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PASSIVE VOICE

CHAPTER

- **Verb** का वह रूप **Voice** कहलाता है जिससे पता चलता है कि कर्ता कोई काम करता है या कर्ता पर कोई काम होता है।

ACTIVE VOICE

- **Verb** का वह रूप **active voice** कहलाता है जिससे ये ज्ञात हो कि कर्ता (**Sub**) किसी क्रिया (**verb**) को किसी कर्म (**obj**) पर करता है।

General Formula:- Sub + verb + obj

PASSIVE VOICE

- **Verb** का वह रूप **Passive Voice** कहलाता है जिससे ये ज्ञात होता है कि कर्म (**obj**) पर किसी क्रिया (**verb**) का प्रभाव पड़ता है।

General Formula:- Obj + Helping Verb + V₃ + by + sub
Tense के अनुसार परिवर्तित

- **Passive Voice** का प्रयोग कहाँ होता है?

1. जब क्रिया स्वतः नहीं होता बल्कि उसे किया जाता है।

जैसे: Tea grows both in Assam and Ceylon. (×)

Tea is grown both in Assam and Ceylon. (✓)

2. जब क्रिया महत्वपूर्ण हो यानि 'घटना'।

जैसे: He was rushed to the hospital where he was declared brought dead.

- इस वाक्य में 'घटना' महत्वपूर्ण है यानि किसी 'दुर्घटना' के बाद घायल व्यक्ति को तुरंत अस्पताल ले जाना और उसे मृत घोषित किया जाना। यहाँ घायल को अस्पताल ले जाने वाले 'लोग' और ये घोषणा करने वाले 'डॉक्टर' कि घायल को मृत लाया गया अप्रासंगिक (irrelevant) है।

3. जब कर्ता का पता नहीं या ये महत्वपूर्ण नहीं कि कर्ता ज्ञात हो।

जैसे: People were relocated from the flood affected villages.

INDEFINITE TENSE

Indefinite Tense	Active	Passive
Simple Present	Sub + V ₁ + obj	Obj + is/am/are + V ₃ + by + sub.
Simple Past	Sub + V ₂ + obj	Obj + was/were + V ₃ + by + sub.
Simple Future	Sub + shall/will + V ₁ + obj	Obj + shall/will + be + V ₃ + by + sub.
Modal	Sub + modall + V ₁ + obj	Obj + modal + be + V ₃ + by + sub.

CHANGE THE VOICE

Passive

1. He was arrested.

2. English is spoken all over the world.

3. English is taught here.

4. Riots are not desired.

5. This nonsense will not be tolerated by me.

➤ कुछ क्रियायें निश्चित sub के द्वारा किए जाते हैं। ऐसे वाक्यों में **active voice** में उसी **sub** का प्रयोग करे जो सामान्यतः वह कार्य करता हो अगर **passive voice** में sub का उल्लेख नहीं हो (वाक्य 1 से 3 देखें)।

➤ इसी प्रकार क्रियायें अगर किसी **indefinite pronoun** या **vague noun** के द्वारा किये जाएँ तो **Passive voice** में '**by + sub**' का प्रयोग न करें। (वाक्य 2 एवं 4 देखें)। ऐसा तब भी किया जाता है जब 'sub' इतना obvious हो कि उसका उल्लेख करना जरूरी नहीं हो। (वाक्य 2 देखें)।

➤ **Be (या उसके forms)** अगर **main verb** के स्थान पर हो तो वाक्य **passive voice** में नहीं हो सकता।

जैसे: 1. I am happy. (A.V)
m.v.

2. He should be polite. (A.V)
m.v.

➤ इन दोनों वाक्यों का ^{III.V.} passive voice नहीं बन सकता।

CONTINUOUS TENSE

Continuous Tense	Active	Passive
Present Continuous	Sub + is/ am/ are/ V ₁ + ing + obj	obj + is/am/are + being + V ₃ + by + sub
Past Continuous	Sub + was / were + V ₁ + ing + obj	obj + was/were + being + V ₃ + by + sub
Future Continuous	Sub + shall/will + be + V ₁ + ing + obj	Future Continuous का Passive नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।
Modal Continuous	Sub + modal + be + V ₁ + ing + obj	Modal Continuous का Passive नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।

नोट: अगर **Passive Voice 'Continuous Tense'** में हो तो **'being'** का प्रयोग करना न भूलें।

Passive Voice

CHANGE THE VOICE

- जैसे: 1. The committee is looking into the matter. (Active)
The matter is being looked **into** by the committee. (Passive)
- नोट: **Verb** के बाद आने वाले **preposition** को **P.V.** में लगाना न भूले।
2. They are laughing at you. (Active)
You are being laughed **at** by them. (Passive)
3. The accused is being produced before the court. (Passive)
The police are producing the accused before the court. (Active)
4. Right to protest peacefully is being demanded by the revolutionaries. (Passive)
The revolutionaries are demanding right to protest peacefully. (Active)
5. You were not taking the exam seriously. (Active)
The exam was not being taken seriously by you. (Passive)

PERFECT TENSE

Perfect Tense	Active	Passive
Present Perfect	Sub + has/have + V ₃ + obj	Obj + has / have + been + V ₃ + by + sub
Past Perfect	Sub + had + V ₃ + obj	Obj + had + been + V ₃ + by + sub
Future Perfect	Sub + shall/ will + have + V ₃ + obj	Obj + shall / will + have + been + V ₃ + by + sub
Modal Perfect	Sub + Modal + have + V ₃ + obj	Obj + modal + have + been + V ₃ + by + sub

नोट: अगर **Passive Voice 'Perfect Tense'** में हो तो **'been'** का प्रयोग करना न भूलें।

CHANGE THE VOICE

- जैसे: 1. **Who** has seen him? (Active)
By whom has he been seen? (Passive)
2. The news has surprised us. (Active)
We have been surprised **at** the news. (Passive)
3. He will have understood your ulterior motive by that time. (Active)
Your ulterior motive will have been understood by him by that time. (Passive)
4. The committee had looked into the matter impartially before he was found guilty.
The matter had been looked into by the committee impartially before it found him guilty.
- नोट: कुछ ऐसे **verbs** होते हैं जिनके बाद **fixed preposition** आते हैं।
known **to**, surprised **at**, amazed **at**, astonished **at**, startled **at**, vexed **at**, annoyed **with** somebody, annoyed **at** something, contained **in**, embodied **in**, crammed **with**, decorated **with**, filled **with**, ornamented **with**, thronged **with**, tired **of**, engulfed **in**.
- जैसे: 1. The fire engulfed the building.
The building was engulfed **in** the fire.
2. This box contains ten cigars.
Ten cigars are contained **in** this box.

➤ **Yes/No Questions** का **Passive** बनाकर उसके पहले **Interrogative Words** जोड़ देने से **Wh-Questions** बन जाता है।

Passive: Has the glass been broken by you?

Active: Why have you broken the glass?

Why	Has the glass been broken?
↓	↓
Interrogative word	Yes/ No Question

Active: **Who** wrote the Ramayana?

or

[Whom was the Ramayana written by? कहना गलत है।]

Active: **Whom** have you invited?

Passive: **Who** has been invited by you?

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

<p>1. With obj</p> <p>(i) Shut the door. (A.V.)</p> <p>1st way Let the door be shut. (P.V.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> Let + obj + be + V₃ </div> <p>2nd way You are ordered to shut the door. (P.V.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> You are ordered/ requested/ forbidden etc. + to + V₁ + obj. </div>	<p>2. Without obj</p> <p>(i) Go away. (A.V.)</p> <p>You are ordered to go away. (P.V.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> You are ordered/ requested/ forbidden etc. + to + V₁ + obj. </div>	<p>Moral Suggestion</p> <p>(i) Help the poor. (A.V.)</p> <p>The poor should be helped. (P.V.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> Obj + should + be + V₃ </div>
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Active: **To + V₁**

Passive: To + be + V₃

1. Active : I am to do it.
Passive : It is to be done by me.
2. Active: You are to write it in ink.
Passive: It is to be written in ink.

Passive Voice

नोट: 'to + V₁' को passive voice में 'to + be + V₃' में परिवर्तित कर देते हैं पर ये हमेशा नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर 'to + V₁' को करने वाले **subject** का उल्लेख 'to + V₁' से पहले हो चुका हो तो 'to + V₁' को 'to + be + V₃' में परिवर्तित न करें।

जैसे: Active: The teacher gave me a book to read.

Passive: I was given a book to read by my teacher.

'HAVE/HAS/HAD + TO + V₁'

Active: S + have / has / had + to + V₁ + Obj

Passive: Obj + have / has / had + to + be + V₃ + by + sub.

जैसे: (i) Active:

I	have	to	finish	this work.
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
S	have	to	V ₁	Obj

Passive:

This work	has	to	be	finished	by	me
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Obj	has	to	be	V ₃	by	sub

(ii) Active: You have to choose a dress.

Passive: A dress has to be chosen by you.

VERB- LET, BID, HELP, MAKE

➤ Verb- **Let, bid, help** और **make** का प्रयोग **active voice** में **direct infinitive** (बिना 'to' के) के साथ होता है।

जैसे: 1. She let me go.
2. I bade him leave the room.
3. They must help me finish the work.
4. I made him wash all the clothes

➤ **Bid, help** और **make** का प्रयोग **passive voice** में 'to' के साथ होगा।

जैसे: 1. He was bidden to leave the room by me.
2. I must be helped to finish the work.
3. He was made to wash all the clothes by me.

नोट: 'Let' का प्रयोग वाक्य में अलग-अलग अर्थ में हो सकता है। Passive voice में भी उसी अनुसार परिवर्तन होंगे।

जैसे: 1. Let me play (अनुमति)
I may be allowed to play.
2. Let him do this work.
Let this work be done by him.
3. Let us organize a party (सलाह, वाक्य में object भी है)
A party should be organized.
4. Let us help the poor. (नैतिक सलाह)
The poor should be helped.

Rose is sweet when it is smelt. (Passive)

Sub + verb + adjective + when + pronoun + H.V + V₃
 according to tense according to according to M.V in
 and number number tense and V₃ form.

- जैसे: 1. Quinine tastes bitter. (Active)
Quinine is bitter when it is tasted. (Passive)
2. Those mangoes tasted sour. (Active)
Those mangoes were sour when they were tasted. (Passive)

Directions: A sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

- What you are made to amuse by?
- By what are you being amused?
- By what were you amused?
- By what have you been amused?

- The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and make rescue operations difficult.
- The area was engulfed in smoke and flames making rescue operations difficult.
- The area has been engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
- The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and rescue operations were made difficult.

(a) I was asked that I should finish the work in time.
(b) He asked me that I should finish the work in time.
(c) I was asked to finish the work in time.
(d) I was asked to finished the work in time by him.

(a) Quinine is bitter when it is tasted.
(b) Quinine is bitter tested.
(c) The taste of quinine is bitter.
(d) Quinine is tasted bitter.

(a) A special place in the hearts of the vintage car owners is held by them.
(b) A special place was held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
(c) A special place is held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
(d) A special place is being held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.