Active and Passive Voice

Active Voice คือ รูปของกริยาซึ่งประธานเป็นผู้กระทำโดยตรง
Mary eats a mango. (แมรี่รับประทานมะม่วง)

Passive Voice คือ รูปของกริยาซึ่งประธานเป็นผู้ถูกกระทำโดยผู้อื่นหรือสิ่งอื่น เช่น
A mango is eaten by Mary. (มะม่วงถูกรับประทานโดยแมรี่)

จะเห็นได้ว่าความประโยค Active Voice และ Passive Voice นั้นมีความหมายอย่างเดียวกันถ้าแก้จังหวะเรียงประโยค Active Voice นั้น ประธานเป็นผู้ทำกริยา ส่วน Passive Voice นั้น ประธานเป็นผู้ถูกกระทำกริยา

กริยาที่ทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice ได้จะต้องเป็นกริยาที่เรียกว่า Transitive Verb คือ คำกริยาที่ต้องการกรรมมารับ เช่น to love , to catch , to buy , to eat , to give , to see , to write , etc. ส่วน Intransitive Verb ซึ่งหมายถึงกริยาที่ไม่ต้องการกรรมมารับ เช่น to run , to walk , to go , to fly , to swim , etc. นั้นจะทำให้เป็น Passive Voice ไม่ได้

หลักทั่วไปในการเปลี่ยนประโยค Active Voice ให้เป็นประโยค Passive Voice
1. ให้กลับเอาประธานของประโยค Active Voice ไปเป็นกรรมในประโยค Passive Voice โดยมี preposition ‘by’ นำหน้า
2. ให้กลับเอากรรมของประโยค Active Voice มาเป็นประธานในประโยค Passive Voice
3. กริยาของประโยค Active Voice นั้น เมื่อนำมาใช้ในประโยค Passive Voice จะต้องเป็นรูปกริยาชั้นที่ 3 (Past Participle) และใช้ตามหลัง Verb to be คือ is , am , are , was , were , be , being , been ซึ่งจะใช้ Verb to be ด้วยนั้นต้องดู tense ของกริยาเดิมในประโยค Active เสมอ จะเปลี่ยนแปลง tense ไม่ได้

Active Voice : Subject + Verb + Object
Passive Voice : Subject + Verb to be + V3 + by + object

อย่างไรก็ดี หลักใดจะเอื้อในการเปลี่ยน Active Voice ให้เป็น Passive Voice นั้น ให้ศึกษาได้จากตารางต่อไปนี้

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Present Simple</td>
<td>- The teacher <em>punishes</em> the boy.</td>
<td>- The boy <em>is punished</em> by the teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>Do</em> you always <em>laugh</em> at him?</td>
<td>- <em>Is</em> he always <em>laughed</em> at by you?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Present Continuous**
- The painters *are painting* our house.
- *Are* the students *doing* the exercise?
- Our house *is being painted* by the painters.
- *Are* the exercises *being done* by the students?

3. **Present Perfect**
- They *have built* a new hotel.
- *Has* the boy *caught* a bird?
- A new hotel *has been built* by them.
- *Has* a bird *been caught* by the boy?

4. **Past Simple**
- My sister *wrote* a letter.
- *Did* the servant *polish* Tom’s shoes?
- A letter *was written* by my sister.
- *Were* Tom’s shoes *polished* by the servant?

5. **Past Continuous**
- While Jane *was introducing* me, the telephone rang.
- *Weren’t* they *digging* this hole when you went past yesterday?
- While I *was being introduced* by Jane, the telephone rang.
- *Wasn’t* this hole *being dug* by them whom you went past yesterday?

6. **Past Perfect**
- The guests *had eaten* all the food.
- *Had* he *seen* you before?
- All the food *had been eaten* by the guests.
- *Had* you *been seen* by him before?

7. **Future Simple**
- His mother *will beat* him if he does that again.
- *Will* Mary *invite* Jack to her party?
- He *will be beaten* by his mother if he does that again.
- *Will* Jack *be invited* by Mary to her party?

8. **Future Perfect**
- By next March the pupils *will have taken* the examination.
- *Will* she *have announced* the results by the end of next month?
- By next March the examination *will have been taken* by the pupils.
- *Will* the results *have been announced* by her by the end of next month?

2. ใน Verb form ตัว ๆ ต่อไป
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb form</th>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infinitive</td>
<td>to write</td>
<td>to be written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect Infinitive</td>
<td>to have written</td>
<td>to have been written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Participle</td>
<td>writing</td>
<td>being written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Participle</td>
<td>written</td>
<td>been written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passive Voice ได้**

1) Intransitive Verb คือกริยาซึ่งไม่ต้องการกรรม เช่น
- They **go** to school every day.
- She **swims** quite well.

2) Transitive Verb บางคำ เช่น
Dang **had** his breakfast.
His breakfast was **had** by Dang. (wrong)

3) Verb of Incomplete คือกริยาซึ่งไม่สมบูรณ์ เช่น
She **became** queen.
A queen was **become** by her. (wrong)
(เพราะ Queen ในประโยคนี้เป็น complement ไม่ใช้ Object)

**EXERCISE : PASSIVE VOICE ใน TENSE ต่างๆ**

**EXERCISE 14**

Change these sentences from ACTIVE to PASSIVE VOICE.

A. **Present Simple Tense**
1. Our grocer sells good tea.
   
   **Good tea is sold by our grocer.**

2. Do the students understand the lesson?
   
   **Is the lesson understood by the students?**

3. Who breaks this window?
   
   **By whom is this window broken?**

B. **Present Continuous Tense**
4. The teacher is teaching the students.
   
   **The students are being taught by the teacher.**

5. The gardener is cutting the grass.
   
   **The grass is being cut by the gardener.**

6. Is Jim doing his homework?
Is Jim’s homework being done?

C. Present Perfect Tense
7. The little girl has dropped the toy.
   The toy has been dropped by the little girl.
8. Has the postman delivered any letters?
   Have any letters been delivered by the postman?
9. We have not seen our father for years.
   Our father has not been seen for years.
10. I have written several letters.
    Several letters have been written.

D. Past Simple Tense
11. The policeman caught the thief.
    The thief was caught by the policeman.
12. Did you eat all the oranges?
    Were all the oranges eaten?
13. The dentist pulled out one of my teeth last week.
    One of my teeth was pulled out by the dentist last week.
14. The teacher punished me when I talked in class.
    I was punished by the teacher when I talked in class.

E. Past Continuous Tense
15. The servant was cleaning the car.
    The car was being cleaned by the servant.
16. Was Tony making the noise?
    Was the noise being made by Tony?
17. The girl was picking the flowers.
    The flowers were being picked by the girl.

F. Past Perfect Tense
18. After they had read those books they left.
    After those books had been read, they left.
19. I had never visited England before.
    England had never been visited (by me) before.
20. They had finished the game before noon.
    The game had been finished before noon.
G. Future Simple Tense
21. He will break the glass if he is not careful.
   The glass will be broken if he is not careful.
22. I will sing a new song.
   A new song will be sung (by me).
23. Will you visit us tomorrow?
   Shall we be visited (by you) tomorrow?

I. ประโยค Passive Voice ที่ไม่ต้องการ Preposition ‘by’

ประโยค Passive Voice ที่ไม่ต้องใช้ by + object ในประโยคนี้เพราะไม่ต้องการเน้นผู้กระทำ (agent) คือผู้กระทำนั้นไม่สำคัญและไม่จำเป็นที่จะต้องมีอยู่ในประโยค เช่น
1) People in Italy speak Italian. (Active Voice)
   Italian is spoken in Italy. (Passive Voice)
   เราไม่จำเป็นต้องใช้คำว่า by people เพราะเราจะเห็นชัดเจนว่าภาษาอิตาเลียนนั้นต้องมีคนเป็นผู้ฟัง (by people)
2) Men have climbed Mount Everest many times. (Active Voice)
   Mount Everest has been climbed many times. (Passive Voice)
   ประโยคนี้ไม่จำเป็นจะต้องถามว่าใครเป็นผู้ปั่นเขา เพราะฉะนั้นจึงไม่ต้องใส่คำว่า by men
3) ด้าน Personal Pronoun เช่น me, you, us, him, her, them ไม่ต้องใส่หลัง by ในประโยค Passive Voice
   - They will build a new road through here soon.
   - A new road will be built through here soon.
   - She is cooking the dinner now.
   - The dinner is being cooked now.
4) ด้าน Everyone, Everybody, Someone, Somebody, No one, Nobody ไม่ต้องใส่ในประโยค Passive Voice เช่น
   - Everyone must obey the law. (Active Voice)
   - The law must be obeyed. (Passive Voice)
   - Everybody learns English in this school. (Active Voice)
   - English is learned in this school. (Passive Voice)
   - Someone has stolen my money. (Active Voice)
   - My money has been stolen. (Passive Voice)
   - No one ever obeys Tom. (Active Voice)
   - Tom is never obeyed. (Passive Voice)
EXERCISE 15

A. Rewrite these sentences using passive form. Think why you do not need to use ‘by’ agent.

1. Someone knocked Jimmy down and broke his leg yesterday.  
   \text{Yesterday Jimmy was knocked down and his leg was broken.}
2. They were painting the fence when someone told them to stop.  
   \text{The fence was being painted when they were told to stop.}
3. Everyone must read the notice.  
   \text{The notice must be read.}
4. Nobody has ever liked Robert.  
   \text{Robert has never been liked.}
5. They will postpone the football match.  
   \text{The football match will be postponed.}
6. Man has conquered space.  
   \text{Space has been conquered.}
7. Somebody is making fun of us.  
   \text{We are being made fun of.}
8. People listened to the radio before someone invented television.  
   \text{The radio was listened to before television was invented.}
9. No one had loved him before.  
   \text{He had never been loved before.}
10. We are going to hold the competition.  
    \text{The competition is going to be held.}

B. Rewrite these sentences using the Passive Voice. Don’t say who performed the action.

1. They close the library at five o’clock every afternoon.  
   \text{The library is closed at five o’clock every afternoon.}
2. Someone will paint the gate next week-end.  
   \text{The gate will be painted next week-end.}
3. Nobody asked Bill to sing.  
   \text{Bill was not asked to sing.}
4. People aren’t going to hold the meeting tonight.  
   \text{The meeting is not going to be held tonight.}
5. They can mend this television set.  
   \text{This television set can be mended.}
6. People mustn’t park cars on that road.
   \textbf{Cars mustn’t be parked on that road.}
7. People made Smith captain of the team.
   \textbf{Smith was made captain of the team.}
8. They won’t finish the new bridge next month.
   \textbf{The new bridge won’t be finished next month.}
9. Somebody has opened our door.
   \textbf{Our door has been opened.}
10. They’ll broadcast that programme again.
    \textbf{That programme will be broadcast again.}

II. \textbf{Passive Voice} ที่ต้องการคำ \textit{preposition ‘by’}
เพื่อแสดงให้เห็นว่าใครเป็นผู้กระทำอาการนั้น ๆ ในกรณีเช่นนี้จะต้องมี \textbf{by + Object} ในประโยค
\textbf{Passive Voice} ดังนี้ เข็น
  Charles Dickens wrote this book.
  \( = \) This book was written by Charles Dickens.
  (ถ้าไม่มีคำว่า by Charles Dickens แล้ว ประโยคจะไร้ความหมาย)
  A falling rock hit Joe on the head.
  \( = \) Joe was hit on the head by a falling rock.
ผู้กระทำภารกิจนั้นเข็นต้องมีให้ประโยค \textbf{Passive Voice} เพื่อให้ความหมายแต้มขัดยิน
  A snake did not bite her, a bee strung her.
  \( = \) She wasn’t bitten by a snake, she was strung by a bee.

I. \textbf{กริยาช่วย (auxiliary verb) ต่าง ๆ  may, might, can, could, must, ought to, shall, should, has to, have to, etc.} ให้ใช้ \textbf{be + Past Participle} แทนที่มีคำเป็นประโยค \textbf{Passive Voice} ดังนี้คือ

\begin{align*}
\text{may, might, can, could, must, have to, ought to, etc.} & \quad + \text{be + past Participle} \\
\{ & \quad \text{You \textit{ought to open} the window.} \\
\{ & \quad \text{The window \textit{ought to be opened}.} \\
\{ & \quad \text{My teacher \textit{can speak} German.} \\
\{ & \quad \text{German \textit{can be spoken} by my teacher.}
\end{align*}
The pupils *should obey* the teacher.  
The teacher *should be obeyed*.

II. ประโยค Active Voice ที่มีกรรม 2 ตัว (double objects) สามารถทําเป็น Passive Voice ได้ 2 แบบ
- The Headmistress gave *me* a prize.  (Active Voice)
  แบบที่ 1  I was given a prize by the Headmistress.
  แบบที่ 2  A *prize* was given to me by the Headmistress.
- They showed *us* the palace where the Royal family lived.  (Active Voice)
  แบบที่ 1  We were shown the palace where the Royal family lived.
  แบบที่ 2  The palace where the Royal family lived was shown to us.

แม้ว่าจะชั้น 2 แบบ จะถูกต้องทั้งคู่ แต่ที่นิยมใช้แบบที่ 1 คือเอา Personal Object ซึ่งเป็นกรรมรอง มาเป็นประธานของประโยค Passive Voice

**EXERCISE : PASSIVE VOICE II. , III. , IV.**

**EXERCISE 16**
*Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice with a personal subject.*

1. They showed me a lovely necklace.  
   **I was shown a lovely necklace.**
2. A friend lent me that pen.  
   **I was lent that pen by a friend.**
3. I gave him a cake for his birthday.  
   **He was given a cake for his birthday.**
4. Did he offer you the job I told you about?  
   **Were you offered the job you were told about?**
5. Did anyone send you the photographs?  
   **Were you sent the photographs?**
6. The teacher asked them a very difficult question.  
   **They were asked a very difficult question by the teacher.**
7. His father promised him a bicycle if he passed the examination.  
   **He was promised a bicycle by his father if he passed the examination.**
8. My friends told me the bad news this morning.  
   **I was told the bad news by my friends this morning.**
9. The teacher taught him Italian.  
   **He was taught Italian by the teacher.**
10. Jim bought me a novel last weekend.
    I was bought a novel by Jim last weekend.

III. ประโยคที่มี  Question Words  อยู่หัวประโยคให้คงที่หลังนั้นไว้หัวประโยคเหมือนเดิม ยกเว้นคำว่า who ให้เปลี่ยนเป็น by whom นอกจากนี้ยังมีการเปลี่ยนผิดเดิม

=   What will you give me ?
=   What will I be given by you ?
=   Where did you see the snake ?
=   Where was the snake seen ?
=   When will you finish you essay ?
=   When will you essay be finished ?
=   Why did he punished children ?
=   Why were his children punished?
=   Who wrote ‘Oliver Twist’ ?
=   By whom was ‘Oliver Twist’ written ?
=   Which dress did you buy ?
=   Which dress was bought by you ?

IV. ประโยคคำสั่งหรือคำห้าม (Imperative Sentence) เมื่อทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice ให้ใช้

Let + object + be + past participle

=   Don’t kill the tiger.
=   Let the tiger not be killed.
=   Open you book.
=   Let your book be opened.
=   Do it.
=   Let it be done.
=   Send for the doctor.
=   Let the doctor be sent for.

หมายเหตุ :  รูปประโยค passive voice ข้างต้นนี้ ปัจจุบันไม่ยึดถือใช้

V. ประโยคที่มี

Verb + { preposition adverb } + Object
เมื่อทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice *Preposition* หรือ *Adverb* นั้นจะต้องอยู่หลังคำกริยาเสมอ

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I must write to him. (prep.)} \\
&= \text{He must be written to.} \\
\text{We can play with these cubs quite safely. (prep.)} \\
&= \text{These cubs can be played with quite safely.} \\
\text{They threw away the old newspaper. (adv.)} \\
&= \text{The old newspapers were thrown away.}
\end{align*}
\]

**VI.** พวก adverb of Manner เช่น well, badly etc. ให้วางไว้หน้าแกนของที่ 3 (Past Participle) ประโยค Passive Voice

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{They did the work well.} \\
&= \text{The work was well done.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{She dressed her children badly.} \\
&= \text{Her children were badly dressed.}
\end{align*}
\]

**EXERCISE : PASSIVE VOICE V. , VI. , VII. , VIII.**

**EXERCISE 17**

Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. No one has drunk out of that cup.
   *That cup has never been drunk out of.*

2. A bus ran over our little cat.
   *Our little cat was run over by a bus.*

3. We must work for success.
   *Success must be worked for.*

4. People speak well of that girl.
   *That girl is well spoken of.*

5. Somebody lit the lights on all night.
   *The lights were lit on all night.*

6. They sent letters of thanks to all their friends.
   *Letters of thanks were sent to all their friends.*

7. Everybody must look into this matter.
   *This matter must be looked into.*

8. It’s time people brought the cows in.
   *It’s time the cows were brought in.*

9. Nobody has ever spoken to her like that before.
10. We should not throw away the old newspaper.
   **The old newspapers should not be thrown away.**

11. Mother looks after the little baby well.
   **The little baby is well looked after by Mother.**

12. Someone has brought this girl up very badly.
   **This girl has been very badly brought up.**

13. She reads to the old lady every afternoon.
   **The old lady is read to every afternoon.**

14. People ought not to speak about such things in the party.
   **Such things ought not to be spoken about in the party.**

15. People were carrying the chairs out into the garden.
   **The chairs were being carried out into the garden.**

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**VII.** ในประโยค **Active Voice** ซึ่งใช้กับคำกริยาต่อไปนี้คือ think , consider , know , acknowledge , report , say , find , claim , understand , believe , hope , fear , feel เช่น

People { think , consider , know , etc. } that he is ….

สามารถเปลี่ยนให้เป็นประโยค **Passive Voice** ได้ 2 แบบ คือ

**แบบที่ 1**

It is { thought , considered , known , etc. } that he is ….

**แบบที่ 2**

He is { thought , considered , said , known } to be + adjective

เช่น **People said** that he was jealous of her.
It was said that he was jealous of her.

แบบที่ 2

He was said to be jealous of her.

VIII. ประโยค Active Voice ที่มี Infinitive without ‘to’ เวลาที่เปลี่ยนประโยค Passive Voice จะต้องเปลี่ยนเป็น Infinitive with ‘to’ ด้วย เช่น

- We saw them go out.
  = They were seen to go out.
- He made us work.
  = We were made to work.

ยกตัวอย่าง ภาค Let ซึ่งยังใช้ Infinitive without ‘to’ ในประโยค Passive Voice เช่น

- They let us go.
  = We were let go.

IX. ประโยค Active Voice ที่มี Present Participle หรือ Gerund เมื่อทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice ให้ใช้รูปประโยคดังนี้

being + Past Participle

- I saw John kicking the ball.
  = I saw the ball being kicked by John.
- I remember my father taking me to the zoo.
  = I remember being taken to the zoo by my father.

X. กิจกรรมในประโยค Active Voice บางคำเมื่อทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice จะไม่ใช้ by แต่จะใช้ คำว่า at, in, with, etc. แทน ทั้งนี้ขึ้นอยู่กับลักษณะของกิจกรรม เช่น

- Your essay doesn’t interest me.
  = I am not interested in your essay.
- The fire killed four men.
  = Four men were killed in the fire.
- Your success pleases me much.
  = I am much pleased at (with) your success.
- Snow covers the mountain.
  = The mountain is covered with snow.
EXERCISE : PASSIVE VOICE  IX. , X. , XI. , XII, XIII.

**EXERCISE 18**

1. Someone is going to fix the radio.
   
   *The radio is going to be fixed.*

2. The parents will send him to school on Monday.
   
   *He will be sent to school on Monday by the parents.*

3. Has someone mended that table yet?
   
   *Has that table been mended yet?*

4. Ladies used to wear dresses very long.
   
   *Dresses used to be worn very long by ladies.*

5. Didn’t they tell you to be there by seven o’clock?
   
   *Weren’t you told to be there by 7 o’clock?*

6. Her beauty struck him deeply.
   
   *He was deeply struck by her beauty.*

7. Did nobody ever teach you how to behave?
   
   *Weren’t you ever taught how to behave?*

8. People say that tortoises live longer than elephants.
   
   *Tortoises are said to live longer than elephants. / It is said that tortoises live longer than elephant.*

9. Look what the teacher has given me.
   
   *Look what I have been given by the teacher.*

10. The police ought to put them in prison.
    
    *They ought to be put in prison by the police.*

11. What did she write it with?
    
    *What was it written with?*

12. They have had to find a much bigger flat.
    
    *A much bigger flat has had to be found.*

**EXERCISE 19**

**Circle the best answer.**

1. Fruits are ............... all over Thailand.
   
   1) easily found  
   2) easy to find them
3) They did the work well.
   1) The work was done well.
   2) The work was well done.
   3) The work was being done well by them.
   4) They were well done the work.

3. A new song …………… .
   1) will sing
   2) will singing
   3) will be singing
   4) will be sung

4. No one has ever liked Jim.
   1) Jim has been liked by on one.
   2) Jim has not ever been liked
   3) Jim has never been liked
   4) Anyone has ever liked Jim.

5. Which is correct ?
   1) Were anyone sent you the photographs ?
   2) Did you be sent anyone the photographs ?
   3) Were the photographs sent you ?
   4) Were you sent the photographs ?

6. The little baby ……………
   1) is looked after by mother well.
   2) is looked after well by mother.
   3) is well looked after by mother.
   4) is looked well after by mother.

7. Which is correct ?
   1) By whom was this book written ?
   2) By whom this book was written ?
   3) Who was this book written by ?
   4) Who was written this book ?

8. Let the cow …………… killed.
   1) not
   2) not being
   3) not to be
   4) not be

9. Records of all sales should …………… by the sales department.
   1) have kept
   2) keep
   3) be kept
   4) kept

10. Drivers who violate the traffic rules will surely…………… .
    1) to be fined
    2) fined
    3) be fined
    4) be fining

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