2. 태 Voice

Voice

◇ 능동태(Active Voice)는 행위의 주체(subject=주어)의 입장에서 사건을 표현하는 것이라면, 수동태(Passive Voice)는 행위의 규정을 받는 객체(object=목적어)의 입장에서 사건을 표현하는 것을 말한다.

◇ 따라서 능동태가 수동태로 바뀔 때에는 목적어(object)가 문장의 주어가 되면서 동사가 [be + p.p.]로 바뀐다. 능동태의 주어(subject)는 생략되거나 by 뒤에 목적격으로 표현되는데, 이렇게 by 뒤에 오는 '동작의 주체'를 agent라고 부른다.

$$rac{1}{2}$$
 S + V + O \Rightarrow O + be p.p. (+ by S = agent)

◇ 수동태는 이렇게 목적어가 주어로 변하는 것이므로, 목적어를 가지는 동사, 즉 transitive verbs(타동사)만이 수동태가 가능하며, intransitive verbs(자동사)는 수동태가 불가능하다.

- (ex.) Mary took the advice. = The advice was taken (by Mary).

 An accident took place. ⇒ 수동태 없음
- ◇ 상태동사(p.4 참조)는 보통 수동태로 표현하지 않는다.

(ex.) We all have university degrees. (**NOT** University degrees are had by us all.)

I see what you mean. (**NOT** What you mean is seen by me.)

Passive Voice 만들기

- ◇「조동사 be + p.p.」로 구성된 수동태는 동사의 확장결합에서 맨 뒤에 위치한다. (p.3 참조)
 - Modal + Passive = will be done
 - Perfective + Passive = have been done
 - Progressive + Passive = be being done
 - Modal + Perfective + Passive = should have been done
 - (Modal) + Perfective + Progressive + Passive 은 잘 사용하지 않는다.
 - (ex.) have been being done / had been being done / will have been being done (?)
 - Exercises : 다음 Active Voice를 Passive Voice로 바꾸어라.
 - ① Charnie is going to accept the offer.

 \Longrightarrow

2 Somebody has cleaned the rooms.

 \Longrightarrow

3 Susan will have completed the work by this Friday.
\Rightarrow
◇ 목적어가 두 개인 동사(Ditransitive Verbs)는 원칙적으로 수동태가 두 개가 가능하다.
: give, ask, offer, pay, show, teach, tell 등
(ex.) Someone gave him the award.
\Rightarrow He
\Rightarrow The award
\Rightarrow The award
☞ 하지만, 앞에 있는 간접목적어(indirect object)가 주어로 되는 수동태가 일반적이다.
(ex.) Suzi has been awarded a scholarship.
She was offered a good job, but she refused it.
Fred was paid three hundred dollars in consulting fees.
◇「목적어+목적보어」가 있는 능동태 문장은 수동태가 한 가지이다. 절대로 목적보어가 수동
태의 주어가 될 수 없다. 특히 「to 없는 부정사」는 수동태가 되면 「to 있는 부정사」로 바뀐다
(ex)
People consider him the best Korean athlete ever.
\Rightarrow
She saw her boy do the dishes.
\Rightarrow

\wedge	പ	문문의	1 /	ヘロ	-11
$\langle \ \rangle$	\subseteq	打 行い	4 -	ーナ	배

: 의문사(Wh-words)가 없는 의문문의 수동태는 조동사가 맨 앞에 있다. 의문사가 있는 의문문은 의문사가 주어라면 [의문사 + 동사] 형태가 되며, 의문사가 주어가 아니라면「의문사+조동사+주어」형태가 된다.

(ex.) Did Tom make this model plane?

 \Rightarrow

Who found this island?

 \Rightarrow

What have you done for freedom these days?

 \Rightarrow

What makes you so angry?

 \Longrightarrow

◇ 구동사(Phrasal Verbs)의 수동태

(1) 자동사 + 전치사 = 하나의 타동사로 취급해서 수동태로 만든다.

(ex.)

Employees couldn't put up with the insult from the boss.

 \Rightarrow

All his classmates speak well of him.

 \Rightarrow

☞ 구동사가 아닌데도 수동태가 되는 경우도 있다.

Someone has slept in this bed. \Rightarrow This bed has been slept in.

(2)	타동사 + 목적어 + 전치사 (catch sight of, make a fool of, make a point of, make nothing of, make head or tail of 등) - (1) 형과 동일하게 취급한다.
	(ex.) The detectives lost sight of the suspect in the crowd. $\Rightarrow \text{Sight was lost of the suspect in the crowd.} \ (\times)$ \Rightarrow
(3)	타동사 + 목적어 + 전치사 (put stress on, take an interest in, take pride in, pay attention to, keep an eye on 등) - 중간에 있는 목적어를 수동태의 주어로 한다. 형용사를 동반하기도 하고, 동반하지 않을 수도 있다.
	(ex.) Americans pay little attention to genetically modified foods. \Rightarrow People laid an emphasis on the limitation of the scope of the study. \Rightarrow
(4)	타동사 + 목적어 + 전치사 (make much of, make mention of, make use of, take advantage of, take care of, take notice of, make a mess of, make a room for 등): (2) 형과 (3)형 모두가 가능하다.
	(ex.) The press make too much fuss of that teen-age idol. \Rightarrow \Rightarrow

\Diamond	목적어가 「명사절」(that절)인 경우는 수동태가 두개이다. ¹⁾ 하나는 that절이 유지되고, 다른
	하나는 that절이 해체되어 to 부정사로 바뀐다.
	(ex.)
	People believe that 13 is unlucky.
	\Rightarrow It
	\Rightarrow 13

They reported that he had been rescued by the police.

- \Rightarrow It
- \Rightarrow He

Passive Voice의 필요성과 위험성

- ◇ 수동태가 선호되는 경우
 - 1. '동작의 주체'(agent)를 모르거나 중요하지 않은 경우 by 이하 없음
 - (ex.) His passport was stolen while he was in Italy.

Our house was built in 1980.

2. '동작의 주체'(agent)가 너무 분명하거나 일반인(People=They)일 때 - by 이하 없음

¹⁾ say, believe, think, consider, expect, report, know, allege, understand 등

(ex.) George W. Bush was elected the 43rd president of the United States in 2000 and was reelected in 2004.

Rice is grown in India.

- 3. '동작의 주체'보다 '동작의 대상'(object)을 부각시키고자 할 때
- (ex.) This rug was made by my aunt. That rug was made by my mother.
- 4. 주어의 일관성(coherence)을 유지하여 문장의 주어가 바뀌는 것을 피하기 위해 대등접 속사가 있는 문장에서 주로 발생함
- (ex.) The cat came into the house, but was soon driven out of it.

◇ 수동태 문장의 위험성

- 말하거나 글을 쓰는 사람이, 동작의 주체를 감추거나 주체의 책임을 회피하는 것에 수동 태 문장을 이용할 수 있다.
- (ex.) Something has been said that should not have been spoken. (Who said it?)
- 글을 잘 못 썼을 때 진정으로 사죄하고 싶다면 "I'm sorry that the paper was poorly written."이라고 말하면 안 된다. "I'm sorry I wrote a bad paper."라고 말하는 것이 책임 있는 자세이다.
- 이런 식의 비겁한 수동태 문장은 부도덕한 정치인이나 기업 대변인들이 많이 사용한다. "Mistakes were made." 같은 표현은 만사형통의 변명이다. 그들이 예컨대 "It has been

found regrettable that the villagers' lives were terminated."나 "Cigarette ads were designed to appeal especially to children" 라고 말할 때, 당국이나 광고주의 책임은 은근 슬쩍 사라져 버리는 것이다.

- 하지만 그렇다고 해서, 수동태 문장 자체가 죄악시될 필요는 없다. 과학 연구의 주체보다 과학적 사실(fact)과 원리(principle) 및 과정(process)을 중시하는 과학의 정신에 비추어볼 때, 과학 기술 관련 지문에서는 유난히 많은 수동태 문장을 보게 된다. 예를 들어 "I poured 20 cc of acid into the beaker."라고 말하기보다는 "Twenty cc of acid is/was poured into the beaker."라고 말하는 것이 합리적이라고 볼 수 있다.

Stative or Eventive

- ◇ 수동태는 두 가지 관점에서 볼 수 있다.
 - ① 동작의 수동적 「실행」에 초점을 맞추고 있는 경우
 - ② 동작 실행의 결과 나타난 「상태」에 초점을 맞추고 있는 경우
- 이 때 ①을 「동작수동」(eventive or dynamic passives)이라고 부르며 보통 '~된다'로 번역한다. 이 때 ②를 「상태수동」(stative, static, or resultative passives)이라고 부르며 보통 '~되어있다'로 번역한다.
- 이때 ②의 경우 그 동작의 실행 시점은 수동태의 시점보다 하나 더 과거이다.

- ◇ The door was locked. 라는 문장을 보자. 다음의 두 가지 관점에서 볼 수 있다.
- ① Someone (has) locked the door.
- 2 The door was in the locked state. = Presumably, someone had locked it.

이 때 ②의 경우 locked는 '닫혀있는'이라는 의미의 특수한 형용사라고도 볼 수 있다. 따라서 어떤 경우에는 '상태수동'이 존재하지 않는 경우도 있다. 다음의 예를 보라.

(ex.)

The door was opened five minutes ago.

- = [Someone] opened the door five minutes ago.
- = Now the door is **open**.
- (ex.) 다음의 수동태 문장을 능동태로 바꾸어라.

The door is closed by them at seven every evening. ⇒ They

The door is closed (now). \Rightarrow Someone

The door was closed then. \Rightarrow Someone

◇ 상태수동으로 많이 쓰이는 표현들 (보통 by를 쓰지 않는다)

be engaged to / be married to

be accustomed to / be addicted to

be connected to / be related to

be dedicated to / be devoted to

be limited to

be opposed to

be exposed to

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be equipped with / be provided with / be filled with / be cluttered with / be covered
with / be crowded with
be acquainted with / be associated with / be coordinated with
be pleased with / be annoyed with(at) / be bored with / be disappointed with / be
satisfied with
be exhausted from / be tired from
be separated from / be divorced from
be protected from / be shielded from
be concerned about / be worried about
be excited about
be frightened of / be scared of / be terrified of
be tired of
be composed of
be dressed in
be interested in
be involved in
be located in
be qualified for
be known for
be known to
be known as
```

- ◇ 상태 수동의 특징을 정리해 보자.
 - 1) p.p.가 동작이 이루어진 결과(상태)를 표현하는 일종의 형용사이다.
 - 2) 동작의 실행 시점은 하나 더 과거이다.
 - 3) by-phrase를 사용하지 않으며, 필요한 경우는 다른 전치사구를 사용한다.

◇ be p.p.로 표현된 수동태는 '상태수동'의 느낌이 강하다. 이때 동작수동을 분명히 표현하기 위해서 be 대신 get²)을 써서 [get + p.p.] 형태의 수동태를 쓰는 경우가 많다. 이런 사례는 구 어체에서 흔하게 발생하며, formal writing에서는 피하는 것이 좋다.

(ex.) 다음 문장의 차이를 비교하라.

The man gets drunk every day.

The man got drunk.

The man is drunk.

He gets married. (?)

He got married (to her) three years ago.

He is married.

◇ be getting p.p. 의 형태로 '변화 中' 혹은 '미래 일정'을 표현하기도 한다.

(ex.)

She is getting worried about her son.

They are getting married next month.

²⁾ 경우에 따라서는 become, grow 등을 쓰는 경우도 있다. (예) become known / grow accustomed to

기타

경

have 목적어 p.p. = get 목적어 p.p. 두 가지
(ex.) Mary had her roof repaired yesterday. (= Mary arranged for someone else to repair it) Mary had all her money stolen yesterday. (= All her money was stolen.)
☞ get은 informal, spoken English에 쓰이며, have와 뜻의 차이는 없다.
☞ p.p. 대신 부정사를 쓰면 have와 get의 형태가 달라진다.
Mary had him her roof yesterday. = Mary got him her roof yesterday.
형태는 능동태인데, 관용적으로 수동의 의미로 쓰이는 경우가 있다. 보통 부사를 동반하는 우가 많다.
(ex.)
This book reads well.
This book translates well.
This camera handles easily.
Paper tears easily.
TV stars' autobiographies sell poorly.
(cf.) The store sells TV stars' autobiographies.

(ex.1)

The minister is supposed to be forced to resign.

= It

= People(=They)

Michael Jordan is supposed to have been the greatest basketball player.

= It

= People(=They)

(ex.2)

The train was supposed to arrive at 11:30. (plan. arrangement. expectation)

You are supposed to know how to drive. (duty)

You are not supposed to park your car here. (prohibition)

Exercises

*	수동태로 바꾸시오.
1.	They were serving tea.
2.	They will have to call the doctor.
3.	You can't rely on him.
4.	Did the plan interest you?
5.	You should take care when working on electrical equipment.
6.	They are going to perform Beethoven's Fifth Symphony next weekend.
7.	People say he is an excellent skier. \Rightarrow He
8.	They have made the children go out.
9.	They are still discussing the question.
10.	Someone has been repairing the roof of the building.
11.	Somebody gave her a book on wildlife. \Rightarrow
	\Rightarrow

 12. They offered their friends a good dinner. ⇒ ⇒
※ 빈칸 속의 동사를, 시제와 태를 고려하여 적절한 형태로 표현하라.
13. Everybody (shock) by the terrible news yesterday.
14. Mr. Green (teach) English literature at the University since 1989.
15. Not much (said) about the accident since that time.
16. A new book (publish) by that company by next year.
17. The secretary (introduce) to her new boss yesterday.
18. Our plan (consider) by the members of the committee now.
19. He (hold) responsible for the accident at that time.
20. A prize (give) to whoever will solve this equation.
21. When the manager arrived, the problem (already solve).

% I	다음 문장을 읽고 어법에 어긋나는 부분이 있다면 옳게 고치시오.
	The silk of a spider's web actually produced by special organs found in the lower part of the spiders' body.
	Of all the seabirds of Antarctica, the legendary albatross considers the most graceful master of the stormy southern seas.
	In the construction of office buildings in the United States, air-conditioning systems commonly include as integral parts of the structure.
25. (Caffeine has linked to the development of birth defects in laboratory animals.
26. \	Weeds are competed with crop plants for water, light, and nutrients.
	Spilled oil has terrible effects on ocean life, which include the coastlines where the oiwashes up onto shore.
28. I	It will be taken more than 20 years to construct the tower.
29. F	Raindrops are varied greatly in their size and in the speed of their fall.

30.	The ocean tides caused by the flow of water toward the two points on the earth's surface that are instantaneously directly beneath the moon and directly opposite the moon.
31.	Insects are often group as beneficial or harmful, but this grouping is somewhat artificial.
32.	After an average life of 120 days, red blood cells are broke down and removed by the spleen.
33.	Cats have excellent night vision, which enables them to be judged distances accurately.
34.	In 1915, at the age of twenty-eight, O'keeffe was arranged around her room all the art that she had produced so far, to evaluate it.
35.	Eclipses can be occurred only when the moon, sun, and earth are arranged along a straight line.