

Voice

Subject Verb Object

- I stole the muffin.
- I took a bite of the muffin.
- I ate the whole muffin.

- Agent : ক্রিয়ার কৰ্তা বা কাৰ্যসম্পাদনকাৰীকে Agent বলা হয় ।

- Subject: বাক্যে যার সম্বন্ধে বলা হয় তাকে Subject বলে । এটা সাধাৰণত বাক্যের শুরুতে থাকে ।

আপাতদৃষ্টিতে বিষয় দুটি একই মনে হলেও দু'য়ের মধ্যে পার্থক্য আছে ।

I eat rice.

Rice is eaten by me.

- ১ম বাক্যে ক্রিয়ার কর্তা বা Agent হচ্ছে I এবং একই সাথে বাক্যের Subject ও I
- কিন্তু ২য় বাক্যে Rice বাক্যের Subject হলেও eaten verb-এর agent rice নয়, কারণ Rice কখনও নিজে rice খায় না বরং me খায়
- সুতরাং ১ম বাক্যে I = sub + agent
- কিন্তু ২য় বাক্যে Rice = sub, me = agent.

- Agent যদি বাক্যের Subject-এ উল্লেখ না থাকে তাহলে verb-টি Passive হবে।
বিপরীত পক্ষে Agent যদি Subject-এ উল্লেখ থাকে তাহলে Active voice হবে।

Subject Verb Object



ACTIVE VOICE

- I stole the muffin.
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- I ate the whole muffin.

Subject= doer
of the action

Object=
receiver of the
action

Subject Verb Object



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PASSIVE VOICE

- The muffin was stolen.
- A bite was taken.
- The whole muffin was eaten.

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Receiver

VERB

Transitive Verbs

- The child broke the lamp.
- Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.
- Someone robbed the bank.

Intransitive Verbs

- Something strange happened.
- I slept well last night.
- I lived there for a year.

ACTIVE

- The child broke the lamp.
- Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.
- Someone robbed the bank.

PASSIVE

- The lamp was broken (by the child).
- The light bulb was invented (by Thomas Edison).
- The bank was robbed (by someone).

Passive Structures of Tenses

- Tense-এর Structure গুলোই হচ্ছে Active Voice-এর Structure.
- Voice Change করতে Tense Structure-এর বিপরীত Passive Structure-গুলো আয়ত্ত্ব করতে হবে।

Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
1. Present Indefinite	S+V+O I eat rice.	S + am/is/are + V3 +by + O Rice is eaten by me.
2. Present Continuous	S+ am/is/are+ (v+ing)+ O I am eating rice.	S + am/is/are being + V3 Rice is being eaten by me.
3. Present Perfect	S+ have/has + V3 +O I have eaten rice.	S + have/has been + V3 Rice has been eaten by me.

Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
4. Past Indefinite	<p>S + V2 + O</p> <p>I ate rice.</p>	<p>S + was/were + V3</p> <p>Rice was eaten by me.</p>
5. Past Continuous	<p>S+ was/were+ (v+ing) +O</p> <p>I was eating rice.</p>	<p>S+ was/were+ being + V3</p> <p>Rice was being eaten by me.</p>
6. Past Perfect	<p>S + had + V3 +O</p> <p>I had eaten rice.</p>	<p>S+ had been + V3</p> <p>Rice had been eaten by me.</p>

Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
7. Future Indefinite	S+ shall/will+ V1+ o I shall eat rice.	S + shall/will be + V3 Rice will be eaten by me.
8. Future Continuous	S+shall/will be+(v+ing)+O	S + shall/will be being + V3
9. Future Perfect	S+shall/will have +V3 +O	S+shall/will have been+V3

Passive of Modals

- Modal Auxiliaries তথা Can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, ought to ইত্যাদি passive করার সময় পরিবর্তিত হয় না। এসবের Passive structure হলো:

• Modals + be + V3.

I can do it.

- It can be done by me.

'be going to'

- 'be going to' একটি Modal তাই Passive করার সময় going-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। স্বাভাবিক নিয়মে এর সাথে be এবং to-এর সাথে Verb টির Past Participle করে Passive করা হয়।

We are going to open a shop.

- A shop is going to be opened by us.

Imperative Sentence

• মূল verb দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Imperative

Sentence-এর Passive Structure

হলো: Let + obj + be + V3

Do the work.

- Let + obj + be + V3

- Let the work be done

Do not যুক্ত Imperative Sentence-এর Passive

- Let + obj + not + be + V3.

Do not shut the door.

- Let + obj + not + be + V3
- Let the door not be shut.

Let + ব্যক্তিব্যাক্য obj দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে তার Passive Structure

- Let + বস্তুব্যাক্য obj + be + V3 + by + ব্যক্তিব্যাক্য obj.

Let me do the sum.

- Let + বস্তুবাচক obj + be + V3 + by + ব্যক্তিবচক obj.
- Let the sum be done by me.

Never যুক্ত Imperative Sentence-এর Passive

• Let not + obj + ever +

be + V3

Never tell a lie

- Let not a lie ever be told.
- Let a lie never be told.

Who যুক্ত প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যের Passive

• By whom + Auxiliary (tense

অনুযায়ী) + sub + V3

• উল্লেখ্য দুটি auxiliary থাকলে একটি Subject-এর আগে, অপরটি পরে বসে।

Who has broken the glass?

- By whom has the glass been broken?

Whom দিয়ে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য শুরু হলে তার passive

- Who + auxiliary (tense
অনুযায়ী) + V3 + by + obj

Whom do you want?

- Who is wanted by you?

•বাক্যের Verb-টি যদি Phrasal verb হয়
তাহলে তার সাথে সংযুক্ত Preposition
সব সময় verb-এর সাথে সাথে থাকবে।

Take care of your health.

- Let your health be taken care of.

All of his friends laughed at him.

- He was laughed at by all of his friends.

- Passive-এর ক্ষেত্রে সব সময় by বসে না; বরং by-এর পরিবর্তে অন্যান্য Preposition যেমন to, at, with, in ইত্যাদি বসতে পারে। সাধারণত Verb ভেদে বিভিন্ন preposition বসে।

Verbs	by-এর পরিবর্তে বসে
Know	to
Annoy	with
Surprise	at
Satisfy	with
Contain	in
Shock	at
Seize	with
Marvel	at
Embody	in

They pleased us all.

- We all were pleased with them.

people, one, someone, somebody

- Active verb-এর কর্তা যদি people, one, someone, somebody ইত্যাদি সাধারণ বা অনির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি হয় তাহলে Passive করার সময় তাদেরকে by সহ লেখা যাবে না।

People always remember the patriots.

- The patriots are always remembered.

someone, somebody, people, the authority

- বাক্যে ক্রিয়ার কর্তা দেয়া না থাকলে Passive থেকে Active করার সময় একটি সুবিধাজনক কর্তা যেমন – someone, somebody, people, the authority ইত্যাদি ধরে নিতে হবে।

My pen has been stolen.

- Someone has stolen my pen.

One should keep one's promise.

- A Promise should be kept.

Reflexive object এর passive voice

- Active voice-এর subject টি অপরিবর্তিত
অবস্থায় বসবে + Tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb
+ V3 + by + Reflexive object.

Lila fans herself.

- Lila is fanned by herself.

Factitive/Complementary Object

- বাক্যের Object যদি Factitive/Complementary Object হয় তাহলে passive করার সময় object-এর subjective form + tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + V3 + factitive/complementary object + by + subject-এর objective form

Factitive object

- A factitive object (or resultative object) is the noun that the subject is made into or becomes. Factitive constructions often have a main verb and an object, followed by a second object (the factitive object) that indicates the result or end product of the action.

- They elected him president.
- She named the cat Whiskers.
- The committee appointed her chairperson.
 - "president" is the factitive object of "elected"
 - "Whiskers" is the factitive object of "named"
 - "chairperson" is the factitive object of "appointed"

We elected him Mayor.

- He was elected mayor by us.

Cognate Object এর Passive

- Cognate Object-এর Subjective form+ tense

অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + V3 + by + Subject-এর

Objective form.

The Cognate Object

- Cognate objects are frequently used with intransitive verbs that are expressed by nouns of the same root with the governing verb
(to smile a smile, to live a life, to laugh a laugh, etc):
They live a happy life.



Cognate objects: examples

To live a life

To sleep a sleep

To smile a smile

To dream a dream

To laugh a laugh

To run a race

To die a death

To fight a fight

To sigh a sigh

To fight a battle

He ran a race.

- A race was run by him.

Quasi-passive verb

The transitive verb expresses the meaning as a passive voice though it is in an active voice.

Examples

Green mango **tastes** sour. The book **reads** well. Rice **sells** cheap. The bed **feels** soft. Iron **feels** hard. The red rose **seems** sweet. Honey **tastes** sweet. The box **feels** heavy.

Quasi-passive

- Active voice-এর Subject-টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে +
tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + adjective +
when + প্রথম Subject অনুযায়ী it/they আবার
tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + main-এর V3 ।

The pill tastes bitter.

- The pill is bitter when it is tasted.

present participle

- Subject + verb + object + present participle

যুক্ত Active voice-কে Passive করা হয় এভাবে

Object-এর Subjective form+ tense অনুযায়ী

auxiliary verb + V3 + present participle + by +

Subject-এর Objective form.

I saw him reading a book.

- He was seen reading a book by me.

need, bid, dare, make, hear, see, feel, let, help,
know, behold, watch

- Active বাক্যে যদি need, bid, dare, make, hear, see, feel, let, help, know, behold, watch ইত্যাদি Verb গুলো থাকে তাহলে Passive করার সময় এদের পরে 'to' বসে।

They made him tell everything.

- He was made to tell them everything.

Please/Kindly

- Imperative বাক্যের Active voice-এ Please/Kindly থাকলে Passive করার সময় 'You are requested to' হয়। তবে বাক্যটি Negative হলে to পূর্বে not বসে।

Please do not flirt.

- You are requested not to flirt.

Complex/compound sentence

- Noun phrase/clause + auxiliary verb + V3 + by + Subject-
এর Object form ।
- Complex/compound sentence-এর যদি উভয় দিকে Transitive
verb থাকে তাহলে উভয় দিকেই Passive করতে হবে ।

Lord knew what they cost.

- What they cost was known to Lord.

We must endure what we cannot cure.

- এখানে দুটো Clause. **We must endure** এবং **what we cannot cure**.
- দুই অংশেই Transitive Verb আছে। সুতরাং দুটোকেই Passive করতে হবে।
এটা Double Passive.
- **what we cannot cure** → What cannot be cured by us
- **We must endure** → must be endured by us
- Final Sentence: What cannot be cured must be endured.

Love, desire, wish, like, want

- Love, desire, wish, like, want + object + infinitive যুক্ত Active voice-কে passive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করার সময় sub + verb (অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় থাকবে) + direct object + to be + V3+ by + indirect object.

He wants me to do the work.

- He wants the work to be done by me.

agree/be anxious/arrange/determine/be
determined/decide/demand

- agree/be anxious/arrange/determine/be
determined/decide/demand + infinitive + object-যুক্ত Active voice-
কে passive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করার নিয়মটি নিম্নরূপ:
- Sub + verb (অপরিবর্তিত) +that + object + should be + to-এর পরবর্তী
verb-এর V3

He decided to sell the house.

- He decided that the house should be sold.

Advise/insist/propose/suggest/recommend

- Advise/insist/propose/suggest/recommend + gerund + obj যুক্ত Active voice-কে passive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করার সময় Sub, verb (অপরিবর্তিত)+ that + object + should be + gerund -এর verb form এর V3

He recommended using bulletproof jacket.

- He recommended that the bulletproof jacket should be used.

Who has broken this jug? [45 BCS]

- By whom has this jug been broken?

By whom can our country be saved? [44 BCS]

- Who can save our country?

Nobody trusts a traitor. [43 BCS]

- A traitor is not trusted by anybody

Who is calling me? [40 BCS]

- By whom am I being called?

Do you know them? [39 BCS]

- Are they known to you?

It is impossible to do this. [38 BCS]

- This is impossible to be done.

Who planted this tree here?

- By whom was this tree planted here.

You must shut this door. [35 BCS]

- This door must be shut.

Thank you

