

Class: Six
Voice Change-1
Active-Passive
(Assertive)
[Lecture Sheet-1]

Meaning of voice

The voice of a verb tells whether the subject of the sentence performs or receives the action. Voices are of two types: active and passive.

Active Voice: In the active voice, the subject performs the action expressed by the verb.

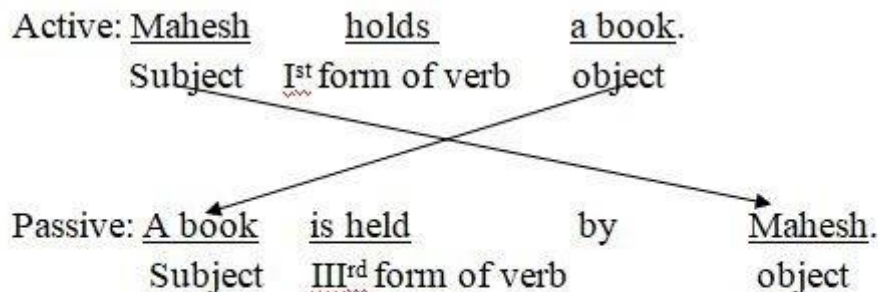
Eg.- Ram sings a song.

Here 'Ram' is the subject and the verb is 'sing' and 'song' is the object. Here the action of 'singing' is being done by the subject i.e. 'Ram'.

Passive Voice: In passive voice subject receives the action expressed by the verb.

Eg.- A song is sung by Ram.

Here the 'song' is subject 'sing' is the verb and 'Ram' is the entity who did the action of singing and 'song' is the entity on whom action has been done.



(Subject becomes object and object becomes subject)

General rules of conversion active voice to passive voice:

1. The subject in the active voice becomes the object in the passive voice and the object in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice.
2. Put 'by' in front of the subject in the passive voice.
3. Use 3rd form of verb + is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ been/ being according to the tense in passive voice.

4. The following pronouns are used in the passive voice as:

<u>Active Voice</u>	<u>Passive Voice</u>
I	me
He	him
You	you
We	us
She	her
They	them
It	it
Who	whom

5. There is no passive voice of present/ past/ future perfect continuous sentences and future continuous.

6. Generally, passive voice can be made of transitive verb i.e. verbs which have an object attached to them.

Sentences of an intransitive verb cannot be converted into passive voice.

1. They laughed- No passive

2. The laughed at- The teacher was laughed at by them.
In the first sentence, there is no object thus it cannot be converted into passive voice.

But in the second sentence 'teacher' is the object thus its passive voice is possible.

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