

Table A तथा Table B में दिए गए sentences को ध्यान से पढ़ें और सोचें कि इनमें क्या अन्तर है—

A	B
I eat bread.	Bread is eaten by me.
She writes a letter.	A letter is written by her.
We like tragic films.	Tragic films are liked by us.

Table A के Sentences में Transitive Verbs—*eat, writes* और *like* से यह पता चलता है कि उनके Subjects कुछ करते हैं। I eat; She writes; We like— इनमें Subject का importance (प्रधानता) है। Verb के Person और Number भी Subject के अनुसार हैं। लेकिन Table B के Verbs—*is eaten, is written* और *are liked* से पता चलता है कि इनके Subjects कुछ करते नहीं हैं, Subjects को ही कुछ होता है। इन Sentences में वास्तव में Objects का Importance है। फलतः Verb के Number और Person भी Objects के अनुसार हैं।

ऊपर दिए गए Sentences पर ध्यान देने से पता चलता है कि एक ही Transitive Verb का दो तरह से प्रयोग हुआ है। एक से Subject का importance स्पष्ट होता है और दूसरे से Object का। Transitive Verb के Form (रूप) में इस प्रकार जो change (परिवर्तन) आता है इसी Change of Form को English में Voice द्वारा express (व्यक्त) किया जाता है।

Voice is that form of a Verb which shows whether what is denoted by the subject does something or has something done to it.

Voice Verb का वह Form है, जिससे यह पता चलता है कि Sentence में Subject कुछ कर रहा है या Subject पर ही कुछ घटित हो रहा है।

Voice दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Active Voice और 2. Passive Voice

1. Active Voice : A Verb is in the Active Voice when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something or is the doer of the action.

or, When we need to express the emphasis on the subject or to express the importance of the subject, we use Active Voice.

2. Passive Voice : A Verb is in the Passive Voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the subject.

or, When we need to express the emphasis on the object or to express the importance of the object, we use Passive Voice.

Examples :

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Ram loves Sita.	Sita is loved by Ram.
He is writing a letter.	A letter is being written by him.
The police arrested the thief.	The thief was arrested.
I shall help you.	You will be helped by me.
We can buy gold but we cannot buy sympathy.	Gold can be bought but sympathy cannot be bought.

ध्यान दें :

- In Active Sentence, the subject is the person or thing that performs the action.
- In Passive Sentence, the subject is affected by the action of the verb.

Rules for Changing a Verb from the Active Voice into the Passive Voice.

1. Active Sentence का Object, Passive Sentence में Subject के स्थान पर रखा जाता है। इस Passive Subject के Number, Person और Verb के Tense के अनुसार Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
2. Active Sentence के Main Verb को V^3 (Past participle) form में प्रयोग किया जाता है। V^3 के पहले Verb 'to be' का कोई form (am/is/are/was/were/be/being/been में से कोई एक) Tense के अनुसार प्रयोग किया जाता है।
3. Active Sentence के Subject को Passive Sentence के Verb का 'Agent' बना दिया जाता है। यदि यह Agent sentence के Meaning को स्पष्ट करने के लिए आवश्यक लगता है, तो उसे Sentence के अन्त में 'By' या अन्य Suitable Preposition लगाकर रख दिया जाता है; अन्यथा उसे हटा दिया जाता है।
4. Pronoun का प्रयोग जब Subject के रूप में होता है, तब यह Nominative Case (कर्त्ता-कारक) में रहता है और जब इसका प्रयोग Object के रूप में होता है तब यह Objective Case (कर्म कारक) में रहता है।

Nominative Case	I, We, You, He, She, It, They, Who
Objective Case	Me, Us, You, Him, Her, It, Them, Whom

5. जब Subject के स्थान पर one, someone, somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody, they, people या कोई दूसरा Vague या Indefinite subject हो तो Passive Verb के साथ उसका लोप हो जाता है। कुछ Sentences में I, we, you, they, he, she, a man ऐसे agents को भी आवश्यकतानुसार Passive Verb के साथ लुप्त कर दिया जाता है। अतः Sentence के अर्थ को समझते हुए यह निर्णय लेना चाहिए कि सम्बन्धित Passive Sentence में Agent का प्रयोग आवश्यक है कि नहीं।
6. केवल Transitive Verbs (सकर्मक क्रिया) के ही Voice change किए जा सकते हैं; क्योंकि इनके साथ Objects होते हैं। Intransitive Verbs (अकर्मक क्रिया) का Voice Change नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि इनका कोई Object नहीं होता। नीचे दिए गए Sentences में Intransitive Verbs के Objects नहीं हैं, अतः इन्हें Passive Voice में नहीं Change किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

The kite flies very high.

These horses run fast.

अब हम Tense-wise Passive Voice बनाना सीखें—

1. Passive Voice of Present Indefinite/Simple Present Tense

(a) Affirmative Sentences

Structure : $S + is/are/am + V^3 + \text{other words}$

Active

I write a letter.

She loves me.

They eat apples.

We help you.

Passive

A letter is written by me.

I am loved by her.

Apples are eaten by them.

You are helped by us.

(b) Negative Sentences

Structure : $S + is/are/am + \text{Not} + V^3 + \text{other words}$

Active

I do not write a letter.

She does not love me.

They do not eat apples.

We do not help you.

Passive

A letter is not written by me.

I am not loved by her.

Apples are not eaten by them.

You are not helped by us.

(c) Interrogative Sentences

Structure : $Is/Are/Am + S + V^3 + \text{other words} ?$

Active

Do I write a letter ?

Does she love me ?

Do they eat apples ?

Do we help you ?

Who loves you most ?

Where do you teach him ?

How do you know her ?

Passive

Is a letter written by me ?

Am I loved by her ?

Are apples eaten by them ?

Are you helped by us ?

By whom are you loved most ?

Where is he taught by you ?

How is she known to you ?

ध्यान दें : Helping Verb *do/does/did* का प्रयोग *Passive Voice* में कभी नहीं किया जाता है।

(d) Negative – Interrogative Sentences

Structure : $Is/Are/Am + S + \text{not} + V^3 + \text{other words} ?$

Active

Do I not write a letter ?

Does she not love me ?

Do they not eat apples ?

Do we not help you ?

Who does not love you ?

Why do you not teach him ?

How do you not know her ?

Passive

Is a letter not written by me ?

Am I not loved by her ?

Are apples not eaten by them ?

Are you not helped by us ?

By whom are you not loved ?

Why is he not taught by you ?

How is she not known to you ?

Miscellaneous Examples

Active	Passive
I help my friend.	My friend is helped by me.
I help my friends.	My friends are helped by me.
Do you help your friends?	Are your friends helped by you?
Do you not help your friends?	Are your friends not helped by you?
Why do you not help your friends?	Why are your friends not helped by you?
Why do you insult the poor?	Why are the poor insulted by you?
Who tells you all these things?	By whom are you told all these things?
Where do you see him?	Where is he seen by you?
People speak English all over the world.	English is spoken all over the world.
Anybody expects good news.	Good news is expected.

Exercise : 1

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. He helps me.
2. He does not help me.
3. Does he help me?
4. Does he not help me?
5. Why does he help me?
6. Why does he not help me?
7. Do you know him?
8. How do you know him?
9. What do you want?
10. Do they play chess?
11. Where do they play chess?
12. What do you read?
13. Who beats you?
14. Whom do you love most?
15. Does the cup contain tea?
16. What does she eat?
17. Why do my behaviour worry you?
18. How many students do you teach?
19. How many months make a year?
20. People use milk for making butter and sweets.
21. One does not respect a dishonest man.
22. Noone insults an honest man.
23. We do not respect a corrupt leader.
24. People celebrate Saraswati Puja on Vasant panchami.
25. What type of plants do you like?

2. Passive Voice of Present Continuous Tense

(a) Affirmative Sentences

Structure : *S + is/are/am + being + V³ + other words.*

Active	Passive
I am writing a letter.	A letter is being written by me.
She is loving me.	I am being loved by her.
They are eating apples.	Apples are being eaten by them.
We are helping you.	You are being helped by us.

(b) Negative Sentences

Structure : *S + is/are/am + not + being + V³ + other words.*

Active	Passive
I am not writing a letter.	A letter is not being written by me.
She is not loving me.	I am not being loved by her.
They are not eating apples.	Apples are not being eaten by them.
We are not helping you.	You are not being helped by us.

(c) Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Is/Are/Am + S + being + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Am I writing a letter ?	Is a letter being written by me ?
Is she loving me ?	Am I being loved by her ?
Are they eating apples ?	Are apples being eaten by them ?
Are we helping you ?	Are you being helped by us ?
What are you doing ?	What is being done by you ?
Whom are they teaching ?	Who are being taught by them ?
Who is helping you ?	By whom are you being helped ? or, Who are you being helped by ?

(d) Negative - Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Is/Am/Are + S + not + being + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Am I not writing a letter ?	Is a letter not being written by me ?
Is she not loving me ?	Am I not being loved by her ?
Are they not eating apples ?	Are apples not being eaten by them ?
Are we not helping you ?	Are you not being helped by us ?
What are you not doing ?	What is not being done by you ?
Whom are they not teaching ?	Who are not being taught by them ?
Who is not helping you ?	By whom are you not being helped ? or, Who are you not being helped by ?

Miscellaneous Examples

Active	Passive
I am eating mangoes.	Mangoes are being eaten by me.
We are cooking food.	Food is being cooked by us.
Are you helping your friends?	Are your friends being helped by you?
Is he solving your problem?	Is your problem being solved by him?
Who is teaching grammar in your class?	By whom is grammar being taught in your class? <i>or</i> , Who is grammar being taught by in your class?
What are you thinking?	What is being thought by you?
Why are you not returning my books?	Why are my books not being returned by you?
Someone is doing it.	It is being done.
Noone is helping me.	I am not being helped.
People are not beating the thieves.	Thieves are not being beaten.
Anyone is not answering the question.	The question is not being answered.
Somebody is teasing him.	He is being teased.
Is anybody helping me?	Am I being helped?
Everyone is singing a song.	A song is being sung.
They are conducting the examination.	The examination is being conducted.

Exercise : 2

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. She is drawing a picture.
2. He is drawing pictures.
3. Is he painting the box?
4. Are they not doing it?
5. Am I not helping the poor?
6. The peon is ringing the bell.
7. The police is not arresting the thieves.
8. Someone is helping Mohan.
9. Is anyone helping the poor?
10. Are you completing your home-work?
11. Lata is singing a song.
12. My mother is cooking food.
13. People are praising him for his courage.
14. Who is not respecting the teachers?
15. Why is he scolding the boy?

16. Are the farmers not cutting the crops ?
17. Who is disturbing you ?
18. Are they passing the bill ?
19. Is he doing the work ?
20. Why are you doing this ?
21. They are cutting the old trees.
22. Robbers are looting the banks everyday.
23. Scientists are inventing something new every year.
24. People are not helping the needy.
25. Someone is stealing our furniture.

3. Passive Voice of Present Perfect Tense

(a) Affirmative Sentences

Structure : *S + have/has + been + V³ + other words*

Active	Passive
I have written a letter.	A letter has been written by me.
She has loved me.	I have been loved by her.
They have eaten apples.	Apples have been eaten by them.
We have helped you.	You have been helped by us.

(b) Negative Sentences

Structure : *S + have/has + not + been + V³ + other words*

Active	Passive
I have not written a letter.	A letter has not been written by me.
She has not loved me.	I have not been loved by her.
They have not eaten apples.	Apples have not been eaten by them.
We have not helped you.	You have not been helped by us.

(c) Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Have/Has + S + been + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Have I written a letter ?	Has a letter been written by me ?
Has she loved me ?	Have I been loved by her ?
Have they eaten apples ?	Have apples been eaten by them ?
Have we helped you ?	Have you been helped by us ?
What have you done ?	What has been done by you ?
Why have you returned my books ?	Why have my books been returned by you ?
Whom have you obliged ?	Who has been obliged by you ?
How much rice have we exported ?	How much rice has been exported ?

(d) Negative—Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Have/Has + S + not + been + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Have I not written a letter?	Has a letter not been written by me?
Has she not loved me?	Have I not been loved by her?
Have they not eaten apples?	Have apples not been eaten by them?
Have we not helped you?	Have you not been helped by us?
What have you not done?	What has not been done by you?
Why have you not returned my books?	Why have my books not been returned by you?
Whom have you not obliged?	Who has not been obliged by you?
How much rice have we not exported?	How much rice has not been exported?

Miscellaneous Examples

Active	Passive
I have completed the work.	The work has been completed by me.
He has not won the prize.	The prize has not been won by him.
Have you consulted a doctor?	Has a doctor been consulted by you?
Has she not lost the purse?	Has the purse not been lost by her?
Mohan has broken my chair.	My chair has been broken by Mohan.
Has anyone stolen his book?	Has his book been stolen?
Have they not defeated you?	Have you not been defeated?
Who has stolen the pen?	By whom has the pen been stolen?
Who has not helped me?	By whom have I not been helped?
Why has he beaten the boy?	Why has the boy been beaten by him?

Exercise : 3

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice.

1. They have made all arrangements.
2. We have invited all villagers.
3. I have never attended such a function before.
4. Has he not attended the classes?
5. Have they not played the match?
6. Have you not visited Singapore?
7. How has he earned money?
8. Why have you not consulted a physician?
9. How much gold has the government imported?
10. He has brought a big change in society.
11. Somebody has stolen my ticket.
12. They have appreciated my action.
13. Why have you not sold this old car?
14. Who has seen the wind?

15. Have you ever watched a horror film ?
16. They have not taken any notice of me.
17. Where have you hidden my handkerchief ?
18. Everyone has bought a ticket.
19. Noone has completed the work.
20. When has Karim beaten Jack ?

4. Passive Voice of Past Indefinite/Simple Past Tense

(a) Affirmative Sentences

Structure : $S + was/were + V^3 + other\ words$

Active	Passive
I wrote a letter.	A letter was written by me.
She loved me.	I was loved by her.
They ate apples.	Apples were eaten by them.
We helped you.	You were helped by us.

(b) Negative Sentences

Structure : $S + was/were + not + V^3 + other\ words$

Active	Passive
I did not write a letter.	A letter was not written by me.
She did not love me.	I was not loved by her.
They did not eat apples.	Apples were not eaten by them.
We did not help you.	You were not helped by us.

(c) Interrogative Sentences

Structure : $Was/Were + S + V^3 + other\ words ?$

Active	Passive
Did I write a letter ?	Was a letter written by me ?
Did she love me ?	Was I loved by her ?
Did they eat apples ?	Were apples eaten by them ?
Did we help you ?	Were you helped by us ?
What did you do ?	What was done by you ?
Why did you return my books ?	Why were my books returned by you ?
Whom did you oblige ?	Who was obliged by you ?
How much grain did we import last year ?	How much grain was imported last year ?

(d) Negative—Interrogative Sentences.

Structure : $Was/Were + S + Not + V^3 + other\ words ?$

Active	Passive
Did I not write a letter ?	Was a letter not written by me ?
Did she not love me ?	Was I not loved by her ?
Did they not eat apples ?	Were apples not eaten by them ?
Did we not help you ?	Were you not helped by us ?

What did you not do?	What was not done by you?
Why did you not return my books?	Why were my books not returned by you?
Whom did you not oblige?	Who was not obliged by you?
How much grain did we not import last year?	How much grain was not imported last year?

Miscellaneous Examples

Active	Passive
The police investigated the case.	The case was investigated.
We helped the poor.	The poor were helped.
Mohan helped the old lady.	The old lady was helped by Mohan.
She did not sing a song.	A song was not sung by her.
Did they abuse you?	Were you abused by them?
Did you not kill the snake?	Was the snake not killed by you?
Who supported you?	By whom were you supported?
Why did you cheat your friend?	Why was your friend cheated by you?
People did not admire your action.	Your action was not admired.
Someone killed the thief.	The thief was killed.

Exercise : 4

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. They looked into the matter.
2. We did not like him.
3. Did they like you?
4. Did they not like me?
5. Why did they not support me?
6. How did they not realize their mistakes?
7. All people hate him.
8. Where did he send you?
9. Why did you beat your younger brother?
10. Who vexed you?
11. They did not clean the room yesterday.
12. What did I know?
13. What did I not do for her?
14. He did not obey my orders.
15. Everyone disliked his arrangements.
16. Noone admired your behaviour.
17. Why did Lakshman draw a circle round the hut?
18. Someone cheated him.
19. Why did they threaten you?
20. How many rasgullas did you eat yesterday morning?

5. Passive Voice Past Continuous Tense

(a) Affirmative Sentences

Structure : *S + Was/Were + Being + V³ + other words*

Active	Passive
I was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by me.
She was loving me.	I was being loved by her.
They were eating apples.	Apples were being eaten by them.
We were helping you.	You were being helped by us.

(b) Negative Sentences

Structure : *S + Was/Were + Not + Being + V³ + other words*

Active	Passive
I was not writing a letter.	A letter was not being written by me.
She was not loving me.	I was not being loved by her.
We were not helping you.	You were not being helped by us.
They were not eating apples.	Apples were not being eaten by them.

(c) Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Was/Were + S + Being + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Was I writing a letter ?	Was a letter being written by me ?
Was she loving me ?	Was I being loved by her ?
Were they eating apples ?	Were apples being eaten by them ?
Were we helping you ?	Were you being helped by us ?
What were you doing ?	What was being done by you ?
Why were you doing that ?	Why was that being done by you ?
Whom were you teaching ?	Who was being taught by you ?
What type of job was he doing ?	What type of job was being done by him ?

Negative—Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Was/Were + S + Not + Being + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Was I not writing a letter ?	Was a letter not being written by me ?
Was she not loving me ?	Was I not being loved by her ?
Were they not eating apples ?	Were apples not being eaten by them ?
Were we not helping you ?	Were you not being helped by us ?
What were you not doing ?	What was not being done by you ?
Why were you not doing that ?	Why was that not being done by you ?

Whom were you not teaching?	Who was not being taught by you?
How was he not doing that job?	How was that job not being done by him?

Miscellaneous Examples

Active	Passive
He was vexing me.	I was being vexed by him.
The doctor was examining the patients.	The patients were being examined.
Was I cheating you?	Were you being cheated by me?
She was not writing poems.	Poems were not being written by her.
They were killing animals for nothing.	Animals were being killed for nothing.
What were you reading?	What was being read by you?
Why was she looking at you?	Why were you being looked at by her?
What were you looking for?	What was being looked for by you?
Someone was picking his pocket.	His pocket was being picked.
None was helping the wounded man.	The wounded man was not being helped.

Exercise : 5

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. They were planting trees.
2. People were watching the match.
3. Was he driving your car?
4. Was he not betraying (धोखा देना) you?
5. They were doing the work carefully.
6. Why were you selling your land?
7. How was he violating (उल्लंघन करना) the traffic rules?
8. I was expecting a good news.
9. Where was he wasting his money?
10. Were they not driving the car at full speed?
11. Everyone was spending money *aimlessly* (निरुद्देश).
12. Someone was challenging you.
13. Who was confusing you?
14. Who was helping you at that moment?
15. He was not deceiving you.
16. Why were the policemen *chasing* (पीछा करना) Mohan?
17. Were you hammering nails into the wall?
18. People were helping the *quake victims* (भूकम्प पीड़ित).
19. The farmers of my village were reaping a *bumper crop* (भारी उपज).
20. We were not *irritating* (चिढ़ाना) the teacher.

6. Past Perfect Tense

(a) Affirmative Sentences

Structure : *S + Had + been + V³ + other words***Active**

I had written a letter.

She had loved me.

They had eaten apples.

We had helped you.

Passive

A letter had been written by me.

I had been loved by her.

Apples had been eaten by them.

You had been helped by us.

(b) Negative Sentences

Structure : *S + Had + Not + been + V³ + other words***Active**

I had not written a letter.

She had not loved me.

They had not eaten apples.

We had not helped you.

Passive

A letter had not been written by me.

I had not been loved by her.

Apples had not been eaten by them.

You had not been helped by us.

(c) Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Had + S + been + V³ + other words ?***Active**

Had I written a letter ?

Had she loved me ?

Had they eaten apples ?

Had we helped you ?

What had you done ?

Why had you done that ?

Whom had you taught ?

What type of job had he got ?

Passive

Had a letter been written by me ?

Had I been loved by her ?

Had apples been eaten by them ?

Had you been helped by us ?

What had been done by you ?

Why had that been done by you ?

Who had been taught by you ?

What type of job had been got by him ?

(d) Negative— Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Had + S + Not + been + V³ + other words ?***Active**

Had I not written a letter ?

Had she not loved me ?

Had they not eaten apples ?

Had we not helped you ?

What had you not done ?

Why had you not done that ?

Whom had you not taught ?

When had I not helped you ?

Passive

Had a letter not been written by me ?

Had I not been loved by her ?

Had apples not been eaten by them ?

Had you not been helped by us ?

What had not been done by you ?

Why had that not been done by you ?

Who had not been taught by you ?

When had you not been helped by me ?

Miscellaneous Examples

Active	Passive
Someone had informed the police.	The police had been informed.
Anybody had stolen my book.	My book had been stolen.
Someone had snatched her necklace.	Her necklace had been snatched.
Had he ruined his life ?	Had his life been ruined by him ?
Had I not built a temple ?	Had a temple not been built by me ?
Had he not taken tea ?	Had tea not been taken by him ?
Who had killed the snake ?	By whom had the snake been killed ?
Why had you insulted the teacher ?	Why had the teacher been insulted by you ?
Where had he hidden my ring ?	Where had my ring been hidden by him ?
Whom had they consulted in this regard (इस सम्बन्ध में) ?	Who had been consulted in this regard ?

Exercise : 6

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

- The police had arrested all the guilty (दोषी) persons at once.
 - We have done almost one third of the work.
 - People had made all the arrangements.
 - They had circulated (जायी) a circular (परिपत्र) in this regard.
 - Why had America compelled India to sign C.T.B.T ?
 - Had America compelled India to sign C.T.B.T ?
 - What portion of work had he done before I came here ?
 - When had he won the race ?
 - He had already suffered many hardships (क्लेश).
 - Where had they kept my bag ?
 - Had you never visited the Red Fort before ?
 - The fire had destroyed the building.
 - Someone had beaten the boy.
 - How had the police caught the robbers red handed (रंगे हाथ) ?
 - Had you not told the truth before the court ?
 - Who had bribed the clerk ?
 - Mother had just prepared my lunch.
 - They had awarded ten persons before 4 p.m.
 - How many sweets had you eaten in the party ?
 - Whom had you helped before ?
7. Passive Voice of Future Indefinite/Simple Future Tense
- (a) Affirmative Sentences

Structure : $S + \text{Shall/Will} + \text{be} + V^3 + \text{other words}$

Active	Passive
I shall write a letter.	A letter will be written by me.
She will love me.	I shall be loved by her.
They will eat apples.	Apples will be eaten by them.
We shall help you.	You will be helped by us.

(b) Negative Sentences

Structure : *S + Shall/Will + Not + be + V³ + other words*

Active	Passive
I shall not write a letter.	A letter will not be written by me.
She will not love me.	I shall not be loved by her.
They will not eat apples.	Apples will not be eaten by them.
We shall not help you.	You will not be helped by us.

(c) Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Shall/Will + S + be + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Shall I write a letter ?	Will a letter be written by me ?
Will she love me ?	Shall I be loved by her ?
Will they eat apples ?	Will apples be eaten by them ?
Shall we help you ?	Will you be helped by us ?
How long will you conduct the class ?	How long will the class be conducted by you ?
What will he have ?	What will be had by him ?
When will Anamika pass the examination ?	When will the examination be passed by Anamika ?
How shall I solve this problem ?	How will this problem be solved by me ?

(d) Negative-Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Shall/Will + S + not + be + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Shall I not write a letter ?	Will a letter not be written by me ?
Will she not love me ?	Shall I not be loved by her ?
Will they not eat apples ?	Will apples not be eaten by them ?
Shall we not help you ?	Will you not be helped by us ?
How long will you not conduct the class ?	How long will the class not be conducted by you ?
What will he not have ?	What will not be had by him ?
Why will Anamika not pass the examination ?	Why will the examination not be passed by Anamika ?
How shall I not solve this problem ?	How will this problem not be solved by me ?

Miscellaneous Examples

Active	Passive
I shall help you.	You will be helped by me.
People will not forget Gandhiji.	Gandhiji will not be forgotten.
No one will support you.	You will not be supported.
They will discuss the matter in the meeting.	The matter will be discussed in the meeting.
Will the chairman not preside over the function ?	Will the function not be presided over by the chairman ?
We shall elect the next C.M. of Bihar in November.	The next C.M. of Bihar will be elected in November.
What shall we prepare tonight ?	What will be prepared tonight ?
Why will I vex him ?	Why will he be vexed by me ?
Shall I not use your pen ?	Will your pen not be used by me ?
How shall I answer this question ?	How will this question be answered by me ?

Exercise : 7

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. We shall give you a chance to speak on the occasion.
2. People will forget dishonest leaders in a few years' time.
3. Somebody will raise this issue.
4. Someone will help you in the hour of need.
5. Nobody will ask you to vacate the room.
6. Will the magistrate not send him to jail.
7. Will the farmers irrigate the land tomorrow ?
8. Will the postman deliver letters ?
9. Why will the police not send the thief to jail ?
10. How many persons will you feed in your birthday party ?
11. Where shall I find the culprit ?
12. How much sugar will you need for the function ?
13. I shall buy a new car next year.
14. What will you serve *tonight* (आज की रात) ?
15. I will not miss the morning train.
16. One will look after one's old parents.
17. Our publication will publish five books in December.
18. No one will solve your problem honestly.
19. Chiku will operate the computer.
20. Why will Chiku not operate the computer ?

8. Passive Voice of Future Perfect Tense

(a) Affirmative Sentences

Structure : $S + \text{Shall/Will} + \text{Have} + \text{been} + V^3 + \text{other words}$

Active	Passive
I shall have written a letter.	A letter will have been written by me.
She will have loved me.	I shall have been loved by her.
They will have eaten apples.	Apples will have been eaten by them.
We shall have helped you.	You will have been helped by us.

(b) Negative Sentences

Structure : *S + Shall/Will + Not + Have + been + V³ + other words*

Active	Passive
I shall not have written a letter.	A letter will not have been written by me.
She will not have loved me.	I shall not have been loved by her.
They will not have eaten apples.	Apples will not have been eaten by them.
We shall not have helped you.	You will not have been helped by us.

(c) Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Shall/Will + S + Have + been + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Shall I have written a letter ?	Will a letter have been written by me ?
Will she have loved me ?	Shall I have been loved by her ?
Will they have eaten apples ?	Will apples have been eaten by them ?
Shall we have helped you ?	Will you have been helped by us ?
When will they have distributed sweets among children ?	When will sweets have been distributed among children ?
Why will Mohan have used my shirt ?	Why will my shirt have been used by Mohan ?
Whom will you have taught ?	Who will have been taught by you ?
What shall I have done ?	What will have been done by me ?

(d) Negative—Interrogative Sentences

Structure : *Shall/Will + S + Not + Have + been + V³ + other words ?*

Active	Passive
Shall I not have written a letter ?	Will a letter not have been written by me ?
Will she not have loved me ?	Shall I not have been loved by her ?
Will they not have eaten apples ?	Will apples not have been eaten by them ?
Shall we not have helped you ?	Will you not have been helped by us ?
Why will Mohan not have used my shirt ?	Why will my shirt not have been used by Mohan ?
Whom will you not have taught ?	Who will not have been taught by you ?
What shall I not have done ?	What will not have been done by me ?

ध्यान दें : *Shall/Will + S + Have + Not + been + V³ + other words ?* का भी प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

Will a book not have been read by me ?
 or, Will a book have not been read by me ?
 उपरोक्त दोनों Sentences correct हैं।

Miscellaneous Examples

Active	Passive
He will have done a piece of work.	A piece of work will have been done by him.
We will have connected our institute with internet.	Our institute will have been connected with internet.
Will people have elected a new C.M. in Bihar ?	Will a new C.M. have been elected in Bihar ?
We will have completed your course before the festival begins.	Your course will have been completed before the festival begins.
Whom will you not have helped ?	Who will have not been helped by you ?
Where will he have sent his son ?	Where will his son have been sent by him ?
Why will you not have bought a new car ?	Why will a new car not have been bought by you ?
People will have given the memorandum to the D.M.	The memorandum (स्मार-पत्र) will have been given to the D.M.
Will you not have completed the work ?	Will the work have not been completed by you ?
Why will he not have run a race ?	Why will a race not have been run by him ?

Exercise : 8

Change the following sentence into Passive Voice—

- I shall have finished the work by the end of this month.
- The people of Bihar will have elected a new government in the last week of November.
- She will have washed her clothes before 10 a.m.
- Will he not have ironed his uniforms ?
- Why will she not have cooked the food ?
- The students will have enjoyed the picnic.
- Any one will have heard the name of Gandhiji.
- He will not have committed such types of mistakes.
- Will you have completed your work before evening ?
- The central government will have done all the arrangements for the earthquake victims.
- Everyone will have donated money in the Prime Minister Relief Fund.
- What will they have done for the flood victims (बाढ़पीड़ित) ?
- Will the government not have stored foodgrain ?
- Who will have kicked the ball so high ?

15. David will have made a century.
16. When will the Principal have punished him ?
17. How will the *burglar* (संथ मारने वाला चोर) have broken the window ?
18. Why will she not have finished her home-work ?
19. Who will have composed this poem ?
20. She will have received the telegram by now.

ध्यान दें : सामान्यतः *Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous* तथा *Future Perfect Continuous Tense* को *Passive Voice* में *Change* नहीं किया जा सकता है। यद्यपि कि *special structure* के माध्यम से परिस्थिति विशेष में ऐसा करना सम्भव है। चूँकि यह *Uncommon* है और इसकी उपयोगिता भी *Negligible* (नगण्य) है, इसलिए इन्हें वहाँ *explain* नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Exercise : 9 (All Tenses)

(A) *Re-write the following sentences putting the Verbs given against them in the appropriate Passive Voice form—*

1. He after by his uncle. (look)
2. I known to him. (be)
3. Appointment letters to all the candidates. (send)
4. They will for the offence (अपराध). (punish)
5. The result of the assembly in the third week of November. (declare)
6. Robbers will to jail. (send)
7. They at my result. (surprise)
8. Wheat mainly in Punjab. (grow)
9. Five criminals yesterday. (kill)
10. The political prisoners before the court tomorrow. (produce)
11. Special classes in the Puja vacation. (arrange)
12. Sunil feels proud of his elder brother because he Mukhia of his gram panchayat. (elect)
13. Last Monday annual function in our college. (celebrate)
14. Now new houses for the homeless. (build)
15. About fifty thousand people in the earthquake in Pakistan last month. (kill)

(B) *Change the following sentences into Passive Voice :*

1. They are repairing the road.
2. I always follow the traffic rules.
3. The judge has sent them to jail.
4. She wrote the letter beautifully.
5. He was singing a sweet song.
6. I had informed the police.
7. They will have informed the administration of the accident.
8. We will supply all the materials *promptly* (शीघ्रता से).
9. Do you not play *chess* (शतरंज) ?
10. Does he sell onions ?
11. Is she boiling eggs ?

12. Nobody has helped me.
13. Did he break the window ?
14. Why were they not feeding the poor ?
15. Had the doctor not examined the patients ?
16. Where did you keep your bag ?
17. What were you doing then ?
18. How much water do you drink a day ?
19. Will they have left their books there ?
20. Where will Chiku have taught them ?

9. Subject + Verb + Object + Object

कुछ Active Sentences में Verb के बाद दो-दो Objects रहते हैं। उनमें एक Direct Object होता है और दूसरा Indirect; जैसे—'He gave me a book' यहाँ gave के बाद दो objects (*me/book*) आए हैं। इनमें *me* Indirect object है और *book* Direct Object.

यह बात ध्यान में रहे कि जिस object के पहले *to/for* का प्रयोग हो सकता है उसे Indirect Object कहते हैं, पर जिसके पहले *to/for* का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता उसे Direct Object कहते हैं। इस sentence में *me* के पहले *to* का प्रयोग हो सकता है, पर *book* के पहले नहीं; जैसे—He gave a book to me. इसलिए यहाँ *book* Direct Object है और *me* Indirect Object। ऐसे Double Objects वाले Verb को Passive में change करते समय किसी भी object को subject बनाया जा सकता है। परन्तु Indirect Object को ही Subject बनाना ज्यादा उचित है। लेकिन अगर Direct Object पर ही विशेष emphasis देने की आवश्यकता हो तो Direct Object को ही Subject के रूप में प्रयोग कर Passive में Change करना चाहिए। ऐसे वाक्यों का Passive Structure इस प्रकार होता है—

$$(a) S + be + V^3 + O$$

$$(b) S + be + V^3 + to/for + O$$

Examples :

He gave me a book.

I was given a book.
or, A book was given to me.

He bought me a shirt.

I was bought a shirt.
or, A shirt was bought for me.

She told me a story.

I was told a story.
or, A story was told to me.

They have given me a message.

I have been given a message.
or, A message has been given to me.

Exercise : 10

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. She sent him a ring.
2. He will tell me an interesting story.
3. The teacher taught us English.
4. They offered me a chair.
5. Did he send you any money ?
6. Soni will send Ritika a birthday present.

7. My elder brother asked me a question.
8. My daughter prepared me a cup of coffee.
9. The Headmaster granted him three days' leave.
10. The D.M. has issued them a notice.

10. Passive Voice of Modal Auxiliaries

- (a) shall, will, can, could, may, might, should, would, must, ought इत्यादि Modal Auxiliaries हैं। जब इनके बाद Active Verb का प्रयोग हो तो इन्हें Passive में Change करने के लिए इस structure का प्रयोग करेंगे;

Structure : *S + modal auxiliary + be + V³ + other words*

Active	Passive
I can solve the problem.	The problem can be solved by me.
You must obey your parents.	Your parents must be obeyed by you.
Students ought to respect the teachers.	The teachers ought to be respected by students.
One should keep one's promises.	Promises should be kept.
We must help our friends.	Our friends must be helped by us.

- (b) यदि Verb Phrase का form Active Voice में Modal Auxiliary + have + V³ यानी Modal Auxiliary + Perfect Infinitive हो तो इसे Passive में Change करने के लिए इस structure का प्रयोग करेंगे।

Structure : *S + Modal Auxiliary + have been + V³ + other words*

Active	Passive
I should have helped him.	He should have been helped by me.
He could have done it earlier.	It could have been done earlier by him.
We ought to have respected our freedom-fighters.	Our freedom-fighters ought to have been respected.
No one could possibly have informed the police.	The police could not possibly have been informed.
They must have taken the stock of the situation.	The stock of the situation must have been taken.

Exercise : 11

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. You may get a job.
2. I shall start a business.
3. We must obey rules.
4. He can handle the computer.
5. I shall help you.
6. People will welcome me.
7. We shall hear Indira Gandhi's voice no more.

8. She could buy a car.
9. You ought to have respected him.
10. He would have passed the test.
11. One may achieve greatness by constant *effort* (प्रयास).
12. One must not miss the first opportunity.
13. The P.W.D. will have built the road by April.
14. Somebody must have taken my bag when the electricity was off.
15. He should not have neglected his wife.
16. They must have killed the tiger.
17. Somebody would possibly have *disclosed* (प्रकट किया) the matter.
18. They would not have taken such wrong step against me.
19. You will have heard the name of Sardar Patel.
20. Dr. Singh should have delivered a speech on the occasion.

11. Passive Voice of Infinitive

1. कुछ वाक्यों की बनावट Active Voice में होती है— $S + is/are/am/was/were/have/has/had + infinitives (to + V^1)$

ऐसे वाक्यों के Passive Voice की बनावट होती है— $S + is/are/am/was/were/have/has/had + to be + V^3$

Active	Passive
I am to help him.	He is to be helped by me.
I was to help him.	He was to be helped by me.
We are to help him.	He is to be helped by us.
I have to help him.	He has to be helped by me.
We have to help him.	He has to be helped.
You had to help us.	We had to be helped by you.
We wish you to forget this incident.	We wish this incident to be forgotten by you.

2. यदि वाक्यों की बनावट Active Voice में इस प्रकार हो—

There + Verb + Noun (subject) + Infinitive तो इनके Passive Voice की बनावट होती है— $There + Verb + Noun (Subject) + to be + V^3$

Active	Passive
There is no time to lose.	There is no time to be lost.
There was no money to spend.	There was no money to be spent.
There were many people to feed.	There were many people to be fed.

3. यदि वाक्यों की बनावट Active Voice में इस प्रकार हो— $It + Verb + Noun + infinitive + Object$ तो इनके Passive Voice की बनावट होती है—

$It + Verb + Noun + for + Object + to be + infinitive$

Active	Passive
It is time to take lunch.	It is time for lunch to be taken.

It is time to do the work.	It is time for the work to be done.
It is a must to write this book.	It is a must for this book to be written.

4. यदि वाक्यों की बनावट Active Voice में इस प्रकार हो—

Subject + Verb + Object + infinitive (without 'to') तो इन्हें Passive Voice में इस प्रकार Change करें—

- Object को Subject बना दें।
- Infinitive के to चिह्न का प्रयोग करें।
- Verb का रूप हो जाता है— Verb 'be' + V³

Active	Passive
I saw her sing a song.	She was seen to sing a song.
I found him cross the street.	He was found to cross the street.
I saw them run away.	They were seen to run away.

Exercise : 12

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

- I am to do it.
- I was to do it.
- We have to complete this work.
- My brother is to buy a car.
- The Principal was to punish him.
- We had to build a dam.
- The paper is to write on.
- Women like men to flatter them.
- There was a lot of work to do.
- There is nothing to weep for.
- He has to sell this land.
- There was no money to waste.
- There is no information to give.
- There was nothing to laugh at.
- It is time to start the programme.
- It is time to ring him up.
- It is time to stop the business.
- It is time to speak the truth.
- I saw Mohan play cricket.
- We saw a plane land.

12. यदि वाक्यों की बनावट Active Voice में इस प्रकार हो—

S + Verb + Noun/Pronoun + infinitive - other words तो इन्हें Passive Voice में इस प्रकार change करें।

Active	Passive
They have nothing to gain.	Nothing is to be gained.
I like people to respect me.	I like to be respected.
He wants someone to tell a story.	He wants a story to be told.
She wants anyone to take photographs.	She wants photographs to be taken.
They have to see it to believe it.	It has to be seen to be believed.
He is a man to admire (प्रशंसा करना).	He is a man to be admired.
We have to see to believe it.	It has to be seen to be belived.

Exercise : 13

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

1. I like audience to hear me.
2. He has nothing to lose.
3. She is a girl to admire.
4. They have to see it to believe it.
5. Mohan wants someone to tell a story.
6. The priest likes Mittu to read the Ramayan.
7. A leader wants voters to vote for him.
8. She has to see it to believe it.
9. I want someone to take photographs.
10. We have to see the fact to believe it.

13. Passive Voice of Interrogative Sentences with Auxiliary Verbs/Yes-No questions :

- A. यदि Interrogative Sentence कोई Auxiliary Verb (*is/are/am/was/were/has/have/had*) से शुरू होता है, तो Passive Voice में Auxiliary Verb का रूप नए Subject के अनुसार इस प्रकार बदल जाता है—

1. *do/does/did* = *is/are/am/was/were* + V^3
2. *have/has/had* = *have been/has been/had been* + V^3
3. Other Auxiliary Verbs = auxiliary verb + *be* + V^3

Examples :

Active	Passive
1. Does he teach you ?	Are you taught by him ?
Did he help you ?	Were you helped by him ?
Do they inform the police ?	Are the police informed ?
Does he know you ?	Are you known to him ?
2. Has he written a book ?	Has a book been written by him ?
Had the hunter killed the lion ?	Had the lion been killed by the hunter ?
Am I drawing a picture ?	Is a picture being drawn by me ?
Have they not warned you ?	Have you not been warned by them ?
3. Will you do this job ?	Will this job be done by you ?
Shall we buy a car ?	Will a car be bought by us ?
Could he kill the snake ?	Could the snake be killed by him ?
Should we not help the poor ?	Should the poor not be helped by us ?

B. Interrogative Sentences with Wh—Question Words.

1. *Wh*—questions को Active से Passive में बदलने के पहले *yes—no* question जैसा बनाकर Passive बना लिया जाता है और *Wh*—word को Passive question से पहले रख दिया जाता है।

Active Form : *Wh—question word* + Auxiliary Verb + *S* + Verb + other words ?

Passive Form : *Wh—question word* + Auxiliary Verb + *S* + V^3 + other words ?

2. *Wh*—question में '*who*' रहने पर नीचे दिए गए structures के आधार पर Passive में change किया जाता है—
 - (a) *By whom* + Auxiliary verb + *S* + V^3 + other words ?
 - (b) *Who* + Auxiliary verb + *S* + V^3 + *by* + other words ?

Examples :

Active	Passive
What do you write ?	What is written by you ?
What did you eat ?	What was eaten by you ?
How will you solve it ?	How will it be solved by you ?
Which shirt do you like ?	Which shirt is liked by you ?
Whom do you want ?	Who is wanted by you ?
When did he help you ?	When were you helped by him ?
Who taught you English ?	By whom were you taught English ? or Who were you taught English by ?
Who wrote the Ramayan ?	By whom was the Ramayan written ? or Who was the Ramayan written by ?
Who will not help you ?	By whom will you not be helped ? or Who will you not be helped by ?
Who invented the television ?	By whom was the television invented ? or Who was the television invented by ?
Who has stolen your pen ?	By whom has your pen been stolen ? or Who has your pen been stolen by ?
Which teacher taught you English ?	By which teacher were you taught English ? or Which teacher were you taught English by ?
Whom did you laugh at ?	Who was laughed at by you ?

ध्यान दें :

- ऐसे questions जो Auxiliary Verbs से शुरू होते हैं, Yes—No questions कहलाते हैं।
- ऐसे questions जो Wh-words (who, what, when इत्यादि) से शुरू होते हैं, Wh—questions कहलाते हैं।
- Passive voice में change करते समय who को By whom तथा whom को who में change कर दिया जाता है।
- यदि 'Wh—word' subject का part होता है या subject जैसा ही function करता है, तो इसमें कोई change नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—
'How many pens do you need ?' का Passive voice होगा—'How many pens are 'needed by you ?' लेकिन How many persons completed this work?' का passive voice होगा—'By how many persons was this work completed ?'
- By whom और who ... by दोनों use में हैं लेकिन who ... by का प्रयोग आजकल ज्यादा प्रचलित है।

Exercise : 14

(A) Change these sentences into Passive Voice—

- Are you writing a letter ?
- Have you read the Gita ?
- Do they fly kites ?
- Does she read newspaper daily ?
- Was the chairman addressing the meeting ?

6. Did he buy a car ?
7. Will nobody help me ?
8. Do machines make these utensils ?
9. Have you to teach him ?
10. Were they not cutting trees ?
11. Did he not ask this question ?
12. Were they watching the match ?
13. Would he do it ?
14. Had I to help her ?
15. Shall we have not done this ?
16. Has he broken the chair ?
17. Who helps you ?
18. Whom will you help ?
19. Why did you steal my pen ?
20. Who will bell the cat ?

(B) Change these sentences into Passive Voice—

1. How much sugar do you need ?
2. Who stole your new bicycle ?
3. Why are you teasing this gentleman ?
4. What does she write ?
5. What are you looking for ?
6. What can they do for their country ?
7. What should we do for our society ?
8. Which programme are you going to organise ?
9. How much sugar do we consume every year ?
10. How many boys answered these questions ?
11. How many times do you take bath in the summer season ?
12. Whom do you like most ?
13. When did you revise your lesson ?
14. Why can nobody do it ?
15. Where do people speak Chinese ?
16. What ought we to do ?
17. How much do you expect from me ?
18. Which boy broke the window ?
19. How many poems have you to remember ?
20. Can you play chess ?

C Passive Voice of Indirect Questions.

कुछ Interrogative Sentence की बनावट Indirect Narration में इस प्रकार की होती है—

*S + ask + Object + if/whether + clause or,
S + ask + Object + question word + clause.*

इनका Passive Voice इस प्रकार बनाएँ—

1. Reporting verb (ask) के Object को subject बना दें ।
2. Reporting verb के पहले verb 'be' + V³ का प्रयोग करें, जैसे—

Active	Passive
I asked Mohan if he was busy.	Mohan was asked if he was busy.
They asked me when I would do it.	I was asked when I would do it.
She asked Sohan if he would help her.	Sohan was asked if he would help her.
They asked me where I went.	I was asked where I went.

Exercise : 15

Change the following sentences into Passive voice—

1. He asked Sohan if he would appear at the examination.
2. People asked the leader if he was honest.
3. I asked the student if he was regular and punctual.
4. He asked me when I would return.

5. They asked me what I should do.
6. I asked Mukul where he was going.
7. They asked Mohan why he was shouting.
8. Sunil asked Shekhu what he was doing then.
9. The teacher asked me when I would complete my home-work.
10. I asked Chiku if he was very busy.

14. Passive Voice of Imperative Sentences

A. Imperative Sentences expressing Commands/Orders (आज्ञा)

Active form : $V^1 + O + \text{other words}$

Passive form : $\text{Let} + O + \text{be} + V^1 + \text{other words}$

Active	Passive
Open the window.	Let the window be opened.
Bring a glass of water.	Let a glass of water be brought.
Don't touch fire.	Let fire not be touched.
Turn him out.	Let him be turned out.
Inform the police of the accident.	Let the police be informed of the accident.

ध्यान दें : *Let* के बाद हमेशा *objective case* का प्रयोग होता है ।

B. Imperative Sentences expressing Advice (सलाह)

Active form : $V^1 + O + \text{other words}$

Passive form : $S + \text{should} + \text{be} + V^2 + \text{other words}$

Active	Passive
Help the poor.	The poor should be helped.
Love the country.	The country should be loved.
Don't vex the animals	The animals should not be vexed.
Hear him now.	He should be heard now.
Don't be daunted by danger.	You should not be daunted by danger.

ध्यान दें : *Passive Subject Nominative case* में रहता है । कुछ sentences ऐसे होते हैं जिनसे यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि ये *Order* से related हैं या *Advice* से । ऐसी स्थिति में *Rule 14 A/B* दोनों में से किसी का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ।

C. Imperative Sentences with kindly / please (आग्रह) —

Active form : $\text{please/kindly} + V^1 + O + \text{other words}$

Passive form : $\text{you are requested to} + V^1 + O + \text{other words}$

Active	Passive
Kindly help me.	You are requested to help me.
Please don't disturb me.	You are requested not to disturb me.
Give me a pen, please.	You are requested to give me a pen.
Kindly teach me voice.	You are requested to teach me voice.

D. Imperative Sentences with Intransitive Verbs.

Active form : $V^1 (\text{Intransitive verb}) + O + \text{other words}$

Passive form : $\text{you are ordered/you are advised} + \text{to} + V^1 + O + \text{other words}$

1. Object को Subject बना दें।
2. Infinitive के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग करें, जो Active voice में छिपा रहता है।

Active	Passive
I made him laugh.	He was made to laugh.
He made her sing.	She was made to sing.
I saw him go.	He was seen to go.

परन्तु Let के साथ Passive में to का प्रयोग नहीं होता; जैसे—

I let him go. He was let go.

ध्यान दें :

- > यहाँ let to go का प्रयोग गलत होगा।
- > See, hear, watch, bid, make, feel इत्यादि verbs जब Active Voice में होते हैं तो इनके बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, लेकिन जब इन्हें Passive Voice में change करना होता है, तो इनके साथ 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।

H. P. C. + that + Noun clause (object)

कुछ वाक्यों में Principal Clause के transitive verb (believe/find/claim/consider/know/report/say/think) के बाद that आता है और इसके बाद एक Noun clause जो object का काम करता है; जैसे—

We know that some boys remember anything quickly.

ऐसे वाक्यों का रूप Passive में हो जाता है—

- (a) $S + \text{verb 'be'} + V^3 + \text{infinitive.}$
 or, $S + \text{verb 'be'} + V^3 + \text{to be} + \text{noun/adjective}$
- (b) $It \text{ is } + V^3 + \text{that} + \text{clause (Noun clause)}$

Examples :

Active	Passive
We know that some boys remember anything quickly.	Some boys are known to remember anything quickly. or, It is known that some boys remember any thing quickly.
People know that Sachin is a great player.	Sachin is known to be a great player. or, It is known that Sachin is a great player.
We think that he was a spy.	He is thought to have been a spy. or, It is said that he was a spy.
Years ago, people believed that the earth was flat.	Years ago, it was believed that the earth was flat.
People consider that he is very honest.	He is considered to be very honest. or, It is considered that he is very honest.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों का voice change इन नियमों के अनुसार होता है—

1. Noun clause के Subject को Passive में Subject बना दिया जाता है।
2. Principal clause के Subject का लोप कर दिया जाता है।
3. By + agent का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

I. P.C. + that + Noun clause [in passive voice]

ऐसे वाक्यों में Noun clause का verb रहता है, Passive voice में; जैसे—

He wants that he should be recognised as a great leader ऐसे वाक्यों का रूप Passive में हो जाता है—

P. C. + to be + V³

Examples

Active	Passive
He wants that he should be rewarded.	He wants to be rewarded.
He likes that he should be treated as an I. A. S.	He likes to be treated as an I. A. S.
She desires that she should be respected by all.	She desires to be respected (by all).
A leader wants that he should be regarded in his area.	A leader wants to be regarded in his area.

ध्यान दें: ऐसे वाक्यों का voice change इन नियमों की सहायता से होता है—

➤ Noun clause [that + subject + verb] का लोप हो जाता है।

➤ Verb के बाद to be + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।

Exercise : 16

(A) Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

- Switch on the light.
- Bring a glass of milk.
- Don't pluck flowers.
- Post these letters.
- Don't insult the poor.
- Tell her to read the Ramayan.
- Help the orphans.
- Respect your elders.
- Don't cheat anyone.
- Don't use unfair means in the examination.
- Deposit the money to the bank.
- Kindly give me a book.
- Give me five hundred rupees, please.
- Please take medicine in time.
- Kindly take your seat.
- Complete the work at once.
- Go ahead.
- Run fast.
- Let me start the computer.
- Let us discuss the issue.
- Don't defend the thief.
- Let us sing a song.
- Let them speak on the occasion.
- I asked Chiku to prepare my lunch.
- He requested her to lend him her book.

(B) Change the following sentences into Passive Voice—

- He made me laugh.
- They made us weep.
- I saw him go.
- He let me go.
- We know that some children grow wise earlier.
- People consider that he is a cunning fellow.
- He wants that he should be regarded as a minister.
- She claims that she must be awarded the Nobel Prize.
- The doctor advised me to have a walk in the morning.

10. We know that Lata is a great singer.
11. People believe that he knows the fact.
12. We think that she did not complete the work.
13. Years ago, people believed that the sun moved round the earth.
14. They consider that Tinku is very laborious.
15. Mrs Verma desires that she should be admired by all.
16. People think that Dravid is a serious player.
17. We know that some students forget any lesson very quickly.
18. A player wants that he should be respected in his country.
19. She wants that she should be treated as an actress.
20. We think that he was a *detective* (जामूस).
21. People believed that the Vajpayee government was strong.
22. He wants that he must be recognised as a great scholar.
23. Mr. Sinha desires that he ought to be respected by all.
24. He likes that his father should be awarded the Bharat Ratna.
25. We know that some men are *shy* (शर्मिला) of women.

15. Passive Voice of S + verb + object + complement.

Active	Passive
People made him secretary.	He was made secretary.
We elected Rahul captain.	Rahul was elected captain.
They did not award him Padmshri.	He was not awarded Padmshri.
We made her queen.	She was made queen.
I found him guilty of theft.	He was found guilty of theft.

16. Passive Voice of Verb + Preposition/Adverb.

यदि Active Verb के साथ Preposition/Adverb का प्रयोग हो, तो उक्त verb को passive बनाते समय प्रयुक्त Preposition/Adverb को लुप्त नहीं किया जाता है।

Active form : *S + V + Preposition/Adverb particle + object.*

Passive form : *S + Auxiliary Verb + V³ + Preposition/Adverb particle*

Examples :

Active	Passive
I look after my father.	My father is looked after by me.
We must look for the watch.	The watch must be looked for.
They threw us out.	We were thrown out.
No one objected to my proposal.	My proposal was not objected to.
Mothers bring up children.	Children are brought up by mothers.
The police enquired into the matter.	The matter was enquired into.
We must listen to our parents.	Our parents must be listened to.

17. No use of 'By' with some Passive Verbs.

कुछ Passive verbs के साथ by का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Agent के पहले by के बदले अन्य suitable preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

Active	Passive
I know him.	He is known to me.
She pleased me.	I was pleased with her.
The novel has interested me very much.	I have been very much interested in the novel.
His behaviour disappointed me.	I was disappointed at his behaviour.
The patient's condition alarmed me.	I was alarmed at the patient's condition.

Passive में 'by' के जगह पर दूसरे suitable preposition इस प्रकार प्रयुक्त होते हैं।
इन्हें याद कर लें—

astonished at.	amazed at.	addicted to	annoyed at.
compared to.	disinterested in.	disgusted with.	dependent on.
dissatisfied with.	displeased with.	knocked at.	listen to.
prepared for.	quarrel with.	satisfied with.	surprised at.

18. Double Passive

नीचे दिए गए Examples को ध्यान से देखें और समझें कि इन्हें किस प्रकार Passive में change किया गया है। प्रत्येक वाक्य में दो या दो से अधिक clauses हैं, जिन्हें passive में change किया गया है।

Active	Passive
The police arrested the thieves and sent them to jail.	The thieves were arrested and (they were) sent to jail.
She wrote a letter and posted it.	A letter was written and (it was) posted by her.
The thief broke into the house and took away the ornaments.	The house was broken into and the ornaments were taken away.
He read the letter and tore it.	The letter was read and (it was) torn by him.
We informed him that he could not sell the land because his father had already sold it.	He was informed that the land could not be sold because it had already been sold by his father.

Exercise : 17

Change the following sentences into Passive voice—

1. They elected him chairman.
2. We made him leader.
3. We appoint him manager.
4. They made me President.
5. The B. J. P. nominated Vajpayee leader.
6. The court found him guilty of murder.
7. The boys laughed at him.
8. She is looking after her mother.
9. The captain arrived at the conclusion.

10. The magistrate is looking into the case.
 11. They will look after you well.
 12. A truck ran over a dog.
 13. One should listen to one's elders.
 14. Somebody switched off the light.
 15. The judge charged him with theft.
 16. Nobody acts on my advice.
 17. He has disgusted me.
 18. Her behaviour annoyed me.
 19. My success surprised all.
 20. This news alarmed him.
 21. The police caught the thieves and beat them badly.
 22. He earned a lot and spent it.
 23. The hunter saw the lion and killed it.
 24. You should boil milk before you use it.
 25. People say that if you have to gain something you must lose something.
- Hints : It is said that if something has to be gained.....

19. Quasi—Passive Verbs or Transitive verbs Passive in Sense.

कुछ ऐसे Transitive verbs होते हैं, जिनका रूप (From) Active Voice की तरह मालूम पड़ता है, लेकिन अर्थ Passive Voice की तरह होता है। ऐसे Verbs को Quasi—Passive Verbs/Middle Voice कहते हैं। ऐसे Verbs के बाद Adjective का प्रयोग होता है, जब वह उस Verb के Subject का गुण बताता है, परंतु जब उस Verb का ही गुण बताया जाये तब Verb के बाद Adverb आता है, Adjective नहीं, जैसे—

The ball feels hard. (= The ball is hard when it is felt.)

गेंद कड़ा मालूम पड़ता है (जब उसका स्पर्श किया जाता है)।

The sofa feels soft. (= The sofa is soft when it is felt.)

सोफा मुलायम मालूम पड़ता है (जब उसका स्पर्श किया जाता है)।

This fruit tastes sweet. (= This fruit is sweet when tasted.)

यह फल मीठा लगता है (जब किसी के द्वारा चखा जाता है)।

Rose smells good. (= The rose is good when smelt.)

गुलाब अच्छा महकता है (जब सूँघा जाता है)।

उपर दिये गये वाक्यों में Verbs के बाद Adjectives का प्रयोग हुआ है, क्योंकि ये Adjectives वाक्य के Subject का गुण बतलाते हैं। यहाँ Adjectives के जगह पर Adverb का प्रयोग एकदम गलत होगा; क्योंकि इससे वाक्य का कोई अर्थ नहीं लगाया जा सकता। इससे यह पता चलता है कि Quasi—Passive Verbs के बाद जो Adjective/Adverb प्रयुक्त होता है, वह वाक्य के अर्थ पर निर्भर करता है। अब, इन वाक्यों को देखें—

The poem reads well. (= The poem sounds well when it is read)

कविता अच्छी लगती है (जब पढ़ी जाती है)।

This bag sells briskly. (= The bag is purchased by many when it is sold)

यह bag खूब बिकती है (जब बेची जाती है तब अनेक लोग खरीदते हैं)।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में Verbs के बाद Adverbs का प्रयोग किया गया है, Adjectives का नहीं; क्योंकि यहाँ Verbs का गुण बतलाया गया है। इन वाक्यों में Adjectives का प्रयोग एकदम गलत होगा; क्योंकि इससे वाक्य का कोई अर्थ नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

ध्यान दें : ऊपर के सभी वाक्यों में *Transitive Verbs* अपने *Complements* के साथ हैं। अब कुछ ऐसे *Transitive Verbs* पर विचार करें, जिनका न कोई *Complement* है और न कोई *Object* ही स्पष्ट रहता है, फिर भी ऐसे *Verbs* रूप में *Active* लेकिन अर्थ में *Passive* होते हैं, जैसे—

Drums are beating.	(ढोल बजाए जा रहे हैं।)
Guns are firing.	(बन्दूकें चलाई जा रही हैं।)
Books are printing.	(किताबें छप रही हैं/छापी जा रही हैं।)
A castle is building.	(किला बनाया जा रहा है।)

Exercise : 18

Correct the following sentences—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. This sofa feels softly. | 2. The curd tastes sourly. |
| 3. This house looks nicely. | 4. Your words sound harshly. |
| 5. This flower smells sweetly. | 6. My garden looks beautifully. |
| 7. This apple tastes bitterly. | 8. That wooden chair feels hardly. |
| 9. This book reads good. | 10. The paragraph reads bad. |
| 11. The book sells good. | 12. This house lets easy. |
| 13. Rice sells cheaply. | 14. Acid smells pungently (तीखा). |
| 15. This sentence reads nice. | 16. These oranges taste sourly. |

Exercise : 19

Fill in the *Passive* form of the verbs given in brackets—

- Swati feels proud of her mother because she (a) (*nominate*) secretary of Women's Welfare Association. It seems she is not aware of the unfair means that (b) (*used*) for her success. In fact she (c) (*like*) by the women because of her impolite manners and wrong practices.
- Last Thursday annual function (a) (*celebrate*) in our school. Dr S.D. Singh (b) (*invite*) as chief guest. The prizes (c) (*give away*) to the best performers of the year.
- A new bill (a) (*introduce*) in the Parliament during the next session. The draft of the bill (b) (*examine*) currently by experts. It (c) (*sent*) to the experts in December last year.
- Thousands of people (a) (*kill*) in the devastating Tsunami last year. Many villages (b) (*destroy*) completely. Now new houses (c) (*build*) for the homeless. So far five builders (d) (*arrest*) for making unsafe houses. It (e) (*hope*) that very soon life (f) (*make*) normal for the people there.
- It (a) (*hope*) that the Over Bridge system in Patna will prove a boon to the Patnaites. The transport problem for the daily commuters (b) (*solve*) to a great extent. But it will be a success only if it (c) (*complete*) by the given time frame.

20. From Passive Voice to Active Voice

जिस तरीके से *Active Voice* को *Passive Voice* में change किया जाता है, उसके ठीक उल्टे तरीके से *Passive Voice* को *Active Voice* में change किया जाता है। अगर

Passive Voice में Agent का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया हो, तो अपनी ओर से कोई suitable Agent Active Voice के Subject के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है। नीचे दिए गए Examples का अध्ययन कर अपना concept clear करें—

Examples :

Passive	Active
The tiger is killed by the hunter.	The hunter kills the tiger.
A book is being written by me.	I am writing a book.
The work has been completed.	We/They have completed the work.
The robbers were caught <i>red handed</i> (रंगे हाथ).	The police caught the robbers red handed.
Sugar is used for making sweets.	We/People use sugar for making sweets.
The issue had been raised.	We have raised the issue.
Prizes were being distributed by the principal.	The Principal was distributing prizes.
The bank had been looted.	Robbers looted the bank.
He will be elected leader.	We/People/They will elect him leader.
His pocket has been picked.	A pickpocket has picked his pocket.
He can be helped by us.	We can help him.
Promise should be kept.	One should keep one's promise.
The leader was heard patiently.	The followers/The audience heard the leader patiently.
He was appointed Governor.	The President appointed him Governor.
Let the post be advertised.	Advertise the post.
They are known to me.	I know them.
This work has to be completed.	They have to complete this work.
He is to be helped.	We are to help him.
Is she helped by you ?	Do you help her ?
Was she helped ?	Did they help her ?
Was he beaten by the police ?	Did the police beat him ?
Should it be done ?	Should one do it ?
Who was this novel written by ?	Who wrote this novel ?
I am looked after by him.	He looks after me.
Your neighbours should be helped.	Help your neighbours.
The fact could not possibly have been known.	Noone could possibly have known the fact.
She was requested to sing a song.	I requested her to sing a song.
Chiku was seen to play chess by me.	I saw Chiku play chess.
How many lessons are read everyday by you ?	How many lessons do you read every day ?

Passive	Active
What is to be done ?	What are people to do ?
What work will be done by you ?	What work will you do ?
By whom can he be defeated ?	Who can defeat him ?

Exercise : 20

(A) Change these sentences into Active Voice—

1. Ram is being beaten by Shyam.
2. Punjabi is spoken in Punjab.
3. He has been cheated by his brother.
4. His leg has been hurt in an accident.
5. Some children are very beautifully dressed.
6. My pen was stolen.
7. The patients were being examined.
8. We had been warned many times.
9. She was seen opening the box.
10. My problem will not be solved.
11. Fifty thousand houses will have been built for the homeless by the end of 2030.
12. The tiger could be killed by him.
13. The matter will have been discussed.
14. My vote will be cast in your favour.
15. We were to be taught by the teacher.
16. There is no time to be lost.
17. It is time for our study to be started.
18. He likes to be respected.
19. Let this wire not be touched.
20. The poor should not be oppressed.

(B) Change these sentences into Active Voice—

1. Let the issue be discussed.
2. You are requested to take your seat.
3. You are ordered to do it.
4. I was told to be quick.
5. She was made to sing.
6. He was not crowned king.
7. A chair was offered her by me.
8. My dog was run over by a truck.
9. I was pleased with her.
10. It was believed that the earth was flat.
11. Are you helped by him ?
12. Has a car to be bought by you ?
13. Who was Hamlet written by ?
14. What should be done for you ?
15. Who is liked most by you ?