking at the results it can be seen that the most common way of translating English passive sentences, whether with or without a *by*-phrase, is into active sentences (52.75%). On the other hand, only 35.16% are translated as passives (periphrastic, stative or pronominal). Within the active sentences it can be seen that those with personal subjects (explicit or implicit) are the most common structure (38.46%). 12.09% of the sentences are translated using other constructions with other verbs.⁵ For instance, the following passive sentence was translated into Catalan by using a verb different from the one that we have in the English sentence. That is to say, the verb *aparèixer* and the past participle form of the main verb was used in this example instead of the auxiliary *be*.

(45) The Black family crest was painstakingly painted over the bed, along with its motto. [DH8]

- El blasó de la família **apareixia** minuciosament **pintat** damunt de la capçalera del llit, juntament amb la seva divisa.

⁵ These correspond to the following examples in the corpus: DH8, LS4, LS11, LS14, LS15, WE2, WE3, GN1, MT6, HD7 and PS4.

TYPE	RAW NUMBERS	%
1. ACTIVES	48	52.75 %
1.1. ACTIVE with impersonal third person plural subject	11	12.09 %
1.2. ACTIVE with personal subject	35	38.46 %
1.3. ACTIVE (Thematisation of object pronoun + clitic pronoun + impersonal third person plural subject)	2	2.2 %
2. PASSIVES	32	35.16%
2.1. Periphrastic passive	13	14.28 %
2.2. Stative passive	4	4.4 %
2.3. Pronominal passive	15	16.48 %
3. Other constructions	11	12.09 %
TOTAL	91	100 %

Table 2. Corresponding forms in Catalan

Table 3 shows how the English passive sentences of Type 1: monotransitive clauses without *by*-phrase, i.e. short passives, are translated according to the corpus of this project. The most widely used structure is again the active voice (51.72%) and within this, the active with personal subject (32.76%) predominates. On the other hand, 41.38% are translated as passives and within these; the predominant ones are the pronominal passives (22.41%).

Catalan type	Raw numbers	%
1. ACTIVE	30	51.72 %
1.1. ACTIVE with impersonal third person plural subject	10	17.24 %
1.2. ACTIVE with personal subject	19	32.76 %
1.3. ACTIVE (Thematisation of object pronoun + clitic pronoun + impersonal third person plural subject)	1	1.72 %
2. PASSIVES	24	41.38 %
2.1. Periphrastic passive	9	15.52 %
2.2. Stative passive	2	3.45 %
2.3. Pronominal passive	13	22.41 %
3. Other constructions	4	6.9 %
TOTAL	58	100%

Table 3. Translation of English passive sentences Type 1: Monotransitive clauses without *by*-phrase (short passives)

Table 4 presents how the English passive sentences of Type 1: monotransitive clauses with *by*-phrase, i.e. long passives, are translated according to the corpus of this project. Again, the most common way is to translate it into the active voice, being the active with personal subject the most common of all (46.88%). Only 25% are translated as passives in this case.

Catalan type	Raw numbers	%
1. ACTIVES	17	53.12 %
1.1. ACTIVE with impersonal third person plural subject	1	3.12 %
1.2. ACTIVE with personal subject	15	46.88 %
1.3. ACTIVE (Thematisation of object pronoun + clitic pronoun + impersonal third person plural subject)	1	3.13 %
2. PASSIVES	8	25 %
2.1. Periphrastic passive	4	12.5 %
2.2. Stative passive	2	6.25 %
2.3. Pronominal passive	2	6.25 %
3. Other constructions	7	21.88 %
TOTAL	32	100%

Table 4. Translation of English passive sentences Type 1: Monotransitive clauses with *by*-phrase (long passives)

Table 5 shows how the only instance of passive of type 2, i.e. ditransitive clause, is translated into Catalan (example [SL4] in the corpus). In this case, it is also translated as an active sentence with personal subject. This only instance of ditransitive clause is one in which it is the indirect object that has become the subject of the passive sentence. It is difficult to generalize or draw conclusions with only one example since it is not representative. However, this might seem to confirm Huddleston *et al.*'s (2002) and (2005) claim that the first passive is much more common than the second passive when

there are two objects to be externalized from the verb phrase. However, these results could be used to deduce that this is not a widely chosen structure to use among writers.⁶

Catalan type	Raw numbers	%
1.2. ACTIVE with personal subject	1	100%
TOTAL	1	100 %

Table 5. Translation of English passive sentences Type 2: ditransitive clauses

Having provided a quantitative description of the results, some conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, Wheeler *et al.* (1999) claims that the strategy to use thematization with clitic pronouns is widely used and preferred over the passive structure in Catalan. Similarly, Bartra (2002: 2148) claims that the periphrastic passives are not typically used and they are usually replaced by *oracions dislocades* “thematized sentences”, which produce the same effect as passivisation, with the advantage that the sentences stay in the active voice. She even claims that “it is true that the Catalan language makes an enormous use of “thematization” since it is very productive” [Translated from Catalan by the author of the paper]. Surprisingly, the results of this paper seem to contradict Wheeler *et al.* and Bartra’s claims since this structure of thematising the object appears not to be a very common structure as there are only 2 examples out of 91 of the total that have been translated using this structure, representing 2.2%.

Secondly, Wheeler *et al.*’s (1999: 511) claim that “very many spontaneous passive constructions in English are equally as spontaneous in the Catalan active voice” is confirmed by the results of this study. As stated above, the majority of passives

⁶ Just one example out of 91 is not representative to make any claim. It can only serve to make some deductions. More examples of sentences of this type should have to be found and analysed in order to confirm these claims in a reliable way. This is a weakness of this study, which could be solved in any further research about this topic.

sentences of this corpus have been found to be translated into Catalan as active sentences (see Tables 3 and 4), representing 52.75%. Within the group of active sentences, there are active sentences with impersonal third person pronoun *they* (3.12%) and personal sentences (which can have an implicit or an explicit subject), which represent most of the active sentences (46.88%). The remaining sentences are translated using other constructions.

By looking at the sentences that are translated into Catalan as passives, it can be seen that the most common structures are pronominal passives (16.48%) and periphrastic passives (14.28%), which outnumber the stative passive with only 4.4%. Wheeler *et al.* (1999: 513) claim that “the passive with impersonal *es* is the most consistently deployed alternative to the passive with *ser*”. However, it can be seen that there is not much difference in use between the pronominal passive and the periphrastic passive. Again, these results seem not to match Wheeler *et al.*’s (1999) claim.

Furthermore, these results could represent an example of Wheeler *et al.*’s (1999: 508) claim that there has recently been an increase in the use of the passive voice in Catalan, which might be due to the influence of English. Since these sentences are translated following their English version, it might be the case that the translators have been influenced by the English form since they have the English form in mind. Therefore, since there are some constructions that are difficult to translate word-per-word into Catalan, when this happens the outcome is a sentence which may sound weird to native speakers⁷ or as Wheeler *et al.* (1999: 507) states it, “they produce grotesquely alien results”. An example of this is the following:

(46) I am being called to a second task tonight. [LS10]

- **Sóc cridat** a una segona tasca aquesta nit.

⁷ This claim is based on the author of this paper, being a Catalan native speaker.

All in all, the data of this paper as well as the quantitative results from the tables seem to affirm the research questions of this paper. That is to say, the most common used structure to translate English passives into Catalan is the active voice (52.75%) outnumbering the passive (35.16%). However, the poor results of examples of active sentences with thematisation of object pronoun (only 2 examples) have been surprising since it was not expected. Moreover, the fact of finding only one instance of ditransitive clause weakened the results of this study since it would have been highly interesting to find more instances in order to draw conclusions of the most common way of translating them. These results were surprising since number of the ditransitive clauses (1.1%) had not been expected to be so low. In other words, the expectations were that ditransitive clauses would be more common among the data.

8. CONCLUSIONS

In this research, a description of the passive voice as well as a categorisation of the different types of passives that can be found in Catalan and English has been provided. Then, a contrast between them has been given in order to see the differences and similarities between both languages. Wheeler *et al.*'s (1999) work was used as a main reference for these similarities and differences. In addition, the conclusions in the Results and Discussion section were drawn based on whether the results found were consistent with the theoretical explanations of this project or not. The initial expectations of this research were that the predominant way of translating the English passive sentences found in the novels would be either active sentences or pronominal passives. It was also expected to find some cases in which the sentence was translated as a passive sentence into Catalan, following the word-per-word translation of English.

The data was gathered from English novels of the 20th Century and their corresponding translations into Catalan, each of which by a different translator. Then, they were grouped according to the types of sentences they represented. That is to say, English passives were grouped according to the types of passives described in Section 3 and the Catalan equivalents were grouped whether they were passives (described in Section 4) or actives.

The results have shown that the most typical passive structure in English novels is of Type 1: monotransitive clause. Within this, the passives which have the agent unstated are the most frequent – named short passives –. Surprisingly, English examples of passives of Types 3 and 4 have not been found in any of the analysed novels. This means that the examples for this paper are just monotransitive clauses and only one instance of a ditransitive clause. Similarly, any example of a passive with the auxiliary *get* instead of *be* has not been found.

The results of this research have confirmed the previous expectations that the most frequent and preferred way of translating English passive sentences is the active voice. Within the active voice, the sentences with a personal subject are the most common. Differently from English, Catalan has less restricted word order and therefore, active sentences can be used to achieve the same effect as passivisation by making them impersonal or thematising the object. Furthermore, not all of the passives were translated as either active or passive. Some examples were translated by using very different structures and different verbs from the ones in the English version. Not surprisingly and following the expectations, within the sentences translated as passives into Catalan, the most frequent one was the pronominal passive, which seems to be a widely used structure in Catalan.

9. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

The aim of this research was to study how the English passive sentence is translated into Catalan and which are the most commonly used structures, based on data from English novels. However, this study has some limitations that need to be taken into account for further research.

Firstly, the data used for this study is a small scale sample. A larger amount of examples would give more representative or even different results from the ones found this study. Furthermore, the examples of this paper are all taken from novels. That means that other registers such as academic writing, journalistic writing or spoken language have not been considered. A good way of improving this study would be to consider a higher number of instances as well as to consider other registers. Finally, this research has only dealt with passives sentences of Type 1 and 2 because Types 3 and 4 have not been found and it would have been interesting to find examples of these as well.

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APPENDIX A

CORPUS: EXAMPLE SENTENCES GROUPED ACCORDING TO EACH NOVEL

HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS (pp. 147-165) [DH]

- (1) Sirius's bedroom had been searched.
 - Havien registrat l'habitació d'en Sírius.
- (2) Its contents seemed to have been judged mostly worthless.
 - Devien haver considerat d'un valor escàs o nul la majoria de coses que contenia.
- (3) A few of the books had been shaken roughly enough to part company with their covers.
 - Alguns dels llibres els havien sacsejat amb prou violència per fer-se saltar les tapes.
- (4) After another quarter of hour, however, he was forced to conclude that the rest of his mother's letter was gone.
 - Després d'un quart d'hora més, però, es va veure obligat a arribar a la conclusió que la continuació de la carta de la seva mare no era allà.
- (5) Had it been lost in the sixteen years that had elapsed?
 - Es devia haver perdut durant els setze anys que havien transcorregut?
- (6) It had been written.
 - L'havia escrit.
- (7) Had it been taken by whoever had searched the room?
 - L'havia agafat la persona que havia registrat l'habitació?
- (8) The Black family crest was painstakingly painted over the bed, along with its motto.

- El blasó de la família Black apareixia minuciosament pintat damunt de la capçalera del llit, juntament amb la seva divisa.

(9) It had been tossed into a sack of rubbish.

- L'havien tirat al sac de les escombraries.

THE LOST SYMBOL (pp.40-61) [LS]

(1) This handequin had been positioned with its index finger and thumb pointing up toward the ceiling.

- Aquesta mà havia estat col·locada amb l'índex i el polze apuntant cap al sostre.

(2) The severed wrist appeared to have been skewered onto a spiked wooden base so that it would stand up.

- El canell seccionat semblava haver estat clavat sobre una base de fusta perquè s'aguantés bé.

(3) The tips of the index finger and thumb had been decorated with tiny tattoos.

- Les puntes dels dits índex i polze estaven decorades amb diminuts tatuatges.

(4) The familiar hollow moan was accompanied by the same blast of cold air.

- El conegut gemec vacu li va arribar acompanyat del mateix cop d'aire fred.

(5) The ancient invitation has been delivered.

- S'ha lliurat l'antiga invitació.

(6) Peter's hand was removed while he was alive.

- Han tallat la mà d'en Peter estant ell viu?

(7) The icon was sculpted in stone or wood or rendered as a drawing.

- La icona s'havia esculpit en pedra o en fusta, o l'havien representat com un dibuix.

(8) Those who were said to guard the secret wisdom of all the ages.

- Els qui es deia que guardaven la saviesa secreta de tots els temps.

- (9) A formal invitation had just been delivered.
- Li acabaven de lliurar una invitació formal.
- (10) I am being called to a second task tonight.
- Sóc cridat a una segona tasca aquesta nit.
- (11) Every generation's breakthroughs are proven false by the next generation's technology.
- Els avenços de cada generació resulten ser falsos segons la tecnologia de la generació següent.
- (12) This moment had been predicted long ago, prophesied by the ancient texts, by the primeval calendars, and even by the stars themselves.
- Aquest moment ja l'havien predit feia molt temps, l'havien profetitzat textos antics, calendaris primitius i fins i tot els mateixos estels.
- (13) It would be preceded by a brilliant explosion of knowledge.
- Estaria precedida per una brillant explosió del coneixement.
- (14) Katherine had been fascinated by Mc.Taggart's book *The Intention Experiment*.
- La Katherine es va sentir fascinada pel llibre *The Intention Experiment*.
- (15) The crystalline structure of a newly forming solid was rendered mutable by one's mind.
- L'estructura cristal·lina d'un sòlid en formació podia passar a ser mutable gràcies a la pròpia ment.

SOMETHING TO TELL YOU (pp. 92 – 114) [ST]

- (1) She had been decently been paid and received a pension.
- Havia tingut un sou decent i rebia una pensió.
- (2) Miriam and I can hardly be blamed for having taken our eyes off her.

- Dificilment se'ns podia retreure a la Míriam i a mi que no l'haguéssim vigilada de ben a prop.
- (3) It hadn't been decorated for years.
- No s'havia reformat des de feia anys.
- (4) I wondered whether these last two were used as nipple clamps.
- Feien servir els coladors com a pinces per als mugrons.
- (5) He had been caught.
- L'havien enxampat.
- (6) I'd look out for such places, which, like pubs, were gradually being replaced by swisher surroundings.
- Em fixava en aquella mena de locals que, com els pubs, s'anaven substituint progressivament per llocs més *chic*.
- (7) Such cruelty had never been deliberately inflicted on me.
- Mai ningú no m'havia infligit aquella mena de crueltat deliberadament.
- (8) She'd been caught out in some unnecessary betrayal.
- No feia cara d'haver estat enxampada en una traïció innecessària.

WORLD WITHOUT END (pp. 108-127) [WE]

- (1) It was also used for carrying sick people to the hospital.
- Es feia servir per transportar malalts fins a l'hospital.
- (2) The single, narrow downstairs room was divided by a curtain.
- A la planta baixa només hi havia una sala estreta, dividida en dues parts per una cortina.
- (3) Sim was not intimidated by her air of command.
- Sim no es va sentir intimidat per la seva actitud manaire.
- (4) Her friend had always been intimidated by her air of command.

- La seva amiga sempre havia sentit curiositat per les malalties i les cures.
- (5) He had a handsome face, though it was reddened by drink.
- Es veien enrojolades per l'efecte de la beguda.

THE GOLDEN NOTEBOOK (pp. 241-264) [GN]

- (1) As if every particle and cell of her body had been touched with some irritant.
- Com si totes les partícules i cèl·lules del seu cos estiguessin en contacte amb una substància irritant.

AFTER THE FUNERAL (pp.85-106) [AF]

- (1) It must have been sent by someone whom she alluded to as “dear Ellen’s daughter who I know was engaged to be married but I can’t remember her name”.
- Havia acabat per quedar convençuda que l’havia enviat una persona a la qual al·ludia com «la filla de la meva estimada Ellen, perquè sé que estava promesa, però no puc recordar com es diu».
- (2) Houses where a murder had been committed were sometimes haunted.
- Les cases en les quals s’havia comès un assassinat quedaven encantades.
- (3) She was interrupted by another fit of retching.
- La va interrompre un altre accés de nàusees.
- (4) Susan’s call was answered by a sleepy male voice.
- Va contestar a la trucada de Susan una veu masculina endormiscada.
- (5) Miss Gilchrist was taken away and the doctor went with her.
- Arribà l’ambulància, s’endugué Miss Gilchrist i el doctor l’acompanyà.
- (6) Various wreaths had been sent by the other members of the family.
- Els altres membres de la família havien enviat corones.
- (7) She was interrupted by the arrival of the doctor.

- Va interrompre aquesta activitat l'arribada del metge.

SMILEY'S PEOPLE (pp.107-123) [SP]

(1) Waiting, he was assailed in his momentary exhaustion by a hallucination.

- Mentre esperava durant el cansament momentani, el va sobtar una al·lucinació.

(2) He was being examined through a spyhole by someone a foot away from him.

- Va sospitar que l'examinaven a través de l'espiell que tenia a un pam de distància.

(3) It ran the width of the house and was divided by alcoves into vanished countries.

- Comprenia tota l'amplària de la casa i estava dividida en sectors per països que ja no existien.

(4) They were interrupted by a clank of crockery.

- Els va interrompre un soroll de plats.

THE MAN WHO WAS THURSDAY (pp.109-132) [MT]

(1) The Marquis was informed by his seconds that Syme could only fight in the morning.

- El marquès fou assabentat pels seus segons que Syme només podia batre's al matí següent.

(2) Dr Dull, however, having been carefully coached by Syme upon this point of policy, insisted, with great dignity and in very bad French, that it should continue until one of the combatants was disabled.

- Però el doctor Bull, que havia estat curosament advertit per Syme, insistí amb molta dignitat i en un francès molt dolent, que el combat havia de continuar fins que un dels dos adversaris quedés fora de combat.

(3) It either was not noticed or was tacitly ignored.

- Allò o no fou notat o bé fou tàcticament ignorat.
- (4) He had been chosen as a champion of all these fresh and kindly things to cross swords with the enemy of all creation.
- Havia estat elegit com un campió de totes aquestes coses fresques i generoses, per crear espases amb l'enemic de tota creació.
- (5) With the seriousness of a solicitor who had been paid the proper fee.
- Amb la seriositat d'un procurador a qui s'han satisfet els deguts honoraris.
- (6) Heavy and ramshackle as was the vehicle, it was driven quickly.
- Desballestat com estava el vehicle i carregat com anava, aquell carro corria bastant.
- (7) The horses had been saddled none too soon.
- Els cavalls no havien estat pas ensellats massa d'hora.

HEART OF DARKNESS (pp. 68-83) [HD]

- (1) I had been struck at the distance by certain attempts at ornamentation.
- M'havia sorprès, des de lluny veure uns intents d'ornamentació.
- (2) They would have been even more impressive, those heads on the stakes, if their faces had not been turned to the house.
- Encara m'haurien impressionat més, aquells caps a les estaqués, si les cares no haguessin estat tombades cap a la casa.
- (3) Streams of human beings (...) were poured into the clearing by the dark-faced and pensive forest.
- Rierades d'éssers humans (...) foren abocats a munts a la clariana per la selva fosca i trista.
- (4) I was struck by the fire of his eyes and the composed languor of his expression.

- Em sorprengué el foc que tenia als ulls i el decandiment assossegat de la seva expressió.
- (5) It seemed to me as if I also were buried in a vast grave full of unspeakable secrets.
- Per un moment em semblà com si jo també estigués enterrat en una gran tomba plena de secrets inconfessables.
- (6) The soles were tied with knotted strings sandal-wise under his bare feet.
- Portava les soles lligades amb cordills, nuats com si fossin sandàlies sota els peus nus.
- (7) I was completely unnerved by a sheer blank fright, pure abstract terror, unconnected with any distinct shape of physical anger.
- Em vaig quedar absolutament acovardit a causa d'un terror pur i cec, un pur terror abstracte que no tenia relació amb cap forma clara de perill físic.
- (8) While the foundations of our intimacy were being laid.
- Mentre estàvem posant els fonaments de la nostra intimitat.

HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER STONE (pp.121 – 142) [PS]

- (1) The package that seemed to have been moved from Grigotts to Hogwarts.
- El paquet que semblava haver estat traslladat de Grigotts a Hogwarts.
- (2) Everyone's attention was caught by a long thin package carried by six large screech owls.
- Un paquet llarg i prim que portaven entre sis de molt grans va cridar l'atenció de tots.
- (3) Referees had been known to vanish and turn up months later in the Sahara Desert.
- Es coneixien casos d'àrbitres que havien desaparegut durant un partit i havien aparegut mesos després al desert del Sàhara.

(4) Now I want a nice fair game, all of you,' she said, once they were all gathered around her.

- –Escoltin-me tots. Vull que sigui un partit net, ¿entesos ?– va dir, Un cop els tenia tots al seu voltant.

(5) He was being made a cup of strong tea back in Hagrid's hut, with Ron and Hermione.

- S'estava prenent una tassa de te a la cabana del Hàgrid amb el Ron i l'Hermione.

MAURICE (pp.57-81) [MA]

(1) The suicidal point had been passed.

- Havia sobrepassat aquell punt suïcida.

(2) It seemed queer to Maurice that a gyp should have been dragged.

- Li semblava ben estrany que un criat hagués d'intervenir-hi.

(3) His name had been called out of dreams.

- Sentia cridar el seu nom com en un somni.

(4) The horrors the Bible evoked for him were to be laid by Plato.

- Els horrors que la Bíblia li havien congriat eren dissipats per Plató.

(5) He was obliged to throw over Christianity.

- L'obligaven a desestimar el cristianisme.

(6) He was stimulated.

- Això l'estimulava.

(7) He liked being thrown about by a powerful and handsome boy.

- Li agradava que aquell noi fort i ben plantat el sacsegés fent-lo anar d'una banda a l'altra.

(8) He did not live in a house that can be destroyed in a day.

- No vivia en una casa que es pot destruir en un dia.
- (9) They were hailed by the Dean.
- El degà els va cridar.
- (10) A noise arose as of a thousand pebbles being shaken together between his legs.
- Se sentí un brogit com si agitessin milers de còdols entre els seus peus.
- (11) He was confronted with a man.
- S'enfrontava a un home fet.
- (12) No punishment was inflicted on Durham.
- Durham no va rebre cap càstig.
- (13) He had been let off all lectures in view of his Tripos.
- L'havien eximit d'assistir a classes a causa de la seva tesi.
- (14) A good thing he would no longer be distracted by Hall.
- Seria una bona cosa que Hall no el distragués més.
- (15) It was too late now, and the side-car had not been lost.
- Ara ja era massa tard; també que no hagués perdut el sidecar.
- (16) He had been sent down from Cambridge and was not yet twenty-one.
- L'havien expulsat de Cambridge i encara no tenia vint-i-un anys.
- (17) Maurice was asked to go round one evening to be talked to.
- Aquest va cridar Maurice per parlar-li.
- (18) He was obliged to use it.
- N'havia de fer ús.

SONS AND LOVERS (pp. 94 -128) [SL]

- (1) He was being taken into bondage.
- L'esclavitzaven.

- (2) Paul was bidden call upon Thomas Jordan, Manufacturer of Surgical Appliances, at 21 Spaniel Row, Nottingham.
- Thomas Jordan, fabricant d'aparells ortopèdics del carrer Spaniel Row, número 21, de Nottingham, va cridar Paul per anar-hi a treballar.
- (3) The boy was tied up inside in a know of apprehension.
- Un nus de recel garrotava el noi interiorment.
- (4) He was given some checking and invoicing to do.
- Li van donar per fer unes comprovacions i algunes factures.

APPENDIX B

ENGLISH AND CATALAN SENTENCES GROUPED ACCORDING TO THEIR TYPE OF STRUCTURE

CORPUS	ENGLISH	TYPE (depending on the complement externalised from the verb phrase)	CATALAN	TYPE
DH1	1. Sirius's bedroom had been searched.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Havien registrat l'habitació d'en Sírius.	1.1.ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
DH2	2. Its contents seemed to have been judged mostly worthless.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Devien haver considerat d'un valor escàs o nul la majoria de coses que contenia.	1.1.ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
DH3	3. A few of the books had been shaken roughly enough to part company with their covers.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Alguns dels llibres els havien sacsejat amb prou violència per fer-se saltar les tapes.	1.3.ACTIVE (thematisation of object + clitic pronoun + impersonal third person plural subject)

DH4	4. After another quarter of hour, however, he was forced to conclude that the rest of his mother's letter was gone.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Després d'un quart d'hora més, però, es va veure obligat a arribar a la conclusió que la continuació de la carta de la seva mare no era allà.	1.2.ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject) [same subject in Catalan active that in the English passive]
DH5	5. Had it been lost in the sixteen years that had elapsed?	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Es devia haver perdut durant els setze anys que havien transcorregut?	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
DH6	6. It had been written.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	L'havia escrit.	1.1.ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
DH7	7. Had it been taken by whoever had searched the room?	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	L'havia agafat la persona que havia registrat l'habitació?	1.1.ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)

DH8	8. The Black family crest was painstakingly painted over the bed, along with its motto.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	El blasó de la família Black apareixia minuciosament pintat damunt de la capçalera del llit, juntament amb la seva divisa.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: “aparèixer + past participle”
DH9	9. It had been tossed into a sack of rubbish.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	L’havien tirat al sac de les escombraries.	1.1.ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
LS1	10. This handequin had been positioned with its index finger and thumb pointing up toward the ceiling.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Aquesta mà havia estat col·locada amb l’índex i el polze apuntant cap al sostre.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE

LS2	11. The severed wrist appeared to have been skewered onto a spiked wooden base so that it would stand up.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	El canell seccionat semblava haver estat clavat sobre una base de fusta perquè s'aguantés bé.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE
LS3	12. The tips of the index finger and thumb had been decorated with tiny tattoos.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Les puntes dels dits índex i polze estaven decorades amb diminuts tatuatges.	3. STATIVE PASSIVE
LS4	13. The familiar hollow moan was accompanied by the same blast of cold air.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	El conegut gemec vacu li va arribar acompanyat del mateix cop d'aire fred.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: “arribar + past participle”
LS5	14. The ancient invitation has been delivered.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	S'ha lliurat l'antiga invitació.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE

LS6	15. Peter's hand was removed while he was alive.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Han tallat la mà d'en Peter estant ell viu.	1.1.ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
LS7	16. The icon was sculpted in stone or wood or rendered as a drawing.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	La icona s'havia esculpit en pedra o en fusta, o l'havien representat com un dibuix.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
LS8	17. Those who were said to guard the secret wisdom of all the ages.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Els qui es deia que guardaven la saviesa secreta de tots els temps.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
LS9	18. A formal invitation had just been delivered.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Li acabaven de lliurar una invitació formal.	1.1.ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
LS10	19. I am being called to a second task tonight.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Sóc cridat a una segona tasca aquesta nit.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE

LS11	20. Every generation's breakthroughs are proven false by the next generation's technology.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Els avenços de cada generació resulten ser falsos segons la tecnologia de la generació següent.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: “resultar ser + adjective”
LS12	21. This moment had been predicted long ago, prophesied by the ancient texts, by the primeval calendars, and even by the stars themselves.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Aquest moment ja l'havien predit feia molt temps, l'havien profetitzat textos antics, calendaris primitius i fins i tot els mateixos estels.	1.3. ACTIVE (thematisation of object +clitic pronoun + impersonal third person plural subject)
LS13	22. It would be preceded by a brilliant explosion of knowledge.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Estaria precedida per una brillant explosió del coneixement.	3. STATIVE PASSIVE
LS14	23. Katherine had been fascinated by Mc. Taggart's book <i>The Intention Experiment</i> .	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	La Katherine es va sentir fascinada pel llibre <i>The Intention Experiment</i> .	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: “sentir-se + past participle”

LS15	24. The crystalline structure of a newly forming solid was rendered mutable by one's mind.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	L'estructura cristal·lina d'un sòlid en formació podia passar a ser mutable gràcies a la pròpiament.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: "pasar a ser + adjective"
ST1	25. She had been decently been paid and received a pension.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Havia tingut un sou decent i rebia una pensió.	1.2.ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
ST2	26. Miriam and I can hardly be blamed for having taken our eyes off her.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Difícilment se'ns podia retreure a la Míriam i a mi que no l'haguéssim vigilada de ben a prop.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
ST3	27. It hadn't been decorated for years.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	No s'havia reformat des de feia anys.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
ST4	28. I wondered whether these last two were used as nipple clamps.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Em preguntava si feien servir els coladors com a pinces per als mugrons.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)

ST5	29. He had been caught.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	L'havien enxampat.	1.1.ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
ST6	30. I'd look out for such places, which, like pubs, were gradually being replaced by swisher surroundings.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Em fixava en aquella mena de locals que, com els pubs, s'anaven substituint progressivament per llocs més <i>chic</i> .	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
ST7	31. Such cruelty had never been deliberately inflicted on me.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Mai ningú no m'havia infligit aquella mena de crueltat deliberadament.	1.2.ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)
ST8	32. She'd been caught out in some unnecessary betrayal.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	No feia cara d'haver estat enxampada en una traïció innecessària.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE

WE1	33. It was also used for carrying sick people to the hospital.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Es feia servir per transportar malalts fins a l'hospital.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
WE2	34. The single, narrow downstairs room was divided by a curtain.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	A la planta baixa només hi havia una sala estreta, dividida en dues parts per una cortina.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: “haver-hi + CD + adjective”
WE3	35. Sim was not intimidated by her air of command.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Sim no es va sentir intimidat per la seva actitud manaire.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: “sentir-se + past participle”
WE4	36. Her friend had always been intrigued by illness and cures.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	La seva amiga sempre havia sentit curiositat per les malalties i les cures.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)

WE5	37. He had a handsome face, though it was reddened by drink.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Tenia unes faccions boniques tot i que es veien enrojolades per l'efecte de la beguda.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
GN1	38. As if every particle and cell of her body had been touched with some irritant.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Com si totes les partícules i cèl·lules del seu cos estiguessin en contacte amb una substància irritant.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: “estar” + “en contacte”
AF1	39. It must have been sent by someone whom she alluded to as “dear Ellen’s daughter who I know was engaged to be married but I can’t remember her name”.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Havia acabat per quedar convençuda que l’havia enviat una persona a la qual al·ludia com «la filla de la meva estimada Ellen, perquè sé que estava promesa, però no puc recordar com es diu».	1.2.ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
AF2	40. Houses where a murder had been committed were sometimes haunted.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Les cases en les quals s’havia comès un assassinat quedaven encantades.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE

AF3	41. She was interrupted by another fit of retching.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	La va interrompre un altre accés de nàusees.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
AF4	42. Susan's call was answered by a sleepy male voice.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Va contestar a la trucada de Susan una veu masculina endormiscada.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
AF5	43. Miss Gilchrist was taken away and the doctor went with her.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Arribà l'ambulància, s'endugué Miss Gilchrist i el doctor l'acompanyà.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
AF6	44. Various wreaths had been sent by the other members of the family.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Els altres membres de la família havien enviat corones.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)
AF7	45. She was interrupted by the arrival of the doctor.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Va interrompre aquesta activitat l'arribada del metge.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)

SP1	46. Waiting, he was assailed in his momentary exhaustion by a hallucination.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Mentre esperava durant el cansament momentani, el va sobtar una al·lucinació.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
SP2	47. He was being examined through a spyhole by someone a foot away from him.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Va sospitar que l'examinaven a través de l'espiell que tenia a un pam de distància.	1.1. ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
SP3	48. It ran the width of the house and was divided by alcoves into vanished countries.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Comprenia tota l'amplària de la casa i estava dividida en sectors per països que ja no existien.	3. STATIVE PASSIVE
SP4	49. They were interrupted by a clank of crockery.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Els va interrompre un soroll de plats.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)

MT1	50. The Marquis was informed by his seconds that Syme could only fight in the morning.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	El marquès fou assabentat pels seus segons que Syme només podia batre's al matí següent.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE
MT2	51. Dr Dull, however, having been carefully coached by Syme upon this point of policy, insisted, with great dignity and in very bad French, that it should continue until one of the combatants was disabled.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Però el doctor Bull, que havia estat curosament advertit per Syme, insistí amb molta dignitat i en un francès molt dolent, que el combat havia de continuar fins que un dels dos adversaris quedés fora de combat.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE
MT3	52. It either was not noticed or was tacitly ignored.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Allò o no fou notat o bé fou tàcticament ignorant.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE

MT4	53. He had been chosen as a champion of all these fresh and kindly things to cross swords with the enemy of all creation.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Havia estat elegit com un campió de totes aquestes coses fresques i generoses, per creuar espases amb l'enemic de tota creació.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE
MT5	54. With the seriousness of a solicitor who had been paid the proper fee.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Amb la seriositat d'un procurador a qui s'han satisfet els deguts honoraris.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
MT6	55. Heavy and ramshackle as was the vehicle, it was driven quickly.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Desballestat com estava el vehicle i carregat com anava, aquell carro corria bastant.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: "córrer"
MT7	56. The horses had been saddled none too soon.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Els cavalls no havien estat pas ensellats massa d'hora.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE
HD1	57. I had been struck at the distance by certain attempts at ornamentation.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	M'havia sorprès, des de lluny veure uns intents d'ornamentació.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)

HD2	58. They would have been even more impressive, those heads on the stakes, if their faces had not been turned to the house.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Encara m'haurien impressionat més, aquells caps a les estakes, si les cares no haguessin estat tombades cap a la casa.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE
HD3	59. Streams of human beings (...) were poured into the clearing by the dark-faced and pensive forest.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Rierades d'éssers humans (...) foren abocats a munts a la clariana per la selva fosca i trista.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE
HD4	60. I was struck by the fire of his eyes and the composed languor of his expression.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Em sorprengué el foc que tenia als ulls i el decandiment assossegat de la seva expressió.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)

HD5	61. It seemed to me as if I also were buried in a vast grave full of unspeakable secrets	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Per un moment em semblà som si jo també estigués enterrat en una gran tomba plena de secrets inconfessables.	3. STATIVE PASSIVE
HD6	62. The soles were tied with knotted strings sandal-wise under his bare feet.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Portava les soles lligades amb cordills, nuats com si fossin sandàlies sota els peus nus.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
HD7	63. I was completely unnerved by a sheer blank fright, pure abstract terror, unconnected with any distinct shape of physical anger.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Em vaig quedar absolutament acovardit a causa d'un terror pur i cec, un pur terror abstracte que no tenia relació amb cap forma clara de perill físic.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: (quedar-se + past participle)
HD8	64. While he foundations of our intimacy were being laid	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Mentre estàvem posant els fonaments de la nostra intimitat.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)

PS1	65. The package that seemed to have been moved from Grigotts to Hogwarts.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	El paquet que semblava haver estat traslladat de Grigotts a Hogwarts.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE
PS2	66. Everyone's attention was caught by a long thin package carried by six large screech owls.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Un paquet llarg i prim que portaven entre sis de molt grans va cridar l'atenció de tots.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
PS3	67. Referees had been known to vanish and turn up months later in the Sahara Desert.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Es coneixien casos d'àrbitres que havien desaparegut durant un partit i havien aparegut mesos després al desert del Sàhara.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
PS4	68. 'Now I want a nice fair game, all of you,' she said, once they were all gathered around her.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	–Escoltin-me tots. Vull que sigui un partit net, ¿entesos ? – va dir, un cop els tenia tots al seu voltant.	5. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS : "tenir"

PS5	69. He was being made a cup of strong tea back in Hagrid's hut, with Ron and Hermione.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	S'estava prenent una tassa de té a la cabana del Hagrid amb el Ron i l'Hermione.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
MA1	70. The suicidal point had been passed.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Havia sobrepassat aquell punt suïcida.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
MA2	71. It seemed queer to Maurice that a gyp should have been dragged.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Li semblava ben estrany que un criat hagués d'intervenir-hi.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)
MA3	72. His name had been called out of dreams.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Sentia cridar el seu nom com en un somni.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
MA4	73. The horrors the Bible evoked for him were to be laid by Plato.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Els horrors que la Bíblia li havien congriat eren dissipats per Plató.	2. PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE

MA5	74. He was obliged to throw over Christianity.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	L'obligaven a desestimar el cristianisme.	1.1. ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
MA6	75. He was stimulated.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Això l'estimulava.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
MA7	76. He liked being thrown about by a powerful and handsome boy.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Li agradava que aquell noi fort i ben plantat el sacsegés fent-lo anar d'una banda a l'altra.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
MA8	77. He did not live in a house that can be destroyed in a day.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	No vivia en una casa que es pot destruir en un dia.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
MA9	78. They were hailed by the Dean.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	El degà els va cridar.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)

MA10	79. A noise arose as of a thousand pebbles being shaken together between his legs.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Se sentí un brogit com si agitessin milers de còdols entre els seus peus.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
MA11	80. He was confronted with a man.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	S'enfrontava a un home fet.	4. PRONOMINAL PASSIVE
MA12	81. No punishment was inflicted on Durham.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Durham no va rebre cap càstig.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)
MA13	82. He had been let off all lectures in view of his Tripos.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	L'havien eximit d'assistir a classes a causa de la seva tesi.	1.1. ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
MA14	83. A good thing he would no longer be distracted by Hall.	T1. Monotransitive + <i>by</i> -phrase	Seria una bona cosa que Hall no el distraigués més.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)

MA15	84. It was too late now, and the side-car had not been lost.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Ara ja era massa tard; també que no hagués perdut el sidecar.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
MA16	85. He had been sent down from Cambridge and was not yet twenty-one.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	L'havien expulsat de Cambridge i encara no tenia vint-i-un anys.	1.1. ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)
MA17	86. Maurice was asked to go round one evening to be talked to.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Aquest va cridar Maurice per parlar-li.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
MA18	87. He was obliged to use it.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	N'havia de fer ús.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)
SL1	88. He was being taken into bondage.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	L'esclavitzaven.	1.1. ACTIVE (impersonal third person plural subject)

SL2	89. Paul was bidden call upon Thomas Jordan, Manufacturer of Surgical Appliances, at 21 Spaniel Row, Nottingham.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Thomas Jordan, fabricant d'aparells ortopèdics del carrer Spaniel Row, número 21, de Nottingham, va cridar Paul per anar-hi a treballar.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)
SL3	90. The boy was tied up inside in a know of apprehension.	T1. Monotransitive Ø <i>by</i> -phrase	Un nus de recel garrotava el noi interiorment.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with explicit subject)
SL4	91. He was given some checking and invoicing to do.	T2. DITRANSITIVE	Li van donar per fer unes comprovacions i algunes factures.	1.2. ACTIVE (personal sentence with implicit subject)