A RESEARCH REPORT

TRANSFORMATIONAL ANALYSIS OF
PASSIVE VOICE IN ENGLISH READING
TEXTS

BY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Allah, most gracious, most merciful and master of the day of judgment. Allah SWT help th writer has been bale to produce this research.

Sholawat and salam to our prophet Muhammad SAW, the savior of mankind and bearer of eternal truth.

This research is Transformational Analysis of Passive Voice in English Reading Texts. It describes about transformational of passive voice and find out how much passive voice used based on transformational grammar and also derive the kinds of passive voice found in Editorial of Hello Magazine. Many hands as mortal that help the writer to survive from the difficulties and constrain which found through the time of completing this research. Without any help and supports from all aspects. This research would not be finished. The writer would like to express gratitude thanks to Dr. Phil. H. Zainul Fuad, MA as the consultant who rendered one great help in writing this research.

Finally, the writer happily welcomes some constructive critics in order to make this research become perfect.

Wassalam

Writer,

Deasy Yunita Siregar, M.Pd
ABSTRACT

Having read this research report, I, as consultant of this research entitled
Transformational Analysis of Passive Voice in English Reading Texts by Deasy Yunita Siregar, M.Pd conclude that this writing as fulfilled the technique and procedures of scientific writing in this case as a research report.

Medan, 27 Juni 2011

Consultan,

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ABSTRACT

It deals with the transformational analysis of passive voice in the news stories published in Hello Magazine. It is done to find out how much passive voice used based on transformational grammar and also derive the kinds of passive voice found in Editorial of Hello Magazine. Afterwards, it is useful for students in learning process especially in Models of Grammar Subject. The descriptive qualitative analysis technique is used to derive passive voice constructions to generate the passive voice by transformation grammar based on the representation each kinds of passive voice forms. There are seven kinds of passive voice in the news stories of the Hello Magazine. They are Simple Present Tense form (45%). The other percentages are Present Progressive (3 %), Present Prefect (4%), Simple Past (36 %), Past Progressive (none), Past Perfect (none), Simple Future (none), Be Going (1 %), Future Perfect (none), Present Modal (11 %), and Past Modal (none). The dominant kind of passive voice in Hello Magazine is Simple Present 78 (45%).

Key words: Transformational Grammar, and Passive Voice

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The development of linguistic study has been changed significantly. Its development proves that language is scientific study. Many of the theoretical grammar are generative grammars that linguistic use to gain insights into human language. Generative grammars are accounts of structured symbolic expressions. Noam Chomsky suggested that grammar should describe a native speaker intuitive understanding of the language or he or she uses. He uses the terms deep structure and surface structure to describe that intuitive knowledge. According to Chomsky just such a grammar that he introduced as transformational grammar and it deals with the ways in which sentences are formed and the process that bring them back to their original forms or deep structure. Deep structure of a sentence can be the actual sentence it self. Initially Chomsky tried to explain how actual language users created and understood grammatical structures they had never encountered in previous experience. By this action of transformational rules give a derived (surface) structure. Note in this model that syntax is primary while semantics and phonology are both constructed in the syntactic core.
In relation to the previous statement, Allah SWT has determined

"قل هل يستوى الذين يعلمون والذين لا يعلمون
اً نما يتذكرون الا لنا ب"

Say (O Muhammad) are there who know equal with those how do not know!
But only those with their knowledges will pay heed. (Azzumar : 9)

Also it is appropriate to prophet Muhammad SAW in his hadist:

ا طلبو العلم من ا لمهدي الى لله

Get the knowledge from young age up to the old age (HR Ibnu Abdi Bar)

Transformational syntax is an important part of linguistic and goal of
transformational syntax is to clarify ambiguities that can be present in
grammatically correct sentences and also can write in the same meaning (a deep
structure) but different surface structure, such as:

1. Lani drove the car in the mailbox
2. The car was driven into the mailbox by Lani

The above sentences are an example of passive voice by switching the
position of NP's and adding the [be ] and [-en] morphemes. This preserves the
meaning of the sentence as well as the same deep structure, but gives it a different
depth structure.

When the passive voiced is used there are changes of syntax within the
sentence or the word order is changed. The passive voice takes a phrase such as “
"I drank the milk" is transformed it into a phrase such as "the milk was drank by me". The first sentence is the deep structure of both the sentences or surface structures. The direct object is moved to the subject slot of the sentence. The subject moves to predicate and become the object of the preposition "by". The form of the "to be" verb appears before the main verb and the form of the main verb changes from the past tense form to the past participle form. This is the transformation required to change a sentence from its deep structure to a passive structure. When we change it back. We have the original sentence or deep structure.

Transformation happened in the sentences of "The car was driven into the mailbox by Lani" and "The milk was drank by me" because there are change of the sentences from the active form to the passive form and it looks clearly. The researcher wants to observe it in order the change of the sentences can be observed well.

During this we just know the changes of the active form to the passive form just because the patterns in the passive voice have decided and we should know it well. The power of transformational grammar and these come after it is the fact that it attempts to describe language or use, language that is used by real speakers and listeners. The changes in the passive voice sentence has invited the researcher's interest analyzing the transformation that sentences. Therefore, the researcher decides to choose "Transformational Analysis of Passive Voice in English Reading Texts".
B. Identification of the Problems

Based on the previous description, the researcher identifies the problems as the following:

1. Transformational form of passive voice in English reading text.
2. The dominant forms of Passive voice in English reading text on *Editorial of Hello Magazine*.

C. Scope and Limitation

This research scope to the analysis of passive voice based on Transformational Grammar. And the source is limited on *Editorial of Hello Magazine*. In other words, the researcher will analyze the passive voice in *Editorial of Hello Magazine* based on Transformational Grammar.

D. Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this study are formulated as the following:

1. How is passive voice generated by transformational grammar?
2. What is the dominant form of Passive Voice found in *Editorial of Hello Magazine*?

E. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. to analyze passive voice found in *Editorial of Hello Magazine* based on Transformational Grammar and
2. to find out the kinds of passive voice found in *Editorial of Hello Magazine*.

**F. Significance of the Study**

After conducting this research, the researcher expects the findings of this research are able to

1. Give contribution to the students in English Department students,

2. Give contribution on teaching learning process especially in Models of Grammar subject.

3. Be a source of further researcher who wants to observe Transformational Grammar in different cases.
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Description of Generative Transformative Grammar

Transformational — generative grammar, linguistic theory associated with Noam Chomsky particularly with his syntactic structures. Generative grammar attempts to define rules that can generate the infinite number of grammatical (well-formed) sentences possible in a language. Transformational — generative grammar is a system of language analysis that recognizes relationship among the various element of sentence and among the possible sentences of language and uses processes or rules (some of which are called transformation to express these relationships). It starts not from a behaviorist analysis of minimal sound but from rationalist assumption that a deep structure underlies all languages. Transformational grammar seeks to identify rules (transformation that govern relations between arts of a sentence. Transformational and generative grammar together were the starting point for the tremendous growth in linguistic studies since the 1950s.

Transformation can give the impression that theories of transformational — generative grammar are intended as a model for the processes through which the human mind constructs and understand sentences.
2. Description of Grammar

Noam Chomsky developed the idea that each sentence in language has two levels of representation: a deep structure and surface structure. The deep structure was (more or less) a direct representation of the basic semantic relations underlying a sentence, and was mapped onto the surface structure (which followed the phonological form of the sentence very closely) via transformation. There is common misunderstanding that deep structure was supposed to be identical across all languages (thus creating a universal grammar). But Chomsky did not believe that there would be considerable similarities between the deep structures of different languages and that these structures would reveal properties common to all languages which were concealed by their surface structure.

To complicate the understanding of the development of Chomsky theories, the precise meanings of deep structure and surface structure have changed over time by the 1970s. The two normally referred to simply as deep structure and surface structure, and deep structure bore increasingly less resemblance to deep structure of the 1960s. In particular, the idea that meaning of a sentence was determined by its deep structure was dropped when logical form took over this rule.

The meaning of the sentence is derived (mainly, if not wholly) from the deep structure by means of the rules of semantic interpretation; the phonetic realization of the sentence is derived from its surface structure by means of the rules of the phonological component. The grammar (“grammar” is now to be
understood as covering semantics and phonology, as well as syntax) is thus an integrated system of rules for relating the pronunciation of a sentence to its meaning. The syntax, and more particularly the base, is at the “heart” of the system, as it were: it is the base component (as the arrows in the diagram indicate) that generates the infinite class of structure underlying the well-formed sentences of a language. These structures are then given a semantic and phonetic “interpretation” by the other component.

The base consists of two parts: a set of categorical rules and lexicon. Taken together, they fulfill a similar function to that fulfilled by the phrase-structure rules of the earlier system. But there are many differences of detail. Among the most important is that the lexicon (which may be thought of as a dictionary of the language cast in a particular form) lists, in principle, all the vocabulary words in the language and associates with each all the syntactic, semantic, and phonological information required for the correct operation of the rules.

In the following system of rules, S stand for sentence, NP for Noun Phrase, VP for Verb Phrase, Det for Determiner, Aux for Auxiliary (Verb), N for Noun, and V for Verb stem.

\[
(1) S \rightarrow NP + VP \\
(2) VP \rightarrow Verb + NP \\
(3) NP \rightarrow Det + N
\]
(4) Verb  →  Aux + V

(5) Det  →  the, a, ....

(6) N  →  man, ball, ....

(7) Aux  →  will, can, ....

(8) V  →  hit, see, ....

This is a simple phrase-structure grammar. It generates and thereby defines as grammatical such sentence as "The man will hit the ball" and is assigns to each sentence that it generates a structural description. The kind of structural description assigned by a phrase-structure grammar is, in fact, a constituent structure analysis of the sentence. In this rules, the arrow can be interpreted as an instruction to rewrite (this is to be taken as a technical term) whatever symbol appears to left of the arrow as the symbol or string of symbol that appear to the right of the arrow.

Rules (1) – (8) do not operate isolation but constitute an integrated system. The symbol S (standing mnemonically for "sentence") is designated as the initial symbol. This information is not given in the rules (1) – (8), but it can assumed either that it is given in a kind of protocol statement preceding the grammatical rules or that there is a universal convention according to which S is always the initial symbol. It is necessary to begin with a rule that has the initial symbol in the left. Thereafter any rule maybe applied in any order until no further
rule is applicable; in doing so, a derivation can be constructed of one of the sentence generated by the grammar. If the rules are applied in the following order: (1) - (8), then assuming that "the" is selected on both applications of (5), "man" on one application of (6), and "ball" on the other, "will" on the application of (7), and "hit" on the application of (8), the following derivation of the sentence "the man will hit the ball" will have been constructed:

I. S

II. NP + VP by rule (1)

III. NP + Verb + NP by rule (2)

IV. Det + N + Verb + NP by rule (3)

V. Det + N + Verb + Det + N by rule (3)

VI. Det + N + Aux + V + Det + N by rule (4)

VII. the + N + Aux + V + Det + N by rule (5)

VIII. the + N + Aux + V + the + N by rule (5)

IX. the + man + Aux + V + the + N by rule (6)

X. the + man + Aux + V + the + ball by rule (6)

XI. the + man + will + V + the + ball by rule (7)

XII. the + man + will + hit + the + ball by rule (8)
Many other derivations of this sentence are possible, depending on the order in which the rules are applied. The important point is that all these different derivations are equivalent in that they can be reduced to the same tree diagram; namely, the one shown above. If this compared with the system of rules, it will be seen that each application of each rule creates or is associated with a portion (or subtree) of the tree. The tree diagram, or phrase marker, may now be considered as a structural description of the sentence “the man hit the ball”. It is a description of the constituent structure, or phrase structure, of the sentence, and it is assigned by the rules that generate the sentence.

It is important to interpret the term generate in a static rather than a dynamic, sense. The statement that the grammar – generates a particular sentence means that the sentence is one of the totality of sentences that the grammar defines to be grammatical or well formed. All the sentences are generated, as it were, simultaneously.

It has been noted that, whereas a phrase-structure grammar is one that consist entirely of phrase-structure rules, a transformational grammar (as formalized by Chomsky) includes both phrase-structure and transformational rules (as well as morphophonemic rules). The transformational rules depend upon the prior application the phrase-structure rules and have the effect of converting, or transforming, one phrase marker into another.

Chomsky’s rule for relating active and passive sentences (as given in Syntactic Structure) is very similar, at first sight. Chomsky’s rule is:

\[ NP_1 \text{-} \text{Aux} \text{-} V \text{-} NP_2 \rightarrow NP_2 \text{-} \text{Aux} \text{+ be + en} \text{-} V \text{-} \text{by + NP}_1 \]
This rule called the passive transformation, presupposes and depends upon the prior application of a set of phrase-structure rules. For simplicity, the passive transformation may first be considered in relation to the set of the terminal strings generated by the phrase-structure rules (1)–(8) given earlier. The string “the + man + will + hit + the + ball” (with its associated phrase marker) can be treated not as an actual sentence but as the structure underlying both the active sentence “the man will hit the ball” and the corresponding passive “the ball will be hit by the man”. This passive transformation is applicable under the condition that the underlying, or “input,” string is analyzable in terms of its phrase structure as NP → Aux → V → NP (the use of subscript numerals to distinguish the two NPs in the formulation of the rule is an informal device for indicating the operation of permutation). “The” + “man” are constituent of NP, “will” is constituent of Aux, “hit” is constituent of V, and “the” + “ball” are constituent of NP. The whole string is there for analyzable in the appropriate sense, and the passive transformation convert it into the string “the + ball + will + be + en + it + by + the + man”. A subsequent transformational rule will permute “en + hit” to yield “hit + en”, and one of the morphophonemic rules will than convert ”hit + en” (as “ride + en” will be converted to “ridden”, “open + en” to “opened” and so on.

Every transformational rule has the effect of converting underlying phrase marker into a derived phrase marker. The manner in which the transformational rules assign derived constituent structure to their input string is one of the major theoretical problems in the formalization of transformational
grammar. Here it can be assumed not only that "be + en" is attached to Aux and "by" to NP.

Although the example above is very simple one, an only a single transformational rule has been considerate independently of other transformational rules in the same system, the passive transformation must operate not only upon simple noun phrase like "the man" or "the ball" but upon noun phrases that contain adjectives (the old man), modifying phrase (the man in the corner), relative clauses. The incorporation or embedding of the other transformational rules. It should also be clear that the phrase structure rules require extension to allow for the various form of the verb ("is hitting," "hit," "was hitting," "has hit," "has been hitting," etc), and for distinction of singular and plural.

Chomsky's system transformational grammar does not convert one sentence to another. The transformational rules operate upon the structure underlying sentences and not upon actual sentences.

3. Transformational Grammar

According to Chomsky's opinion transformational grammar is a theory of how the components of linguistic competence work together. It is very important because:

1. It provided an explanation for linguistic universals. These universals were thought to derive from an innate mechanism that provides humans with the structures needed to acquire and use our languages.
2. It demonstrated the inadequacies of the behaviorist attempt to explain human language.

4. Transformational Grammar in Change the Phrase Structure Rule to Allow for Recursion
   
   1. (R1) S = NP + VP
   
   2. (R2) NP = Art + (Adj) + N + (S)
   
   3. (R3) VP = V + NP

![Figure 1. Transformational Grammar](image)

a. Deep Structure is the structure of the sentence resulting from the application of the phrase structure rules. Conveys the meaning of the sentence, but may be ungrammatical (represents the meaning).
d. The boy kissed the girl the girl hugged the man. (but it is a grammatical sentence)

   a. Surface Structure is the final description of the sentence after application of the transformational rules to the deep structure (what we speak and hear).
   1. The boy kissed the girl who hugged the man.

   b. Surface Structure is the final description of the sentence after application of the transformational rules to the deep structure (what we speak and hear).
   1. The boy kissed the girl who hugged the man.

   c. The Structure of a Transformational Grammar

![Diagram of Transformational Grammar]

Figure 2. The Structure of a Transformational Grammar
d. Phrase Structure Grammar

1. Phrase Structure rules

1. \((R1)\) \(S = NP + VP\)

2. \((R2)\) \(NP = Art + (Adj) + N\)

3. \((R3)\) \(VP = V + NP\)

2. Lexical Insertion Rules

1. \(Art = \text{the}, a, \ldots \) in "kissed by the boy."

2. \(Adj = \text{happy, sad, tall,} \ldots \)

3. \(N = \text{boy, girl, man, toy,} \ldots \)

4. \(V = \text{kissed, hit,} \ldots \)

3. Phrase Structure

Figure 3. Phrase Structure

4. Problems with a Phrase Structure Grammar

a) Does not provide for openness
b) Cannot generate all the kinds of sentences people use (e.g. sentences with embedded clauses)

Example:

This is the house that Jack built.

This is (the dog that lives in) the house that Jack built.

c) Does not show how sentences with different structure can share a meaning.

"The girl was kissed by the boy." vs. "The boy kissed the girl."

5. Implications of Transformational grammar

1. Meaning and surface structure are only indirectly connected.

Example: ambiguity –

a) lexical ambiguity-

Horses are introduced to America.

b) Surface structure ambiguity:

They are frying chickens.

![Diagram](Figure 4. Two Surface Structures and Two Deep Structures.)
c) Deep structure ambiguity:

\[ \text{The chicken is ready to eat.} \]

![Diagram of deep structure ambiguity](image)

One surface structure, two deep structures.

![Diagram of surface and deep structures](image)

Figure 5. Deep Structure Ambiguity
5. Description of Passive Voice

There are two "voices" in English grammar: active voice and passive voice. The difference is subtle at first, but it's easy to master once the grammarian understands the basic. Examine the subject and the main verb of the two sentences below:

(A) The boy hit the ball

(B) The ball was hit. (Or, "The ball was hit by the boy").

In sentence A, we might ask ourselves, what is it that does the hitting? The answer is the subject, boy. That subject is actively performing the verb; it is actively "doing" the verb hit to a direct object, the ball. This virtuous sentence is in active voice.

In sentence B, if we ask ourselves what is the subject? (ball) what is the subject doing? (Nothing) The subject is not hitting anything else. So who exactly is doing the verb to hit? It is not clear unless we stick a prepositional phrase "by the boy" on the end of the sentence. The subject is passively sitting, doing nothing, while some outside agent performs the action (hitting). Since the subject of the sentence is passive grammatically, the sentence is a passive voice sentence.

Sometimes the passive voice sentence is necessary when the speaker wants to hide the agent or obscure what occurs. For instance, a governor up for reelection might say, "In the last election, taxes were raised over the course of the year." The passive voice sentence hides the actor. It would be uncomfortable for him to tell potential voters, "In the last election, I raised taxes over the course of
the year." In that last sentence, the one who did the action is painfully clear! This type of situation is one of the few times that passive form proves useful.

Form of all passive verbs BE + PAST PARTICIPLE. Be can be in any of its forms am, is, are, was, were, has been, will, etc. The Past Participle follows Be, for regular verbs, the Past Participle ends in -ed (e.g. mailed, corrected).

Some Past Participle are irregular (e.g. taught)

5.1 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

In the passive, the object of an active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb and only transitive verbs (verbs that are followed by an object) are used in the passive. It is not possible to use verb such as agree, arrive, come, cry, exist, go, happen, live, occur, rain, rise, sleep, stay, walk (intransitive verbs) in the passive, because in an intransitive verb cannot be used in the passive. For example:

1. Transitive

Active: Mary brought the basket
Passive: The basket was brought by Mary

2. Intransitive

Active: I slept well last night
Passive: (none)
5.2 Using the “by-Phrase”

Usually the passive is used without a “by phrase”. The passive is most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who perform an action.

Example:

Rice is grown in India

Rice is grown in India by people, by farmers, by someone. The sentence is not known or important to know exactly who grows rice in India.

E.g.: John will be helped by Mary

5.3 Patterns of Passive:

There are some patterns in passive, they are:

1. Simple Present
   
   S + TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

   E.g.: John is helped by Mary

2. Present Progressive

   S + TO BE + BEING + PAST PARTICIPLE

   E.g.: John is being helped by Mary

3. Present Perfect

   S + HAS / HAVE + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

   E.g.: John has been helped by Mary

4. Simple Past

   S + WAS / WERE + PAST PARTICIPLE

   E.g.: John was helped by Mary
5.4 Past Progressive

S + WAS / WERE + BEING + PAST PARTICIPLE

"Now" E.g.

The Past progressive is used when there is no action in

progress. It is often used in narratives or conversations.

E.g. John was being helped by Mary in the kitchen.

5.6 Past Perfect

S + HAD + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

The Past Perfect is used when an action happened before

another action. It is often used in narratives or conversations.

E.g. The house had been built over 200 years ago.

5.8 Simple Future

S + WILL + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

E.g. John will be helped by Mary in the kitchen.

5.9 Modal Future

MODAL + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

E.g. I will be helped by Mary in the kitchen.

5.10 Passive Future

S + WILL + HAVE BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

E.g. The letter will have been sent last week.

5.11 Passive Present

S + IS / WAS + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

E.g. The house has been built over 200 years ago.

5.12 Past Perfect

S + HAD + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

E.g. The letter had been sent last week.

5.13 Present Perfect

S + HAS / HAVE + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

E.g. The house has been built over 200 years ago.

5.14 Future Perfect

S + WILL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

E.g. The letter will have been sent last week.

5.15 Modal Perfect

MODAL + HAVE BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

E.g. Jack ought to have been invited to the party.
5.4 Stative Passive

The passive form may be used to describe an existing situation or state. "Now the door is locked" and "Now the window is broken" are no action is taking place. The action happened before. There is no "by phrase." The past participle function as an adjective. When the passive form express an existing state rather than an action, it is called "stative passive." Often stative passive verbs are followed by a preposition other than by. "I don't know where I am. I am lost" and "I am done with my work" are example of idiomatic usage of the passive form. These sentences have no equivalent active sentences.

5.5 The Passive with Get

Get may be followed by certain adjective and get also be followed by past participle. The past participle function as an adjective; it describes the subject. The passive with get is common in spoken English but is often not appropriate in formal writing "they are getting married next month" and "I am getting hungry, let's eat soon".

6. Passive Transformation (T-Pass)

To form the passive version of a sentence, the following operations are performed:

   a. The subject noun phrase in the deep structure is replaced by the noun phrase that follows the verb.
b. The passive auxiliary (BE + -en) is added as the final constituent of the auxiliary.

c. The position vacated by the noun phrase that followed the verb in the deep structure is left empty.

d. A prepositional phrase, consisting of the preposition by and the subject noun phrase from the deep structure, is added at the end of the verb phrase.

With this rule it shows that the derivation of the passive sentence *The treasure might have been hidden by the pirates.* This sentence has the same deep structure as the active sentence *The pirates might have hidden the treasure.* In effect we can say that the passive sentence is derived from the active sentence by the passive transformational rule.

The pirates might have hidden the treasure (Active version)

$$\Rightarrow$$ T-Pass

The treasure might have been hidden by the pirates (Passive version)

The four steps of T-Pass can be shown in detail through a tree diagram.
The operational of T - Pass is shown below the broken line. In step a, the deep structure subject noun phrase the pirates is replaced by the object noun phrase the treasure. In step b, the passive auxiliary is added. In c, the direct object slot becomes vacant (symbolized by ). In d, the original subject noun phrase the pirates becomes the object of a prepositional phrase, preceded by by. It can now T- Infl supplying the appropriate verb forms. The entire derivation of the sentence is shown under:
B. Conceptual Framework

Transformational grammar is very important to know and understand it well, because all of the transform in the active sentence to passive sentence it must be have the differences of the words in the sentence. But we can still analyze that...
change and look it clearly by using the tree diagram in a sentence and in this case just about passive voice sentences.

Transformational rule which can allow the grammar to rearrange or transform sentences already generated by the phrase – structure rules. This is the transformation required to change a sentence from its deep structure to a passive structure. Transformational rules that produce the sentence we speak and it rules help transform the deep structure (underlying meaning of the sentence) into the surface structure (The actual spoken sentence).

This transformational grammar is a broad term describing grammars (almost exclusively those of natural languages) which have been developed in a Chomskyan tradition. The term usually synonymous with the slightly more specific transformational – generative grammar (TGG).

Though the ability of grammatical theory to generalize to across languages is fundamental to its worth in Chomsky view, some of definite literature on early transformational grammar. (e.g. Chomsky's aspects of the Theory of Syntax, 1965) emphasize the role of transformation in obtaining the necessary level of mathematical power in the syntactic component of grammar, which, in his opinion, the stucturalist grammar popular at the time did not have. Chomsky also emphasizes the important of modern formal mathematical devices in the development of grammatical theory.
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Method of Research

It is designing this study library research will be conducted. This research will be done by collecting and studying those lecture notes, linguistics books, concerned and deal with subject matter.

B. Research Design

The method used in this research is descriptive method. Qualitative research is descriptive that the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. And qualitative researchers are concerned with making sure the capture perspectives accurately. Qualitative researchers set up strategies and procedures to consider experiences from the informants' perspective. By this descriptive method, the types and the most frequent type of passive voice used in the news stories of Hello Magazine were attempted to describe.

C. Source of the Data

The data collects on April, 2011 articles of Editorial Hello Magazine. There are nineteen news stories in Hello Magazine on April edition. In this research, the researcher collected the data concerning with the kinds of passive voice.
D. Technique of Data Collection

The technique to collect the data, the researcher will make the classifying of the data from the news stories based on the kinds of passive voice in the *Editorial of Hello Magazine* on April edition and find out the dominant forms. There are some steps to collect the data, such as:

1. Find out the news stories
2. Classifying the data from the news stories based on the kinds of passive voice.
3. Calculating the data based on the kinds of passive voice.
4. Find out the dominant forms of passive voice.
5. Make the generate of the passive voice by transformation grammar based on each kinds of passive voice forms.

E. Technique of Data analysis

In this research descriptive quantitative will be applied to analyze the data and then classified them in terms type of frequency and percentage base on occurrences of the use of transformational analysis of passive voice.

The steps are:

1. Collecting the sample.
2. Highlighting the transformational sentences
3. Classifying the data into transformational in passive voice
4. Calculating the percentage
PQ = \frac{P}{L} \times 100 \%

Where:

\begin{align*}
PQ & = \text{Wanted Percentage} \\
P & = \text{The Number of Item} \\
L & = \text{Total of Item}
\end{align*}

5. Determining the most frequent use of transformational.

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<th>TITLE I</th>
<th>PM</th>
<th>FM</th>
<th>VPM</th>
<th>VFM</th>
<th>Title of Photos Used</th>
<th>PM %</th>
<th>FM %</th>
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CHAPTER IV
DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. DATA

In this Chapter, the data was gathered from the news stories in Editorial of Hello Magazine. The data is collected on April, 2011.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, they were classified based on the kinds of Passive Voice.

Table 1.0 The Number of Articles

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<th>P.Perf</th>
<th>S.P</th>
<th>P.Pro</th>
<th>P.Per</th>
<th>S.Pat</th>
<th>B.G</th>
<th>F.Per</th>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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Where:

<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Tense/Modality</th>
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<td>S.P</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.Pro</td>
<td>Present Progressive</td>
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<td>P.Perf</td>
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<td>S.Fut</td>
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<td>B.G</td>
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<td>F.Per</td>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
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<td>Present Modal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pt.M</td>
<td>Past Modal</td>
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</table>

The table 1.0 shows that the total number of Passive in Simple Present are 46, present Progressive are 3, Present Perfect are 4, Simple Past are 36, Past Progressive is none, Past Perfect is none, Simple Future is none, Be Going is 1, Future Perfect is none, Present Modal are 11 and Past Modal is none.

The most frequent kinds of Passive Voice from the news stories in the Editorial of Hello Magazine is Simple Present. The Positions of Passive Voice from the news stories in the Editorial of Hello Magazine can be seen in Appendix.

The Percentages of the average kinds of Passive Voice are drawn as following.
\[ PQ = \frac{P}{L} \times 100\% \]

### Table 1.1: Percentage of the Average Kinds of Passive Voice.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<th>Percentage %</th>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Past Progressive</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Simple Future</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Be Going</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Present Modal</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Past Modal</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Percentage of Passive Voice in Table 1.1 above shows that:

1. Simple Present is 45%.
2. Present Progressive is 3%.
3. Present Perfect is 4%.
4. Simple Past is 36%.
5. Past Progressive is none.
6. Past Perfect is none.
7. Simple Future is none.
8. Be Going is 1%.
9. Future Perfect is none.
10. Present Modal is 11%.
11 Past Modal is none

It is clear that passive Voice in Simple Present Form is the most
Frequent used in the news stories of Hello Magazine.

Some example of the representation data on the kinds and the positions
of the Passive Voice are drawn as the Following.

A. Simple Present form are:

1. It is attached to a Powerful Vacuum.
2. It is inserted in to the womb.
3. The unborn child is sucked.
4. Placenta is attached to the lining.
5. Scraping instrument is used to scrap the unborn child.
6. Placenta are removed as very serious infection.
7. Procedures are performed under anesthetic.
8. Anesthetic is not given to the unborn child.
9. The child is expelled from the wamb
10. RU486 is used in Combination With Protag Landings.
11. it is used in the second trimester
12. They are affirmed and supported within society.
13. Local anesthetic is injected into the cervix.
14. The First trimester is called suction curettage.
15. You are taken to recovery.
16. You are given a second drug.
17. Andien is decanted to hang out with her friends.

18. The story ling is based on the origins of kungfu.

19. The best is showcased in the trials.

20. It is said that seven samurai set the standard for the modern action film.

21. His journey is complicated by his unanswered.

22. His Family is threatened by syndicate.

23. It is compared to the original.

24. His fighting is bone crunching.

25. Kevin Chan is framed after testifying.

26. Thunder leg is hired to kill his father.

27. He is mistreated by his master.

28. Chain is hailed as a kungfu superstar.

29. Member of Shaolin Temple who is recruited by a shady government Organization.

30. The evil Han is equipped with his deadly metal.

31. Slang is described as the language of sub cultures or the language of the streets.

32. It is used by small group of people.

33. Slang is used in everyday informal speech amongs member of the same group.

34. The Iguana is not covered with feces.

35. Iguana are kept warm.
36. We mean find a caring, experienced vet is qualified to treat reptiles out there.

37. Break ups are followed by one of the parties starting a new relationship.

38. Member of Tibetan caloinet are elected directly by the people.

39. Member of Tibetan caloinet are elected by the parliament.

40. Thierry is married to british Model and actress Nicole Merry.

41. The word Hydrocelepsis is derived from Greek.

42. This is done by means of a shunt.

43. The Fontanel is leveled for depressed.

44. Hydrocelepsis is compensated with the use of a shunt.

45. It is loaded with a hundred – round clip.

46. We are influenced by old bands.

B. Present Progressive form are:

1. Method of abortion is being used in Brisbane.

2. Babies are being nurtured in Prematur Ward.

3. He is being abused and humiliated by his master.

C. Present Perfect form are:

1. They have been found to reach.

2. The danger have been brought in to sharp focus by two recent local tragedies.
3. This single has been made under the direction of Agung Sentosa

4. It has been replaced by "sound"

D. Simple Past form are

1. She was discovered as awkward.

2. Her performance was followed by pups.

3. Trials of RU 486 were completed in Sydney and Melbourne.

4. Young women was rendered into vegetative state.


6. Her debut was followed up with her sophomore album.

7. Menyambut kasihi mu was produced as the result of her collaboration.

8. Most of the songs were written lyrically by Andien herself.

9. Curtis Jackson 50 cent was born.

10. Three singles were released before the album `proposed release

11. He was stabbed at the hit factory study.

12. He was tired to jam Master Jay's shouting in October 2002.

13. He was jailed on New Year's Eve 2002.

14. Fist of fury was directed by berdon chan.

15. The cope was made of specially developed material.

16. Person was involved in your break up.

17. Your happy relationship was cut short by fate.

18. The love was not turned the same way.
19. He was born lhané Dhundrub.
20. His holiness was recognized at the age of two.
21. Conflict was thwarted by Beijing.
22. Tibetan National uprising was brutally crushed by the Chinese army.
23. He was given Political asylum.
24. Tibetan refugees were rehabilitated in agricultural.
25. The creation of Tibetan educational system was established to raise refugee children.
26. Tibetan institute of performing arts was established 1959.
27. Thierry Henry was born on August 17, 1977.
28. Keeping Thierry was a stroke a genius by Monaco.
29. Henry was transferred to Juventus.
30. The word “Va – va – voom” was added to the Oxford dictionary.
31. Edmund Percival Hillary was born in Auckland.
32. He was fascinated by the snow.
33. It was discharged after an accident.
34. They were chosen to try the ascent.
35. Norgay was given the George Medal.
36. Sir Edmund's life was darkened by the loss of his wife and daughter in a plane crash in 1975.
E. Past Progressive (none).

F. Past Perfect (none).

G. Simple Future (none).

H. Be Going.

Passive in Be Going Form are:

1. Now is going to be judged along side a spiderman.

I. Future Perfect (none).

J. Present Modal.

Passive in Present Modal From:

1. It may be crushed in order to be removed.
2. The child may be delivered alive.
3. It may be Poisoned before birth.
4. RU 486 must be used under strict medical supervision.
5. Young parenting women can be strengthened in their life experience.
6. Telephone can be used as means of self defence.
7. It can be considered as a sub dialect.
8. The temperature can be allowed to safety drop.
9. You can be so caught up in your own heart felt.
10. Hydrocephalus can be acquired after birth.
11. It can be caused by other disease affecting the brain.

K. Past Modal (None).
The generation of passive voice will be made by transformational grammar using the diagram tree but not all the passive voice will be made only representation of each from it. They are:

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. There are eleven kinds of passive voice, namely Simple Present Tense, Present Progressive, Present Perfect, Simple Past, Past Progressive, Past Perfect, Simple Future, Be Going, Future Perfect, Present Model, and Past Model.

2. The dominant kinds of Passive Voice used in the news stories of the Editorial of Hello Magazine is Simple Present Tense form (45%). The other percentages are Present Progressive (3%), Present Perfect (4%), Simple Past (36%), Past Progressive (none), Past Perfect (none), Simple Future (none), Be Going (1%), Future Perfect (none), Present Model (11%), and Past Model (none).

B. Suggestions

In relation of conclusions above, suggestions are presented below:

1. The lectures of English Department ought to teach the students about the kinds of passive voice because this study is relevant to the student who wants to improve their knowledge about passive voice.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the conclusions are drawn as following:


2. The dominant kinds of Passive Voice used in the news stories of the Editorial of Hello Magazine is Simple Present Tense form (45%). The other percentages are Present Progressive (3%), Present Perfect (4%), Simple Past (36%), Past Progressive (none), Past Perfect (none), Simple Future (none), Be Going (1%), Future Perfect (none), Present Modal (11%), and Past Modal (none).

3. The most frequent kinds of passive voice in the news stories is Simple Present Tense.

B. Suggestions

In relation of conclusions above, suggestions are presented below:

1. The lectures of English Department ought to teach the students about the kinds of passive voice because this study is relevant to the student who wants to improve their knowledge about passive voice.
REFERENCES

2. The lectures of English Department are advised to use Hello Magazine as one of source in teaching transformation of passive voice because it has effective language especially in using passive voice in its news stories.

3. The lectures should explain where is the positions of passive voice should be placed in sentence and practice them to do it.
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Grafindo Persada

Walmington: Boston
Amazon is the greatest river in the world by so many measures: the volume of water it carries to the sea; approximately one-fifth of the area of land that drain into it; its length and width. It is one of the longest rivers in the world and, depending on who you talk to, is anywhere between 4,100 km and 6,712–6,951 km.

The last century has seen the length of the river and the Nile River has been in a battle for title of world's longest river. The exact length of the two rivers varies but reputable sources agree on the actual length. The Nile River in Egypt is reported to be anywhere from 4,137 to 6,650 km. The Amazon River is unique in that its length increases slightly over the course of a year. In an average dry season, the Amazon River is 395 square km of land area water covers, while in the wet season the flooded Amazon Basin rises to 550,000 square km, when the flood plains and the rivers’ flood during the rainy season the Amazon River can be up to 2.4 km wide. Where Amazon River meets the sea, it is so wide and deep that sailing ships have navigated its estuary as far inland as 2,000 km.

Almost three-fourths of the way up the entire length of the Amazon is covered by rainforest.

Home of Extremes

The Amazon River is not only the greatest river in the world, it is home to many other Extremes of the natural world. Have you ever seen a caiman? They're usually found in warm, slow-moving waters of lakes and streams, and some people keep them as pets in aquariums. Catsfish are pretty ugly, creepy-looking fish with big flat heads and “whiskers” on either side of their heads. (hence the name, catfish.) Most catfish that we’re familiar with here in the U.S. are anywhere from 0.024 m to 0.152 m long. The biologist that live in the world’s greatest river have all the room in the world to grow... as big as nature will allow. They have been captured weighing 400 pounds! The largest freshwater fish in the world is found in the waters of the Amazon River, Arapaima, also known locally as Piraucu, Arapaima gigas are the largest, exclusively fresh water fish in the world. They have been found to reach a length of 15 ft/4.5m and can weigh up to 440 lbs/200 kg.

So, how did the Amazon get to be so big?

The first reason has to do with its location right at the equator. Around the “belt line” of the earth lies a warm, tropical zone, where over 400 mm of rainfall falls every year. That averages out to more than an inch (25 mm) of rain, everyday! A lot of water flows onto the land surrounding the river, what is called the “Amazon River drainage basin.” A good way to understand what a basin is to think of the whole northern half of the continent of South America as a shallow dish, or saucer. Whenever rain falls and lands anywhere in the river basin it all runs into the lowest place in the ga, which happens to be the Amazon River. The sheer volume of rain in the Amazon basin and its tributaries is matched by the volume of the surrounding land, combined to create the largest river in the world and the largest one on the planet. This is why the Amazon’s huge watershed includes the largest tropical rainforests in the world where areas of dry grassland, savannah.

The rainforest’s climate has heavy rainfall and continuous high temperatures. These forests are so huge that scientists believe they actually help control the world’s climate in important ways.

The Amazon is home to a variety of indigenous cultures who have a great deal of knowledge about the rich and complex rainforest environment. As settlement brings changes to the forest, these cultures are also changing, and the lessons they have learned through thousands of years of living within the rainforest and in danger of being lost. Scientists are trying to learn from the Amazon’s native peoples about the amazing variety of rainforest plants and animals and how they became extinct. Rainforest plants and animals may hold cures to diseases and provide information and materials valuable to people around the world.
Mischa Barton

Barton has developed an extensive filmography and theatrical resume that will surely make her one of the most sought-after young actresses of her generation. She was discovered as a 6-year-old at a summer camp while she was performing a monologue about turtles. An agent in the audience detected gold, helped land a role in an off-Broadway play and a career was born. And now it's taking off like mad. "If I didn't have crazy hippie parents who insisted on travelling around all the time and letting my sisters and me do whatever we wanted, I probably wouldn't be here," laughs Mischa.

Her feature film debut occurred in 1998 with the critically lauded Sundance favorite Lawn Dogs (1997) opposite Sam Rockwell. Her well-acclaimed performance was followed by Puff (1999), a modern day version of Debra and Clyde (1967) for filmmaker John Sayles. She has played key roles in the 1999 Blackbuckers The Sixth Sense (she was the creepy girl under the bed) with Bruce Willis and Haley Joel Osment, and Hotting Hill (1999), with Julia Roberts and Hugh Grant.

Afterwards, Barton has completed work on an additional five features. They include this past summer's Lost and Delirious (2001) opposite Piper Perabo for Lions Gate and Julie Johnson (2001) with Courtney Love and Lili Taylor; both of which premiered at Sundance. She can also be seen in Skipped Parts (2000) with Jennifer Jason Leigh and Drew Barrymore.

At age nine, Barton began her promising career in New York Theater with a lead role in Tony Kushner's Slavit. She soon segued into the lead role of Emma Hattrick in James Lapine's Twelve Dreams at the renowned Lincoln Center. Among her varied stage credits are Where The Truth Lies and One Flea Spare, both of which took place at the New York Shakespeare Festival.

No stranger to television, Barton had a short-term role playing the character of Corina Lang in flashbacks on All My Children (1970) in 1994. She also portrayed the title role of Frankie alongside Joan Plowright in the recent Showtime feature Frankie & Hazel (2000) for producer Barbara Streisand's Barwood Films. Barton recently returned from location in Australia filming the Disney telefilm A Ring of Endless Light (2002) and segued into an eight-episode arch on ABC's Once And Again (1999). A longtime Manhattan resident, Barton enjoys family-life with her parents and two sisters.
Abortion: Why is it so controversial?

What is Abortion?

The term abortion refers to the ending of a pregnancy and involves the death of an unborn child. "Spontaneous abortion" or "miscarriage" is very common and results from natural causes. "Induced abortion" usually referred to as "abortion", is the deliberate ending of the pregnancy and the life of the unborn child, either surgically or with drugs.

How is abortion performed?

Methods of abortion vary according to the stage of pregnancy and the size of the unborn child.

The most common method used in the first 12 weeks (first trimester) of pregnancy is suction aspiration (suction). In this procedure the cervix is forced open by inserting rods (dilators) of increasing size. A hollow tube with a knife-edged tip called a cannula, which is attached to a very powerful vacuum is then inserted into the womb and the unborn child is sucked, in pieces, down the tube. If the head is too large it may be crushed in order to be removed, it is also very important to remove the placenta which

the abortionist inserts forceps into the womb. Grabbing hold of one of the baby's legs, he then draws the unborn child into the birth canal until only the head is undelivered, therefore now partially born. He then stabs a sharp instrument into the base of the skull, inserts a suction apparatus and the contents of the brain are sucked out. The baby is then aborted...
complications vary from 2.5 to 15%; Psychological effects on both the pregnant woman and the baby in which case it is surgically aborted, or it may be poisoned with the drug RU486. This is a drug which abortionists in combination with surgical abortion. Mifepristone must be used in the third trimester of pregnancy. The effects of the drug vary from mild to severe complications. Physiological effects can manifest themselves through three main stages: Post-abortion Syndrome and Post-abortion Psychosis. There are many risks of physical dangers relating to an abortion procedure. Some of the more serious are uterine perforation, pelvic infection, and cervical incompetence that can lead to infertility, breast cancer, and in some cases brain damage and even death.

The delayed complications include haemorrhage due to retained placental fragments, infection, pulmonary embolism, continued pregnancy due to failure of the procedure, ectopic pregnancy and infertility. The long-term effects have included menstrual abnormalities, cervical damage, infertility, spontaneous abortion (miscarriage) or prematurity in later pregnancies and low birth weight.

There are other contributing factors which will determine the severity of these complications. The dangers have been brought into sharp focus by two recent local tragedies. In December 1994 a young girl from Nguni in Northern New South Wales died after the initial stages of an abortion procedure in Brisbane. Another young woman was rendered into a vegetative state after abortion procedures in Brisbane in January 1994. The tragedies of these two cases alone confirms that abortion is not a safe procedure for a woman.

What are the options? Women faced with an unplanned pregnancy can experience overwhelming pressures and fears. A caring supportive environment is needed where a woman can reach out for support and be heard and only then can the positive options of what is best for both mother and child be fully explored over time. Parenting: When information on pregnancy and the development of the child in uterus is truthfully discussed and what support (financial and social) is available, women can develop confidence to take the positive step to nurture their child. One can experience life in caring for a life which encompasses many facets of joy, love, sacrifice and even pain at times. Despite the difficulties and pressures from society, mothering can be an enriching experience. It is a unique
Are you pregnant?

If yes, how many weeks pregnant are you?

If no, are you trying to become pregnant?

Do you have health problems?

Do you have any allergies?

Do you have any medical conditions?

Are you taking any medications?

Do you have any infections or infections-related conditions?

Do you have any mental health concerns?

Do you have any drug or alcohol abuse issues?

Do you have any history of sexual abuse?

Do you have any history of violence?

Do you have any history of domestic violence?

Do you have any history of self-harm?

Do you have any history of suicide attempts?

Do you have any history of mental illness?

Do you have any history of criminal activity?

Do you have any history of substance abuse?

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Do you have any history of substance abuse?
Only three months in the hip-hop limelight, and 50 has already been compared to West Coast hip-hop’s legendary super-stag, the late Tupac Shakur. This comparison is based on similarities that include violent lyrics, bold attitudes, life-endangering encounters, and muscular, tattooed body with bullet-hole scars. The lifestyle he leads, fueled by his past track record of crime, violence, near-death experiences and drug pushing, has formed him into today’s favorite gangster rapper. Anything rap-related these days has 50’s face, shuggish voice, or the hook from “In Da Club” plastered all over it. It seems as if the 26-year-old rap star has miraculously emerged from the streets as an overnight sensation, but actually his rise to superstardom in the mainstream hip-hop world is a result of his popularity throughout the years as an underground rapper.

50 Cent was born Curtis Jackson. He was raised in Southside Jamaica, Queens. He grew up in a broken home. His hustler mother passed away when he was only eight. His father deserted soon after, leaving his grandmother to parent him. As a teen, he followed the lead of his mother and began hustling. The crack trade proved profitable for 50 Cent. It ended when he eventually encountered the law, and began getting jailed. It’s around this point in the mid-90s that he turned toward rap and away from crime. His break came in 1996 when he met Run-DMC’s Jam Master Jay or JMJ or Jay. JMJ gave him a tape of beats and asked him to rap over it. Impressed by what he heard, Jay signed the aspiring rapper to his JMJ Records label. Not much resulted from the deal, though. And then 50 Cent joined himself with Trackmasters, a commercially successful New York-based production duo (comprised of Poke and Tone) known for their work with such artists as Nas and Jay-Z. Trackmasters signed the rapper to their Columbia sublabel and began work on his debut album, titled Power of the Dollar. Three singles were released before the album’s proposed release. They were Your Life’s on the Line, Thug Love (featuring Destiny’s Child), and How to Rob.

The latter track became a great hit, attracting a lot of attention for its bawdy lyrics that detail how 50 would rob particular big-name rappers. This willingness to rap openly and boldly and the attention it attracted came back to haunt him, however. His first post-success encounter with death came shortly after the release of How to Rob. He was stabbed at the Hit Factory studio on West 54th Street in Manhattan. Shortly afterward came his most talked-about incident.

On May 24, 2000, just before Columbia was set to release Power of the Dollar, an assassin attempted to kill 50 on 161st Street in Jamaica, Queens. The assassin shot him nine times with a 9mm pistol while the rapper sat helpless in the passenger seat of a car. One shot pierced his cheek, another his hand, and the seven others his legs and thighs. Yet, he survived, barely. But, Columbia wanted nothing to do
New York Times, filed his life story, particularly his struggle with death. By the time Get Rich Or Die Tryin’ finally released on February 6, 2003, he had become the most controversial figure in the music industry.

And his initial sales figures amounted to a record breaking $72,000 units in five days. Next, his debut album became the fastest-selling one and sold 1.5 million copies in its first week and a half of release. Yup, he has rocked the music industry.

derence relationship to former drug dealer Kenneth “Supreme” McGriff, and the shooting incident at the offices of Visit Management. Furthermore, he made more headlines when he was jailed on New Year’s Eve 2002 for gun possession. The media, including the respected The

THE MOST ANTICIPATED NEW ALBUM

50 CENT QUIZ

Everybody, here’s a chance of lifetime for you all. We’ve got 10 cassettes of 50 Cent’s album The Massacre from Universal Music to win. Just write down your favorite rap music and mention 50 Cent’s two singles on a postcard and send it to Hello Office. Your entry is valid if you mention your name, address, age, and phone number. Let’s go grab this chance, bro. We’ll wait for your entry. Later!
The Greatest Asian Martial Arts Movies

Though western people call Kung Fu as an Asian martial art, it's basically about Chinese martial arts. It's the most popular among Asian martial arts, thanks to pop culture. Chinese martial arts have been blocking slams even in the US and other Western countries. In addition, a number of martial artists, who are really Asian, have successfully infiltrated Hollywood. Names like Bruce Lee, Jackie Chan, Jet Li, and many others are not strange in the US and internationally. These Asian movies mentioned below were chosen because their fast-paced martial arts action, the quality of their storylines and their entertainment value are not all of them are Chinese; there is a Japanese one. Made in Asia with ingenious action sequences, they set the standard for future martial arts films. Despite the recent advances in special effects technology as shown in Hollywood's martial arts movies, these films have still stood the test of time, due to the great camera work and well-planned choreography. Here are the greatest Asian martial arts films:

**Snake in the Eagle's Shadow (1978)**

With a new fusion of comedy and kung fu, it's the most engaging of Jackie Chan's early films. Directed by legendary choreographer Woo-ping Yuen, Jackie Chan started his long career with this 98-minute movie. In it, he plays an orphan who is an errand boy working in a small kung-fu school. He is constantly being abused and humiliated by his masters. Later, he meets an old beggar who turns out to be the last master of the snake-in-the-eagle's-shadow style. He teaches Chan Kung Fu, at which he does exceptionally well. However, the deadly Eagle Society has forbidden this lethal form of martial arts, and its members try to stop Jackie from performing it. Becoming an old man's student, Chan finds himself in battle with the master of the "Eagle's claw" style, who has vowed to destroy the snake-in-the-eagle's-shadow. This is one of the films put Jackie Chan on the map. It also set the standard for a new style of martial arts films that combined awesomely choreographed kung fu fight scenes with slapstick humor. Chan shows his early talent. In the rice bowl scene, he demonstrates incredible balance and mobility; the skill he is famous for now. It's full of hilarious moments, excellent fighting scenes, and Jackie Chan's irresistible charm. Yes, this old school Jackie Chan is one of the finest Kung Fu movies ever made.

**Shao Lin Master Killer (1978)**

The storyline is loosely based on the origins of kung fu, a fighting style originally known only to a select group of monks. Eventually, one monk breaks with tradition and shares it with the outside world. Gordon Liu stars as San Te, a
The Shadim Temple (1979)
This collaboration between Hong Kong and mainland China started the 1980s boom of martial arts films in China and gave Wu Shu World Champion Jet Li the start he needed. The Taichi Emperor's son seeks help from the Shadim Monks to learn kung fu after his father is murdered. When his training is complete, he seeks revenge. Jet Li is young and his acting is rough around the edges, but his moves are explosive. There are no stunt doubles, no cables, no cranes, no special effects, and no fake moves. Yes, everything is real. This movie proves why Li was a champion. Li showcases his talent, especially during his solo demonstration with a broad sword, a lance and a three-sectional staff. This is classic kung fu movie with less talking, but more fighting.

Return of the Dragon (1972)
This film showcases Bruce Lee's many talents: He stars, wrote, directed and choreographed this movie. Lee's character, Tangi, journeys to Rome to help his family, which is threatened by a syndicate that wants its property. Tang faces事先 after assassins until the final showdown at the Colosseum. Bruce Lee excels in all the aspects of the making of this film. With some great fight scenes, it builds up to a climax when Tang faces the American fighter Colt (Chuck Norris) at the Roman Colosseum. For many, it is a dream come true to watch Lee apply his best Kune Do skills against Norris. The fighting is fluid and striking, yet brutal, and is set against the backdrop symbolic of two gladiators fighting for their pride. This is a classic martial arts fight.

The Flaw of Legend (1994)
This remake of the Bruce Lee classic Fist of Fury was directed by G_insertand choreographed by Woon-ying Li stars a young Chinese student.
The Chinese Connection (1972)

The Chinese Connection proves that Lee deserves his title of martial arts legend. In the early 1960s when Japan and the United States were feeding Lee's character, Bruce Lee had been murdered. Bruce Lee's character arrives at his master's funeral in such a state that he is only prevented from digging the man up by being whisked over the head with a shovel. Next he starts a fight with a rival school, which has the political clout needed to stop his master's school from closing. Later, he discovers the people who killed his master and he murders them. Thus, it eliminates any chance of getting his school out of trouble. Lee's association with his master's school is so disastrous that, by the end of the film, the school is wrecked and many of his classmates are dead. Because of this, Bruce Lee is rated as the best martial arts superstar of all time. It's Bruce Lee at his best. Apart from his dynamic self-choreographed打, Lee demonstrates his acting talent, showing incredible intensity and emotion in achieving the death of his master. However, the violent and realistic fighting is what everyone remembers. It has some of the most violent and intense action of all of Lee's movies. Lee exhibits the super-intensity in the fight scenes. (Source: kungfumovie.com and other sources)
Durable Teen Slang

Slang is sometimes described as the language of sub-cultures or "the language of youth". It is a term for words or phrases and by small groups of people used to be vivid and colorful. And is in a delicate position between the vulgar and the vulgar. Slang is used in the informal speech amongst members of the same group. It can often be used by outsiders, but for stylistic effect. Or it's simply being heard by the members of the group.

Slang has stayed popular because of it's creative linguistic element. Also, because of its unique nature. Cockney slang is often a stylized form of English. Here are examples of Cockney slang:
- Make us a cup of Rosie Lee = a fine cup of tea
- Time to go up the apples to bed = time to go bed
- Pears = stairs
- How do you fancy your wife? (Whistle and flute)
- Let's have a butcher's (Butcher's hook)

It's a fact: today's slang can be tomorrow's Standard English.

The terms of slang change very rapidly for various reasons. Teenagers change rapidly because all people change. For a short period of time. For example, the term "nice" is considered to be outdated.

Here are some of the most-used slang words, which are not used to nor:
- 187 - murder
- 211 (two-ten) - robbery
- 2 jack - carjacking
- 411 - information: "I need the 411.
- 5 - 0 (pronounced "five-oh") - a policeman: "Watch out 5-0"
- all right = not right
- aight (pronounced "aitight") - All right
- aw naw - an expression used to express disagreement or disbelief: "Your

Man was with Jen last night." - "Aw naw!"

And ask: "Let me see your somethin'!"

Baby Daddy's boyfriend, ex-boyfriend = "when my baby daddy gets back. He'll lust you in your girl's"

Bacon = the police: "You smell bacon?"

On sofa? - Nice 5-0...

badika-dunk = a large rear end

bling-bling = sometimes pronounced
You might not get surprised if you see a cute young girl walking with an iguana on her shoulder in a department store. You don't have to ask yourself why she feels at ease with that reptile. Iguanas are not a crocodile. It is not a snake either.

The first thing to keep in mind is that green iguanas, if taken care of properly, will grow rather large. Many people buy a baby iguana on impulse, and then when it starts to grow larger than they were prepared to handle, they don't want it anymore. In our experience, these iguanas usually end up for sale in the papers, or passed off on local herp societies, who already have their hands full trying to find suitable homes for some of the lesser known, harder-to-care-for reptiles. Remember that iguanas do not only grow as large as their tank, when they get older, they will usually either need a large, custom-built cage, their own "iguana" room, or, if you choose, free roam of the house with a well-heated basking spot.

Selection
When selecting an iguana for a potential pet, it's a good idea to pick the one that seems to be alert, yet reasonably calm when you stick your hand in the tank. This iguana should have clear, bright eyes, be free from sores, abrasions, or other questionable marks, and appear to be in generally good health when skin and bones. It's probably wise to make sure the iguana is not covered with feces, or that the enclosure it's living in is not completely dirty and disgusting. Excessively dirty living conditions are a great place for bacteria to multiply and disease to spread.

Housing
A good size tank to start out with for a baby iguana is a standard 30 to 50 gal tank. As your iguana grows, it will probably be necessary to build or have built a custom cage. The standard for deciding on cage size is one and one half times the length of the lizard in length, two thirds the length of the lizard in width, and the length of the lizard in height. We have found higher is better. Iguanas love to climb and love to be up high.

There are several things that can be used for cage bottom cover. Orchid bark, artificial turf, bedding/outdoor carpeting, newspaper, and alfalfa pellets are all useful for this. Bark or wood chips can tend to attract mites and other insects, so keep this in mind. Cedar chips can be toxic, so avoid using these.

Branches set up for climbing are a necessity. Iguanas are arboreal (tree-dwelling) lizards. The branches should be chosen according to the size of your lizard, and easy for you to climb and lay on. We do not recommend hot rocks. They are not a natural way for the iguana to absorb heat and they can cause serious burns. Hot rocks should never be used as a replacement for adequate lighting.

Heating
It is important that iguanas are kept
warm enough to digest their food properly, and to light off the unnecessary heat and keep the cage to a comfortable temperature. A basking spot should be provided that reaches between 95-110 degrees Fahrenheit at the coolest point to the heat source. The heat source is usually a heat lamp set up so that the iguana cannot burn itself by laying against the bulb. Heat tape, undertaker heaters, etc. can be used to heat the air inside the tank to around 85 degrees Fahrenheit. At night, the temperature can be allowed to safely drop to around the low 70s. Most people's homes are warm enough to provide this temperature range. If not, then ceramic lights work well for this purpose. They provide the necessary heat without the light. Sick or recuperating iguanas will need to have the temperature warmed at night also. Remember to follow directions on all heating equipment and light fixtures to avoid a fire hazard.

Lighting
It has long been thought that full-spectrum bulbs are necessary for iguanas to produce Vitamin D3 which helps iguanas absorb calcium. Recently, studies have been done that prove that this type of lighting does NOT work to duplicate natural sunlight. In fact, in a study done by Dr. Fredric L. Frye, it was determined that you would need 6 to 8 of these full spectrum bulbs (commonly called vitalites) within a few inches of the iguana, 12 to 14 hours a day to have any effect at all. We also know of a university student who did her master's thesis on full-spectrum lighting for reptiles. She used living tissue samples for the study and came to the same conclusion as Dr. Frye. Studies have also been done to show that iguanas can absorb Vitamin D3 through a proper diet. Full-spectrum lighting can give off light that looks similar to natural sunlight, so it may be psychologically beneficial for your iguana, but if you are buying the light for calcium absorption reasons, don't waste your money. Instead, if you can provide them with much natural sunlight as possible, along with a good diet, this would be a far better thing to do as well as cheaper. There is no replacement for the benefits that your iguana can receive from natural sunlight. It does wonders for their coloration and their overall "pop".

Remember to always provide your iguana with some shade to get out of the sun if they wish, and to never bring them outdoors in a glass aquarium as the heat inside the tank will quickly rise to lethal levels.

Feeding
What you feed your iguana will be directly related to their overall health and well-being. Green iguanas are herbivores, that is, they are plant eaters. Animal proteins, such as dog food, cat food, and various "people food" treats should be avoided completely if possible. Iguanas do tend to like junk food, like pizza, but it is not good for them, and feeding them lots of food like this can lead to kidney failure at a young age. If you do feed your iguana "treats," we'd recommend keeping it at a once per month maximum to be on the safe side. Kale, bok choy, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and other cabbage-related vegetables should be fed only in small amounts. These vegetables can cause thyroid problems if they are fed to your lizard frequently. Spinach should not be fed at all to an iguana, because it binds calcium.

Iguanas require a diet that is high in calcium, low in phosphorous, and contains Vitamin D3. Greens should be the staple of the diet. By greens we mean, Collard greens, Mustard greens, Dandelion greens (you can pick these right out of your yard as long as they are not treated with pesticides and washed before feeding), Turnip greens, etc. Mixed vegetables, squash, zucchini, yams, raspberries & blackberries (high in calcium), banana, and other fruits and vegetables or commercial iguana food can also be added, but the majority of the diet should be greens. If your iguana is getting a proper diet than no extra vitamins really need to be added to the food.

Water & Humidity
We have also recently found out that while it is a good idea to provide a bowl of water in your iguana tank for humidity and soaking purposes, that if your iguana is drinking out of the bowl on a regular basis, chances are that the humidity in the tank is too low. Iguanas get most of their moisture from the air, so regular misting, or even better, a humidifier in the tank will help keep the humidity to a proper level. While in their enclosures, try to keep the humidity level between 95 and 100 percent. There are temperature gauges out there that also record humidity. It would be a good idea to invest in this type of gauge.

Taming
When you first bring your iguana home, allow it a week or so to become accustomed to its surroundings. (Acclimate). Then you can start getting it used to being handled and picked up. Start slowly, by first picking your iguana up, and holding it for brief periods every day. Pretty soon, it will become much calmer. We have found that talking softly to your lizard with a soothing, gentle tone while stroking their neck and sides helps to calm them also. How tame your iguana will become depends on how
Health
Iguanas are pretty hardy and not really prone to getting diseases if taken care of properly and fed the proper diet. You should visually check your lizard frequently for signs of illness. Anything out of the ordinary should be monitored closely. There are several changes and disorders that they can get, which we won't be going into on this page. One thing we can tell you is that kidney failure is a very quick killer. If your iguana is showing signs of weakness, inactivity, excessive drinking out of a bowl, blank staring, and diarrhea, get them to a qualified vet immediately. If the vet says that they can't see your iguana right away, then they may not recognize the signs of kidney failure. You may have to try elsewhere. We have been informed through an e-mail about the dangers of egg binding in female iguanas. This person's lizard ended up having to get a hysterectomy to save her life. Keep in mind that female iguanas can become egg bound even if the eggs are not fertilized. Talk to a vet or a knowledgeable breeder for more information. There are several books on the market that go into this and other health issues in great detail.

Claw Trimming
It's a good idea to regularly trim your lizard's claws, especially during the taming process. We have plenty of scratches and scars on our hands and arms to prove how important it really is. Unless you enjoy razor sharp needles ripping your flesh, you should learn this technique right away. To do a good job, it usually takes two people. One person should hold the lizard with both hands, one around the neck and area in front, and the other around the area in front of the hind legs. The other person, using reptile claw clippers (found in most pet stores now), then clips off the sharp pointed end on the claw. Sometimes you may end up cutting through the blood vessel. If this happens, wipe the claw with rubbing alcohol and dip in corn starch to stop the bleeding.

You should also always be mindful of your iguana's tail. Don't ever pick up an iguana by its tail. They break easily, and although they will regrow in time, they will never be quite as beautiful.

www.my.zclink.com
Christopher Nolan told designers that he wanted a matte suit this time. As Jurch explains, "I didn't know what he was talking about. But it makes sense to me now. If you're going out at night to fight crime, you don't want to wear something shiny with a big yellow blob on it. So this guy is a human stealth machine." The suit itself was made of specially developed material, which is a combination of fabric and isothermally "stealth material. Over 100 square metres of fabric was 'electrostatically flocced' taking advantage of a Ministry of Defence-approved process used when minimum night vision detection is required. Basically as March explains, "they put this on things when you stop vision, machines seeking them when it's dark." The suit really moves like it does in the comics, and has really become a character in this film.

How did Bale feel about the arduous task of getting into and out of costume? Day, March says, "I have enormous respect for Christian, he's a nice guy, he's a true actor and he takes on the challenges we've given him in an exciting way and he doesn't think it's a problem." Bale says "I'm not going to bitch about the suit. There's so much quote from me that some of the people have on the back of their shirts that says it's hot, and I find it funny and it gives me a headache, which is absolutely true, but there's nothing more annoying than hearing actors bitch about their work and stuff like that." Bale sums it up for us when he says, "I'm playing a man for gods sake. That's pretty fantastic. I'm not gonna complain about getting a little hot sweating in the suit." The costume department has apparently made quite a few adjustments to the suit over the course of the film, in order to make it more comfortable. "He's got to think during the course of making the movie we've improved the suit we offered him to start with. I'm not saying anything you have to wear," says March. "We've reduced the weight of the suit by a quarter of the very first suit we ever made." (Mostly down to the lighter fabric.) The suit now has "plumbing" which means that cold water can be pumped into it, which helps the actor inside cool with a minimum amount of fuss.

"We" Nolan had borne major requirements with regards to the suit, one of them was the cape situation, and the other one was the dear old "Bat turn." This refers to
often than not, breaking up is as hard on the person ending the relationship as it is on the person being broken up with. Don’t assume just because a person is breaking up with you means that they no longer care about you, care about you and wanting a relationship with you are not one and the same.

Nobody likes to hurt another person, especially somebody they have been close to, and it is often very easy to guilt trip somebody into staying with you when they are trying to end things. Resist this urge! When you use guilt as a way to stop a break up you not only cheat yourself out of having a good and true relationship, you foster resentment in the other person which could lead to greater pain and heart ache in the future.

Being broken up with does not mean that there is something wrong with you, it just means that there is something that is not working in the relationship. Try not to take the rejection too personally. Remember that lots of great people have had failed relationships — the fact that the relationships failed says nothing about their value as a person. The fact that your relationship failed likewise says nothing about you as a person.

It is all right to cry, get mad and feel hurt when you are dumped. These are normal natural feelings. Just be sure that you let your feelings out in a safe place among friends or family. Do not make your ex the target of your feelings, even if they have done something to deserve your outrage. The sooner you let go of the other person, the sooner the healing can begin.

Breaking up is never easy. You will have good days and you will have bad days, take it one day at a time and don’t beat yourself up if you have an overly emotional day. You’re only human after all.

Break ups are often followed by one of the parties starting a new relationship and when this happens, it can bring up all sorts of old feelings. If you thought you were over someone who broke up with you and found yourself upset at the news that s/he has moved on, rest assured you are normal. Let yourself be upset, it is part of the healing process.

Acting out in anger is never good for anybody. After being broken up with don’t spread mean or spiteful rumors. Don’t betray former confidences by telling old secrets to others. If another person was involved in your break up resist the urge to slam them behind their back. Acting vicious only makes you look bad and any satisfaction you may feel will be short lived. In the end this sort of behaviour will only make you feel worse.

A big part of the pain of breaking up comes from a feeling of embarrassment. We often fear how the situation will look to outsiders. Refuse to be embarrassed, even if you did
mean, but if the relationship ended
because the main focus of everything was
you and your happiness you will want to
know this so that you can avoid repeating
the mistake. Hey, if your insensitivity was
at play in this breakup then identifying it
and making a vow to change could get
you back together. So really think
back and decide was your relationship all
about YOU rather than US? OK, then
there are some other common reasons
why an otherwise good thing suddenly
ends. Pay attention, the list is short:

The other person gets scared. Unable
to deal with the depth of their feelings.
People who get scared often bolt from
a good thing rather than wait around for
it to turn sour. Those people have either
never been in love or have been in love
and been badly hurt. Either way, when
a person bolts in fear they are like a
wild animal; running on adrenaline; rushing
as far away as possible in search of safety,
and totally focused on the goal of not
getting hurt. How do you fix it? Don’t give
chase because this will only fuel the flight
or flight instinct that has taken control.
Instead be patient, urge them to the safe-
ity of you by acting reassuring at all times,
by never smothering them, but by also
making it clear that you aren’t going to
leave them no matter what. If they broke
tings off because they too scared you
will quickly know because your reassur-
ances and non-threatening demeanor will
bring them back to you. If they still resist
despite all your kind gestures than this is
not why they broke up with you and you
need to let go.

The other person is dealing with his or
her own personal crisis/issues that have
little or nothing to do with you. If this is
the case you will likely hear something
along the lines of “let’s stay friends” or

"It’s not you, it’s me." Yes, these are
clear-cut examples, but your love
interest's words will not always be
true. It's okay to love someone
and feel the pain of losing
them. However, it's important to
remember that sometimes
people will say or do things
out of desperation or
deceit. Stay true to
yourself and don’t let
someone else define your
worth. You are worthy of
being loved and
respected.
Things to do after the breakups

HOPE ALIVE

After a very hard breakup, it's healthy—beyond whatever feelings you may feel on the surface—to acknowledge that somewhere, deep down, it's a kernel of hope. If you try to keep looking forward, you'll likely find it doesn't work out especially well. If you can't find a kernel of hope, keep looking.

DON'T HIDE

If you've been through a breakup, two or three weeks is the most you can hide without noticing. Everyone has heard about feelgood stories, but when I'm feeling bad, I'm usually feeling a lot worse than I can even imagine. The more I juvenile, the more I'm not being able to hide into the swing of things. If I'm feeling bad, I'm usually feeling a lot worse than I can imagine. The more I stay away from the situation, the more I'm not being able to hide into the swing of things. If I'm feeling bad, I'm usually feeling a lot worse than I can imagine.

FOCUS ON THE PROCESS

Hindsight is a beautiful thing, but it's not readily available to you while you're negotiating an emotional morass. What's available to you, though, is hindsight from the past.

How many times in the past did you waste several weeks moping only to run into the object of your thwarted affection and wonder, "Oh! What was I thinking?!"

Or, once through a difficult period in your life, how many times have you realized that you learned something important from the ordeal?

Focus on the knowledge that, given time, you'll be able to look back on your experience and take important lessons from it.

This may not seem like a helpful thing to hear when you're still smarting, but you have to intellectually acknowledge that you will take something positive out of the pain you're feeling now, even if just now you haven't the foggiest notion of what it is.

ACT THE PART

You have to trust that, in time, it will become clear. Until then, pretend.

You'll be amazed at how acting like you feel a certain way helps you actually feel that way. Acting like you feel a certain way actually helps you feel that way.

With a breakup, tell yourself that you know it's for the best. That you knew something good will come out of it. That it's better it happened now rather than later down the road when you would have had more invested or, worse yet, if you had gotten married and ended up in a lawyer's office.

Keep telling yourself until you listen.

LEARN WHAT YOU CAN AND MOVE ON

As things start to become more clear and you see what was wrong with the relationship and what you should have done differently, identify areas you can work on. Consider enlisting the help of a good therapist or, if it still doesn't work, try to break down the problems. Identify those steps you can do something about and those over which you have no control.

Work on the first set.

Determine what qualities this man or woman had that you want in future suitors, and what traits he or she exhibited that you don't.

(paradise/teenadvice.about.com)
A SIMPLE MONK
DALAI LAMA

National Uprising was brought about by
the Chinese army. His Holiness escaped to
country where he was given political asylum.

Some 80,000 Tibetan refugees followed
His Holiness into exile. Today, there are
more than 120,000 Tibetan in exile. Since
1960, he has resided in Dharamsala,
India, known as "Little Lhasa," the seat
of the Tibetan Government-in-exile.

In the early years of exile, His Holiness
appeared to the United Nations on
the question of Tibet, resulting in three
resolutions adopted by the General
Assembly in 1959, 1961, and 1965, calling
on China to respect the human rights of
Tibetans and their desire for self-deter-
mination. With the newly constituted
Tibetan Government-in-exile, His Holiness
saw that his immediate and urgent task
was to save both the Tibetan exiles and
t heir culture alike. Tibetan refugees
were rehabilitated in agricultural settle-
ments. Economic development was ac-
mplished, and awareness of the Tibetan
way of life was widespread in raise
refugee children with full knowledge of
their language, history, religion, and cul-
ture. The Tibetan Institute of Performing
Arts was established in 1959, while the
Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Stud-
ies became a university for Tibetans in
series of journeys which have taken him to over 164 nations. In autumn of 1991, he visited the Baltic States at the invitation of the President of Lithuania and became the first foreign leader to address the Lithuanian Parliament. His Holiness met with the Pope in Rome in 1980, and in 1990, he issued his message for the meeting with the Holy Father. "The Pope and I, in an exchange of ideas and feelings about the need to come to an agreement to end the cold war and to make the present peaceful coexistence in the world a reality," His Holiness said in his message. In 1991, the Tibetan Parliament-in-exile declared the Strasbourg Declaration as the basis for a political solution to the Tibetan question. Since 1967, His Holiness has been "a beacon of hope for the entire Tibetan nation and the entire Tibetan people."

Church in London. He also met with leaders of the Roman Catholic and Jewish communities and spoke at an interfaith service held in his honor by the World Congress of Faiths. "I always believe that it is much better to have a variety of religions, a variety of philosophies, rather than one single religion or philosophy. This is necessary because of the different mental dispositions of each human being. Each religion has certain unique ideas or techniques, and learning about them can only enrich one's own faith." Since his first
was born on August 17, 1977, in the small suburban Paris town of Le Val. His parents, Antonin and Maryse, left the French capital one year prior in search of a better life.

The state issued the family a subsidized two-bedroom apartment, which was located on the 14th floor of a concrete, six-story building that served as Les Ullis' trademark. The high percentage of immigrants, combined with the narrow roadways and lack of public parks, made the town a gladiator in the eyes of many Parisians.

Despite the location's woes, Thierry was determined to excel in athletics, specifically soccer. Thierry, Maryse worried that her son spent too much time on the pitch and not enough on his studies. Thierry listened to both his parents, and became a good student and an even better soccer player.

Antoine continued his training with the local soccer camps and matches, and it soon became evident that the young star was an above-average player for his age. As Thierry reached his early teenage years, he started opening the eyes of local scouts. Thierry started for both the junior team of Le Val and the neighboring town of Palaiseau.

It was Thierry Pott's scout for the semi-pro team of Vizy-Châtillon, who first spotted Thierry. At the time, Vizy-Châtillon had the reputation as the best club for developing the skills of young Frenchmen.

Pott approached Antoine about his 13-year-old Thierry.

Antoine was easily persuaded, and Thierry began playing for Vizy-Châtillon's Under-15 team. Shortly after the youngster joined the club, Antoine and Maryse split up.

Maryse moved to nearby Orsay in an effort to get her son into Alexander Fleming College. Thierry attended the school for a white, but his focus remained on the soccer field. In just 26 games for Vizy-Châtillon, Thierry had 77 goals.

Just before his 14th birthday, Thierry was one of the 25 boys selected for the French Football Federation's Clairefontaine Academy, located about 15 miles west of Paris. Like every teen who receives this prestigious honor, he lived at the school and concentrated almost exclusively on soccer. William Gallias, Louis Saha and Nicolas Anelka were among Thierry's classmates at Clairefontaine.

Two years into his stint at Clairefontaine, Thierry was overlooked by his coaches as a project player. It was too raw to be considered a future star. They liked his speed and his intelligence, but worried that his ball-handling, passing and scoring ability would not improve to an elite level.

Arsène Wenger, however, saw the poten-
Sir Edmund Hillary

Sir Edmund Percival Hillary was born in New Zealand in 1919. His father, Percival, was a schoolteacher who faced opposition growing up. "He was a shy, sensitive boy with a deep sense of duty that I still have," Hillary recalled. "He was a great influence on me and in 1933, when he died, I became the family's main support.

Hillary joined the NZ Alpine Club when he was 16 and spent many weekends in the mountains. He later joined the Royal New Zealand Air Force, and after the war, he became a businessman in Auckland. In 1953, he led the first team to climb Everest.

Hillary was a pioneer in mountain climbing, and his achievements have been documented in many books and films. His story is an inspiration to many, and his legacy lives on in the world of mountaineering.
What do you do when you suspect that a shunt is not working properly? Take the child to the doctor, he will determine if the symptoms are due to shunt malfunction or to other disease. If there is a malfunction probably it will need to be corrected surgically.

Can a child with Hydrocephalus live a normal life? Once Hydrocephalus is compensated with the use of a shunt, the child could have a normal development. However, you have to consider that the origin of it could have left damages in the brain. The promptness of the diagnosis is also very important, the earlier the shunt is placed, the better the prognosis.

How often does a shunt have to be replaced? In about 6 of every 10 children, at some stage in their lives a shunt revision or change will have to be made. As long as a shunt is working properly it is not necessary to change it. Sometimes the distal catheter breaks with the child's growth and if the shunt is being used for malfunction symptoms will appear. Other times, infection could account for a shunt replacement.

Can a child stop needing a shunt? Sometimes it happens, the CSF blocking disappears. However this could be overlooked and there is no problem for the child if it is not necessary to operate on him only to remove the shunt. As far as there are no complications the shunt can stay in its place forever and produce no harm. (gang)
THE DEVIL'S TEARDROP

BY JEFFERY DEAVER

The Digger's in town.
The Digger looks like you, the Digger looks like me. He walks down the wintry streets the way anybody would, shoulders drawn together against the damp December air.
He's not tall and not short, he's not heavy and not thin.

His fingers in dark gloves might be pudgy but they might not. His feet seem large but maybe that's just the size of his shoes.

If you glanced at his eyes you wouldn't notice the shape or the color but only that they don't seem quite human, and if the Digger glanced at you while you were looking at him, his eyes might be the very last thing you ever saw.

He wears a long, black coat, or a dark blue one, and not a soul on the street notices him pass by though there are many witnesses here — the streets of Washington, D.C., are crowded because it's morning rush hour.

The Digger's in town and it's New Year's Eve.

Carrying a Fresh Fields shopping bag, the Digger dodges around couples and singles and families and keeps on walking. Ahead, he sees the Metro station. He was told to be there at exactly 9 A.M. and he will be. The Digger is never late.

The bag in his maybe-pudgy hand is heavy. It weighs eleven pounds though by the time the Digger returns to his motel room it will weigh considerably less.

A man bumps into him and smiles and says, "Sorry," but the Digger doesn't glance at him. The Digger never looks at anybody and doesn't want anybody to look at him.

"Don't let anybody..." Click. "...let anybody see your face. Look away. Remember?"
I remember.

Click.

Look at the lights, he thinks, look at the...click...at the New Year's Eve decorations. Fat babies in banners, Old Man Time.

Funny decorations, Funny lights.

Funny how nice they are.

This is Dupont Circle, home of money, home of art, home of the young and the chic. The Digger knows this but he knows it only because the man who tells him things told him about Dupont Circle.

He arrives at the mouth of the subway tunnel. The morning is overcast and, being winter, there is a dimness over the city.

The Digger thinks of his wife on days like this. Pamela didn't like the dark and the cold so she...click...she...What did she do? That's right. She planted red flowers and yellow flowers.

He looks at the subway and he thinks of a picture he saw once. He and Pamela were at a museum. They saw an old drawing on the wall.

And Pamela said, "Scary. Let's go."

It was a picture of the entrance to hell.

The Metro tunnels disappear into the ground, passengers rising, passengers descending. It looks just like that drawing.

The entrance to hell.

Here are young women with hair cut short and...

He is a five-time Edgar Award nominee, an Anthony Award nominee, and a three-time recipient of the Ellery Queen Reader's Award for Best Short Story of the Year. Deaver was born in Chicago, attended the University of Missouri, and received a law degree from Fordham University in New York.

The Digger lowers the shopping bag, which has no small hole in the bottom where the bullets fall. The bag holds all the hot brass shells.

"Shut it off, shut it off!" the escalator. A Jesus took somebody stop it stop the escalator they're being chased...

Things like that.

The Digger looks, because everybody's looking. It's hard to see into hell. The crowd is a mass of bodies piling up, growing higher, whispering... Some are alive, some dead, some struggling to get out from underneath the crush that's piled up at the base of the escalator.

The Digger is easing backward into the crowd. And then he's gone.

He's very good at disappearing. "When you leave you should act like a chameleon," said the man who tells him things. "Do you know what that is?"

"A lizard."

"Right."

"That changes color. I saw it on TV."

The Digger is moving along the sidewalks, filled with people, running this way and that way. Funny. Funny...

Nobody notices the Digger. Who looks like you and looks like me and looks like the woodwork, whose face is white as a morning sky. Or dark as the entrance to hell.

As he leaves - slowly, slowly - he thinks about his motel. Where he'll reload his gun and repack his cell phone.
boys of Melbourne rock
combo extraordinaires Jet
have hard-earned reputa
tions for being dirty "Neanderthal rock-
sters." What people don't know is that they
are loads of fun, passionate about what
they are doing in music, and splitting four
guitarists all the time. Under Warner
Music, however, they release their new album
Get Born Repackaged. Taken from
launch, here is an interview with Jet's
elder brother, Nic (older guitar) and
Chris younger (drums). Find out that they
did have their softer, decidedly non-
Neanderthal side. Read on...

Most people think of Jet as a loud,
fast rock band, is it true?

NIC: Well, it's something that's
ever been part of us. We don't
always have their softer, harder guitar
rock band.

CHRIS: Frightened. On the second
record, there's definitely going to be
something new. We have to always
make sure that we are happy.

CHRIS: We're coming out of this era
where bands don't have to be
that kind of thing on the record.

CHRIS: We're coming out of this era
where bands have to be that kind of
thing. Do you think it's time for bands
to get more fun?

NIC: Yeah, but we were depressed
too, we're probably more depressed than
most of these bands. We're not just
out to get rich or whatever, but we're.

NIC: What we do is a reaction to all
that.

CHRIS: If you want a serious, depressing
band, there's plenty of them still
out there. We can make an effort to use
vintage equipment when we were record-

NIC: It wasn't an "effort." Nothing we
make an effort. That's the crux of the
whole thing. We weren't trying to do any-

CHRIS: It's just that the sounds are so
much nicer. I could do an experiment and
set up five snare drums...
Sometimes we went out of our way to more directly ask questions. It didn't matter if we were young. A lot of music was recorded when we were 17. So it's like, five years. It's really naïve. And that's something that's made it really successful. I care and carefree it is, that we didn't care about trying to hide our voices. What's the f*–king point? We're making a rock 'n' roll band. Why does rock 'n' roll have to f*–king every record? Like, nobody says, "Oh, Nelly, you record like Puff Daddy." Like, they all sound the same, but nobody ever sounds anything like that. Rock 'n' roll has evolved every five minutes, but rap is designed to repeat itself again and again and again, and again and again and again, and all we're doing is making it exciting for people again.

NIC: In the history of pop music, I don't think 20 years is going to 

CHRIS: Yeah. That's how it was. You know. In a hundred years' time, 20 years apart from 

CHRIS: Yeah, like, this kind of music, it just isn't finished yet. Simply, it's just not finished. 

NIC: So to answer your question, to the people that say that [we sound too retro], I would say, "Get f*–ked." [laughs] 

CHRIS: No. What the f*–k is a garage rock band, anyway?

NIC: Why does it have to be categorized? If you like it, it's great. If you don't, well, f*–king listen to whatever you do like. Why does everyone have to analyze everything, tear it apart and put it in a box?

CHRIS: I think the garage rock thing was just more, like, the [British music] scene looking for a name. They came up with the name...