A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES IN HEADLINE NEWS OF 
THE JAKARTA POST, 
EDITION: JANUARY 28\textsuperscript{th}, 2008 – JANUARY 30\textsuperscript{th}, 2008

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

SETYO ADI WICAKSONO

Student Number: 044214068

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2008
A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis


By

Setyo Adi Wicaksono
Student Number: 044214068

Approved by

J. Harris Hermansyah S., S.S., M.Hum.
Advisor

Dra. Bernardine Ria Lestari, M.S.
Co-Advisor

November 15th, 2008.

November 15th, 2008.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES IN HEADLINE NEWS OF
THE JAKARTA POST,

By

SETYO ADI WICAKSONO
Student Number: 044214068

Defended before the Board of Examiners
and Declared Acceptable

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Name Signature

Chairman : Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M.Phil., M.A.

Secretary : Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M.Hum.

Member : Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M.Pd., M.A.

Member : J. Hanis Hermansyah S.,S.S., M.Hum.

Member : Dra. Bernardine Ria Lestari, M.S.

Yogyakarta, December 1st, 2008
Faculty of Letters
Sanata Dharma University

Dean

Dr. Prapto Baryadi Isodarus, M.Hum.
A good man is a man who is useful to the people, society, nation, and world.
FOR

MY BELOVED FAMILY AND MY WIFE TO BE

IN THE HOPE OF A BETTER LIFE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In finishing this thesis, I have to thank many people who have supported me with their help, care, love, and prayer. First, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah, the Almighty, for His endless blessing and for giving me inspiration and guidance in accomplishing this thesis. Also, I have to thank Muhammad SAW as the truth leader.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to Harris Hermansyah, S.S., M.Hum. as my advisor and. Dra. Bernardin Ria L, M.S. as my co-advisor, who have spent their time in helping me to correct and improve my thesis and Dr.Fr. B. Alip, M.Pd.,M.A. as the examiner in my defend thesis.

My deep gratitude is also dedicated to my beloved mother and my generous father, who always support and give spirit, advice, and prayer during my study. Then, I also have to thank my beloved sister and her husband, Nindya and Rio. Also, thank to my cute nephew, Hafizh, and my sister, Rizka.

I also thank all the secretarial staffs; Bu Ninik and friends and my special friends of ‘EL 04’; Bendot, Ubay, Anto, Minto, Diah, Susan, Monic, Kristin. I also thank my Cannibal Gank; Damar, Hendro, Tia, Tyas, and JTC’s members who always support me. Special thank is to ‘Ukhti’, my wife to be, wherever you are. Last but not least is thanks to my teacher and friends; Mas Syamsi, Mas ‘Ronald’ Kun, Bang Fahmi, Bang Abdi, Topik, Ndaru, Priyo, Umam, Juan, Ayu, and FKM’s crews of 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07.

Setyo Adi Wicaksono
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama : SETYO ADI WICAKSONO
Nomor Mahasiswa : 044214068

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul:


beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan dalam bentuk media lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikan secara terbatas, dan mempublikasikannya di internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya maupun memberikan royalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.
Dibuat di Yogyakarta
Pada tanggal: 17 Desember 2008

Yang menyatakan

[Signature]
SETYO ADI WICAKSONO
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITILE PAGE ........................................................................................................ i  
APPROVAL PAGE ............................................................................................. ii  
ACCEPTANCE PAGE .......................................................................................... iii  
MOTTO PAGE ................................................................................................... iv  
DEDICATION PAGE ........................................................................................... v  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .................................................................................... vi  
TABLE OF CONTENTS ..................................................................................... vii  
ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................ ix  
ABSTRAK .......................................................................................................... x  
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ............................................................................ 1  
A. Background of the Study ................................................................. 1  
B. Problem Formulation ................................................................. 4  
C. Objectives of the Study ............................................................. 5  
D. Definition of Terms ................................................................. 5  
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW .................................................. 8  
A. Review of Related Studies .................................................. 7  
B. Review of Related Theories .................................................. 9  
1. The types of Active Voice ...................................................... 9  
   a. Transitive Verbs .............................................................. 9  
   b. Intransitive Verbs ............................................................ 9  
2. Passivization .............................................................................. 10  
3. The Types of Passive Voice .................................................. 12  
   a. Personal Passive ............................................................ 13  
   b. Impersonal Passive ........................................................ 14  
4. The Advantages of Active and Passive Voices ........... 15  
   a. The Advantages of Active Voice ................................. 15  
   b. The Advantages of Passive Voice ............................... 16  
C. Theoretical Framework .......................................................... 17  
D. Research Framework .......................................................... 19  
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY .................................................................. 21  
A. Object of the Study .............................................................. 21  
B. Method of the Study .............................................................. 22  
C. Research Procedure ............................................................. 23  
1. Data Collection ................................................................. 23  
2. Data Analysis ................................................................. 24  
CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS ........................................................................... 26  
A. Types of Active and Passive Voice ....................................... 27
1. Active Voices ......................................................... 27
   a. Active Voice with Transitive Verbs ..................... 28
      1) Monotransitive Verbs ................................. 28
         a) Verbs which Take Direct Object ............... 28
         b) Verbs which Take a Prepositional Object ...... 29
         c) Meaning Expressed by that-clause Complement 30
         d) Meaning Expressed by WH-clause Complement 34
         e) Meaning Expressed by Non-Finite Clause
            Complement ........................................ 35
      2) Ditransitive Complementation .......................... 36
         a) Indirect+Direct NP Object ......................... 36
         b) Direct + Prepositional Object ...................... 37
   b. Active Voice with Intransitive Verbs ................. 37
 2. Passive Voice ....................................................... 38
   a. Passive Voice with Personal Passive .................. 38
      1) Passive Voice with One Object ...................... 39
      2) Passive Voice with An Indirect and Direct Object .... 39
      3) Passive Voice with A Prepositional Object ........ 41
      4) Passive Voice with A Direct Object and A
         Prepositional Adjunct ............................. 41
   b. Passive Voice with Impersonal Passive ............... 42
B. The Advantages of Active and Passive Voices ............ 43
   1. The Advantages of Active Voice ......................... 44
   2. The Advantages of Passive Voice ....................... 46
C. The Effectiveness of Active and Passive Voices .......... 48
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION .................................................. 56
BIBLIOGRAPHY .............................................................. 59
APPENDICES ................................................................. 61
1. Appendix 1 ............................................................. 61
2. Appendix 2 ............................................................. 66
ABSTRACT


English, like other languages, has its own complexities and one of them is types of voice. They are two types of voice in English, active and passive voice. An active voice itself is a sentence construction in which the subject of the sentence performs the action and a passive voice is a sentence construction in which the subject of the sentence receives the action of the verb. For learners from Indonesia, the use of active and passive voices also becomes a problem since they do not know the effectiveness of the active and passive voices. Passive sentences can be made from active sentences and vice versa since the verbs that are used in the sentences are transitive verbs.

The discussion in this thesis is made based on the objectives of this study which are to find out the types of active and passive voices found in the headline news of the *Jakarta Post*, to find out the advantages of active and passive voices, and to know how long the effectiveness that are obtained from both types of voice.

The three objectives were accomplished by doing data gathering, questionnaires research, and data analysis. The object of this study is some sentences taken from headline news of the daily newspaper *the Jakarta Post* in edition 28th 2008-30th January 2008. Then, the researcher classified the data based on the types of sentences in order to be compared on the effectiveness. The next step is looking for the advantages of active and passive voices that are used as the reasons for the respondents to choose which one is more effective between active and passive voices that are written in the questionnaires. Final step is making the analysis on the effectiveness of active and passive voices based on the result of the questionnaires.

Based on the analysis in this study, the types of active voice that are found are active voice that consists of transitive verb and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs found in the headline news have two classifications. They are monotransitive and ditransitive verbs. The types of passive voice that are found are personal and impersonal passive. Both voices have their own advantages. The advantages of active voice are sentences can be written shorter more forceful and personal. The advantages of passive voice are the receiver, event, or result of an action can be emphasized and first-person subject can be avoided. Based on the result of the questionnaires, it can be concluded that active voice is effective in the feature of quantity, directness or straightforwardness, and position of emphasis. Passive voice itself is effective in the feature of position of emphasis and objectivity.
ABSTRAK


Pembahasan dalam skripsi ini dibuat berdasarkan tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk menemukan jenis-jenis struktur kalimat aktif dan pasif yang ditemukan di berita utama di harian Jakarta Post, untuk menemukan keuntungan-keuntungan dari struktur kalimat aktif dan pasif, dan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana tingkat keefektifan yang didapat dari dua jenis struktur kalimat tersebut.


CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As a human being who is endowed with an ability to speak, all people in the world certainly at least master one language. They can express their feeling, thought, and ideas through language. According to Finegan, language seems to face in two directions, for the fundamental function of every language system is to link meaning to expression-to provide verbal expression for thought and feeling. According to Fromkin, language is the source of human life and power. The possession of language, more than any attribute, distinguishes humans from other animals. To understand our humanity we must understand the language that makes us human (1988:4). Language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. In everyday life, language also serves equally important for social and emotional functions (Finegan, 2004:8).

In other words, language can be said as one of communication tools. According to Cruse, communication can be conceived very broadly, including within its scope such matters as the transfer of information between biological generations via genetic code, the interaction between a driver and his car, and indeed any sort of stimulus response situation (2000:5). In this thesis, I confine myself to what is surely the paradigm communicative scenario, namely, the transfer of information between human beings.
In this era, communication is not only done face to face, but it can be done from one remote place to other places. Every mode of communication has a channel, through which the signal travels: for speech, we have the auditory channel, for normal writing and sign language, the visual channel, for Braille, the tactile channel, and so on (Cruse, 2000:6). People in Indonesia are able to know what happens in other countries by communication media. Communication media even have become a bridge among the people in a country or the people around the world. That is why communication media have become important tool for people to look for much information.

There are some media that have functions as tools of communication. They are audio visual media such as radio, television, and internet. Besides audio visual media, people are familiar with written media such as newspaper and magazine.

A newspaper as one of communication media has an important role in human life. Reah states that newspaper contains information about recent events that are of interest to a sufficiently large group, or that may affect the lives of a sufficiently large group (2002:4). Newspaper as a tool of communication deals with three faces of language. They are expression, meaning, and context. Expression encompasses words, phrases, sentences, and pronunciation. Meaning refers to the senses and referents of these elements of expression. Context refers to the social situation in which expression uttered and includes whatever has been said earlier in that situation (Finegan, 2004:8).

A journalist, as an aspect of newspaper, is generally understood to be one who communicates objective truth about current topics to an interested but critical
audience. A good journalist is one who realizes that the objective truth is unobtainable. A journalist must understand the medium he works in. For instance, a journalist should write correct English. In writing the news, the journalist always uses sentences that contain voice. What is voice? According to Shibatani, voice is to be understood as a mechanism that selects a grammatically prominent syntactic constituent – subject – from the underlying semantic functions (case or thematic roles) of a clause (1988:3).

Then, the voices in a newspaper can be divided into two kinds, active voice and passive voice. The examples of the active voice that appeared in *The Jakarta Post* are:

1) President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono *expressed* deep sympathy to Soeharto’s family. (28 JP 17)

2) The news of Soeharto’s death *drew* people from across the city to Cendana. (28 JP 19)

The newspaper itself does not only contain active voices in its writing style, but also the passive voice. The examples of the passive voices are:

3) Soeharto’s body *was buried* next to his wife’s grave. (29 JP 12)

4) The funeral *was managed* by workers from the royal Surakarta Mangkunegaran Palace. (29 JP 13)

Many people ask why there should be put two kinds of voice in newspaper, why not the active voice only or why not the passive voice only. Those questions make a big question for the writer, which one is more effective between active and passive voices.
The active and passive voices are chosen as the topic of this paper because active and passive voices frequently occur almost in all texts, such as newspaper. Also, their appearances in newspaper are usually unequal. The active voice appearances are usually much more than the passive voice. This phenomenon raises a big question to the writer. Is the active voice more effective than passive voice? This thesis tries to know whether the use of active and passive voices will be effective or not. One important thing here is the quantity in using active and passive voices does not usually equivalent with the effectiveness.

Some people say effective writing uses the active voice and avoids the passive. The problem arises when the journalist is forced to choose whether using active or passive voice. Of course, he cannot randomly choose the type. The journalist should understand the requirements and situation of writing the sentence so the readers will effectively understand.

By analyzing the data and finally finding the answer, this research is aimed to give a guidance and or explanation for English learners from Indonesia in understanding the types of active and passive voices in newspaper that appear in the front pages. Also, this research is aimed to give explanation on the advantages of using active and passive voices in writing a text, news text especially. In other words, it is expected that English learners can improve their skill in using active and passive voices in order to look for the effectiveness of English writing.

B. Problem Formulation

According to the background mentioned above, there are three problems, which the writer tries to find the answer. The problems are formulated as follows:
1. What types of active and passive voices that occur in *The Jakarta Post*?
2. What are the advantages in using active and passive voice in *The Jakarta Post*?
3. How is the effectiveness of using active and passive voices in *The Jakarta Post*?

C. Objectives of the Study

This chapter explains some objectives that are related to the problems formulation. According to the first problem formulation above, first objective is to find out the types of active and passive voices that occur in *The Jakarta Post*. Second is to find out and to contrast the differences of the advantages in using active and passive voices. The last objective is to identify the effectiveness of the use of active and passive voices in *The Jakarta Post*, in other words, how the use of active and passive voices influence the readers in understanding of reading news.

D. Definition of Terms

In order to avoid misleading interpretation in the process of analyzing the data, it is important to know some definition of linguistics terminologies. The terms that will be used in this analysis are voice, active voice, passive voice, and effectiveness.

According to Shibatani, voice is to be understood as a mechanism that selects a grammatically prominent syntactic constituent – subject – from the underlying
semantic functions (case or thematic roles) of a clause. The typical active-passive opposition shows a semantic contrast (1988:3). So, the word voice here does not mean sound.

The next term that is needed to be known is active voice and passive voice. According to the data taken from Howard University, an active voice is the sentence construction in which the subject of the sentence performs the action (taken from: www.unc.edu/depts/mcweb). In the active voice, the more active participant plays the syntactic role of subject, and the less active participant plays the syntactic role of direct object (Cruse, 2000:280).

According to the data taken from Howard University, a passive voice is the sentence construction in which the subject of the sentence receives the action of the verb. A passive construction occurs when you make the object of an action into the subject of a sentence. That is, whoever or whatever is performing the action is not the grammatical subject of the sentence (taken from: www.unc.edu/depts/mcweb).

The last term is effectiveness. Effectiveness is the capability of producing an effect (taken from: www.wikipedia.com). In this paper, effectiveness is only used in how the sentences give the effect toward the readers while reading the text. Reading texts will give the process to understand the meaning, whether they will, directly or indirectly, know the meaning or not.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter covers three parts; review of related studies, review of related theories, and theoretical framework. The first part includes review of other studies which also discuss similar topic with this analysis. They are the equivalence of the passive voice in English and Indonesian also the analysis of the passive sentences based on the government and binding theory. The second part contains some theories that will help in explaining the analysis. The theories which will be used are theories about active and passive voices including theories on the active voice, passivization, the theories of passive voice, and the advantages of active and passive voices.

A. Review of Related Studies

Resiyawan, in his thesis entitled “A Study of English Passive Sentences and Their Equivalences in Indonesian” stated that passives forms found in TIME magazines are based on the finite clause function covering a tense, aspect, and modality and non-finite clause function covering infinitive and gerund. Each of them is characterized by different auxiliaries making its passive forms different from the others.

The translations of the English passive verb phrases into Indonesian and the analysis of the English passive forms show the different construction and meaning. The different constructions are apparent on the verbs stating passive and
their elements as well as the usage of the agent. The different meanings are apparent on how the passive meanings are revealed each (2004:vi).

Krisdiyanta, in his thesis entitled “An Analysis on Passive Voice of English Sentences Based on the Government and Binding Theory”, stated that the subject of passive sentence is the patient or the theme of the verb or an action. Therefore, the verb should have two arguments, one is the agent and the other is the patient or the theme. His finding also stated that the passive sentence has the auxiliary verb and the past participle. The past participle comes after the auxiliary.

His thesis also stated that the by phrase is optional in English passive sentence. It means that it is optional of the speakers to show the by phrase. This phrase shows the agent of the verb but it is put at the end of the sentence and is considered as an adjunct while sometimes it is not an adjunct when it is compared to other language.

In his last finding, he showed the movement happening in the tree diagram. Some movements in passive sentence are NP movement, verb movement and the origin of the by phrase. The most important movement among others is the NP movement. The NP movement here means the NP subject of the passive sentence. It moves from the complement of the verb to the specifier of the TNS. It moves cyclically step by step to the left and finally it takes place in the position as the specifier of the TNS (2004: 31-38).

Since those two studies above only give the analysis of passive voice, this thesis tries to develop not only in passive voice but also the active voice in term of effectiveness. This thesis tries to contrast how effective the active and
passive voices when used in text writing. The studies above are really helpful in developing this thesis topic.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. The Types of Active Voice

a. Transitive Verb

According to Curme, a transitive verb denotes an action that passes over from the doer of the action to the object of it (Curme, 1947:22). According to Finegan, transitive verbs are the verbs that take a noun phrase after their occurrence (2004:43). For example:

(1) The boy struck his dog.

(2) The girl loves her pretty doll.

Where the action passes back to the doer it is called the transitive verb a reflexive. For example:

(3) She is dressing herself.

(4) He overate himself.

(5) I talked myself hoarse.

b. Intransitive Verb

An intransitive verb denotes a state or simple action without any reference to an object (Curme, 1947:23). According to Finegan, intransitive verbs are the verbs that do not require the noun phrase after their occurrence (2004:43).

For example:

(6) John is sleeping.
(7) I *dream* every night.

(8) He often *acts* rashly.

For more explanation, the examples above (6-8) are contrasted with the examples below (9-10).

(9) The sun *is melting* (transitive) the snow.

(10) The snow *is melting* (intransitive).

Transitive verbs are often used intransitively without an object when the thought is directed to the action alone. For examples:

(11) Mary *is dressing* (herself).

(12) He *hid* (himself) behind a tree.

(13) He *overeats* (himself).

2. **Passivization**

According to Haegeman, passivization has an effect on the distribution of the arguments of the verb (1991:199). For example:

(14) Thelma *will invite* Louise.

(15) Louis *will be invited* (by Thelma).

In the active sentence (14), the internal argument of the verb is Louis. Louis is the patient, the person affected by the activity expressed by *invite*. The argument realized in the subject position, the external argument, is Thelma, the agent of the activity. In the passive counterpart (15), the internal argument has become the subject NP.

In the passivization, there are some factors which affect the formation of passive sentences. The example is in sentences below:
(16) Liverpool beat Derby County in the FA Cup quarter-final last night.

Sentence (16) is an active sentence. There is a passive sentence which has the same meaning with sentence (17) as follows:

(17) Derby County was beaten (by Liverpool) in the FA Cup quarter-final last night.

Some factors affect the formation of the passive sentence. The first is that “passivization affects the morphology of the verb” (Haegeman, 1991:169). In those sentences above, the verb beat” turns up in its participial form and is accompanied by the auxiliary be” (1991:169).

The second is the agent of the activity is not expressed by an NP. It can be concluded that there are some changes and movements in the passivization of the sentences.

It is mentioned before that a passive sentence also has a subject as well as an active sentence. Talking about the subject of the passive sentence, there must be some conditions in which an NP becomes the subject of passive sentence.

a. When the verb takes an accusative, the accusative of this active sentence will become the subject, or nominative, of the passive sentence through inflectional and movement. What are accusative and nominative? A nominative-accusative language (or simply accusative language) is one that marks the direct object of transitive verbs distinguishing them from the subject of both transitive and intransitive verbs (taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nominative-accusative_language). If the language has morphological case, then the direct object is marked with a case
conventionally known as "accusative," while the subject is marked with another case called "nominative". For example: *Liverpool beat Derby County in the FA Cup quarter-final last night.* In this sentence, *beat* takes an accusative case namely *Derby County*. Therefore, *Derby County* becomes the subject of the passive sentence: *Derby County was beaten (by Liverpool) in the FA Cup quarter-final last night.*

b. In some cases, some verbs do not take an accusative as its subject in passive sentence but dative. The dative case is a grammatical case generally used to indicate the noun to whom something is given (taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dative_case). For example: *The President sent the Secretary a letter.* In that sentence, *the secretary* does not stand for accusative but it does a dative. So, the passive sentence will be: *The secretary was sent a letter.* From the example above, it can be seen that the dative generally marks the indirect object of a verb.

c. Some verbs do not need the accusative move to stand for the nominative. The word *believe*, for example, does not need a movement of the case. In *I believe John to be innocent*, the accusative *John* does not need to move to the nominative when the sentence is changed into passive. The sentence could be *John is believed to be innocent* but it could also *It is believed John to be innocent*.

3. **The Types of Passive Voice**

   In English as in many other languages, the passive voice is the form of a transitive verb whose grammatical subject serves as the patient, receiving the
action of the verb. The passive voice is typically contrasted with the active voice, which is the form of a transitive verb whose subject serves as the agent, performing the action of the verb. The subject of a verb in the passive voice corresponds to the object of the same verb in the active voice (taken from: http://www.wikipedia.com/passive_voice). The passive voice requires a "double verb" and will always consist of a form of the verb "to be" and the past participle (usually the "en/ed/t" form) of another verb. Example: is kicked. Generally, passive voice has the form that is like below:

\[ S + \text{be} + V3 + O \]

Siewierska, in her book *The Passive: A Comparative Linguistics Analysis*, stated that passive voice has three kinds of classifications in its construction. They are personal or impersonal passive, periphrastic or synthetic passive, and plain or reflexive passive (Siewierska, 1984:1). However, this part will only explain the personal and impersonal passive, because they are found in English and the others are not.

a. **Personal Passive**

*Personal Passive* simply means that the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. So every verb that needs an object (transitive verb) can form a personal passive (taken from: http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive). For example:

(18) They *build* houses. – Houses *are built*. 
Sometimes the term *Personal Passive* is used in English lessons if the indirect object of an active sentence is to become the subject of the passive sentence (taken from: http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive).

b. **Impersonal Passive**

Verbs without an object (intransitive verb) normally cannot form a personal passive sentence (as there is no object that can become the subject of the passive sentence). If we want to use an intransitive verb in passive voice, we need an impersonal construction – therefore this passive is called Impersonal Passive. For example:

(19) He *said*. – It *is said*.

Impersonal Passive is not as common in English as in some other languages (e.g. German, Latin). In English, Impersonal Passive is only possible with verbs of perception (e.g. say, think, know). Example: *They say that women live longer than men*. – *It is said that women live longer than men*.

Although Impersonal Passive is possible here, Personal Passive is more common. For example:

(20) They *say* that women live longer than men.

(21) Women *are said* to live longer than men.

The subject of the subordinate clause (women) goes to the beginning of the sentence; the verb of perception is put into passive voice. The rest of the sentence is added using an infinitive construction with 'to' (certain auxiliary verbs and *that* are dropped).
4. The Advantages of Active and Passive Voices

The effectiveness of the using active and passive voices can be seen from the advantages that can be seen from the advantages of both voices. It can be said effective if it gives advantages toward the readers while reading. It is important to the journalist in choosing active or passive voice in writing something in newspaper.

a. The Advantages of Active Voice

1) The sentences can be written shorter.

Weisman stated that active verbs are more lively than passive verbs and call for simpler sentence structure (1980:31). An active verb is often only one word, and the doer of the action, as subject, can be one word. In passive voice, we need a verb phrase. We also need a prepositional phrase if we intend to include the doer.

Sentences in active always stand shorter than the passive because when active verb needs only one word for verb phrase, the word will become longer in passive because of the additional words.

(22) Oil companies *lease* offshore oilfields from the federal government. (active voice, 9 words)

(23) Offshore oilfields *are leased* from the federal government by oil companies. (passive voice, 11 words)

2) The sentences can be more forceful and personal.

This kind of advantage usually appears in instruction. The instruction always use the second person subject, *you*. So the sentence is more forceful because of the sense of relationship between the writer and the reader. For example:
(24) You should open the window. (active)

(25) The window should be opened (by you). (passive)

This sentence will be more personal if the sentence is begun with the subject “you.” It usually happens in a short letter such as a memo. For example:

(26) You ordered 14 heat shields on September 20, and we are shipping your order today. (active)

(27) Fourteen heat shields were ordered on September 20, and your order is being shipped today. (passive)

The reader’s task will be easier because the appearance of subject “you” make the reader will not think twice on who the subject is or who does the activity. For example:

(28) You should address a job application letter to a specific, named person. (active)

(29) A job application letter should be addressed [by you?] to a specific, named person. (passive)

b. The Advantages of Passive Voice

The passive voice also has its uses. Sometimes it’s worth adding the extra words, being less forceful and personal. The journalist need always to ask where he wants the focus to be. Here are the advantages of the passive voice:

1) The receiver, events, or results of an action can be emphasized.

A passive sentence can be made when the writer desires to place the emphasis on the action or on the doer at the end (Herman, 1980:31).

For example:
(30) Price-determination analyses were performed at a 0% DCFROR.

Who did the analysis is not important here, but the analyses themselves are, so they become the focus of the sentence. Emphasis on the receiver or results may make the passive voice useful in writing procedures or physical descriptions.

The receiver, events, or results of an action can be emphasized when the doer of an action is not known or when the writer does not want to be identified (Herman, 1980:31).

2) **First person subject can be avoided.**

A passive sentence can be made when the doer of an action is not known to the writer or when the writer does not want to be identified (Herman, 1980: 31).

Much technical writing is concerned with the description of work so objective that the reader does not care who did it (Herman, 1980:30). The reader is interested solely in the work itself and is not at all interested in the agency or agent involved.

(31) I took samples of the precipitate at 60-second intervals. (active)

(32) Samplings of the precipitate were taken at 60-second intervals. (passive)

The comparison above shows that the third person passive construction to be more objective and efficient than the first person active (Herman, 1980:30).

C. **Theoretical Framework**

The theories of classifications of active and passive voice provide the basic information for the study in the forms and classifications of active and passive voices. In order to gain the deep knowledge about active and passive voices, each type of active and passive voices must be recognized first. They include active
transitive and intransitive verbs, personal and impersonal passives, periphrastic or synthetic passive, and plain or reflexive passive. However, periphrastic or synthetic passive and plain or reflexive passive will not be discussed in this study. The passive periphrastic construction in Latin expresses the idea of obligation -- of “must” or ”ought” (http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/latinlearning/qt/passiveperiphra.htm) The reason why reflexive passive will not be discussed in this study is because reflexive passive only appear in Latin. Also, a verb is used reflexively when the subject of the verb is also its object (http://spanish.about.com/library/beginning/aa-beg-verbs-reflexive.htm). This kind of verb does not appear in English but Spanish.

In addition, the theory of passivization gives the extra knowledge to identify the way to change the active voice into passive voice and vice versa.

The theory of the advantages of using active and passive voices gives the knowledge of the effectiveness in using both voices in writing texts. The term effectiveness has strong relation with the term advantages. The sentence will be said effective if it has an advantage toward the readers. It means that the ability to visualise the features of a text type, and how the sentences are arranged, is vital to the construction of meaning when reading. When a person is able to visualise in this way, they understand texts at a much deeper level, and so have real control over them. This control comes about because a person who can visualise a text type understands how writers construct meaning through the features they choose to use and the way they arrange those features. It is this understanding that is fundamental to reading comprehension.
D. Research Framework

The following page is the research framework that are used in doing this thesis. This framework is aimed to show the writing steps taken from the beginning until the ending of the thesis process.
The Headlines of The Jakarta Post

Active and Passive voices

Contrasting:
Reverse
Active → Passive
Passive → Active

Advantages on Active and Passive Voices

Questionnaires:
To 10 students (studying English) &
To 10 non-English students.

Background of the respondents.

EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

This part gives the information on the research procedure. It contains information about the object of the study, method of the study, and research procedure. This chapter also discusses data gathering and data analysis of this study.

A. Object of the Study

The object of this study is the effectiveness of active and passive voices in the daily newspaper The Jakarta Post. What is meant by effectiveness here is how the reader can understand easily while reading a newspaper. The writer relates the term effectiveness with the term of advantages.

The daily newspaper of The Jakarta Post is used as the source of the objects of this study while the populations are active and passive voices which appear on the newspaper. The Jakarta Post is chosen as the source is because it is a famous English-newspaper in Indonesia.

Many active and passive voices are found in this newspaper which later are used as the data. In many texts in the newspaper, the sentences use active and passive voices in combination way. It means that active and passive constructions sometimes are used as independent and dependent clause in mixed construction, example: the active voice is used as independent clause while the passive voice is used as dependent clause, and vice versa.
Sprinthall defines ‘population’ as the entire group of persons, things, or events that share at least one common trait while ‘samples’ are only apart of the population which are used to be the representative of the population’s characteristics (1991:27).

Based on chapter II, the advantages of active and passive voices can be classified into some points. The advantages of using active voice in writing texts are the sentences can be written shorter and the sentence can be forceful and personal. Then, the advantages of using passive voice are the receiver, events, or results of an action can be emphasized and first-person subject can be avoided.

The reason why the advantages are put here is because the texts can be said effective if the advantages of writing the texts also have similar effect toward the readers.

B. Method of the Study

The study is the combination between library research and field research or survey research. The study is called combination study because there were two types of research that have been done in making the study. The first type was library research and second was field research.

Why this study was called library research because in the process of making it the data and references from the library and many books were needed.

The second term here is field research or survey research. It is a field or survey research because in order to know the objective answer of the problems this study needed to get the answer from some people, so it could be called
objective. According to Backstrom, survey research, popularly called polling, is the scientific study of people: their personal characteristic and aspect of the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (1981; 1).

The purpose in using this research is to gather information about a large number of people by interviewing only a few of them (Backstrom, 1981; 1).

C. Research Procedure

1. Data Collection

The data in this research were taken from three headlines of the daily newspaper The Jakarta Post in edition 28th, 29th, 30th January 2008. The data were collected by examining all the sentences in the headlines in newspaper and then identifying the active and passive voices. Then, all the data were written down. After all the data were gathered in form of raw data, they were classified according their forms, whether they are active voices or passive voices. The data of active voices would be divided into two, whether they belong to transitive verb or intransitive verb. Then the data of passive voices were divided into two, whether they were personal passive or impersonal passive. The second data is the data that are obtained from the questionnaires after distributing to the readers.

The drafts of survey questions, then, must be compiled into a working instrument for the interviewers to use in the field. In order to know the effectiveness toward the reader, the next step required was giving questionnaires to the readers. Questionnaire is the physical form of all theories, hypotheses, and hunches that have gone into planning the survey (Backstrom, 1981;187). Then,
the readers were given the questionnaires about the sentences and then they chose which sentences were more effective, active or passive voices. The questionnaires contained name, sex, age, affiliation, and of course, the list of the sentences and the questions needed.

Before distributing the questionnaires to the people who were familiar with English, ten students who are studying English and ten non-English students who are familiar with English, the sentences were compiled into one unity based the types of the sentences whether they were active or passive sentences. After the readers read the list, they were asked to contrast both sides of sentences, the active and passive voices. Then they were asked to choose which is more effective with the reasons that are made from the advantages of using active and passive voices. The result of the questionnaires, then, will be used as the second data to classify the effectiveness of active and passive voices.

2. Data Analysis

The first step in analyzing the data from the headlines was examining all the sentences whether they are active or passive voices. The identification was done through examining the presence of active and passive voices.

Next was classifying or categorizing the active and passive voices. The classification of active and passive voices was based on the types of the sentences of each classification. Then, a sample of each classification is used as samples in the questionnaires. There are changes from active to passive sentence and vice versa in order to compare which one is more effective, the original or reversed
version. The reasons that the readers used to choose is used as parameter to determine how effective the sentence is. In questionnaires, the readers can choose more than one reasons because the unique possibility may be happened, such as the readers choose active sentences by the reasons of advantages of passive voices.

Then, the classification whether the sentences are effective or not is based on the result of the questionnaires that are distributed. The effectiveness here is the effectiveness of arguing the features that appear in active and passive voice. Every feature has its own type of sentences that are supported. The way to classify the effectiveness is by taking two highest reasons that are used as reasons when the readers choose the type of sentence and the reasons that are followed.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter will cover the analysis of the comparative on the effectiveness of active and passive voices in the newspaper *The Jakarta Post*. The analysis will be divided into three major parts based on the problem formulation in chapter one. They are types of active and passive voices, the advantages in using active and passive voices, and the effectiveness of using active and passive voices.

In the explanation on the active and passive voices, the part will explain the types of active and passive voices that occurred in the headlines. Active voice has two types of verbs. They are active voice with transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. Passive voice itself has personal and impersonal passive based on the construction.

The next part will explain about the advantages of using active and passive voices. Each kind of voices has two advantages. The advantages of using active voice are: the sentence is shorter and is more personal and forceful.

The advantages of using passive voice are the receiver, events, or results of an action can be emphasized and first person subject can be avoided.

The last part will explain about the effectiveness of using active and passive voices that are obtained from the questionnaires that are given to the readers.
A. Types of Active and Passive Voices

In this part, we will look at the types of active and passive voices that occurred in the headlines of The Jakarta Post edition 28th-30th January 2008. Based on the results of the analysis, the total numbers of active voices found in the data are 128 and passive voices found are 30. The data actually are not only written in independent clauses but also dependent clauses. However, the analysis is only done for the independent clause.

**Table 1. Number of Active and Passive Voices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Voices</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28th January</td>
<td>29th January</td>
<td>30th January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the type of active and passive voices will be discussed further in the following sub-chapters. They contain the data and the analysis.

1. Active Voices

Based on the result, there are 65 or 82.28% of active voices that are written in the headline of The Jakarta Post edition 28th-30th January 2008. From the total 65 active voices, it is found that the verbs are used in two types. They are transitive and intransitive verbs. Also, the active voices stand as independent and dependent clauses.
a. **Active Voice with Transitive Verbs**

The active voices with transitive verbs later can be changed into passive voices, so the comparative analysis can be done. According to Curme, a transitive verb denotes an action which passes over from the doer of the action to the object of it (Curme, 1947:22). According to Finegan, transitive verbs are the verbs that take a noun phrase after their occurrence (2004:43).

According to Downing and Locke in *A University Course in English Grammar*, transitive verbs are divided into three types. They are monotransitive, ditransitive, and complex transitive (2003:74). However, only monotransitive verb and ditransitive verb that are explained in sub-chapter below because complex transitive is not found in the headlines.

1) **Monotransitive Verb**

Monotransitive verbs are those which take one object. Prototypically the object is direct object, less typically a prepositional object (Downing, 2003:75).

a) **Verbs which Take a Direct Object**

The verbs that take a direct object usually appear as transitive verb. The appearance of the object is a must.

For example:

(1) A variety of illness *had sapped* the former military strongman of his vitality during the last years of his life. (28 JP 3)

(2) The news of Soeharto’s death *drew* people from across the city to Cendana, forcing the police to close the street. (28 JP 19)
It can be seen from the sentences above (1-2) that the verbs take a direct objects after their occurrences. The verb in number (1), *had sapped*, takes a direct object *the former military strongman of his vitality*. Although the phrase is long, it is still one unity of noun phrase. The verb in number (2), *drew*, takes a direct object *people from across the city*.

From the examples above, it is seen that all of the direct objects stand as noun phrase.

**b) Verbs which Take a Prepositional Object**

Downing states that prepositional verbs are counted as monotransitive. She assumed that what follows the verb is a prepositional object (2003:75).

She added that prepositional verbs can be counted as monotransitive if:

- Their cohesion is such that without the preposition the verb is either meaningless or has a different meaning.
- If the verb can be passivised with the completive of the preposition at subject.
- Such verbs can typically answer a question beginning with *what* or *whom*.

For example:

(3) During Soeharto’s hospitalization, his children *asked for* an out-of-court settlement. (28 JP 33)

We can check whether that sentence, number (3), belongs to monotransitive or not.

- The word *ask* and *ask for* have different meaning. According to Pocket Oxford English Dictionary, *ask* is say something so as to get an answer or some information, or say that you want someone to do, give, or allow
something. Ask for is request to speak to (2005: 45). Both meanings are put in different entries.

- The verb can be passivised with the completive of the preposition at subject.

  (4) During Soeharto’s hospitalization, an out-of-court settlement was asked for (by his children).

- Such verbs can be typically answered a question beginning with what or whom.

  (5) Question: During Soeharto’s hospitalization, what did his children ask for?

  The answer of the question in (5) is an out-of-court settlement.

  By knowing the result from that analysis, it can be said that the sentence (3) belongs to monotransitive verbs.

c) Meanings expressed by that-clause complements

According to Downing, monotransitive verbs also have clause as complement. One of them is finite that-clause (2003: 77).

A single that-clause complement can be used to express factual information which is reported, known, believed or perceived. It can be used to make proposals and suggestions and to describe situations which produce an emotive effect on the subject (2003: 77). The choice of verb and the syntax of the that-clause contribute to these different meaning.

- Facts

  Facts are expressed by a that-clause contains an indicative (Downing, 2003:77). An indicative verb is one that makes a factual or actual statement, as
contrasted with a verb in the subjunctive mood, which makes a doubtful, conditional, or hypothetical statement or one contrary to fact or in some sense subordinate to another statement (taken from: http://bartleby.com/68/30/3230.html). This represents an indirect statement and follows verbs of certain types:

- Verbs of knowing and perceiving such as *know, believe, think, imagine, dream, conclude, gather, infer, learn, find, discover, realize, observe, see, sense* (Downing, 2003:77).

Example:

(6) Andi *said* (that) the government did not *see* the issue as a priority. (30 JP 21)

It is seen that the verb *see* stands as dependent clause because the position of independent clause is for the verb *said*. The occurrence of *that* will be clearly seen if the sentence is changed into passive:

(7) That the government did not *see* the issue as a priority *was said* by Andi.

- *Hope, expect, and suppose*, when they refer to potential situations rather than facts, frequently take a modal auxiliary in the indicative *that*-clause.

Example:

(8) “We will continue our investigation (on the case) and *hope* to finish it by early March,” Ifdhal told Antara. (30 JP 3)

It is seen that the occurrence of the verb *hope* is not preceded by a modal auxiliary although the situation is potential, potential to happen, rather than fact. The verb hope itself mean something that will be done later. In the sentence that
stands above, it is seen that the verb *hope* is followed by a phrase, not a clause, so the occurrence of *that* can not be seen there. The reason why it is not seen is because the verb is followed by a phrase, not a clause. The sentence above can be changed, in order to see the occurrence of *that*, by changing the structure of the sentence. And later, the word *that* can be seen in passive form.

(9) “We will continue our investigation (on the case) and we *hope* that we can finish it by early March,” Ifdhal told Antara.

The sentence below is the passive form after the occurrence of *that*.

(10) “We will continue our investigation (on the case) and that we can finish it by early March is hoped by us,” Ifdhal told Antara.

• **Reports**

Reports encode things that people have said. They are introduced by verbs of communicating, such as *say* and *announce, answer, explain, mean, mention, report, and state*, and performatives such as *admit, acknowledge, and confess* (Downing, 2003:78).

Example:

(11) Doctors *said* (that) Soeharto died at about 1:10 p.m. after suffering multiple organ failure, following 23 days in hospital’s intensive care unit.

(28 JP 5)

It is seen that the verb *said* is followed a clause, but the word *that* is not seen. The occurrence of the word *that* may not have an effect toward the meaning of the sentence so it is not written. It is different with the following sentence.
President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono expressed deep sympathy to Soeharto’s family and announced seven days of national mourning, which began Sunday. (28 JP 17)

In the sentence above, it is seen that the verb announced is not followed by a that-clause. The phenomenon here happened if the verb is only followed by a phrase, not a clause.

From the two example above, (11) and (12), it can be said that the occurrence of the word that is optional since the verb is followed by a clause. However, it will become impossible for the word that to occur if the verb is followed by a phrase.

• Proposals

These are indirect directives which aim at getting someone to do something. They are, therefore, potential rather than factual, and this potentially is expressed by means of a subjunctive or should + infinitive, in the that-clause (Downing, 2003:78). The follow verbs such as propose, suggest, recommend, and demand.

Example:

(13)“We will probe these people and demand (that) they (should) be held responsible.” (30 JP 5)

Once again, the verb demand is actually followed by the word that but because it is followed by clause, the occurrence of the word that is optional. Why it is optional? It is optional because the verb is followed by a clause. In addition, we can see here that the word should is hidden because the occurrence does not break the meaning.
• **Decisions, Intensions, and Resolutions**

These are complements which follow verbs such as *decide, intend,* and *resolve.* These verbs describe mental processes of volition which take that-clause containing a subjunctive or should when a new participant is introduced as the subject of the subordinate clause (Downing, 2003:78).

No example found in the headlines. So, the writer presents the example below.

(14) She has decided that she should rest for a month.

• **Situations with Emotive Effect**

These are expressed by means of that-clause following verbs such as *feel* + adjective (*feel sorry/ glad/ ashamed/ amazed*).

No example found in the headlines. So, the writer presents the example below.

(15) It is amazing that she *feels* so confident.

d) **Meanings Expressed by WH-clause Complements**

Many verbs which express verbal or mental processes can also take a finite WH-clause as their direct object or prepositional object. The WH-clause can express a nominal entity or abstraction in the form of a clause (nominal relative), an indirect interrogative or an indirect exclamation (Downing, 2003:79).

However, no example is found in the data, the headlines of Jakarta Post. Following are examples that are written by Downing:

(16) He insists on *what he believes is right.* (nominal relative)

(17) The tourist asked *why the museum was closed.* (indirect interrogative)
(18) She realized *what an opportunity it was.* (indirect exclamative)

e) **Meaning Expressed by Non-Finite Clause Complements**

Non-finite clause which can be single complements are infinitive clauses and –*ing*-clauses. Participle –*en* clauses do not occur (Downing, 2003: 81). Non-finite clause complements represent subordinate situations which are integrated into main situation.

- **Potential Situations as Complements: to-infinitive clause**

  *to*-infinitive clauses tend to describe a situation which is potential in relation to the process represented by the verb.

Example:

(19) “*We tried to increase his blood pressure but it did not work. …*” (28 JP 10)

In the sentence above, (19), the verb directly takes *to*-infinitive clause. The verb does not try to take a subordinate clause subject. We can see the difference in the following example:

(20) Tutut, Soeharto’s eldest daughter, *asked* the public to forgive her father.

(28 JP 13)

It is seen that the verb *asked* take a sub-clause subject *the public*.

- **Actualized Situations as Complements: -*ing* clause**

Non-finite –*ing* clauses as complements tend to express a meaning of actualization. The verbs such as *avoid, miss, detest, resent, dislike, risk, enjoy,*
can’t help take only –ing clause. Many of these admit a subordinate clause with its own subject. (Downing, 2003:83)

There is no example found in the data, headlines of Jakarta Post. Following are example that is showed by Downing:

(21) You should avoid travelling in the rush hour. (Downing, 2003:83)

(22) They disliked living in a big city. (Downing, 2003:83)

2) Ditransitive Complementation

This type of complementation expresses situations in which three participants are involved, encoded syntactically as the subject and the two objects. The direct object typically represents an entity such as a present, salary, a story, etc. the indirect object typically represents a person, or at least an animate being (Downing, 2003:86).

a) Indirect + direct noun phrase object

Ditransitive complementation involves two objects that are not in a coreferential, intensive relation (Quirk, 1973:843).

Example:

(23) During his military, political and administrative career, Soeharto, who awarded himself the status of five star general, was once dubbed the “father of development”. (29 JP 18)

The sentence above, (23), shows that the verb in the clause, the relative clause of the subject, is followed by two objects. The indirect object here is himself and the direct object is the status of five star general.
b) Direct + Prepositional Object

Unlike ditransitive verbs with non-prepositional objects, ditransitive verbs with a prepositional object normally have only one passive analogue (Quirk, 1973:845).

Example:

(24) The doctors then placed him on a ventilator to allow him to breath. (28 JP 8)

It is seen that the verb placed has direct and prepositional object. The direct object is him and the prepositional object is on a ventilator. The following sentence is the analogue of passive sentence.

(25) Then, he was placed (by the doctors) on the ventilator to allow him to breath.

b. Active Voice with Intransitive Verbs

The active voice with intransitive verbs normally cannot be changed into passive voice. However, the sentences with intransitive verb still can be changed into passive form by using impersonal construction. The passive form that use intransitive verbs also be limited in the number of verb, only verb of perception (e.g. say, think, know). The explanation will be given in the sub-chapter of impersonal passive.

An intransitive verb denotes a state or simple action without any reference to an object (Curme, 1947:23). According to Finegan, intransitive verbs are the verbs that do not require the noun phrase after their occurrence (2004:43). For example:

(26) From 3 a.m. on Sunday, his blood pressure declined sharply. (28 JP 9)
(27) Heavy rain fell around Jl. Cendana at about 8 p.m., while the rest of Jakarta was dry. (28 JP 22)

(28) She appealed to the public to pardon her father in order to smoothen the path for her father to return to the Almighty God. (29 JP 21)

(29) Petrus occurred in Provinces across Java and some areas in Sumatra and Kalimantan. (30 JP 9)

2. **Passive Voices**

Based on the result, there are 14 or 17.72% of passive voices that are written in the headline of The Jakarta Post edition 28th-30th January 2008. From the total 14 passive voices, it is found that the types are divided into two classifications. They are personal and impersonal passive. In addition, the passive voices stand as independent and dependent clauses.

a. **Passive Voices with Personal Passive**

Kruisinga stated that, as a general rule it may be stated that the passive is always personal in English (1915:70). He stated that the subject of personal passive should be a noun or a pronoun referring to a person or thing, or to a sentence.

Example:

(30) The funeral was managed by workers from the royal Surakarta Mangkunegaran Palace. (29 JP 13).
It is seen that the subject of the sentence, (30), is the noun, which has the position of the object when it is reversed into active one. Following is the reversed sentence:

(31) Workers from royal Surakarta Mangkunegaran managed the funeral.

Based on the comparison in number (27) and (28), it can be said that the subject of passive sentence will become the subject in active sentence if it is reversed.

Kruisinga stated that passive voice has three kinds of object. They are passive voice with one object, passive voice with an indirect and a direct object, and passive voice with a prepositional adjunct (1915:72).

1) Passive Voice with One Object

Verbs that may take one object may generally be used in the passive by making the object the subject (Kruisinga, 1915:72).

Example:

(32) We will continue our investigation. (30 JP 3)

The active sentence above, (32), can be changed into passive sentence by replacing object position to subject position. Following is the passive form after the replacement between subject and object.

(33) Our investigation will be continued (by us).

2) Passive Voice with An Indirect and A Direct Object

Verbs that are regularly used with two objects, one direct and one indirect, may often be used in the passive by making the indirect object the subject (Kruisinga, 1915:73). Less usually, the direct object becomes the subject.
There is no example that is found in the headlines. Following example is shown by Quirk.

(34) He gave the girl a doll. (Quirk, 1973:843)

It is seen that the verb gave is followed by a direct object a doll and an indirect object the girl. In the passive form, the sentence above (34) has two passive analogues, in which the subjects are the direct and indirect object. Although normally, the indirect object is more common to become the subject.

(35) The girl was given a doll.

However, there is another form of passive analogue that uses direct object as its subject. In this case, the direct object is inanimate, a doll. Normally this type takes a prepositional paraphrase.

(36) A doll was given to the girl.

The same construction as above is also found when the direct object is an infinitive, to-infinitive.

Example:

(37) Tutut, Soeharto’s eldest daughter, asked the public to forgive her father.

(28 JP 13)

From the sentence above, it is seen that the verb asked takes direct object an infinitive, to forgive her father, and indirect object the public. The sentence above can be reversed with similar construction as in sentence (36).

(38) To forgive her father was asked (by Tutut) to public.
3) **Passive Voice with A Prepositional Object**

A great many verbs with a prepositional adjunct allow a passive construction by making the noun in the adjunct to be the subject. This is only possible when the verb with the preposition expresses one idea, so that the words form a kind of compound. The prepositional adjunct that may become the subject of a passive sentence is often called the prepositional object (Kruisinga, 1915:74).

Downing states that prepositional verbs are counted as monotransitive. She assumed that what follows the verb is a prepositional object (2003:75). He added that prepositional verbs can be counted as monotransitive if the verbs can be passivised with the completive of the preposition at subject.

Example:

(39) During Soeharto’s hospitalization, his children asked for an out-of-court settlement. (28 JP 33)

The sentence above (39) can be changed into passive by making the noun in the adjunct the subject.

(40) During Soeharto’s hospitalization, an out-of-court settlement was asked for (by his children).

4) **Passive Voice with A Direct Object and A Prepositional Adjunct**

Verbs with a direct object and an adjunct with a prepositional can generally be used in the passive only by making the direct object the subject. Unlike ditransitive verbs with non-prepositional objects, ditransitive verbs with a prepositional object normally have only one passive analogue (Quirk, 1973:845).

Example:
The doctors then placed him on a ventilator to allow him to breath. (28 JP 8)

It is seen that the verb placed has direct and prepositional object. The direct object is him and the prepositional object is on a ventilator. Following sentence is the analogue of passive sentence.

Then, he was placed (by the doctors) on the ventilator to allow him to breath.

It is seen that the word he as subject was come from the direct object him that stated in (41).

b. Passive Voice with Impersonal Passive

As we know in the review of related theories, impersonal passive is passive form that has no personal subject. It is possible because impersonal passive is normally formed by intransitive verb, especially verbs of perception, in which they do not need the occurrence of the object.

Personal passive is typically regarded as being restricted to transitive verbs, impersonal passive is associated with intransitive verbs. The agent of personal passive may be human, animate, abstract, or a natural force, while agents of impersonal passive is claimed to be restricted to human (Siewierska, 1984:96).

Verbs without an object (intransitive verb) normally cannot form a personal passive sentence (as there is no object that can become the subject of the passive sentence). If we want to use an intransitive verb in passive voice, we need an impersonal construction – therefore this passive is called Impersonal Passive.
Because the impersonal passive is not found in the headlines data, the examples of the explanation were taken from other sources.

Example:

(43) He said. – It is said

Impersonal Passive is not as common in English as in some other languages (e.g. German, Latin). In English, Impersonal Passive is only possible with verbs of perception (e.g. say, think, know). Example: They say that women live longer than men. – It is said that women live longer than men.

Although Impersonal Passive is possible here, Personal Passive is more common.

Example:

(44) They say that women live longer than men.

The sentence above (41) become:

(45) Women are said to live longer than men.

The subject of the subordinate clause (women) goes to the beginning of the sentence; the verb of perception is put into passive voice. The rest of the sentence is added using an infinitive construction with 'to' (certain auxiliary verbs and that are dropped).

B. The Advantages of Active and Passive Voices

In this sub-chapter, we will analyze the advantages of active and passive voices. The advantages of active and passive voices are related with the effectiveness of both voices. In the questionnaires, the advantages of active and
passive voices will be put on the options for the readers that are asked to choose which one is more effective between active and passive voices based on the advantages.

There are two advantages for each voice. The explanation will be given below.

1. **The Advantages of Active Voice**

   a. **The sentences can be written shorter.**

   Similar with what is written in chapter II that an active verb is often only one word, and the doer of the action, as the subject, can also be one word. In the passive voice, it needs a verb phrase; it also needs a prepositional phrase if the journalist intends to include the doer. For example:

      (46) Tutut, Soeharto’s eldest daughter, *asked* the public to forgive her father.

      (28 JP 13)

   Following sentence contains a different number of words from the sentence above after being reversed.

      (47) The public *was asked* by Tutut, Soeharto’s eldest daughter, to forgive her father.

   From both sentences, it can be seen that the sentence that contains active voice is shorter than the sentence that contains passive voice. Sentence (46) which contains active voice has 11 words, shorter than the (47) that has 13 words.

   The length of the sentence (47) is influenced by the appearance of the word *was* (be) and *by* phrase. By-phras is used to show the agent when it is reversed into active voice. However, the occurrence is optional.
b. The sentences can be more forceful and personal.

An active doer at the beginning of a sentence gets things going. The action then moves through the verb to the object. This makes the active voice especially useful for instructions. For example:

(48) Please, *forgive* my father for all his mistake. (28 JP 15)

The following sentence contains a different sense from the sentence above after being reversed.

(49) Please, my father be forgiven (by you) for all his mistake.

In sentence (48) the subject *you* is directly directed to the readers. It makes a sense of forcing. However, the occurrence of *you* in (49) feels less forceful. Also, the feeling of forceful is influenced by the subject that always *you*. *You* in every sentence involve the readers to be felt inside the writing.

Putting the doer "up front" in a key position lets us stress individuals instead of things. Most of us are more concerned with (and more interested in) other people that we are in objects. The active voice is especially useful in letters and memos, which are directed to specific persons. The journalist can communicate better with those readers in the active voice. There is no example in the headlines, so for more explanation, the examples are taken from the theory.

The first sense that appear to the writer is that sentence (49) seems like a sentence from a person that is not close. However, it seems like a sentence from close person when the writer sees the sentence (48). It may be influenced by the occurrence of the subject *you*, in which it is more personal.
Because the sentence can be more forceful and personal, it will ease the readers to understand the sentences. Active sentences link doer, action and recipient in a logical progression like a chain link fence. Passive sentences either omit the doer (a crucial link) or force the reader (once the doer is produced) to reread the sentence and insert that information.

The sense of sentence in (49) is different from (48). In (49), the readers still need one more step to understand who will do the process. However, if sentence (48) is used, it will be easier because the form of the sentence is like a direction, in which the direction is directly aimed to people who read it.

2. The Advantages of Passive Voices

a. The receiver, events, or results of an action can be emphasized.

For example:

(50) Former president Soeharto, who died on Sunday, was given a state funeral likened to the burial ceremonies of the ancient Javanese kings at his family mausoleum in Karanganyar, Central Java, on Monday. (29 JP 1)

The following sentence contains a different sense of emphasize point after being reversed.

(51) (The government) gave former president Soeharto, who died on Sunday, a state funeral likened to the burial ceremonies of the ancient Javanese kings at his family mausoleum in Karanganyar, Central Java, on Monday.
The emphasis is not only for the receiver, but it can be applied in events that are important. For example:

(52) The funeral was managed by workers from the royal Surakarta Mangkunegaran Palace. (29 JP 13)

The process can be more important since the subject in active voice is less important than the process. It can be seen in the following sentence.

(53) Workers from the royal Surakarta Mangkunegaran Palace managed the funeral.

The first sense that may appear is the question about what funeral is. The funeral itself is more important than the workers because the funeral is the funeral of an important person.

b. First person subject can be avoided.

Using the first person in technical writing is no longer considered a bad thing, but when the journalist wants to remove himself as the doer, he can shift to the passive. In this example, who took the samples is not important, so the emphasis rightly shifts to the samplings.

For example:

(54) Soeharto’s successors, B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman “Gus Dur” Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri were not seen at the funeral. (29 JP 11)

The following sentence contains a different sense of objectivity from the sentence above after being reversed.

(55) I did not see Soeharto’s successors, B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman “Gus Dur” Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri at the funeral.
It is seen that the by-phrase is not written because the by-phrase will include the active subject *I*. the omission of by-phrase may make a sentence more neutral, in other words it is considered as non-subjective news.

The comparison shows the third person passive construction to be more objective and efficient than the first person active.

C. The Effectiveness of Active and Passive Voices

In this sub chapter, we will analyze the effectiveness of active and passive voices. This sub chapter is meant to answer the third problem in this study. The effectiveness of both types of sentences was taken from the data obtained from the questionnaires that spread to ten people of English students and ten people of non-English students.

There are features of active and passive voices compared in order to know the effectiveness. The features that are compared are quantity, directness, position of emphasis, and objectivity. The effectiveness of using active and passive voices that are studied in this thesis is based on the comparative analysis that is done for each features.

Comparative analysis that is shown in this chapter was preceded by spreading twenty questionnaires to ten people of English-students and ten people of non-English-students. Actually, the features are the representatives of the answers of all questions in the questionnaires.

The feature of quantity is the representative of the answer in point (a) that is the sentence is shorter than another sentence. The feature of directness or
straightforwardness is the representative of the answer in point (b) that is the sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier. The feature of position of emphasis is the representative of the answer in point (c) that is the receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent. Also, the feature of the objectivity is the representative of the answer in point (d).

The table below is the result of the questionnaires. The table is divided into two, they are the results from the sentences that stand originally active and the results from the sentences that stand originally passive.

**Table 2. The Results from the Sentences that Stand Originally Active**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Answer and Number of Answer</th>
<th>Reasons and the Percentages</th>
<th>Total of Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active: 164 answers</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.39%</td>
<td>66.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive: 36 answers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.88%</td>
<td>21.95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above it can be seen that there are normal results that are taken from the questionnaires. It is said normal because many respondents chose active sentences from the sentences that stand originally active and less respondents chose passive sentences from the sentences that stand originally active. The percentages of choosing active sentences are much bigger than the percentages of choosing passive sentences. The percentages of choosing active sentences are
82% and the percentages of choosing passive sentences are 18%. It proves that the types of sentences that are chosen by the journalist are acceptable and effective.

From the answer of active sentences, it can be seen that the reasons (a) and (b) are more dominant than the reasons (c) and (d), which belonged to the advantages of passive voices. The option of choosing active sentences gets 32 of reason (a) from the total 184 reasons, or 17.39%. The option of choosing active sentences gets 123 of reason (b) from the total 184 reasons, or 66.85%. The option of active sentences gets 21 of reason (c) from the total 184 reasons or 11.41% and gets 8 of reason (d) or 4.35%.

From the answer of passive sentences, it can be seen that the reasons (c) and (d) are more dominant than the reasons (a) and (b), which belonged to the advantages of active voices. The option of choosing passive sentences gets 18 of reason (c) from the total 41 reasons, or 43.90% and gets 12 of reason (d) or 29.27%. The option of active sentences gets 2 of reason (a) from the total 41 reasons or 4.88% and gets 9 of reason (b) or 21.95%.

**Table 3. The Results from the Sentences that Stand Originally Passive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Answer and Number of Answer</th>
<th>Reasons and the Percentages</th>
<th>Total of Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active: 11 answers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>66.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive: 29 answers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table above it can be seen that there are normal results that are taken from the questionnaires. It is said normal because many respondents chose passive sentences from the sentences that stand originally passive and less respondents chose active sentences from the sentences that stand originally active. The percentages of choosing passive sentences are much bigger than the percentages of choosing active sentences. The percentages of choosing passive sentences are 72.5% and the percentages of choosing active sentences are 27.5%. It proves that the types of sentences that are chosen by the journalist are acceptable and effective.

Normal result can be seen in the type of reasons in the option of choosing passive sentences. From the table, it is known that the percentages of the reasons (c) and (d) are bigger than the percentages of the reasons (a) and (b). In that types of reasons, reason (c) gets 15 from the total 36 or 41.67% and reason (d) gets 15 from the total 36 or 41.67%. From the option of choosing passive sentences, reason (a) gets no number from the total 36 or 0% and reason (b) gets 6 or 16.67%.

However, there is a unique result in the option of choosing active sentences, in which the reason (c) gets higher percentages than reason (a). Reason (c) gets 3 from the total 12 or 25% and reason (a) gets no number or 0%. Reason (b) gets the highest percentages than others. Reason (b) gets 8 from the total 12 or 66.67% and reason (d) gets 1 or 8.33%.

Then the normal results can be seen in most classifications. From the sentences that stand originally active, the reasons (a) and (b) are more dominant
than the reasons (c) and (d) in the options of choosing active sentences. Also vice versa, the reasons (c) and (d) are more dominant than the reasons (a) and (b) in the options of choosing passive sentences.

However, the different result is found in the sentences that stand originally passive. In the sentences that stand originally passive, the reasons (b) and (c) are more dominant than the reasons (a) and (d). It is a unique result because although most respondents chose active sentences the reason (c) gets higher number than the reason (a), which is originally an advantage of active sentences, and we know that reason (c) is the advantage of passive sentences. It proves that not only passive sentence supports the feature of position of emphasis but also active sentences. The normal results are also taken from the option of choosing passive sentences from the sentences that stand originally passive. The reasons (c) and (d) are more dominant than the reasons (a) and (b).

Overall, it can be stated into four statements that are based on the number of the features that are compared. Arguing from quantity, the type of voice that is supported is active voice. From the sentences below, it is seen that active voice is shorter than passive voice.

(56) Tutut, Soeharto’s eldest daughter, asked the public to forgive her father. (28 JP 13)

The sentence above has 11 words and is shorter than the reversed version, passive sentence. The different can be seen below.

(57) The public was asked by Tutut, Soeharto’s eldest daughter, to forgive her father.
The sentence above has 13 words and is longer than the active version. The rhetorical purpose that can be taken from here is sentences with fewer words are more accessible and engaging to readers.

Arguing directness or straightforwardness, type of voice that is supported is active voice. The sentences that place the agent in the subject position will be felt more personal and forceful than the sentences that place the agent in non-subject position. The difference can be seen in the sentences below.

(58) Please, (you) forgive my father for all his mistakes. (28 JP 15)

The sense of the sentence above is personal and direct. The reader who reads that sentence will not think twice about “who forgive him”. However the reader will think twice if the agent is not placed in initial position.

(59) Please, my father is forgiven (by you).

Rhetorical purpose that can be taken from here is the agent will be easier to be recognized if the agent is placed preceding the action verbs.

Arguing the position of emphasis, types of voices that are supported are active and passive voices. It means that if the agent is more important than the receiver, events, or result of an action, the type of voice that is supported is active voice. Vice versa, if the receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent, the type of voice that is supported is passive voice.

(60) Soeharto’s government took 16 years to name foundation president Sukarno a national hero. (30 JP 24)

In the sentence above, the sense that appears is that the agent is more important than the receiver, events, or result of an action. The readers may not
care with what Soeharto’s government took but they may care with who took 16 years to do something.

(61) Soeharto’s successors, B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman “Gus Dur” Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri were not seen at the funeral. (29 JP 11)

In the sentence above, the sense that appears is that the receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent. The readers may not care who saw them because the receiver, events, or result of an action is more interesting than “I” that is someone who saw them.

Arguing the objectivity, type of sentence that is supported is passive voice. In passive voice, it is possible to make a non-subjective news. However, it only appears if the sentences have the first-person agent, I. The placement of “I” in initial position may give an effect of subjectivity of the writer.

(62) Soeharto’s successors, B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman “Gus Dur” Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri were not seen at the funeral. (29 JP 11)

The sentence above can be seen as neutral or objective news because there is no first-person subject that is seen. However it will seems subjective news if the subject “I” is placed in initial position. This situation may make the reader think that the writer or journalist makes their own news.

In short, the comparisons of the effectiveness of active and passive voices can be stated in numbers below:

1. Arguing from quantity, the effectiveness supports active voice.

2. Arguing from directness or straightforwardness, the effectiveness supports active voice.
3. Arguing from position of emphasis, the effectiveness supports both active and passive voices.

4. Arguing from objectivity, the effectiveness supports passive voice.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

At the end of the discussion of this study, a conclusion can be written based on the analysis that has been done in previous chapter. The discussion of this chapter will include the finding of the study for each problem in the fourth chapter. After giving the conclusion for each problem, a general conclusion for the whole study will also be stated.

The first problem is meant to find out the types of the voice that appear in the headline news of The Jakarta Post edition 28th, 29th, and 30th January 2008. From the data collected, it can be seen that there are two types of voices that appear in the headline news. They are active and passive voices. The comparison of active and passive voices in appearance of three headlines news shows that active voices are more frequent than passive voices. The data shows that the occurrences of active voices are 82.28% and the occurrences of passive voices are 17.72%.

Active voices that are found in the headlines news varies on their classifications. The active voice has two kinds of types they are transitive and intransitive verbs. In this thesis, the type that is used is only transitive verbs, which can be changed into passive forms, in order to be able to be compared with passive voice. Also in passive voice, it has two types of form. They are passive voice with personal passive and passive voice with impersonal passive.
The second problem is meant to know the advantages of active and passive voices in order to look for the effectiveness that is based on the advantages. Each of voices have two advantages. In active voice, the sentence can be written shorter and the sentence can be more forceful and personal. In active voice, the writer can write shorter sentence because if an active verb is changed into passive form, the additional phrase be is a must. Writing in active form also makes the sentence more forceful and personal because by putting the agent “up front” in a key position causes us to stress individuals instead of things.

In passive voice, the receiver, event, or result of an action can be emphasized and first person subject can be avoided. In passive voice, it is possible for the writer to emphasize the receiver, event, or result of an action since the subject is less important. Writing in passive sentence also support the objectivity of the news because since the subject is “I”, it can be hidden by placing the agent in hidden position.

The last problem is meant to find out the effectiveness through the results of the questionnaires. Actually, each reason that is put in the questionnaires is the representative of four features that are compared. Based on the result it can be stated that active voice is more effective than passive voice in the feature quantity of sentences. Also, the active voice is more effective than passive voice in the feature directness or straightforwardness. The passive voice is more effective than active voice in the feature objectivity. Then, the active voice is as effective as the passive voice in the feature position of emphasis.
In general, based on data in table 1 that shows the numbers of active voice are higher than passive voice and the result of the questionnaires that shows active voice is effective in three features and passive voice is effective only in two features, it can be conclude that in writing news, active voice is recommended first than passive voice.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


**Online Reference:**


http://bartleby.com/68/30/3230.html (November 15th, 2008)


http: www.unc.edu/depts/mcweb (February 7th, 2008)

http://www.wikipedia.com (February 7th, 2008)

http: www.wikipedia.com/effectiveness (February 7th, 2008)
## APPENDIX 1

### DATA FROM THE HEADLINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Data</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 1</td>
<td>The father of development is dead.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 2</td>
<td>Venerated for much of his 32-year tenure as the liberator he appeared to be after more than two decades of authoritarian rule under his predecessor, Soekarno, and vilified near its end for his authoritarian rule and for the corruption he appeared to condone in his later years in office, Indonesia’s second president, Soeharto, died quietly on Sunday aged 86 at Pertamina Hospital in Jakarta.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 3</td>
<td>A variety of illnesses had sapped the former military strongman of his vitality during the last years of his life.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 4</td>
<td>He leaves behind the partially grown seeds of an ambitious industrial modernization plan and a legacy of sectarian strife and unbridled corruption.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 5</td>
<td>Doctors said Soeharto died at about 1:10 p.m. after suffering multiple organ failure, following 23 days in the hospital’s intensive care unit.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 6</td>
<td>The medical team treating Soeharto said his health dramatically deteriorated early Sunday.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 7</td>
<td>They said Soeharto fell unconscious for the first time since his arrival at the hospital on Jan. 4, after his blood pressure fell sharply.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 8</td>
<td>The doctors then placed him on a ventilator to allow him to breath.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 9</td>
<td>“From 3 a.m. on Sunday, his blood pressure declined sharply,” said Joko, a member of medical team.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 10</td>
<td>“We tried to increase his blood pressure but it did not work.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 11</td>
<td>He was not in a coma, but was unconscious.”</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 12</td>
<td>Accompanied by Soeharto’s daughter, Siti Hardiyanti “Tutut” Rukmana, the team of doctors addressed a press conference, declaring that Soeharto had “peacefully” passed away at 1:10 p.m.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 13</td>
<td>Tutut, Soeharto’s eldest daughter, asked the public to forgive her father.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 14</td>
<td>“We, on behalf of the whole family, thank everyone who has prayed for our father,” a tearful Tutut said at the media conference.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 15</td>
<td>“Please, forgive my father for all his mistakes.”</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 16</td>
<td>The former general was admitted to the hospital on January 4th due to anemia and severe edema.</td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 17</td>
<td>President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono expressed deep sympathy to Soeharto’s family and announced seven days of national mourning, which began Sunday.</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 JP 18</td>
<td>Yudhoyono, Vice President Jusuf Kalla, Cabinet ministers and other high-ranking officials paid their last respects to Soeharto at his private residence on Jl. Cendana, Central Jakarta, where he</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The news of Soeharto’s death drew people from across the city to Cendana, forcing the police to close the street.

Outside Soeharto’s residence, around 100 troops from the Army’s Special Forces and Strategic Reserve Command guarded the area as thousands of people came to express their condolences.

Mourners wept while others chanted laa ilaha illallah (there is no God but Allah) as the ambulance carrying Soeharto’s body arrived at home.

Heavy rain fell around Jl. Cendana at about 8 p.m., while the rest of Jakarta was dry.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is slatted to lead the state funeral for Soeharto at the Astana Giribangun family cemetery in Karanganyar, Central Java, on Monday, at about 11 a.m.

Yudhoyono canceled a trip to Bali to attend a UN conference against corruption which opens Monday, sparking criticism from graft watchdogs who said the cancellation was assign of the President’s ambivalent commitment to the anti-corruption drive.

Soeharto’s remains will be laid in state at the At-Tien Mosque at Taman Mini Indonesia in East Jakarta before being flown to Surakarta, Central Java.

A number of foreign dignitaries are expected to attend the funeral.

Singapore’s Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong joined mourners who paid homage to Soeharto on Sunday evening.

Timor Leste Prime Minister Xanana Gusmao, who was jailed during Soeharto’s rule, and former Malaysian premier Mahathir Mohammad will pay their last respects to Soeharto on Monday morning.

Soeharto assumed power in 1966 after a counter movement against a coup attempt blamed on the communists in 1965.

After 32 years of rule, which saw political and economical stability at the expense of freedom and human rights abuses, he stepped down in 1998, following mass protests and rioting.

As he left office, calls rose for his successors to bring him to justice for corruption and human rights abuses, but to no avail.

State prosecutors are filling a civil lawsuit against Soeharto, demanding the return of about US$ 600 million in state money allegedly stolen by his foundations.

During Soeharto’s hospitalization, his children had asked for an out-of-court settlement.

The Attorney General’s Office dropped corruption charges against Soeharto in May 2006 after his doctors said he was not healthy enough to stand trial.

Director of Setara Institute rights group, Hendardi, said the final uncertain status of Soeharto served as a bad precedent for the country’s law enforcement.

“We have witnessed bankruptcy and discriminatory law enforcement during Yudhoyono’s presidency. It is due to the failure of the government to create a breakthrough when Soeharto
was still alive,” he said.

Soeharto, who died on Sunday, was given a state funeral likened to the burial ceremonies of the ancient Javanese kings at his family mausoleum in Karangnyar, Central Java, on Monday.

Soeharto’s body was carried in a military hearse at the head of a long procession from Adi Sumarmo airport in Surakarta (Solo) to the Astana Giribangun cemetery, where his wife Siti Hartinah (Tien) Soeharto, and other relatives are buried.

Thousands of locals, including school children, stood patiently along the 35-kilometer route toward the burial place to give their farewells and pay a last tribute to Indonesia’s longest serving president.

Soeharto died at 86 at Pertamina Hospital in Jakarta and was transported to Central Java aboard a Hercules C-16 aircraft via Halim Perdanakusuma Airbase in Jakarta.

The service commenced with the reading of Soeharto’s biography, including mention of his great contribution to the nation during his military service and his 32-year presidency.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who had arrived on the scene earlier, presided over the funeral ceremony.

Those present at the ceremony included Soeharto’s children, his sons and daughters in law, grand children and other relatives.

Halimah, the divorced wife of his second son, Bambang Trihatmojo, and Regita Cahyani, also known as Tata, the divorced wife of his youngest son, Hutomo “Tommy” Mandala Putra, were also in attendance.

Several neighboring countries including Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar and Timor Leste sent delegates to attend the funeral.

A great number of state officials were also in attendance, including House Speaker Agung Laksono, Coordinating Minister for People’s Welfare Aburizal Bakrie, chairman of the Regional Representatives Ginandjar Kartasasmita, Chief Commander of the Indonesian Military Gen. Djoko Santoso and the chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Soeharto’s successors, B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman “Gus Dur” Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri were not seen at the funeral.

Soeharto’s body was buried next to his wife’s grave, while soldiers fired a salvo guns, and all in attendance paid their last respects.

The funeral was managed by workers from the royal Surakarta Mangkunegaran Palace.

In his address, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono hailed Soeharto as an important figure who had made a great contribution to the country.

The President said Soeharto was human being who had faults and who had committed mistakes during his 32-year tenure.

“We have lost one of the nation’s best sons, a loyal fighter, true...
soldier and honorable statesman,” Yudhoyono said.

“We say thanks for his great contribution and meritorious service to the nation during his life and forgive all his faults,” he said.

During his military, political and administrative career, Soeharto, who awarded himself the status of a five star general, was once dubbed the “father of development”.

Soeharto left behind him a great number of unresolved human rights abuses and corruption cases especially in connection with the handling of the aftermath of the 1965 abortive coup, the 1968 transfer of authority from the Old Order regime, and alleged power abuses that benefited his family and cronies during his long presidency.

Representing Soeharto’s family, the former leader’s eldest daughter, Siti Hardiyanti “Tutut” Rukmana thanked the people who expressed sympathy for her father.

She appealed to the public to pardon her father in order to smoothen the path for her father to return to the Almighty God.

However, even as the nation’s enters to declared seven-day mourning period and increasingly louder calls are being heard for the public to pardon Soeharto, victims of human right abuses, including those arrested and imprisoned without trial during his tenure, continue to say that they see no reason to forgive him.

A mid mounting calls for the government to grant Soeharto a hero status, the National Commission on Human Rights said Tuesday it would continue investigations into past atrocities implicating the late former president.

The commission’s chairman Idfal Kasim said even though Soeharto had died and the criminal charges against him had been halted, it did not mean human right abuses that occurred during Soeharto’s term were closed.

“We will continue our investigation (on the case) and hope to finish it by early March,” Idfhal told Antara.

Although Soeharto, who was politically responsible for the cases, has died, we can still find his cronies, the ones who organized and executed the abuses,” Idfhal said.

“We will probe these people and demand they be held responsible.”

He said the investigation would be conducted case-by-case and would be prioritized on five major cases, including the arrest of political activists in Buru island between 1969 and 1979 and the mysterious shootings – known as Petrus case – in 1981 and 1985.

Other cases include the July 27, 1996 incident in Jakarta involving supporters of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), the Tanjung Priok case of Military Operation Areas (DOM) in Aceh and Papua from the 1970s to 1990s.

The Buru island incident involved at least 10,000 political prisoners, while the Petrus incident victimized some 5,000 people, who were allegedly criminals.

Petrus occurred in Provinces across Java and some areas in...
Sumatra and Kalimantan.

The Tanjung Priok clash left 24 people dead and many others injured.

During the DOM incident, hundreds of thousands of people were kidnapped and abused.

Ifdhal said the commission would continue investigations based on reports by previous commissioners.

“We will also summon witnesses, including military officials,” he said.

Indonesian Military (TNI) Chief Gen. Djoko Santoso declared last week TNI was willing to cooperate with the commission to reveal human rights abuses implicating its officials.

“We welcome TNI’s commitment to cooperate with us, so that there will be no official who refuses to be present during court sessions,” Ifdhal said.

Soeharto died on Sunday at the age of 86 and received state funeral.

The Golkar Party Faction on Tuesday proposed to grant Soeharto the status of national hero.

Faction chairman Priyo Budi Santoso said Soeharto was one of the nation’s “best figures” who deserved the status because of his dedication.

He said the faction would forward its proposal to Golkar chairman Jusuf Kalla, who is also Vice President, for feedback from the government.

Presidential spokesman Andi Mallarangeng told the Jakarta Post the government had yet to discuss the proposal for the title of hero.

Andi said the government did not see the issue as a priority.

“The government’s priority is to give back everything that has been the people’s right,” he said.

“But we do not forbid anyone to propose anything, this is a democratic country.

“Soeharto’s government took 16 years to name foundation president Sukarno a national hero.
APPENDIX 2
QUESTIONNAIRE

Responden Yang Terhormat,

Saya sangat berterima kasih atas kesediaan Anda untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini dengan menjadi salah seorang responden saya.


Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisa sejauh mana perbedaan keefektifan kalimat aktif dan kalimat pasif dalam sebuah surat kabar harian berbahasa Inggris. Disini Anda hanya diminta memilih salah satu kalimat antara kalimat aktif atau kalimat pasif dalam hal keefektifannya (mana yang lebih anda pahami antara kalimat aktif dan kalimat pasif), berikut dengan alasan yang mendasari pilihan Anda.

Kontribusi Anda pada penelitian ini sangat berarti bagi saya, oleh karena itu saya ucapkan banyak terima kasih atas bantuan yang telah Anda berikan.

Hormat saya,

SETYO ADI WICAKSONO
044214068
Jurusan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Sastra
Universitas Sanata Dharma
Yogyakarta
DATA RESPONDEN

Data diri yang Anda berikan berikut ini hanya akan digunakan untuk kepentingan penelitian, sebagai data pengidentifikasi responden. Data tersebut tidak akan disertakan dalam penulisan tugas akhir dan tidak akan disebarluaskan dalam bentuk apapun serta data tersebut dijamin kerahasiannya.

Nama : .................................................................
Alamat : .................................................................
Tanggal lahir/Usia : ....................................................
Pekerjaan : ..................................................................
Latar belakang pendidikan : ........................................
Petunjuk Pengisian:
1. Baca dan pahami teks disetiap nomor dengan seksama.
2. Isi dengan cara melingkari tanda titik hitam ( - ) yang berada di depan setiap kalimat yang Anda rasa lebih efektif ( mudah dipahami).
3. Lingkari pada item reason yang berada di bawah kalimat sesuai dengan jenis kalimat yang anda pilih ( boleh diisi lebih dari satu).
4. Beri komentar ( bila ada ) pada kolom yang telah disediakan.

Kalimat No. 1

| - | President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono announced seven days of national mourning, which began Sunday. |
| - | Seven days of national mourning, which began Sunday, was announced by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. |

Reason:
- a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.
- b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.
- c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.
- d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

Comment ( if any ):

Kalimat No. 2

| - | Please, forgive my father for all his mistake. |
| - | Please, my father is forgiven for all his mistake. |

Reason:
- a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.
- b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.
- c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.
- d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

Comment ( if any ):
Kalimat No. 3

| - | He *leaves behind* the partially grown seeds of an ambitious industrial modernization plan and a legacy of sectarian strife and unbridled corruption. |
| - | The partially grown seeds of an ambitious industrial modernization plan and a legacy of sectarian strife and unbridled corruption *was left behind* by him. |

**Reason:**
- a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.
- b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.
- c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.
- d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

**Comment (if any):**

---

Kalimat No. 4

| - | I *did not see* Soeharto’s successors, B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman “Gus Dur” Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri at the funeral. |
| - | Soeharto’s successors, B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman “Gus Dur” Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri *were not seen* at the funeral. |

**Reason:**
- a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.
- b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.
- c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.
- d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

**Comment (if any):**

---

Kalimat No. 5

| - | The medical team treating Soeharto *said* (that) his health dramatically deteriorated early Sunday. |
| - | (That) his health dramatically deteriorated early Sunday *was said* by the medical team |

**Reason:**
- a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.
- b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.
- c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.
- d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

**Comment (if any):**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kalimat No. 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The Golkar Party Faction on Tuesday <em>proposed</em> to grant Soeharto the status of national hero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To grant Soeharto the status of national hero <em>was proposed</em> by The Golkar Party Faction on Tuesday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reason:**

a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.

b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.

c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.

d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

**Comment (if any):**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kalimat No. 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- We <em>do not forbid</em> anyone to propose anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Not anyone was <em>forbidden</em> to propose anything.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reason:**

a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.

b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.

c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.

d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

**Comment (if any):**
Kalimat No. 8

- Soeharto’s government took 16 years to name foundation president Sukarno a national hero.

- 16 years was taken by Soeharto’s government to name foundation president Sukarno a national hero.

Reason:

a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.

b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.

c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.

d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

Comment (if any): 

Kalimat No. 9

- Presidential spokesman Andi Mallarangeng told the Jakarta Post the government had yet to discuss the proposal for the title of hero.

- The Jakarta Post was told by Presidential spokesman Andi Mallarangeng, the government had yet to discuss the proposal for the title of hero.

Reason:

a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.

b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.

c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.

d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

Comment (if any):

Kalimat No. 10

- Yudhoyono canceled a trip to Bali to attend a UN conference against corruption which opens Monday.

- A trip to Bali to attend a UN conference against corruption which opens Monday was
cancelled by Yudhoyono.

Reason:

a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.
b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.
c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.
d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

Kalimat No. 11

- Accompanied by Soeharto’s daughter, Siti Hardiyanti “Tutut” Rukmana, the team of doctors *addressed* a press conference.

Reason:

a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.
b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.
c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.
d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.

Kalimat No. 12

- Workers *buried* Soeharto’s body next to his wife’s grave, while soldiers fired a salvo of guns, and all in attendance paid their last respects.

Reason:

a. The sentence is shorter than another sentence.
b. The sentence is more forceful and personal, so the reader’s task is easier.
c. The receiver, events, or result of an action is more important than the agent.
d. The sentence is more objective because there is no first-person subject.
Comment (if any):