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Active and Passive Sentence Structures in CNN Indonesia Online News: Government Continues WFH Policy for Civil Servants Every Friday

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to analyze the structure of active and passive sentences in an online news article titled "Government Continues WFH Policy for Civil Servants Every Friday," published by CNN Indonesia on July 24, 2026. The research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Data were collected using a "listen-and-note" technique and subsequently analyzed via the distributional method, specifically through the immediate constituent analysis technique. Out of the 16 sentences in the text, 14 contain verbal predicates and were analyzed: 10 are active sentences, and 4 are passive sentences. The active sentences consist of 7 transitive, 1 ditransitive, 1 intransitive, and 1 semitransitive sentence. All passive sentences utilize the prefix *di-* and do not explicitly state the agent (the doer of the action). Active sentences are used more dominantly to convey information in a direct, clear, and communicative manner. Meanwhile, passive sentences particularly those using the prefix di- are employed to emphasize the action or event rather than the agent, thereby creating an objective and impersonal tone. These findings indicate that the use of active and passive sentences in news reporting is not merely a matter of grammatical rules, but a linguistic strategy to render writing both informative and objective. Consequently, the choice of sentence structure significantly influences the content of the message being conveyed, as well as the reader's ability to comprehend and interpret that content within the context of digital media.

Keywords: actives sentences structure, passive sentences structure, online news, WFH policy

Struktur Kalimat Aktif dan Pasif dalam Berita Daring CNN Indonesia Pemerintah Lanjutkan Kebijakan WFH PNS Setiap Jumat

ABSTRAK
Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis struktur kalimat aktif dan pasif dalam berita daring berjudul "Pemerintah Lanjutkan Kebijakan WFH PNS Setiap Jumat" yang dipublikasikan CNN Indonesia pada 24 Juli 2026". Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan dengan teknik simak dan catat, kemudian dianalisis dengan metode agih menggunakan teknik bagi unsur langsung. Dari 16 kalimat dalam teks, 14 kalimat berpredikat verbal dan dianalisis, yaitu 10 kalimat aktif dan 4 kalimat pasif. Kalimat aktif terdiri atas 7 transitif, 1 dwitransitif, 1 intransitif, dan 1 semitransitif. Seluruh kalimat pasif berprefiks di- dan tidak menyebutkan pelaku secara eksplisit. Kalimat aktif lebih dominan digunakan untuk menyampaikan informasi secara langsung, jelas, dan komunikatif. Sementara itu, kalimat pasif, terutama yang berprefiks di-, digunakan untuk menekankan tindakan atau peristiwa tanpa menonjolkan pelaku, sehingga menciptakan kesan objektif dan impersonal. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan kalimat aktif dan pasif dalam berita tidak hanya tentang aturan tata bahasa, tetapi juga sebagai cara berbahasa untuk membuat tulisan informatif dan objektif. Oleh karena itu, cara memilih kalimat dalam sebuah tulisan sangat berpengaruh pada isi pesan yang ingin disampaikan dan keberhasilan pembaca memahami serta menggambarkan isinya pada media digital.

Kata kunci: struktur kalimat aktif, struktur kalimat pasif, berita daring, kebijakan WFH

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INTRODUCTION

Journalistic language is required to be clear and effective. In this context, sentence structure is a decisive factor for clarity, focus, and the interpretation of meaning, as language is organized according to specific patterns rather than being arranged randomly (Chaer, 2012). A sentence is understood as a linguistic unit that can function relatively independently, possesses a final intonation pattern, and consists of one or more clauses (Alwi et al., 2003).

Based on the relationship between the agent (doer), the action, and the target (recipient), sentences are categorized as either active or passive. Active sentences generally position the subject as the agent of the action (Chaer, 2009), whereas passive sentences position the subject as the target of the action (Ramlan, 2005). In news writing, the choice between the two is not arbitrary; rather, it is a strategy used to manage the focus of information and establish objectivity (Keraf, 1991). Passive sentences can emphasize an event or an outcome while obscuring the agent, particularly when the agent is considered irrelevant (Kridalaksana, 2008).

Active sentences are classified as transitive, intransitive, semi-transitive, or ditransitive, depending on the relationship between the predicate and the elements that follow it. Passive sentences are categorized into those using the prefix *di-*, personal passive constructions, those using the prefix *ter-*, and those employing the circumfix *ke-an* (Moeliono, 2009). Wahyuningsih et al. (2025) note that passive sentences are frequently used to highlight the objective or result of an action, rather than the agent performing it.

Research on the use of active and passive sentences in online news continues to evolve alongside the growing production of news in Indonesian digital media. In the coverage of the Akseyna murder case by Kompas, Nurafifah and Wiyanti (2024) found that monotransitive active sentences were the most frequently used, while passive constructions with the *ke-an* affix were rarely employed to describe actions. Regarding diathesis, Lestari et al. Research (2025) on news from Tempo.co indicates that the use of such constructions aims to emphasize the role of the subject or agent within the focus of the information, maintain objectivity, and avoid ambiguity. Similar findings were presented by Fahrudin (2026) regarding ANTARA News Lampung, who linked the choice between active and passive voice to the specific focus of information intended to be highlighted. At the level of news headlines, a study published in the proceedings of the Jakarta State Polytechnic examined active and passive sentence patterns as a predictor of whether readers choose to engage with the news content.

In news writing, the choice between active and passive voice is not arbitrary; rather, it serves as a linguistic strategy to manage the focus of information and establish objectivity (Keraf, 1991). Active voice is typically employed to convey information in a direct and clear manner, whereas passive voice is often used to emphasize events or outcomes—or to obscure the agent when that agent is considered irrelevant (Kridalaksana, 2008).

Kridalaksana (2008) defines the active voice as a syntactic structure in which the agent functions as the subject, typically marked by a verb with the prefix *me-*. From this perspective, the active voice is not merely a grammatical form; it also illustrates the relationship between semantic roles (such as agent and patient/recipient) and grammatical functions (such as subject and object). Based on this view, it can be concluded that an active sentence is a structure in which the subject acts as the agent—the entity performing the action—with a predicate consisting of an active verb (marked by specific morphological features), and which may also include an object as the target of that action. Thus, the active voice demonstrates a close connection between grammatical structure and semantic roles within a language.

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In the study of the Indonesian language, active sentences are typically categorized into two types: transitive active sentences and intransitive active sentences. This classification is based on the presence or absence of an object within the sentence; it is a simple and easily understood approach, which facilitates the grasp of foundational concepts. This framework is rooted in the verb classification systems proposed by Gorys Keraf and Harimurti Kridalaksana, who distinguish between verbs that require an object and those that do not. However, in more in-depth linguistic analysis, this classification becomes more specific. Ramlan and Abdul Chaer state that active sentences are divided into four types: transitive, intransitive, semi-transitive, and ditransitive active sentences.

1. Transitive Active Sentences
   A transitive active sentence is one that features a transitive verb as its predicate—a verb that requires an object to complete its meaning. In such sentences, the object can function as the subject if the sentence is converted into the passive voice. These sentences follow an S-P-O (Subject-Predicate-Object) or S-P-O-K (Subject-Predicate-Object-Adverbial) pattern.
2. Intransitive Active Sentences
   An intransitive active sentence is one that features an intransitive verb as its predicate—a verb that does not require an object. Such sentences remain meaningful even without an object. They follow an S-P (Subject-Predicate) or S-P-K (Subject-Predicate-Adverbial) pattern.
3. Semi-Transitive Active Sentences
   A semi-transitive active sentence is one in which the predicate is followed by a complement rather than an object. This complement serves to complete the meaning of the predicate but cannot function as the subject in a passive sentence. These sentences follow an S-P-Comp (Subject-Predicate-Complement) pattern.
4. Ditransitive Active Sentences
   A ditransitive active sentence is one in which the predicate is followed by two elements: either an object and a complement, or an object and a second object. Such sentences indicate that an action is directed toward more than one element. Following an S-P-O-Complement (Subject-Predicate-Object-Complement) pattern.

Meanwhile, regarding passive sentences, Wahyuningsih et al. (2025) state that passive sentences are frequently used to emphasize the object or the result of an action, rather than the agent (the doer). Verbs functioning as the predicate in passive sentences are generally marked by the prefixes *di-* and ter-. Specifically, verbs with the prefix *di-* serve to transform verbs with the prefix *me-* into a passive form; the resulting meaning is the inverse of the active transitive verb, which involves both an action and a target.

Moeliono (2009) identifies several types of passive sentences: those using the prefix *di-*, personal passive sentences, those using the prefix *ter-*, and those employing the circumfix ke-an.

1. Passive Sentences with the Prefix *di-*
   These require an object—following an S-P-O or S-P-O-Adverbial (S-P-O-K) pattern—and are derived from active transitive sentences; the predicate begins with *di-* or *di-...-an*.
2. Personal Passive Sentences
   This type of passive sentence is generally limited to everyday, informal usage. In such sentences, the pronouns *aku*, *engkau*, and *dia* (when following the predicate) are typically shortened to the clitics *ku-*, *kau-*, and *-nya*.
3. Passive Sentences with the Prefix *ter-*
   Passive sentences of this type imply that the action expressed by the verb was unintentional or accidental; hence, the prefix *ter* is used.
4. Passive Sentences with the Circumfix *ke-an*

Passive constructions using the *ke-an* form can be derived from various word classes—including both adjectives and verbs—such as *kehujanan* (caught in the rain), *kedinginan* (feeling cold), *kehilangan* (losing something), *kematian* (experiencing a death), *kelahiran* (visible/seen), *kedengaran* (audible/heard), *ketahuan* (discovered/found out), and so on.

In the rapidly evolving world of digital media, online news is now produced and disseminated with lightning speed. At times, the urgency to publish takes precedence over accuracy and linguistic precision. This can lead to issues with language—specifically in sentence construction—which may affect the clarity and objectivity of the information presented. Frequently, news reports fail to adhere to proper grammatical rules, potentially causing confusion or fostering inaccurate perceptions among readers. This is particularly critical in news concerning the government, where the choice between active and passive voice can subtly shift the focus—either highlighting the actor or obscuring them—thereby shaping public perception of existing policies.

Research on the use of active and passive voice in online news has expanded in tandem with the growth of digital news production in Indonesia. Analyzing reports on a "megathrust" earthquake through the lens of Fowler's framework, Sulisyana & Muhaimi (2025) found that active voice predominates, reflecting a direct and assertive style; meanwhile, the less frequent passive voice serves to emphasize the impact or outcome of an event rather than the actions of the perpetrator. In their study of the Akseyna murder case as covered by Kompas, Nurafifah & Wiyanti (2024) observed that monotransitive active sentences were the most common, while passive constructions with the *ke-an* prefix were rarely used to describe actions. Regarding diathesis, Lestari et al. (2025)—examining Tempo.co—noted that the choice of construction is intended to emphasize the role of the subject or actor within the information, maintain objectivity, and avoid ambiguity. Similar findings were presented by Fahrudin (2026) in his analysis of ANTARA News Lampung, which links the selection of active or passive voice to the specific focus the news intends to highlight. At the level of news headlines, a study featured in the proceedings of the Jakarta State Polytechnic (Politeknik Negeri Jakarta) examines the use of active or passive sentence structures as a predictor of whether readers will choose to engage with the content of a news story.

Based on the findings of this research, it is clear that studying active and passive sentences in online news is highly significant. This is not merely a matter of grammar; it also shapes how we communicate and think within society. Consequently, such research is essential for demonstrating how language is employed in news reporting—specifically in terms of directing the focus of information, maintaining objectivity, and minimizing the intrusion of personal viewpoints—within today's fast-paced and highly competitive digital landscape.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that understanding active and passive sentence structures in online news is of great importance. This goes beyond simple grammar, as it influences the way we speak and think in society. Therefore, this research is vital for illustrating how language is utilized in news—particularly in managing the focus of information, upholding objectivity, and reducing the potential for personal bias in an era of digital news that is both rapid and intensely competitive.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive approach—specifically, a qualitative descriptive method. Abubakar (2021), Fraenkel et al. (2012), Razak (2017), Afifuddin & Saebani (2002) states that a descriptive approach is commonly used in social research, including linguistic research.

Descriptive approachwith was objective of explaining and analyzing the structure of active

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and passive sentences within news reports, in depth and in context. A qualitative method was chosen because the data consist of linguistic elements rather than numerical values, allowing for a greater focus on understanding the meaning and function of grammatical structures. Furthermore, the descriptive method is used to portray linguistic phenomena as they naturally occur, without altering the data (Bambang Setiyadi, 2018). The data in this study consist of sentences containing active and passive structures, taken from an online news article by CNN Indonesia titled "Government Continues WFH Policy for Civil Servants Every Friday," published on July 24, 2026. The data source is an online news text, which falls under the category of written documents.

Data collection was conducted through a process of careful observation and note-taking. Observation allowed for a detailed examination of how language is used within the text, while note-taking involved recording sentences relevant to the research—specifically active and passive sentences—to be analyzed and used to draw conclusions.

RESULTS

The analysis of the news text reveals that active sentences are used more frequently than passive sentences. Active sentences are employed to convey information directly by highlighting the agent—such as the government or a ministry—as the primary actor in the policy discourse. This suggests that active sentences serve to enhance the clarity of information, making it easier for readers to understand the content of the news.

Conversely, passive sentences are used in specific contexts, particularly when the focus shifts toward the action or policy rather than the agent. For instance, passive forms using the prefix *di-* are employed to emphasize the process or outcome of an action, such as policies that are "proposed" (diusulkan) or "discussed" (dibahas). Furthermore, the study also identified the use of "personal passive" constructions, illustrating the variation of passive forms within the Indonesian language.

Data 1:

The government continues the work-from-home (WFH) policy for civil servants (Aparatur Sipil Negara or ASN) every Friday.

This sentence is classified as an active transitive sentence; it features the predicate melanjutkan (to continue)—which carries the prefix *me-*—and requires an object: the "work-from-home (WFH) policy." The agent, "the government," is explicitly stated as the subject. The sentence follows an S-P-O-Adv (Subject-Predicate-Object-Adverbial) structure, with the phrase "for civil servants (ASN or PNS) every Friday" serving as an adverbial element.

Data 2:

The Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform... Rini Widyantini, Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB), stated that the policy is being continued because public services remained effective during the implementation of work-from-home (WFH) arrangements.

This sentence is classified as an active transitive sentence, with the primary predicate "stated" (mengatakan) requiring an object in the form of a clause. The passive form "is being continued" (dilanjutkan), as well as the verbs "occurred" (berlangsung) and "ran" (berjalan), appear within complement and causal clauses; therefore, they do not function as the primary predicate.

Data 3:

Irfan stated that the system was once implemented in Indonesia before the Hajj Financial Management Agency (BPKH) was established.

This sentence is an active transitive sentence with "stated" (mengatakan) as the primary predicate. It contains a subordinate clause in the passive voice—marked by the prefix *di-* (diterapkan, dibentuk)—which does not alter the overall classification of the sentence.

Data 4:

Rini urged every government agency to report on the implementation of WFH on a regular basis.

This sentence is classified as an active ditransitive sentence because the predicate "urged" (mengimbau) is followed by two elements: an object ("every government agency") and a complement (the clause "to report on the implementation of WFH on a regular basis"). The sentence follows an S-P-O-Comp (Subject-Predicate-Object-Complement) pattern. The verb "to report" (melaporan) is contained within the complement and, consequently, does not serve as the primary predicate.

Data 5:

According to Rini, the number of reports received during the previous implementation of WFH was not yet significant.

This sentence is classified as an active intransitive sentence because the predicate—"was not yet significant"—does not require an object and instead describes a state; furthermore, the subject, "the number of reports," is not the target of an action. It should be noted that the predicate is non-verbal (adjectival or numerical), and this classification is based on the absence of an object. The form "received" (diterima) is a passive construction (using the prefix *di-*) within a relative clause that modifies the subject; it does not affect the primary classification of the sentence.

Data 6:

In fact, the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (Kementerian PANRB) has provided a digital reporting mechanism.

This sentence is classified as an active transitive sentence, with the predicate "provided" (menyediakan) requiring an object: "a digital reporting mechanism." The agent—the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform—is explicitly stated as the subject. The sentence follows an S-P-O-Adv (Subject-Predicate-Object-Adverbial) pattern.

Data 7:

To facilitate the process for government agencies, Rini stated that reporting does not need to be done every month.

This sentence is classified as an active transitive sentence, with the main predicate "stated" (mengatakan) requiring an object in the form of a clause. The passive form "done" (dilakukan) appears within a complement clause, and the verb "facilitate" (memudahkan) is part of an adverbial phrase indicating purpose; therefore, neither functions as the main predicate.

Data 8:

Meanwhile, local governments can submit reports on the implementation of WFH to the Ministry of Home Affairs on a regular basis.

This sentence is classified as an active transitive sentence, with the predicate "submit" (menyampaikan) requiring an object: "reports on the implementation of WFH." The phrase "to the Ministry of Home Affairs" indicates the recipient and is analyzed as an adverbial element. The sentence follows an S-P-O-Adv (Subject-Predicate-Object-Adverbial) pattern.

Data 9:

"I also urge government agencies to provide reports on a regular basis," said Rini.

This sentence is classified as an active semi-transitive sentence because the predicate "urge" (mengimbau) is followed by a prepositional complement—"to government agencies"—rather than a direct object; consequently, this element cannot become the subject of a passive version of the sentence. The sentence follows an S-P-Comp (Subject-Predicate-Complement) pattern. The verb memberikan ('to give/provide'), which is ditransitive in its independent use, appears here within a complement clause rather than as the main predicate. The difference compared to Data 4 lies in the presence of the preposition kepada ('to'): in

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Data 4, the recipient of the directive functions as an object, whereas in this instance, the recipient functions as a complement.

Data 10:

Rini emphasizes that the most important aspect of implementing WFH is that civil servants continue to carry out their duties and maintain performance while working from other locations. This sentence is classified as an active transitive sentence, with menekankan ('emphasizes') serving as the main predicate, which requires an object in the form of a clause. Within this object clause, there is the copulative verb adalah ('is'), as well as the verbs menjalankan ('carry out'), menghasilkan ('produce/achieve'), and bekerja ('work'), none of which function as the main predicate.

2. Passive Sentences

Data 1:

"For the time being, it is still being continued." This sentence is classified as a passive sentence featuring the prefix *di-*, marked by the verb dilanjutkan ('continued'). The subject—the WFH policy—is omitted as it can be inferred from the context of the preceding sentence, and the agent (the party performing the action) is not specified. The focus of the sentence lies on the continuation of the policy, rather than on the party responsible for continuing it.

Data 2:

Reporting may be carried out over a two-month period so that the intervals are not too close together.

This sentence is classified as a passive sentence featuring the prefix *di-*, with dilakukan ('carried out') as the predicate. The subject, pelaporan ('reporting'), functions as the target of the action, while the agent—the agency submitting the report—is not specified. The purpose clause (agar jarak waktunya tidak terlalu dekat—'so that the intervals are not too close together') contains an adjectival predicate and does not affect the classification of the sentence.

Data 3:

The implementation of WFH is waived for essential services, such as those in the education and healthcare sectors.

This sentence is classified as a passive sentence featuring the prefix *di-*, with dikecualikan ('waived/excluded') as the predicate. The subject, penerapan WFH ('the implementation of WFH'), functions as the target of the action, and the agent—the party establishing the exception—is not specified. The relative clause *yang bersifat esensial* ('which are essential') modifies *layanan-layanan* ('services') and does not alter the primary classification of the sentence.

Data 4:

"Every government agency is required to ensure that, regardless of where its staff may be working, they deliver performance."

This sentence is classified as a passive sentence featuring the prefix *di-*, with diminta (is required/requested) serving as the main predicate. The subject, setiap instansi pemerintah itu (every government agency), functions as the target of the requirement, while the party making the requirement is not specified. The verbs memastikan (to ensure), bekerja (to work), and menghasilkan (to produce/deliver) are contained within a complement clause; therefore, they do not alter the sentence's primary classification as passive.

DISCUSSION

Dominance of Active Sentences in Policy News

The dominance of active sentences aligns with the characteristics of news, which demands that information be delivered directly and clearly. According to Alwi et al. (2003), active sentences are marked by subjects acting as actors. This structure makes the relationship between who, doing what, and against what quickly understandable to readers.

In the news analyzed, the subject of the active sentence is mostly authorized parties. For example,

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the Government (Data 1), Minister of PANRB Rini Widyantini (Data 2), Ministry of PANRB (Data 6), and local governments (Data 8). Explicitly mentioning the perpetrators provides clarity of responsibility and sources of information. This is important in public policy reporting, because readers need to know who is making, explaining, or urging a policy.

In addition, many active sentences use utterance verbs as the main predicate, namely *saying* (Data 2, 3, 7), *urging* (Data 4, 9), and *emphasizing* (Data 10). This pattern is common in news because the source's statement is delivered through indirect quotations. The subject is the source, the predicate is the utterance verb, and the content of the statement is an object or complement clause. Therefore, active sentences in news function to convey policies and also link the statement to the party delivering it.

Active Transitive Sentences

Transitive active sentences are the most frequently found, namely 7 out of 10 active sentences (Data 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10). This sentence is predicated as a verb that requires an object. According to Chaer (2015), transitive verbs are verbs followed by objects and generally can be passive.

The objects in transitive sentences in this data are divided into two types. The first type is objects in the form of noun phrases, such as *the work from home (WFH) policy* (Data 1), *reporting mechanisms* (Data 6), and *reports on WFH implementation* (Data 8). This type of sentence has a complete S-P-O-K pattern, with explanations such as *every Friday*, *digitally*, and *regularly,* which complement information about the method or time.

The second type is objects in the form of clauses, which appear in verbal sentences (Data 2, 3, 7, and 10). In this type of sentence, determining the main predicate must be careful because one sentence contains several verbs. For example, in Data 2, the verb continued, *continued*, and *runs* are contained in the complement clause and the cause clause. These three are not main predicates, so the sentence classification is still determined by *saying*. The same principle applies to Data 3 (*applied*, formed), Data 7 (*performed*, *facilitated*), and Data 10 (*is*, *executed*, *produce*, *work*). Thus, sentence classification is based on the predicate of the main clause, and the verb in the subordinate clause does not change it.

Active Dwitransitive and Semitransitive Sentences

The active dwitransitive sentence was found once (Data 4), where *Rini urges every government agency to report the implementation of WFH regularly*. The predicate *urges to* follow two elements, namely the object *of each government agency* and a complement in the form of a clause. The sentence pattern is S-P-O-Pel. The object in this sentence can be the subject of a passive sentence, for example*, Every government agency is urged to report the implementation of WFH.*

Semitransitive active sentences were found once (Data 9), namely *"I also urge government agencies to regularly provide reports," said Rini*. The same verb *urges, here* is followed by a prepositional complement *to government agencies*, not direct objects. Therefore, this element cannot be used as the subject of passive sentences, and the sentence pattern is S-P-Pel.

The comparison of Data 4 and Data 9 shows that the same verb can form sentences with different classifications, depending on the presence or absence of prepositions that follow it. This aligns with the view that the classification of transitivity is determined by the relationship between the verb and the following elements, not by the verb itself (Alwi et al., 2003). This finding also emphasizes the need for massification testing as a distinguishing criterion between object and complement.

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Intransitive Active Sentences

The intransitive active sentence was only found once (Data 5), which *is According to Rini, the number of reports received during previous WFH implementation was still not many*. The predicate *is still not many*, does not require an object and state the situation, while the subject does not require *the number of reports* and is not the target of the action. The predicate in this sentence is nonverbal (adjectival or numeral), so its classification follows the criterion of no object. This type of sentence rarely appears in policy news because its function is to describe the situation, while policy news mostly contains actions and statements. In this data, the sentence is used to describe the reporting condition as the background for later appeals (Data 4 and 9). The intransitive active sentence in Data 5 differs from the other nine active sentences because it does not contain the actions imposed on the object. This sentence functions as an explanation of the conditions underlying the government's appeal. Although the number is small, this sentence complements the news discourse so that readers understand the reasons why the government reaffirms the reporting obligation.

Prefixed Passive Sentences in -

All passive sentences found are passive with the prefix di- (continued, *done*, *excluded*, and *requested*). According to Alwi et al. (2003), passive sentences place the target of the action as the subject, and the perpetrator can be stated or omitted. In the four passive data in this news, the perpetrator is not stated:

1. Meanwhile*, it is still being continued* (Data 1), the subject is omitted because it can be understood from the previous sentence, and the focus is on policy sustainability.
2. *Reporting can be done within a two-month period* (Data 2), focusing on the reporting procedures, not on the reporting agency.
3. In *the implementation of WFH, exceptions are also made for essential services* (Data 3), with the emphasis on exceptions for essential services such as education and health, not the party who determines them.
4. Each *government agency is asked to ensure...* (Data 4), the subject acts as the target of the request, while the requesting party is not named.

This pattern shows that passive is used when the perpetrator is clear from the context, general or institutional, or indeed not the center of information. Passive sentences function to focus the reader's attention on policies, procedures, and their targets. Passive verbs that appear (continued, perform, excluded, *requested*) have an administrative nuance, thus fitting with the variety of language in government policy reporting.

Passive is also found in subordinate clauses of active sentences, namely *continued* (Data 2), *applied* and *formed* (Data 3), *accepted* (Data 5), and *done* (Data 7). Because classification is determined by the main predicate, these sentences are still considered active. However, this finding shows that the use of passive forms in texts is actually broader than the number of passive sentences, because passive forms are also used to explain policies in sentences with active main predicates.

The Relationship Between Active and Passive Sentence Functions in News Discourse

Active and passive sentences in this news complement each other. Active sentences are used when the perpetrator is important, namely when delivering statements from sources and emphasizing the institution's role. Passive sentences are used when policies or actions become the center of information. This pattern aligns with the view that the choice between active and passive is determined by the part of information the author wants to highlight, namely the actor or action.

Thus, the dominance of active sentences shows that this news mostly highlights who

conveys and implements policies, while passive sentences maintain focus on the content and procedures of the policy. The combination of both makes news easy to understand while still emphasizing the substance of the WFH policy for civil servants.

Active sentences in this news function to indicate who acts and who speaks. This is evident in the subjects of active sentences, namely *the Government* (Data 1), *Minister of PANRB Rini Widyantini* (Data 2), *Irfan* (Data 3), *Rini* (Data 4, 7, and 10), *Ministry of PANRB* (Data 6), and *local governments* (Data 8). All are authorized parties or sources whose positions are clear. Explicitly mentioning the perpetrators provides two advantages for the news. First, readers know the party responsible for the policy, so the information can be traced and accounted for. Second, indirect quotes with verbs of utterance, such as *saying*, *urging*, and *emphasizing*, can be conveyed as someone's statement, not as the opinion of the news writer. In this way, active sentences maintain the connection between the content of the policy and the speaker.

The passive sentence in this news functions to shift the focus from the perpetrator to the action or policy. In the four passive data, the perpetrator is not stated. Meanwhile*, it is still continued* (Data 1), where the emphasis is on policy sustainability. *Reporting can be done within a two-month period* (Data 2), with the emphasis on reporting procedures. In *the implementation of WFH, exceptions are also made for essential services* (Data 3), with exceptions highlighted for essential services. Each *government agency is asked to ensure...* (Data 4), what is emphasized are the obligations imposed on the agency. In these four sentences, the perpetrator does not need to be mentioned because it can be understood from the context, is general or institutional, or is not the core of the information. Readers are directed to the content of the policy, namely what is continued, how reporting is conducted, who is exempted, and what is requested.

The relationship between active and passive is not only seen at the sentence level but also at the clause level. Several passive forms are found within subordinate clauses of active sentences, namely *continued* (Data 2), *applied* and *formed* (Data 3), *accepted* (Data 5), and *done* (Data 7). Because sentence classification is determined by the main predicate, these sentences are still classified as active. However, this pattern shows a clear division of work within a sentence. The main active clause states who is speaking, and the passive subordinate clause explains the policy content. For example, in Data 7, *Rini says reporting does not have to be done monthly*. Sources are highlighted through the main clause, while reporting policies are presented through the passive form. Thus, the use of passive forms in the text is actually broader than the number of passive sentences.

CONCLUSION

An analysis of the CNN Indonesia online news article titled "Government Continues Work-from-Home (WFH) Policy for Civil Servants Every Friday" reveals 10 active sentences and 4 passive sentences out of a total of 14 sentences containing verbal predicates. The active sentences consist of 7 transitive, 1 ditransitive, 1 intransitive, and 1 semitransitive construction. All passive sentences utilize the prefix *di-* and do not explicitly state the agent.

Active sentences are predominant and frequently employed to convey statements and appeals from officials, where the agent is clearly identified. Passive sentences are used to position the policy and its implementation as the focal point of the information, omitting the agent—which can nonetheless be inferred from the context. Consequently, the choice between active and passive forms in news coverage regarding government policy should be understood as a strategy for managing the focus of information, rather than merely a grammatical phenomenon. Future research is encouraged to compare multiple

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media outlets covering the same topic, allowing for a broader examination of the observed tendencies.

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