Voice Change
Active Voice and Passive Voice

Definition: In grammar, “Voice” means the form of verb by which the relation of the subject to the action implied is indicated.

In other words, voice is the form of the verb which indicates whether the subject does the work or something has been done to it.

Kinds of Voice:
- Active Voice
- Passive Voice
Active Voice

When the subject of a sentence is the doer or actor, the Verb is in the Active Voice. It is so because the subject is active.

Example:
I do the work.
She/he does this work.
Passive Voice

When the subject of a sentence is acted upon, the verb is in Active Voice. It is so because the subject is passive.

Example:

This work is done by me.
This work is done by her/him.
Active – Passive Relation:

Subject: Manika  
Verb: opened  
Object: the door.

Active: Manika opened the door.

Passive: The door was opened by Manika.
General Rules of Voice Change

Rule- I
The object of the verb in the Active Voice becomes the subject of the verb in the passive voice.

Rule- II
The subject of the verb in the Active voice becomes the object in the passive voice. (generally preceded by the preposition ‘by’)

Rule – III
The main verb is changed into the Past Participle form and it is preceded by the correct form of the verb ‘to be’ in passive voice.

Rule- IV
There are some verbs with the objects. In such cases either of the objects can be changed into the subject and the other is retained as an object. The object is called Retained Object.
Some examples of Voice Change of Assertive Sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I do the work.</td>
<td>The work is done by me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lila writes a letter.</td>
<td>A letter is written by Lila.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rita helped the old man.</td>
<td>The old man was helped by Rita.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram is playing cricket.</td>
<td>Cricket is being played by Ram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has called me.</td>
<td>I have been called by him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The had seen a picture.</td>
<td>A picture had been seen by them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will play football.</td>
<td>Football will be played by you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She would sing a song.</td>
<td>A song would be sung by her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She would havr read the book.</td>
<td>The book would have been read by her.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to change Voice of Imperative Sentence:

**Rule-1**

If the verb in the Active voice expresses orders, requests, advices etc. the word ‘Let’ is usually placed at the beginning of the Passive voice and be verb is placed before the Past Participle of the main verb.

**Example:**

- **Active**
  - Shut the door.
  - Tell him to go.

- **Passive**
  - Let the door be shut.
  - Let him be told to go.
How to change Voice of Imperative Sentence:

Rule- II

If the sentence begins with ‘Please’ in Active voice, ‘you are requested to’ is used in the Passive voice. In such cases an Intransitive verb may also be changed into Passive with ‘you are requested to’. Another form of the Passive is with the verb ‘should’ and ‘be’.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please do not smoke.</td>
<td>You are requested not to smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please go there.</td>
<td>You are requested to go there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obey your teacher.</td>
<td>Your teacher should be obeyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep your word.</td>
<td>Your word should be kept.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to change Voice of Interrogative Sentence:

Rule-1: If the interrogative sentence begins with the Auxiliary verb ‘Do’, the process of changing is convenient by changing it into Assertive first and then into Interrogative.

For instance:

Active: Do you see the bird?
Assertive: You see the bird.  Passive of Assertive: The bird is seen by you.  Passive: Is the bird seen by you?

Active: Did you see the man?
Assertive: You saw the man.  Passive of Assertive: The man was seen by you.  Passive: Was the man seen by you?
How to change Voice of Interrogative Sentence:

Rule- II

If the interrogative sentence does not begin with ‘Do’ but begins with a Wh-word, it can be directly changed into passive.

For instance:

Active : Who taught you English?
Passive: By whom were you taught English.

Active : Which book do you want?
Passive: Which book is wanted by you.
Another form of Voice is Quasi-Passive Voice.

What is Quasi-passive voice?

A quasi-passive voice is active in form but passive in sense.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honey tastes sweet.</td>
<td>Honey is sweet when it is tasted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rose smells sweet.</td>
<td>The rose is sweet when it is smelt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The house is building.</td>
<td>The house is being built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The book is printing.</td>
<td>The book is being printed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Passive voice with different preposition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I know the fact.</td>
<td>The fact is known to me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light filled the room.</td>
<td>The room was filled with lights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her manners pleased us very much.</td>
<td>We were very much pleased with her manners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The poems of Tagore interest me.</td>
<td>I am interested in the poems of Tagore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worksheet

Change the voice:

- They finished the work.
- I buy the new books.
- We will celebrate his birthday.
- Shyam wrote a letter.
- Hari killed a snake.
- Lata sings a song.
- Soham is writing a letter.
- Please accept this gift.
- He gave me a pencil.
- The mason is building the wall.
- The peon opened the gate.
- He will finish the work in a fortnight.
- Who did this?
- I see a dark cloud.
- He is loved by all.
- I have sold my bicycle.
- The boy made a kite.
- His teacher praised him.
- All his friends laughed at him.
- One should keep one’s promise.
Thank You...