

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Learning English today is very important, therefore every school, starting from the basics, must introduce what English is, which of course to be proficient in this language, there is still a lot to polish start from reading, writing, speaking and listening that must be applied (Muziatun, 2022). One of the basics for starting English can be start from reading. From the smallest to the largest words, understand word by word, and finally become one like English. Media that can be used are magazines, online platforms, or newspapers. Maybe you can start from the newspaper to read daily news. Many newspapers in Indonesia publish and one of the famous ones is the Jakarta Post. (Sariah & Nurwahdah, 2019) Jakarta Post is an Indonesian newspaper that uses English. This newspaper provides information to the readers about current issues on various topics. Effective reading teaching builds on students past knowledge and experience when using newspapers as learning material to help them improve their comprehension skills especially grammar. In this paper we can analysis grammar especially about passive voice. in active voice, the subject is doing the action. In passive voice the action that receives the action (Gunderman & Steinmeyer, 2015). For Example: Active sentence: Jack ate some of the bread. Passive Voice: Some of the bread was eaten by Jack. The difference between active and passive sentences lies in the person who uses them. In the active sentence, the actor (Jack) comes before the verb (eat). Meanwhile, in passive sentences, the

recipient of the action (some bread) appears before the verb (already eaten) and the actor (Jack) follows as a prepositional phrase (by Jack). (Lubis & Miranti, 2014).

According to Pullum (2014), there are seven kinds of passive voices. Passive with *be*, bare passive clause, *get* passive, concealed passive, embedded passive, adjectival passive, and prepositional passives. Passive voice intend for various types to write or analyze sentences correctly and according to grammatical variants. Implementation of using passive voice is difficult and many students don't know because not all passive sentences are often used in writing. Therefore, passive voice needs to be explored in more depth to make sentences appropriate to real academic writing (Ratih, 2018). Analyze the passive voice depending on its communicative function. "The dog was kept by a homeless person" and "The plane door was closed." It can see that the first example identifies it as a passive with *be* and the second sentence shows it as an adjectival verb (Bili, 2021). So it can be concluded that there are a lot of passive voices in the Jakarta Post.

Previous studies will mostly concentrate on the distribution of passive voice in various types of texts, including academic, journalistic, and conversational. While researcher will recognize how often the passive voice structure is used in news articles.

This research aims to analyze all the passive sentence in the Jakarta Post in order to distinguish which sentences carry out the action and which subjects receive the action as a good use of grammar. As a result Researcher interested in conducting research with the title " PASSIVE VOICE USAGE PATTERNS IN CULTURE COLUMN IN *THE JAKARTA POST*: A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS " to be know the dominant one is active voice.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes there are two main problems are explained in this research, as for the problems are:

1. What are the kinds and forms of passive voice used in culture column in the Jakarta post?
2. What are the communicative function of Passive voice used in culture column in the Jakarta post?

1.3. Objective of the Study

According to the statement above, so the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out kinds and forms of passive voice used in culture column in the Jakarta post.
2. To know the communicative function of passive voice used in culture column in the Jakarta post.

1.4. Scope of the Study

This study only examines articles in The Jakarta Post regarding the culture column from June to October 2024. This research only analysis news articles whose use of passive sentences is based on grammatical structure without accepting opinions from readers and influencing the writing style. Data was collected based on qualitative content analysis.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The results of this research are expected to be useful for:

English Teacher:

As a reference and additional guidance in language learning. Teachers can design relevant and varied exercises and examples to help students master passive voice material.

Student:

Improve understanding of grammar. This can deepen students understanding of sentence structure and function in language. Helps analyze information in a text.

Future Researcher:

Develop passive voice recommendations according to the contexts used. such as research whose object is newspapers, so it can be used as a reference.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Passive Voice

English grammar is sometimes quite difficult, especially to identify a sentence that differentiates between active and passive voice. In this case to change active to passive voice when the object from active voice becomes the one receiving action. Understanding passives is easy if you can analyze them according to the formula and type. Furthermore, according to (Pullum ,2014), the subject receives the action expressed by the verb in passive form. In passive sentences, the subject of the active sentence is a complement that is preceded and can follow preposition *by*. The rules for choice of tense are the same in the passive as they are for Active sentences as in the following: “Mr. John teaches us grammar” becomes “Grammar is taught by Mr. John”. It will be notice that when the verb is changed from the active voice to the passive voice, the object of the transitive verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the verb in the passive voice (Omenogor,2021).

According to Swan (2017) the object of a verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the passive form, it follows that only transitive verbs can use in the passive voice, because an intransitive verb has no object. Example for intransitive verb is “like”, “die”, “arrive”. The verb in passive sentences is the past participle. Whatever the form of the passive voice, the verb must be a past participle. Active and passive sentences are sentences that only have slightly different formulas.

This means that if you put it in the wrong place like a verb, not only will the writing be wrong, but the meaning of the sentence itself will also be misinterpreted (Alexander, 2019). For example,

(1) *Oleh karena itu, sang koki berharap serpihan peterseli menjadi rasa yang cocok untuk hidangan tersebut.*

(1.a) Therefore, the chef hopes that parsley flakes a suitable the taste of his dish.

(1.b) Therefore, the chef is hoped that the parsley flakes be a suitable taste for the dish.

This passive voice error because should be more suitable with active voice because the meaning is more suitable and acceptable. Form active voice becomes Passive voice can be found in all types of sentences. it has a verb and past participle. Even though there are many forms of passive voice, you still use the past participle, these are some examples of passive voice.

| Form of Passive Voice | Example |
|--|--|
| Present : Noun/pronoun + is/are + past participle | The cat is chased by the dog |
| Past : Noun/pronoun + was/were + past participle | The gate was open by the peon |
| Present perfect : Noun/Pronoun +has/have been + past participle | Someone has invited me to the party |
| Future : Noun/pronoun + will be + past participle | The work will be finished by him in a fortnight |
| Modal Verbs : Noun/Pronoun + can be + past participle | The class can be cleaned by us |
| Continuous : Noun/pronoun + is/am/are + being + past participle | The meal is cooking by the chef |

2.2. Kinds of Passive Voice

According to Pullum (2014), there are seven types of passive voice. They are passive with *be*, prepositional passive, bare passive, embedded passive, adjectival passive, *get* passive, and concealed passive.

2.2.1 Be-passive

The main subject has a *be* clause and a past participle as a complementary verb form. The noun phrase in the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive part. Change from active to passive it must be followed by a *be* clause and past participle. The subject of active voice as a complement in preposition phrase. For example :

- (1) Everyone in the department admires Anne's scholarship.
- (2) Anne's scholarship is admired by everyone in the department

2.2.2 Get –passive

There are two types of passives that use intransitive verbs, namely *be* and *get*, do not use auxiliary verbs. The difference is that *be* is more formal than *get*. The intransitive verb *get* is a grammatical development of the passive type. For example :

- (1) sushi got cooked by a chef.

2.2.3 Bare Passive Clause

Bare passive only consists of a subject and past participle, it has no verb tense. The verb appears as an adjunct, not full sentence. For example :

- (1) One its missions shows a soldier, with work completed, walking in victory
- (2) That said, However, family is family, not other people.

2.2.4 Embedded Passive

Passive clauses are also attached to active clauses. Types of transitive verbs that are causative, inchoative, or perception without a subject. For example :

- (1) The government had the police investigate the case.
- (2) The government had the case investigated by the police.

2.2.5 Adjectival Passive

Adjective phrases are often applied with predicative adjective phrases. The adjective derives from the past participle of the verb. For example:

- (1) The window was opened.

As a *be* passive, it that expresses an action when someone locked a window, and as an adjectival and as an adjectival for some period of time of the window state.

2.2.6 Concealed Passive

This passive is a construction active verb and has a passive meaning followed by a gerund. This verb like need, want, require, take. For example :

- (1) This bag need washing.
- (2) This book needs to be washed by expert.

2.2.7 Prepositional Passive

This passive can be formed systematically with many verb+prepositions combinations. For example, the short passive in (b) is not exactly the same as the active voice shown in (a)

(1.a) Someone has sit in this chair

(1.b) This chair has been sit in

(2.a) Nobody has slept in this bed

(2.b) This bed has not been slept in.

2.3. Changing from Active into Passive

2.3.1 The Receiver of Action is Mention

The object of active voice must be known to know who is receiving the action. As a subject, you must also know who is carrying out the action. This should be marked so that it is easy to change active to passive based on who the subject is.

e.g :

(1) active : Alexander Graham Bell discovered telephone

passive : Telephone was discovered by Alexander Graham Bell

2.3.2 The Agent is Unknown

The subject of active sometimes does not need to be mentioned if the action is not relevant or important. In this case, only the passive form can eliminate the perpetrator of the action. When the action is not implied from context or expressed with the following words ; people, somebody/someone, they, she, etc.

e.g :

(1) Active : *Someone* took my dictionary last night

Passive : My dictionary was taken yesterday (unknown agent)

(2) Active : *People* mostly ate western food in this country.

Passive : Western food was mostly eaten in this country. (obvious agent)

‘The verbs make, see, help, hear’

2.3.3 The Agent is Irrelevant

e.g :

(1) Active : Someone cleaned the living room this morning

Passive : The living room was cleaned this morning

(2) Active : They will announced the winners tonight

Passive : The winners will be announced tonight

(3) Active : People speak English in many countries

Passive : English is spoken in many countries

(4) Active : someone delivered some food today

Passive : Some food was delivered today

2.4. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is a local newspaper that has spread to various countries. It has two languages with the aim of providing foreigners or overseas students with a reference for finding out news in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post is first developed on April 25 1983 by minister of information, Ali Murtopo. Since 2013, the Post claims to be a national institution. They are directly fighting for a more democratic Indonesia by flipping through the old and new editions so that readers can find the common thread in this article. The Jakarta Post contains a lot of news about education, lifestyle, culture, politics, entertainment, culture in Indonesia.

The Jakarta Post, which provides English writing in the context of news, can provide many lessons such as vocabulary, terms and dialect which can bring benefits to its readers. The Jakarta Post provides a more global perspective which easily brings it to the international scope. In the digital era, The Jakarta Post publishes online. The increasing number of readers, they also implemented a premium news system in 2018. The Jakarta Post receives many awards as a newspaper that adheres to journalism ethics and standards. This is the reason for making The Jakarta Post the object of research (Puspitasari, 2019).