

Passive and Active Voice (1)

Passive and Active Voice

English has two voices for verbs: **the active and the passive**. The basic form is the active verb, and follows the SVO pattern word order. The passive voice is derived from the active by using the auxiliary verb "to be" and the past participle form of the main verb.

Examples of the passive:

Passive voice	Active voice
I am seen	<i>I see</i>
You will be struck	<i>You will strike</i>
It was stolen	<i>It stole</i>
We were carried	<i>We carried</i>
They have been chosen	<i>They have chosen</i>

Furthermore, the [agent](#) and [patient](#) switch grammatical roles between active and passive voices so that in passive the patient is the subject, and the [agent](#) is noted in an optional prepositional phrase using *by*, for example:

1. active: *I heard the music.*
2. passive: *The music was heard (by me).* (Note: *me*, not *I*)

The passive form of the verb is formed by replacing the verb with *to be* in the same tense and aspect, and appending the past participle of the original verb. Thus:

Tense	Active voice	The same sense, expressed with the passive voice
Simple present	<i>I hear the music.</i>	The music <i>is heard</i> by me.
Present progressive	<i>I am hearing the music.</i>	The music <i>is being heard</i> by me.
Past progressive	<i>I was hearing the music.</i>	The music <i>was being heard</i> by me.
Past perfect	<i>I had heard the music.</i>	The music <i>had been heard</i> by me.
Simple future	<i>I will hear the music.</i>	The music <i>will be heard</i> by me.

This pattern continues through all the composite tenses as well. The semantic effect of the change from active to passive is the depersonalization of an action. It is also occasionally used to topicalize the direct object of a sentence, or when the agent is either unknown or unimportant even when included, thus:

1. The plane was shot down.
2. Dozens were killed.
3. Bill was run over by a bus.

There is a third 'voice' in English, related to the classic "middle" voice. In this, the patient becomes the subject, as in passive, but the verb remains in apparently active voice, no agent can plausibly be supplied, and generally an adverbial modifies the entire construction. Thus:

1. She doesn't frighten easily.
2. This bread slices poorly.
3. His novels sell well.
4. Campbell's - the soup that eats like a meal (TM).