

Das Passiv im Englischen

Bildung, Verwendung und Besonderheiten - von Amy Lang

1. Grundstruktur

Passiv = Form von 'be' + Past Participle

Das Objekt des Aktivsatzes wird zum Subjekt des Passivsatzes.

Aktiv: *Someone stole my bike.* → **Passiv:** *My bike was stolen.*

Aktiv: *They built this house in 1900.* → **Passiv:** *This house was built in 1900.*

2. Passiv in allen Zeiten

Zeit	Struktur	Beispiel
Present Simple	am/is/are + PP	The car is washed.
Past Simple	was/were + PP	The car was washed.
Present Continuous	am/is/are being + PP	The car is being washed.
Past Continuous	was/were being + PP	The car was being washed.
Present Perfect	has/have been + PP	The car has been washed.
Past Perfect	had been + PP	The car had been washed.
Future (will)	will be + PP	The car will be washed.
Future (going to)	am/is/are going to be + PP	The car is going to be washed.
Modal verbs	modal + be + PP	The car must be washed.

3. Der by-Agent

Wer die Handlung ausführt, steht nach 'by':

Aktiv: *Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.* → **Passiv:** *Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.*

Der Agent wird oft WEGGELASSEN, wenn:

- er unbekannt ist: *My car was stolen.* (von wem?)
- er unwichtig ist: *The bridge was built in 1850.*
- er offensichtlich ist: *He was arrested.* (von der Polizei)
- er allgemein ist: *English is spoken worldwide.*

4. Unpersönliches Passiv

Mit 'It'

Für Berichte, Gerüchte, allgemeine Meinungen:

Aktiv: *People say that he is rich.* → **Passiv:** *It is said that he is rich.*

Aktiv: *They believe she has left.* → **Passiv:** *It is believed that she has left.*

Aktiv: *They reported the fire had started.* → **Passiv:** *It was reported that the fire had started.*

Mit Subjekt + to-Infinitiv

Aktiv: *People say he is rich.* → **Passiv:** *He is said to be rich.*

Aktiv: *They believe she has left.* → **Passiv:** *She is believed to have left.*

Verben: say, believe, think, know, expect, report, consider, suppose

5. Passiv mit zwei Objekten

Bei Verben mit direktem und indirektem Objekt:

Aktiv: *They gave him a present.* → **Passiv:** *He was given a present. / A present was given to him.*

Aktiv: *Someone told me the truth.* → **Passiv:** *I was told the truth. / The truth was told to me.*

→ Das indirekte Objekt (Person) als Subjekt ist üblicher

6. Passiv mit Modalverben

Modal	Struktur	Beispiel
can	can be + PP	This can be done easily.
could	could be + PP	It could be improved.
must	must be + PP	It must be finished today.
should	should be + PP	It should be checked.
might	might be + PP	It might be delayed.
have to	has/have to be + PP	It has to be signed.

7. get-Passiv

Informelle Alternative mit 'get' statt 'be':

Aktiv: *be injured* → **Passiv:** *get injured* (*He got injured in the accident.*)

Aktiv: *be married* → **Passiv:** *get married* (*They got married last year.*)

Aktiv: *be fired* → **Passiv:** *get fired* (*She got fired from her job.*)

→ Betont Veränderung/Prozess, oft bei negativen Ereignissen

8. Praktische Lerntipps

Wann Passiv verwenden?

- Wenn der Handelnde unbekannt/unwichtig ist
- Wenn die Handlung wichtiger ist als der Handelnde
- In formellen/wissenschaftlichen Texten
- Um Verantwortung zu vermeiden: 'Mistakes were made.'

Häufige Fehler

~~7 The house was build.~~ → ف **The house was built.** *Past Participle!*

~~7 It is say that...~~ → ف **It is said that...**

~~7 The car is repairing.~~ → ف **The car is being repaired.**

~~7 I was explained the problem.~~ → ف **The problem was explained to me.** *oder: I was given an explanation*

Viel Erfolg beim Lernen! **Good luck!**