


# Voice

Shahriar Newaz

- The passive form of the sentence, "Who did the work?" is -[48 BCS]
- By whom the work was done?
- Whom had the work done by?
- By whom was the work done? ✓
- Who was the work done?

Identify the correct passive form of the sentence below : 'Do you know them?'

[39 BCS]

- Are they known by you?
- Would they be known by you?
- Are they known with you?
- Are they known to you? 

Identify the correct sentences: [46 BCS]

- The room was darkened by switching off all the lights. ✓
- The room was darkened switching off all the lights.
- The room was darkened to switch off all the lights.
- Switching off all the lights the room was darkened.

Identify the passive form of the following sentence: "Who has broken this Jug?" [45 BCS]

- By whom has this Jug been broken? ✓
- By whom has this Jug broken?
- By whom this Jug has been broken?
- Whom has this Jug been broken?

She played on the flute. Passive form is— [45 BCS]

- The flute was played by her.
- The flute was played on by her. ✓
- The flute was played to her.
- The flute was being played by her.

Find out the active form of the sentence: [44 bCS]

"By whom can our country be saved?"

- Who can save our country? ✓
- Our country has been saved by who?
- Who save our country?
- Who will save our country?

Identify the correct passive form: [44 BCS]

'Do not close the door.'

- Let not the door close.
- Let not the door be closed. ✓
- Let not the door close.
- Let not door closed.

Change the voice: 'Nobody trusts a traitor.' [43 BCS]

- A traitor is trusted.
- A traitor should not be trusted.
- Everybody hates a traitor.
- A traitor is not trusted by anybody.



Find out the correct passive form of the sentence 'Who taught you French?' [41 BCS]

- By whom you were taught French?
- By whom French was taught you?
- French was taught you by whom?
- By whom were you taught French?




Change the voice : 'Who is calling me?' [40 BCS]

- By whom am I called?
- By whom I am called?
- By whom am I being called? ✓
- Whom am I called by?

"Who planted this tree here"? The correct passive voice of this sentence is- [37 BCS]

- By whom the tree was planted here? ✓
- Who the tree had been planted hereby?
- The tree was planted here by whom?
- By whom had the tree been planted here?

The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is- [35 BCS]

- These must be shut doors
- Shut the doors you must
- Shut must be the doors
- These doors must be shut 

• আমার কলমটি চুরি হয়েছে।

passive

## 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 ।

Agent ↑ I eat rice. → Active  
Rice is eaten by me. → passive

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

Subject= doer  
of the action

Object=  
receiver of the  
action

## Subject Verb Object



### ACTIVE VOICE

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

### PASSIVE VOICE

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

Subject= doer  
of the action

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# Subject Verb Object



## ACTIVE VOICE

- I stole the muffin.
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Subject= doer  
of the action

Object=  
receiver of the  
action

Receiver

VERB

He goes to school. Adv

Intransitive

### 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).

## Active to passive

- Active voice এর object টি passive voice এ subject হয়।
- Active voice এর tense অনুসারে passive voice এ be verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Passive voice এ সর্বদা be verb + Verb এর past participle ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Active voice এর subject টি passive voice এ preposition সহযোগে object হয়।


## 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।

Indefinite

Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
1. <u>Present Indefinite</u>	S + V + O <u>I eat rice.</u>	S + <u>am/is/are</u> + V3 + by + O <u>Rice is eaten by me</u>
2. Past Indefinite	S + V2 + O <u>I ate rice.</u>	<u>S</u> + <u>was/were</u> + V3 <u>Rice was eaten by me.</u>
3. Future Indefinite	S + shall/will + V1+ o <u>I shall eat rice.</u>	S + <u>shall/will be</u> + V3 <u>Rice will be eaten by me.</u>

Continuous

Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
4. 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.
5. Past Continuous	S+ was/were+ (v+ing) +O I was eating rice.	S+ was/were + being + V3 Rice was being eaten by me.
6. Future Continuous 	S+ shall/will be + (v+ing) + O Mita will be writing a letter.	S + shall/will be being + V3 A letter will be being written by Mita.

Perfect

Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
7. Present Perfect	S+ have/has + V3 + O I have eaten rice.	S + <u>have/has</u> <u>been</u> + V3 Rice has been eaten by me.
8. Past Perfect	S + had + V3 + O I had eaten rice.	S + <u>had</u> <u>been</u> + V3 Rice had been eaten by me.
9. Future Perfect	S + shall/will have + V3 + O Maria will have taken tea.	S + <u>shall/will have</u> <u>been</u> + V3 Tea will have been taken by Maria.

~~the~~ • Fortune favours the brave.

• The brave are favoured by the fortune.

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• We informed the police of the matter.

• The police were informed of the matter by us.

- Double object থাকলে যেকোনো object কে subject হিসেবে গ্রহণ করে active voice কে passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করা যায়।
- সাধারণত give, send, show, lend, pay, promise, refuse, tell, bring,  
buy, pluck, make ইত্যাদি verb গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে দুটি object ব্যবহৃত হয়।

## Double Object

• ব্যক্তিবাচক - Indirect Object

• বস্তুবাচক - Direct Object

subject হিসেবে

He gave me  
a can  
DO

সহ  
↓

• Direct object + Aux. verb + V3 + to (কে/নিকট বুঝালে) / for (জন্য বুঝালে)  
+ indirect object + by + subject

• Indirect object + Aux. verb + V3 + Direct object + by + subject

হাতি

• He has given me a book

~~I~~ have been given  
a book by him

• A book has been given to me by him.

A book has been given  
to me by him.  
to/dor

• The teacher told us a story

• We were told a story by the teacher.

• A story was told to us by the teacher.

• নিম্নে কিছু common verb তুলে ধরা হলো যাদের indirect object এর পূর্বে to বসানো হয়।

• Teach, lend, tell, write, give, Promise, offer, send, show, sell + ৩

• কিছু common verb তুলে ধরা হল যাদের indirect object এর পূর্বে for বসানো হয়।

• Book, buy, get, cook, keep, bring, make, find + for





## 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.

- I could have done the work.

- The work could have been 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.

- Active voice am to/is to/are to/have to/ has to ইত্যাদি থাকলে  
Passive voice এ am to/ is to/ are to/ have to/ has to এর  
পরে be বসে এবং be এর পরে মূল verb এর past participle form  
বসে।

• I have to do it

✓  
It

~~have~~  
has

to be done by me

• It has to be done by me.

• You are to colour this picture

• This picture is to be coloured by you.

- Let's Recap

## Imperative Sentence

• মূল **verb** দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Imperative

Sentence-এর Passive Structure

হলো: **Let** + **obj** + **be** + **V3**

Do the work.

Let the work  
be done.

• Let + obj + be + V3



• Let the work be done

Do not যুক্ত Imperative Sentence-এর Passive

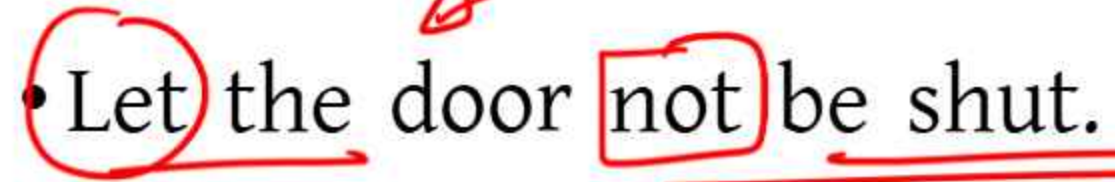
✓ • Let + obj + not + be + V3.

✓ • Let + not + obj + be + V3. ✓

↓  
preferable

Do not shut the door.

• Let the door not be shut.



• ~~Let~~ not the door be shut.

Let + ব্যক্তিবাক্য obj দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে তার Passive

Structure

• Let + বস্তুবাক্য obj + be +

V3 + by + ব্যক্তিবাক্য obj.

Let me do the sum.

Let the sum  
be done by me

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

Let me help my friend.

Imperative sentence এ একাধিক object থাকলে passive

করতে হলে-

- Let + বস্তুবাচক object + be + verb-past participle + to/for + ব্যক্তিবচক  
object

• Give me your watch.

let your watch  
be given to  
me.

• Let your watch be given to me.

✓ Pluck me a flower.

• Let a flower be plucked for me.

Bring me a nice pen.

let a pen be brought for me.

Never যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে passive করার সময়

✓ Let not + object + ever + be + verb (past participle)

• Let + never + object + be + verb (past participle)

Never tell a lie

• Let not a lie ever be told.

• Let a lie not ever be told.

• Let a lie never be told.

## Never catch the Jatka.

- Let not the jatka ever be caught.
- Let the jatka not ever be caught.
- Let never the jatka be caught.

## Please/Kindly

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

Please do not flirt.

- You are requested not to flirt.

- Kindly solve the problem.

You are requested to solve  
the problem.

- Imperative Sentence টি advice/suggestion বুঝালে-
- Object কে subject করতে হয় এবং should/must + be +  
Past participle করতে হয়।

Obey your seniors.

- Obey your parents.
- Your parents should be obeyed.
- Follow the rules of your organization.
- The rules of your organization should be followed.

must be

- Let's Recap

Interrogative

- Auxiliary দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Interrogative sentence কে passive করার সময়
- 1) Interrogative sentence কে assertive করতে হয়।
- 2) Assertive sentence টি কে passive করতে হয়।
- 3) সবশেষে Auxiliary টি কে sentence এর শুরুতে বসাতে হয়।

• Have you eaten rice?

• You have eaten rice.

• Rice has been eaten by you.

• Has rice been eaten by you?

## 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?

non-finite  
- Main  
→ past participle

• By whom has the glass been broken?

• Whom has the glass been broken by?

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?

you want to know -  
~~do~~ whom do you want.

- Who is wanted by you?

Who is wanted by you?

you want whom -  
who is wanted by you?

অন্যান্য WH word passive করার সময় অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

• Why has he broken the chair?

• Why has the chair been broken by him?

• What do you want?

• What is wanted by you?

৩৬৬ in

call for

•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 (someone) doing st (something)
Surprise —————	at
Satisfy —————	with
Contain —————	in
Shock —————	at
Seize —————	by
Marvel —————	at
Embody —————	in

\* \*

- Annoy, please, displease, satisfy, dissatisfy, angry, vexed, indignant,  
charm, shock, stun, surprise, এই শব্দগুলোর পর with হয়। (ব্যক্তি দ্বারা  
হলে)
- তবে এদের পর at হয়। (ব্যক্তি দ্বারা না হয়ে বস্তু, ব্যক্তির আচরণ, গুণ ইত্যাদি দ্বারা  
হলে)

He annoyed me

I was annoyed with him.

It annoyed me  
I was annoyed at it.

- Cover, decorate, cram, ornament, crowd, fill এদের পর preposition  
"with" হয়।

- Embody, include, contain, sworn এদের পর in হয়।



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.

by people. X

- Somebody left a message on your desk.

A message was left on your desk.

- Someone has already taken the last piece of cake.

the last piece of cake has already  
been taken.

- People often overlook the importance of mental health.

One should keep one's promise.

- A Promise should be kept.

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. *by someone.*

- Someone has stolen my pen.

- The truth will be revealed. *by someone*
- Someone will reveal the truth.

- A new policy has been implemented.
- The govt./authority has implemented a new policy.

## ✓ Reflexive/Reciprocal 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.

2 → each other  
2+ → one another

• They are helping each other

• They are are being helped by each other.

- The family members helped one another.
- The family members were helped by one another.

## 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.

• The people elected me chairman.

• I was elected chairman. ~~by the people.~~

# 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 smile a smile

To laugh a laugh

To die a death

To sigh a sigh

To sleep a sleep

To dream a dream

To run a race

To fight a fight

To fight a battle

## Cognate Object এর Passive

- Cognate Object-এর Subjective form+ tense  
অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + V3 + by + Subject-এর  
Objective form.

He ran a race.

- A race was run by him.

~~Run~~

Run

ran

run

- He slept a sound sleep.
- A sound sleep was slept 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 ।

• যে সকল verb বাস্তবে active কিন্তু passive এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে quasi passive verb বলা হয়। Quasi passive verb দুই প্রকার-

• Quasi verb with a complement

• Quasi verb without a complement

- Quasi verb with a complement

Rice sells cheap

The novel reads well.

- Quasi verb without a complement

The house is building. =

The bread is baking.

## Passive of Quasi verb with a complement

✓ Subject + be verb + complement + when/if it is (they are) + verb-past participle

Or

✓ Subject + be verb + verb-past participle + complement

The pill tastes bitter. ✓

• The pill is bitter when it is tasted. <sup>if they</sup>

• The pill is tasted bitter.

- The novel reads well.
- The novel is well when/if it is read.
- The novel is read well.

## Passive of Quasi verb without a complement

- The house is building.
- The house is being built.

- The bread is baking.
- The bread is being baked.

## 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.

present  
participle  
↳ Adj.

• He was seen reading a book by me.

We have noticed the boy coming.

- The boy has been noticed coming by us.

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

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

They made him tell everything.

- He was made to tell them everything.

He was made to tell them  
everything

- I noticed him sing a song.
- He was noticed to sing a song by me.

Causative  
verb

DC + IC

IC + IC

## Complex/compound sentence

- 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.

NL

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.

• We know that he has stolen my bag.

• It is known to us that my bag has been stolen by  
him.

• That he has stolen my bag is known to us.

- I know <sup>NC</sup> what he thinks.

What ~~he~~ thinks is known  
to me.

Love, desire, wish, like, want

+

to + ✓ |

- 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.

- They wished me to sing a song.
- They wished a song to be sung by me.

He desired them to complete the task.

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.

- He agreed to do the work.
- He agreed that the work should be done.

## 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

Subjunctive Deleted

He recommends using bulletproof jacket.

- He recommended that the bulletproof jacket should be used.

- The doctor suggested taking physical exercise.

# Who has broken this jug?

- By whom has this jug been broken?

# By whom can our country be saved?

- Who can save our country?

Nobody trusts a traitor.

- A traitor is not trusted by anybody

# Who is calling me?

- By whom am I being called?

Do you know them?

- Are they known to you?

It is impossible to do this.

- This is impossible to be done.

# Who planted this tree here?

- By whom was this tree planted here.

You must shut this door.

- This door must be shut.

- Honesty is the best policy.
- Honesty is regarded as the best policy.

Dust has covered the book.

- Does he speak English well?

**Thank you**

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