# MATERI PENGANTAR PASSIVE VOICE

Passive voice adalah suatu bentuk kalimat dimana subjek kalimat menerima aksi, bukan melakukan aksi. Tidak seperti active voice yang fokus terhadap pihak yang melakukan aksi (doer of action), bentuk ini lebih berfokus kepada pihak atau objek yang menerima hasil dari suatu aksi tersebut (receiver of action). Misalnya dalam Bahasa Indonesia, kata kerja menjadi berawal di-, seperti: disapu, disetir, dimakan, dan sebagainya. Hal ini juga berlaku dalam Bahasa Inggris sehigga kata kerja biasanya akan ditambahkan akhiran -ed, -en, -d, -t, -n, atau -ne. Contohnya:

- Some flowers are planted by my parents. (Bunga-bunga ditanam oleh keduaorangtua saya)
   BE + PAST PARTICIPLE
- My phone was stolen. (Ponselku dicuri)
  BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

## Pola kalimat Passive Voice

# **BE + PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)**

Tak hanya mengubah kata kerja saja, *passive voice* memiliki pola yang perlu kamu perhatikan dalam membuat kalimat. Rumus ini lebih mengutamakan *grammar* sehingga kamu bisa menyesuaikannya dengan kondisi dan waktu yang kamu alami.

### 1. Simple present tense

*Tense* ini memiliki rumus: *S + is/am/are + V3.* Contoh kalimat:

- He <u>is beaten</u> by all his competitors.
- Heart disease is considered the leading cause of death in the United States.
- I <u>am thrown</u> to the pool last night.

## 2. Present perfect

*Tense* ini memiliki rumus s + have/has + been + V3. Contoh:

- She has been betrayed by her own best friend.
- The grass has been mowed by the automatic mowing machine.
- The journal has been translated into 6 different languages.

#### 3. Simple past

*Tense* ini memiliki rumus: *S + was/were + v3.* Contoh kalimat:

- She was already gone.
- We were confused by the unclear regulation that was announced on campus.

#### 4. Simple future

*Tense* ini memiliki rumus: S + will be + v3. Contoh kalimat:

- It will be made into a nice sweater.
- The leftover will be eaten by stray cats.
- My office mate will be placed in another city.

# Berikut ini adalah beberpa contoh pola perubahan kalimat dari bentuk kalimat aktif ke kalimat pasif :

# Passive Voice Form

| Subject (Direct Object) + To be (disesuaikan) + Past Participle (V3) |  |                                 |  |  |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Tense  | Passive Voice Form                                     | Example                         |  |  |
| Present Tense  | Subject + To Be (present) + Past Participle            | The room is cleaned every day   |  |  |
| Past Tense   | Subject + To Be (past) + Past Participle               | The room was cleaned last week  |  |  |
| Future Tense   | Subject + will be + Past Participle                    | The room will be cleaned next   |  |  |
|  |  | week                            |  |  |
|  | Subject + be (am/is/are) going to be + Past Participle | The room is going to be cleaned |  |  |
|  |  | next week                       |  |  |
| Present perfect  | Subject + has/have + been + Past Participle            | The room has been cleaned since |  |  |
|  |  | two days ago                    |  |  |

# 1. Present Tense

| Active Voice  | Passive Voice   |
|---|---|
| Subject + verb1 + Direct Object   | Subject (Direct object) + To Be + Verb3 + by (Agent)  |
| Example:  | To Be: Am, Is, Are  |
| - <u>People makes books</u> from trees.  S V1 O  (Orang-orang membuat buku-buku dari pepohonan)           | <ul> <li>Books are made from trees. (Buku-buku terbuat dari pepohonan)</li> <li>S To Be V3</li> <li>Books are made by people. (Buku –buku dibuat oleh orang-orang)</li> <li>S To Be V3</li> </ul> |
| - My parents treat me like a baby.  S V1 O  (Kedua orangtua saya memperlakukan saya seperti seorang bayi) | - <u>I</u> <u>am</u> <u>treated</u> like a baby by my parents. S To Be V3 (Saya diperlakukan seperti sorang bayi oleh kedua orang tua saya)   |
| - <u>Someone washes the car</u> every week.<br>(Seseorang mencuci mobil itu setiap<br>minggu)             | - <u>The car is washed</u> every week.<br>(Mobil itu dicuci setiap minggu)  |
| - <u>They make these televisions in Japan.</u><br>(Mereka membuat TV – TV ini di Jepang)                  | - <u>These televisions are made</u> in Japan.<br>(TV – TV ini dibuat di Jepang)   |

# 2. Past Tense

| Active Voice  | Passive Voice  |
|---|--|
| Subject + verb2 + Direct Object                         | Subject (Direct object) + To Be + Verb3 + by (Agent)               |
| Example:  | To Be: was, were   |
| - <u>Someone painted the house</u> last week.<br>S V2 O | - <u>The house</u> <u>was</u> <u>painted</u> last week. S To Be V3 |
| (Seseorang mengecat rumah itu minggu lalu)              | (Rumah itu dicat minggu lalu)                                      |
| - They taught the children to be polite.                | - <u>The children</u> <u>were taught</u> to be polite.             |
| S V2 O<br>(Mereka mengajarkan anak-anak itu untuk       | S To Be V3<br>(Anak-anak itu diajarkan untuk bersikap sopan)       |
| bersikap sopan))  |  |
| - Someone washed the car last Monday.                   | - The car was washed last Monday.                                  |
| (Seseorang mencuci mobil itu Senin lalu)                | (Mobil itu dicuci Senin lalu)                                      |

## 3. Future Tense

| Active Voice   | Passive Voice  |
|--|--|
| Subject + Will + verb1   | Subject (Direct object) + Will Be + Verb3                          |
| Subject + (be) going to + verb 1                               | Subject (be) going to be + verb 3                                  |
| Example:   | Be: am, is, are  |
| - <u>Someone</u> <u>will paint</u> <u>the house</u> next week. | - <u>The house</u> <u>will be</u> <u>painted</u> next week.        |
| S will + V1 O  | S will be V3   |
| (Seseorang akan mengecat rumah itu minggu depan)               | (Rumah itu akan dicat minggu depan)                                |
|  |  |
| - They will teach the children to be polite.                   | - <u>The children will be taught</u> to be polite.                 |
| S will + V1 O  | S will be V3   |
| (Mereka akan mengajarkan anak-anak itu untuk                   | (Anak-anak itu akan diajarkan untuk bersikap sopan)                |
| bersikap sopan))   |  |
| - <u>Someone</u> is going to wash the car next Monday.         | - <u>The car</u> <u>is</u> <u>going to be washe</u> d next Monday. |
| S (TO BE) going to V1 O  | S (TO BE) going to be V3   |
| (Seseorang akan mencuci mobil itu Senin depan)                 | (Mobil itu akan dicuci Senin depan)                                |
|  |  |

# 4. Present Perfect Tense

| Active Voice   | Passive Voice   |
|--|---|
| Subject + has/have + verb3   | Subject (Direct object) + has/have + been + Verb3   |
| Example:   |   |
| - <u>Someone has painted the house</u> since last week.  S has + V3 O  (Seseorang mengecat rumah itu sejak minggu lalu)  | - <u>The house</u> <u>has been</u> <u>painted</u> since last week. S has been V3 (Rumah itu dicat sejak minggu lalu)  |
| - The woman have taught her children politeness S have + V3 O since they were kids. (wanita itu sudah mengajarkan anak-anaknya tantagn sopan santun sejak kecil) | - The children have been taught about politeness S have been V3 since they were kids. (Anak-anak itu sudah diajarkan tentang sopan santun sejak mereka kecil) |
| - Someone has fixed the car since two days ago.<br>(Seseorang sudah memperbaiki mobil itu sehak 2<br>hari yang lalu)   | - The car has been fixed since two days ago.<br>(Mobil itu sudah diperbaiki sejak 2 hari yang lalu)   |