



# **Verbs and Voice**

- Voice is the form a verb takes to indicate whether the subject of the verb performs or receives the action.
- There are two types of voice: active voice and passive voice.



# **Active Voice**

• Active Voice: indicates that the subject of the verb is acting

 Because the subject does or "acts upon" the verb in such sentences, the sentences are said to be in the active voice.



# **Active Voice**

- These examples show that the subject is doing the verb's action.
  - The dog jumped onto the boy.
    - The dog (subject) is doing the jumping (verb).
  - Kristy will give a book report to the class.
    - Kristy (subject) is doing the giving (verb).
  - The printer ate my paper.
    - The printer (subject) is doing the eating (verb).



# **Passive Voice**

 In a passive voice sentence, the subject and object flip-flop. The subject becomes the passive recipient of the action.

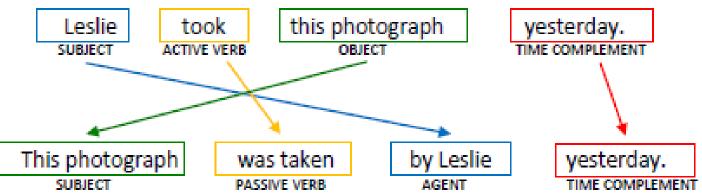
 Because the subject is being "acted upon" (or is passive), such sentences are said to be in the passive voice.



# **Passive Voice**

- These examples show the subject being acted upon by the verb.
  - ☐ The boy was jumped on by the dog.
    - Boy (subject) was being jumped on (verb)
  - ☐ A book report will be given by Kristy to the class.
    - Report (subject) will be given (verb).
  - ☐ My paper was eaten by the printer.
    - Paper (subject) was being eaten (verb).



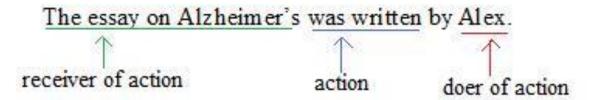


#### **ACTIVE VOICE:**

Alex wrote the essay on Alzheimer's.



#### PASSIVE VOICE:





# When to Use Passive Voice

- Use the passive voice in the following situations:
  - Use passive voice when you do not know or do not want to reveal the performer of an action.
  - Use passive voice when you want to emphasize the receiver of an action.
  - To make more POLITE or FORMAL statements.
  - When the action is more important than the agent.



# Form of Passive Voice Verbs

The passive voice requires a "double verb" and will always consist of a form of the verb "to be" and the past of the main verb.

### Example:

Active: John baked the bread.

Passive: The bread was baked by John. (Was is a

form of the verb "be".)



#### **PASSIVE VERB TENSES**

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE	
Present Simple	He <b>delivers</b> the letters. The letters <b>are delivered</b> .		
Past Simple	He <b>delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>were delivered</b> .	
Future Simple	He <b>will deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>will be delivered</b> .	
Present Continuous	He <b>is delivering</b> the letters. The letters <b>are being delive</b> i		
Past Continuous	He <b>was delivering</b> the letters.	The letters were being delivered.	
Going to	He <b>is going to deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>are going to be delivered</b> .	
Present Perfect	He <b>has delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>have been delivered</b> .	
Past Perfect	He <b>had delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>had been delivered</b> .	
Infinitive	He <b>has to deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>have to be delivered</b> .	
Modals	He <b>must deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>must be delivered</b> .	

		SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
PRESENT	+	S + am/is/are + Ptp	S + am/is/are + being + Ptp	S + have/has + been + Ptp
	-	S + am/is/are + not + Ptp	S + am/is/are + not +being + Ptp	S + have/has + not + been + Ptp
	?	Am/Is/Are + S + Ptp ?	Am/Is/Are) + S + being + Ptp ?	Have/Has) + S + been + Ptp ?
PAST -	+	S + was/were + Ptp	S + was/were + being + Ptp	S + had + been + Ptp
	-	S + was/were + not + Ptp	S + was/were + not + being + Ptp	S + had + not + been + Ptp
	?	Was/Were + S +PtpV ?	Was/Were + S + being + Ptp?	Had + S + been + Ptp
FUTURE -	+	S + will + be + Ptp		
	-	S + will + not + be + Ptp		
	?	Will + S + be + Ptp ?		
GOING TO	+	S + V to be (am/is/are) + going to + be + Ptp		
	-	S + V to be (am/is/are) + not + going to + be + Ptp		
	?	V to be (am/is/are) + S + going to +		



# BY: agent

Often passive voice sentences will contain a "by" phrase indicting who or what performed the action, that is the AGENT (DOER) of the sentence.

The Indirect object becomes the new subject for emphasis reasons.

They gave a prize Him. (indirect object) (nominative case) (objective case) me you Note that if we have an object personal pronoun, it will him her it he she it become subject pronoun and change in form(him-------he) US we YOU vou He them Was given a prize (new subject)









