**THE PASSIVE VOICE (DE LIJDENDE VORM)**

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| **BOTH IN ENGLISH AND IN DUTCH WE HAVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCES. IN THIS PAPER WE ARE GOING TO HAVE A CLOSER LOOK AT:**   1. **ACTIVE (ACTIEF OF**   **BEDRIJVENDE) SENTENCES.**   1. **PASSIVE (PASSIEVE OF**   **LIJDENDE) SENTENCES.** |

**1. EXAMPLES OF DUTCH ACTIVE (BEDRIJVENDE) SENTENCES.**

1. **George steelt een fiets. (+)**
2. **Marietje koopt een doos voor haar zus. (+)**
3. **De Noormannen veroveren het**

**nieuwe land in een recordtempo. (+)**

1. **Wint jouw broer een auto ? (?)**
2. **Ik koop geen nieuwe schriften meer.**

**(-)**

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| **THESE SENTENCES ARE CALLED “ACTIVE” BECAUSE WE THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHO PERFORMS THE ACTION IN THE SENTENCES:**   1. **George** 2. **Marietje** 3. **De Noormannen** 4. **jouw broer** 5. **Ik** |

**2. EXAMPLES OF DUTCH PASSIVE (LIJDENDE) SENTENCES.**

1. **Een fiets wordt gestolen.**
2. **Een doos wordt gekocht voor haar**

**zus.**

1. **Het nieuwe land wordt veroverd in**

**een recordtempo.**

1. **Wordt een auto gewonnen ?**
2. **Nieuwe schriften worden niet meer**

**gekocht.**

**THESE SENTENCES ARE CALLED “PASSIVE”, BECAUSE IT IS NOT IMPORTANT WHO DOES THE ACTION OR WE DON’T KNOW WHO PERFORMS THE ACTION. WE ARE ONLY INTERESTED IN WHO UNDERGOES THE ACTION.**

**IN DUTCH YOU CAN TRANSFORM ACTIVE SENTENCES INTO PASSIVE SENTENCES. YOU CAN DO THAT BY APPLYING THE FOLLOWING RULES:**

**Active 🡪🡪🡪 Passive**

**1 Direct Object (lv) becomes Subject (o)**

**2 Use a form of worden + voltooid deelwoord**

**3 Put the Subject in an adjunct (=bepaling) with door….**

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| **ACTIEF** | **PASSIEF** |
| 1. **George steelt een fiets.** 2. **Marietje koopt een doos voor haar**   **zus.**   1. **De Noormannen veroveren het nieuwe land in een recordtempo.** 2. **Wint jouw broer een auto ?**      1. **Ik koop geen nieuwe schriften meer.** | 1. **Een fiets wordt gestolen (door George).** 2. **Een doos wordt gekocht voor haar zus (door Marietje)** 3. **Het nieuwe land wordt veroverd in een recordtempo (door de Noormannen)** 4. **Wordt een auto gewonnen (door jouw broer)?** 5. **Nieuwe schriften worden niet meer gekocht. (door mij).** |

**AND NOW ENGLISH !!!!**

**IN THIS PAPER INFORMATION IS GIVEN ABOUT THE PASSIVE IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE:**

**THE PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE**

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| **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| 1. **George steals a bike.** 2. **Mary buys a box for her sister.**      1. **The Danes conquer the new country.** 2. **Does your brother win a car ?**      1. **I don’t buy any magazines.** | 1. **A bike is stolen (by George)** 2. **A box is bought for her sister (by Mary)** 3. **The new country is conquered ( by the Danes)** 4. **Is a car won (by your brother)?** 5. **New magazines are not bought (by me)** |

**In an English passive sentence we always use:**

**BE + PAST PARTICIPLE**

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| **DUTCH** | **ENGLISH** |
| **‘worden’ + voltooid deelwoord** | **‘to be’ + past participle (+ed or the third form)** |

**In the present simple passive this means:**

**AM/ARE/IS + PAST PARTICIPLE**

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| **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES** | |
| **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| **I buy a book.** | **A book is bought (by me).** |
| **You buy books.** | **Books are bought (by you).** |
| **He buys a book.** | **A book is bought (by him).** |
| **She buys books.** | **Books are bought (by her).** |
| **It buys a book.** | **A book is bought (by it).** |
| **We buy books.** | **Books are bought (by us).** |
| **You buy a book.** | **A book is bought (by you)** |
| **They buy a book.** | **A book is bought (by them).** |

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| **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (QUESTIONS)** | |
| **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| **Do I buy a book ?** | **Is a book bought (by me) ?** |
| **Do you buy books ?** | **Are books bought (by you) ?** |
| **Does he buy a book ?** | **Is a book bought (by him) ?** |
| **Does she buy books?** | **Are books bought (by her) ?** |
| **Does it buy a book ?** | **Is a book bought (by it) ?** |
| **Do we buy books ?** | **Are books bought (by us)?** |
| **Do you buy a book ?** | **Is a book bought (by you) ?** |
| **Do they buy a book ?** | **Is a book bought (by them)?** |

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| **IN QUESTIONS YOU DO NOT USE ‘DO/DOES’ IN THE PRESENT PASSIVE.** | |
| **NEGATIVE SENTENCES** | |
| **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| **I don’t buy a book.** | **A book isn’t bought (by me).** |
| **You don’t buy books.** | **Books aren’t bought (by you).** |
| **He doesn’t buy a book.** | **A book isn’t bought (by him).** |
| **She doesn’t buy books.** | **Books aren’t bought (by her).** |
| **It doesn’t buy a book.** | **A book isn’t bought (by it)** |
| **We don’t buy books.** | **Books aren’t bought (by us).** |
| **You don’t buy a book.** | **A book isn’t bought (by you).** |
| **They don’t buy a book.** | **A book isn’t bought (by them).** |

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| **IN NEGATIONS YOU DO NOT USE ‘DON’T/DOESN’T’ IN THE PRESENT PASSIVE** |

1. **TRANSFORMATIONS**

**IN ENGLISH YOU CAN TRANSFORM ACTIVE SENTENCES INTO PASSIVE SENTENCES. YOU CAN DO THAT BY APPLYING THE FOLLOWING RULES:**

**Active 🡪🡪🡪 Passive**

**1 Direct Object (lv) becomes Subject (o)**

**2 Use a form of be + past participle**

**3 Put the Subject in an adjunct (=bepaling) with by….. This is very often not necessary.**

**4 Don’t change the type of sentence: affirmative, negative, question.**

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| **ACTIVE** | | **PASSIVE** |
| **Peter buys a book.** | **A book is bought by Peter.** | |
| **Does Jane spend a lot of money ?** | **Is a lot of money spent by Jane ?** | |
| **My wife doesn’t buy a book.** | **A book isn’t bought by my wife.** | |

1. **TRANSLATIONS.**

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| **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| **Peter wordt gevangen gezet door de agent.** | **Peter is imprisoned by the officer.** |
| **Worden er boeken verkocht door**  **Jane ?** | **Are books sold by Jane ?** |
| **Ze wordt niet geholpen door haar zus.** | **She isn’t helped by her sister.** |