

Passive Voice

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Das Passive Voice verwendet man, um die **Handlung** in den Vordergrund zu stellen. Die handelnde Person spielt hier Gegensatz zum Aktiv nur eine untergeordnete Rolle.

Bildung:

Form von "to be" + 3. Form des Verbs

Das Objekt wird zum Subjekt, Subjekt wird zum by-Objekt
Zeitergänzungen werden am Anfang oder am **Ende des Satzes** gestellt.

Alle Zeiten:

Aktiv: He buys a new house.

Passive Voice:

Present Simple: A new house **is bought** by him.

Present Progressive: A new house **is being bought** by him.

Past Simple: A new house **was bought** by him.

Past Progressive: A new house **was being bought** by him.

Present Perfect: A new house **has been bought** by him.

Past Perfect: A new house **had been bought** by him.

Will Future: A new house **will be bought** by him.

Going-to Future: A new house **is going to be bought** by him.

no by object:

Wenn die **handelnde Person nicht wichtig** ist, entfällt die Nennung der handelnden Person:
Aktive: **Somebody** broke the window. Passive Voice : The window was broken.

Sätze mit 2 Objekten = 2 Lösungen:

Verben, die zwei Objekte erlauben/verbs that may take two objects:

bring, give, offer, show, tell, write, allow, ask...

Aktive: She gave **me a present**.

Passive I: **I** was given a present by her. Passive II: **A present** was given **to me** by her.