

“FORMING PASSIVE VOICE”

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Abstract: *In English grammar, there are two main voices: active and passive. In the active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action of the verb (e.g., The chef cooks the meal). In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence receives the action of the verb (e.g., The meal is cooked by the chef). The passive voice is commonly used in both spoken and written English when the person or thing performing the action is either unknown, unimportant, or obvious from the context. It allows us to focus more on the action itself or the recipient of the action rather than the doer.*

Keywords. *Passive voice Active voice Subject Object Verb (to be) (am, is, are, was, were) Past participle (V3) By-agent (by someone) Tense (Present, Past, Future) Auxiliary verbs Transformation Sentence structure.*

In English grammar, there are two main types of sentences: active voice and passive voice. In the active voice, the focus is on the person or thing doing the action (the subject).

For example:

- John cleans the room.

In this sentence, “John” is the subject and is doing the action of cleaning.

In the passive voice, the focus shifts from the doer of the action to the action itself or the object receiving the action. The passive voice is often used when the person or thing performing the action is unknown or unimportant.

For example:

- The room is cleaned (by John).

In this passive sentence, the main focus is on the room (the object) and the fact that it is being cleaned.

How to Form the Passive Voice

The passive voice is formed by using the appropriate form of the verb “to be” and the past participle of the main verb. The basic structure is:

- Object + to be (am/is/are/was/were) + past participle + (by + subject)

Here are some examples in different tenses:

Present Simple:

- Active: They make cars in this factory.
- Passive: Cars are made in this factory.

Past Simple:

- Active: She wrote a letter.
- Passive: A letter was written (by her).

Future Simple:

- Active: They will build a bridge.
- Passive: A bridge will be built.

Present Perfect:

- Active: They have repaired the car.
- Passive: The car has been repaired.

In passive sentences, the “by + subject” part can be omitted if the doer of the action is unknown or not important.

For example:

- The cake was eaten. (It doesn't matter who ate it.)

The passive voice is used in various situations, including:

1. When the doer of the action is unknown:

- My bike was stolen. (We don't know who stole it.)

2. When the doer is not important:

- The documents were sent yesterday. (Who sent them isn't important here.)

3. In formal and scientific writing:

- The new policy was approved by the government.
- The experiment was conducted in a laboratory.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the passive voice is an important aspect of English grammar that allows us to change the focus of a sentence from the doer of the action to the recipient of the action. It is formed by using an appropriate form of the verb “to be” and the past participle of the main verb. Passive voice constructions are particularly useful in formal writing, scientific or technical reports, and when the agent is either unknown or less relevant to the main message. By mastering the passive voice, speakers and writers can enhance their flexibility and range in language use. They can craft sentences that better suit the context, emphasize the right parts of the information, and adapt to different audiences. Practicing passive voice formation and usage will also help in improving overall grammatical accuracy and fluency.

Used Literature

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