

ANGLEŠKA SLOVNICA – PASSIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE – RABA

- Pasiv uporabljamo takrat, ko želimo pokazati zanimanje za osebo ali predmet, ki je pod vplivom nekega dejanja oz. za dejanje samo - naš fokus torej ni na osebi ali predmetu, ki izvaja dejanje. Najbolj pomemben predmet ali oseba v pasivu zavzame mesto osebka.

Examples:

The house **was built** in 1654. (= we are interested in the house, not in who built it.)

The road **is being repaired**. (= we are interested in the road, not in the people who are doing the repairs.)

- Včasih pasiv uporabljamo takrat, ko ne vemo (oz. ne želimo povedati), kdo je izvedel neko dejanje.

Examples:

My bike was stolen. (=someone stole my bike, we don't know who)

I noticed that a window **had been left** open. (=we don't know who left it open)

Every year thousands of people **are killed** on our roads. (=they "kill" themselves)

All the cookies **have been eaten**. (=maybe we know who did it, but we don't want to say)

- Pasiv se uporablja tudi pri "splošnih osebkih" kot npr. people, everyone, they

Examples:

Portuguese is spoken in Brazil. (People speak Portuguese in Brazil.)

Protests are being held all over the city. (They are holding protests all over the city.)

- Pasiv se pogosto uporablja v uradnih tekstih. Sicer je raba aktiva v nekaterih primerih lažja za razumevanje in se bere bolj tekoče.

A great deal of meaning **is conveyed** by a few well-chosen words.

→ A few well-chosen words **convey** a great deal of meaning.

Our planet **is wrapped** in a mass of gases.

→ A mass of gases **wrap** around our planet.

Waste materials **are disposed** of in a variety of ways.

→ The city **disposes** of waste materials in a variety of ways.

- Velikokrat poved v pasivu zveni bolj vljudno kot v aktivu (še posebno, če gre za nekaj manj prijetnega/negativnega):

A mistake was made. (=we focus on the fact that a mistake was made, not on WHO made it – I don't blame anyone for it, even if I know, who made it, e.g. YOU made a mistake)

- Če v pasivu vseeno želimo povedati, kaj ali kdo je povzročil/izvedel neko dejanje, za izražanje t.i. prvotnega osebga uporabimo predlog *by*. Kadar nam je povzročitelj dejanja znan in nas tudi zanima, je bolje uporabiti aktiv.

"A Hard Day's Night" was written by the Beatles.

PASSIVE VOICE - TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE

IS/ARE + verb in past participle

They empty the bins every week. → The bins ARE EMPTIED every week.

The governments builds a new road each month. → A new road IS BUILT each month (by the government).

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

IS/ARE + BEING + verb in past participle

They are emptying the bins at the moment. → The bins ARE BEING EMPTIED at the moment.

The government is building a new road. → A new road IS BEING BUILT (by the government).

PAST SIMPLE

WAS/WERE + verb in past participle

They emptied the bins yesterday. → The bins WERE EMPTIED yesterday.

The government built a new road. → A new road WAS BUILT (by the government).

PAST CONTINUOUS

WAS/WERE + BEING + verb in past participle

They were emptying the bins all evening. → The bins WERE BEING EMPTIED all evening.

The government was building a new road all month. → A new road WAS BEING BUILT all month (by the government).

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

HAS/HAVE+ BEEN + verb in past participle

They have already emptied the bins. → The bins HAVE already BEEN EMPTIED.

The government has built a new road. → A new road HAS BEEN BUILT (by the government).

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

HAD + BEEN + verb in past participle

They had already emptied the bins before you got home. → The bins HAD BEEN EMPTIED before you got home.

The government had built a new road before the elections. . → A new road HAD BEEN BUILT before the elections (by the government).

FUTURE SIMPLE

WILL + BE + verb in past participle

They will empty the bins tomorrow. → The bins WILL BE EMPTIED tomorrow.

The government will build a new road after the elections. . → A new road WILL BE BUILT after the elections (by the government).

FUTURE SIMPLE

WILL + BE + BEING + verb in past participle

They will be emptying the bins tomorrow. → The bins WILL BE BEING EMPTIED tomorrow.

The government will be building a new road after the elections. . → A new road WILL BE BEING BUILT after the elections (by the government).

PASSIVE VOICE - CONDITIONALS

TYPE 1

WILL + BE + verb in past participle

They will empty the bins tomorrow if you ask them. → The bins WILL BE EMPTIED tomorrow if you ask them.

The new government will build a new road if they are elected. → A new road WILL BE BUILT (by the new government) if they are elected.

TYPE 2

WOULD + BE + verb in past participle, past simple

They would empty the bins tomorrow if you asked them. → The bins WOULD BE EMPTIED tomorrow if you asked them.

The new government would build a new road if they were elected. → A new road WOULD BE BUILT (by the new government) if they were elected.

TYPE 3

WOULD + HAVE + BEEN + verb in past participle

They would have emptied the bins yesterday if you had asked them. → The bins WOULD HAVE BEEN EMPTIED yesterday if you had asked them.

The new government would have built a new road if they had been elected. → A new road WOULD HAVE BEEN BUILT (by the new government) if they had been elected.

PASSIVE VOICE – MODALS

MODAL VERB + BE + verb in past participle

They must empty the bins today. → The bins **MUST BE EMPTIED** today.

They might empty the bins today. → The bins **MIGHT BE emptied** today.

They should finish the project today. → The project **SHOULD BE FINISHED** today.

They could have emptied the bins yesterday. → The bins **COULD HAVE BEEN** emptied yesterday.

Anyone can operate this machine. → This machine **CAN BE OPERATED** by anyone.

PASSIVE VOICE – TWO OBJECTS

Kadar imamo v stavku dva predmeta (two objects – IO and DO), eden od njiju postane osebek (subject), medtem ko drug še vedno ostane predmet. Katerega izmed njiju izberemo za osebek, je odvisno od naše izbire – na kateri predmet želimo preusmeriti pozornost.

George gave Mary **a gift**.

George gave **a gift** to Mary.

→ Mary was given **a gift**.

→ **A gift** was given to Mary.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

- Personal passive pomeni, da se glagol veže z osebkom in predmetom (transitive verb), ki se v pasivu potem zamenjata (predmet postane osebek in obratno). Torej vsak glagol, ki potrebuje ob sebi tako osebek kot predmet, lahko tvori t.i. „personal passive“.

My father built this house. → This house was built **by my father**.

- Glagoli, ki se ne vežejo s predmetom, ne morejo tvoriti „personal passive“ stavka (ker nimajo predmeta, ki bi nastopal kot osebek). Če želimo takšen stavek pretvoriti v passive, potrebujemo neosebno konstrukcijo (impersonal construction)

He says that the stock market will crash. → **IT is said** that the stock market will crash.

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