

## PASSIVE VOICE ( Voz Passiva )

**Usa-se** quando interessa mais salientar a coisa feita do que *quem* a fez



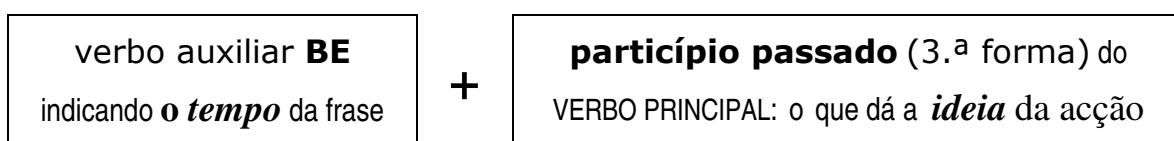
Dizer: « My watch was stolen » *é muito mais usual do que:* « Thieves stole my watch »

Se a pessoa que realizou a acção também é importante, ela aparece como complemento AGENTE DA PASSIVA, antecedido da preposição ‘ **by** ’ (por) : The film was directed **by David Lynch**.

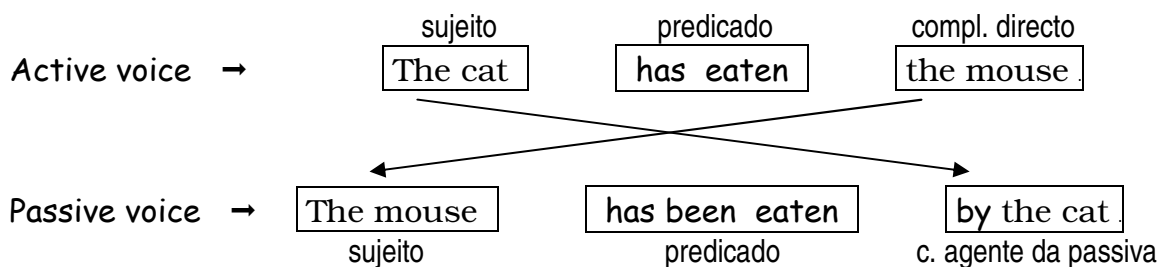
**Na maior parte das frases na passiva, no entanto, o agente não aparece:**

Exs: A new museum has just been inaugurated . // I ’m always being asked for money .

### FORMA :



### I. “normal” passive voice



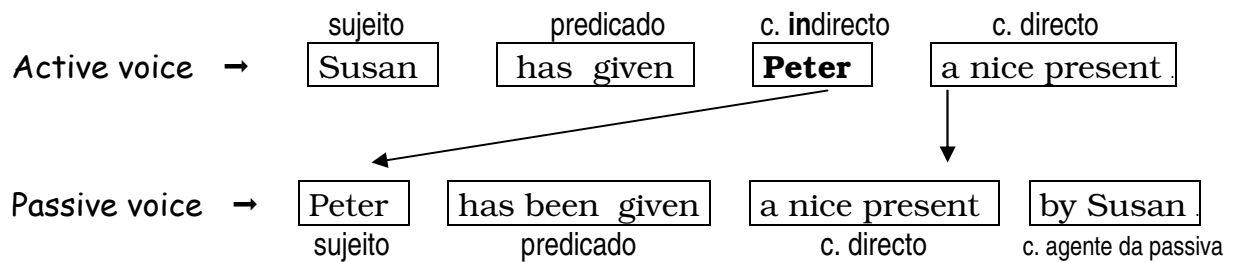
### A. Complete the table with the missing passive forms of the verb ‘STEAL’

Infinitive: to steal (roubar) ; Past Simple: stole (roubou) ; Past Participle: stolen (roubado)

Verb TENSE (tempo verbal)	ACTIVE form	PASSIVE form
PRESENT SIMPLE	<b>steal</b> /steals (3 <sup>rd</sup> . person sing.) <b>don’t steal // does he steal ?</b>	<b>is / am / are stolen</b> (é / sou / são etc roubados) * <b>isn’t stolen // is it stolen ?</b>
PAST SIMPLE	<b>stole</b> <b>didn’t steal // did he steal?</b>	<b>was stolen // were stolen</b> * <b>wasn’t stolen // was it stolen?</b>
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<b>am / are / is stealing</b>	<b>is being stolen</b> ( plural subject → <b>are being stolen</b> )
PAST CONTINUOUS	<b>was stealing</b>	
PRESENT PERFECT	<b>has stolen</b>	
PAST PERFECT	<b>had stolen</b>	
FUTURE [will]	<b>will steal</b>	
FUTURE [going to]	<b>is going to steal</b>	
CONDITIONAL	<b>would steal</b>	
INFINITIVE	<b>to steal</b>	

\* dependendo do sujeito da voz passiva : o quê / quem (singular ou plural) - é roubado

II. *idiomatic* passive voice → é o **c. indirecto** que passa a sujeito da passiva



A única diferença entre a passiva 'normal' e a idiomática está na escolha do sujeito. Chama-se *idiomática* porque, fazendo parte do *idioma inglês*, quando traduzida à letra, parece não fazer sentido em português.

1. O sujeito da voz passiva 'normal' *era* o complemento directo da voz activa. Na passiva idiomática era o complemento indirecto.
2. O sujeito da voz passiva "não age" → '*sofre*' o efeito da acção que *outro* (o agente da passiva) praticou. O agente só se põe quando faz falta ou se refere a alguém específico (um nome, p. ex)
3. A frase da voz passiva fica no **mesmo tempo** em que estava a frase da voz activa, mas tem mais um verbo: **o auxiliar 'BE'** (é este que se conjuga: num determinado tempo e concordando com o sujeito passivo)
4. É o verbo auxiliar (BE) que se põe no tempo em que estava o verbo principal da voz activa:
 

has <b>been</b> (v. passiva)	
↓	→ ( has + past participle, neste caso ... )
has <b>eaten</b> (v. activa)	
5. Na voz passiva, o verbo **principal** fica **sempre** no '**past participle**' → a 3ª das *leading forms*, nos verbos irregulares, ou: *infinitivo*+ *-ed* , nos verbos regulares

B. Tell the story below using the passive voice: focus on the castle and on what happened there...

Note: you can only use the passive if there is a **direct** or an **indirect object** in the active sentence!

They built this castle in 1475. They repaired it 50 years ago. While they were repairing it, some mysterious facts occurred: they found some bones under a stone. They took them to a laboratory and, as they were examining them, they saw a ghost in the room! They've kept the bones in a locked box ever since, so that nobody will ever touch them again.

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## CORRECTION

A. **Complete** the table **with the missing passive forms** of the verb ‘STEAL’

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<b>am /are / is stealing</b>	<b>is being stolen</b> ( plural subject → <b>are</b> being stolen)
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**This castle was built** in 1475. **It was repaired** 50 years ago. While **it was being repaired**, some mysterious facts occurred: **some bones were found** under a stone. **They** (= the bones) **were taken** to a laboratory and, as **they** (the bones) **were being examined**, **a ghost was seen** in the room! **The bones have been kept** in a locked box ever since, so that **they** (= the bones) **will never be touched** again [by anybody]. // so that they **will not** (= won't) **be touched** [by anybody] ever again

**Forma passiva do predicado:** verbo ‘BE’ no mesmo tempo verbal em que estava o verbo principal na voz activa

**Novos sujeitos ( passivos )**

O complemento **agente da passiva** omitiu-se quase sempre , porque não era relevante: ‘they’ (não se sabe exactamente quem são ‘eles’). A pôr-se, a sua forma (de sujeito, na activa) mudaria para forma de complemento na passiva: **by them**



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