

Apa itu Passive Voice?

Passive voice adalah jenis kalimat bahasa Inggris yang menekankan pada objek (*receiver of action*). Sedangkan kalimat aktif menekankan pada subjek atau pelaku kegiatan (*doer of action*).

elain menitikberatkan objek, *passive voice* juga berguna sebagai pernyataan ketika subjek atau pelaku tidak diketahui dengan jelas ataupun menandakan bahwa subjeknya merupakan benda mati.

Why do we use passive voice?

1. We don't want to talk about who did the action

Contoh:

- ✓ Satay is made of chicken, lamb, or beef
- ✓ Pempek is made of rice and chicken

2. We don't know who did the action

Contoh:

- ✓ The car is stolen
- ✓ The window is opened

3. The object is more interesting or important than the subject for example to mention identity, material forming objects, circumstances regarding objects, and feelings.
4. The passive voice is often used in formal texts.
5. If we want to say who or what performs the action while using the passive voice, we use the preposition *by*.
6. To make more polite or formal statements.
7. When the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements.

Kapan/Untuk apa kita menggunakan kalimat passive?

1. Jika kita tidak ingin membicarakan siapa yang melakukan suatu aksi.
2. Jika kita tidak tahu siapa yang melakukan suatu aksi
3. Jika objek lebih menarik atau penting dari subjek misalnya penyebutan identitas, materi pembentuk objek, keadaan mengenai objek, dan perasaan.
4. Kalimat pasif sering digunakan dalam teks formal.
5. Jika kita ingin mengatakan siapa atau apa yang melakukan tindakan saat menggunakan kalimat pasif, kita menggunakan preposisi **by**
6. Untuk membuat pernyataan yang lebih sopan atau formal.
7. Ketika tindakan lebih penting daripada siapa yang melakukannya, seperti dalam proses, instruksi, peristiwa, laporan, berita utama, berita, dan iklan.

Pola Passive Voice

Secara umum, Pola dari Passive Voice (Kalimat Pasif) adalah:

Subject	+	be + V3
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Keterangan:

1. **Subject** bisa berupa orang , benda atau subjective pronoun (kata pengganti subject)

Contoh:

Subject berupa orang : Mr Smith, Miss Tanti, Bunga Citra Lestari, My mother, etc

Subject berupa benda : The dogs, The balls, A monkey, etc

Subject berupa kata ganti (subjective pronoun) : I, We, You, He, She, It, They

2. Bentuk be yang digunakan:

A. **is/am/are** (pada simple present)

B. **was/were** (pada simple past)

C. **will be / shall be** (pada simple future)

3. V3 disebut pula Past Participle

V3 atau Past Participle merupakan istilah yang digunakan untuk menyebutkan Verb 3 atau kata kerja bentuk 3. Ada 2 jenis Verb dalam bahasa Inggris yakni regular verbs (kata kerja beraturan) dan Irregular verbs (kata kerja tak beraturan)

Untuk memahami tentang V3, lihatlah tabel berikut:

1. Irregular Verbs (Kata Kerja Tak Beraturan)

IRREGULAR VERB LIST (DAFTAR KATA KERJA TAK BERATURAN)		
Base Verb/infinitive (V1)	Past Tense (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
buy	bought	bought
make	made	made
send	sent	sent
teach	taught	taught
pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken
steal	stole	stolen
bend	bent	bent
bet	Bet	bet
bind	bound	bound
bite	Bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown

2. Regular Verbs (Kata Kerja Beraturan)

REGULAR VERBS (KATA KERJA BERATURAN)		
Base verb/infinitive (V1)	Past Tense (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
water	watered	watered

use	used	used
kick	kicked	kicked
visit	visited	visited
fire	fired	fired
flood	flooded	flooded
redecorate	redecorated	redecorated
listen	listened	listened
open	opened	opened
prepare	prepared	prepared
carry	carried	carried
decorate	decorated	decorated
announce	announced	announced
annoy	annoyed	annoyed
answer	answered	answered
apologise	apologised	apologised
appear	appeared	appeared
applaud	applauded	applauded
appreciate	appreciated	appreciated
approve	approved	approved
argue	argued	argued
arrange	arranged	arranged
arrest	arrested	arrested
arrive	arrived	arrived
ask	asked	asked
attach	attached	attached
attack	attacked	attacked
avoid	avoided	avoided
back	backed	backed
bake	baked	baked
balance	balanced	balanced

Daftar kata kerja yang lengkap bisa diakses pada link: <https://bit.ly/3twluby>

Perubahan dari Active Voice ke Passive Voice

Bila kita ingin merubah Active Voice (Kalimat Aktif) menjadi Passive Voice (Kalimat Pasif),

1. Subject pada active voice (kalimat aktif) pindah posisi menjadi object pada passive voice (kalimat pasif) yang didahului dengan kata **by**
2. Object pada active voice (kalimat aktif) pindah posisi menjadi subject pada passive voice (kalimat pasif)

3. Jika Subject / Object berupa pronoun (kata ganti) perubahannya mengikuti table berikut:

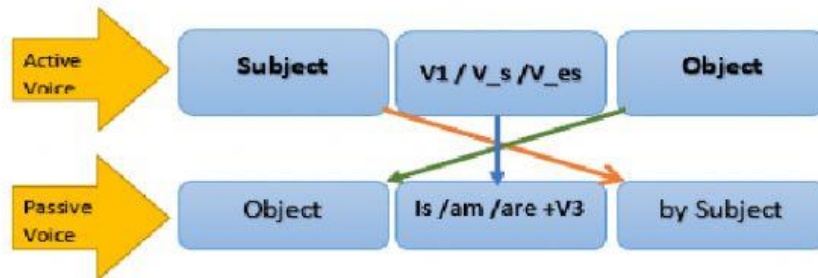
No	Subhjective Pronoun	Objective Pronoun
1	I	me
2	We	us
3	You	you
4	He	him
5	She	Her
6	It	it
7	They	them

4. Penggunaan bentuk “be “ pada passive voice (kalimat pasif) mengikuti table berikut:

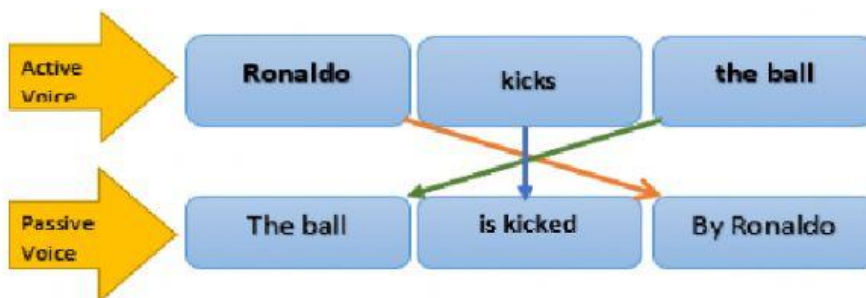
No	Subject			be
1	First person (Orang pertama)	Singular (tunggal)	I	am /was/shall be
2	First person (Orang pertama)	Plural (jamak)	We	are/were/shall be
3	Second person (orang ke dua)	Plural/singular Jamak/tunggal	You	are/were/will be
4	Third person (orang ke tiga)	Tunggal Seorang perempuan	She, Rina Citra	is/was/will be is/was/will be is/was/will be
5	Third person (orang ke tiga)	Tunggal seorang pria	He John Ronaldo	is/was/will be is/was/will be is/was/will be
6	Third person (orang ke tiga)	Tunggal Seekor binatang sebuah benda	It A dog A letter	is/was/will be is/was/will be is/was/will be
7	Third person (orang ke tiga)	Plural (jamak)	They The balls My dogs	are/were/will be are/were/will be are/were/will be

5. Verb (Kata Kerja) pada active voice (kalimat aktif) mengalami perubahan sesuai tense;

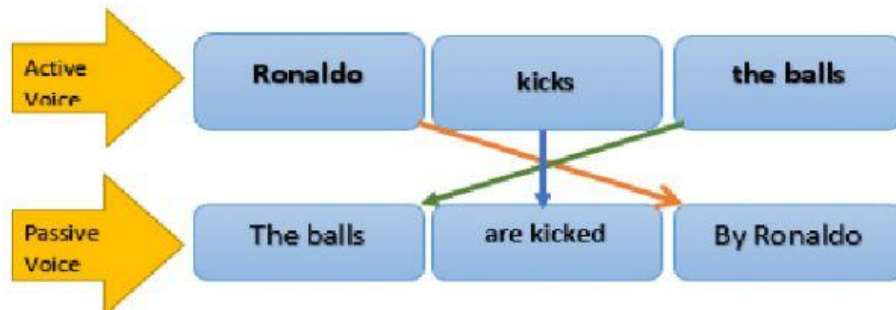
a. Pada Kalimat dengan pola simple present tense:
Pola:



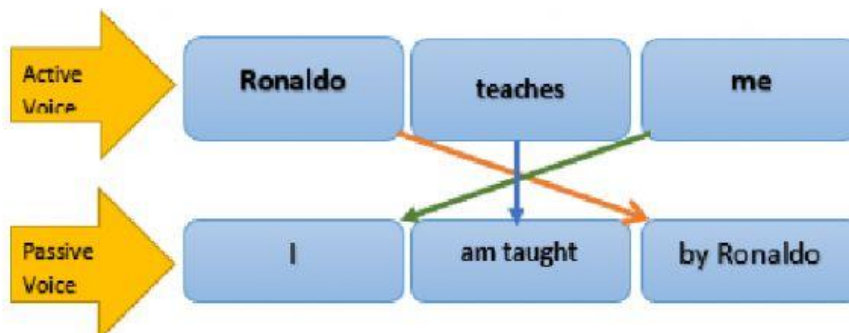
Contoh kalimat 1



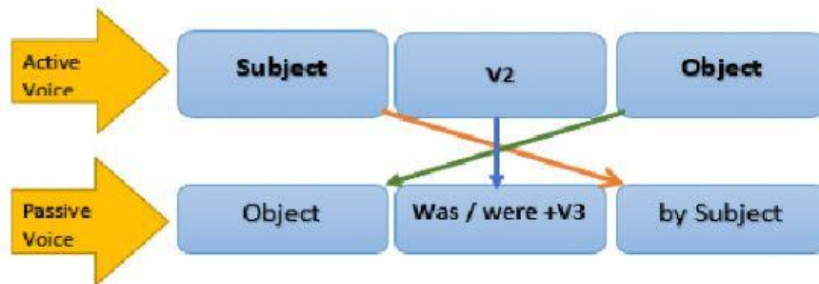
Contoh kalimat 2:



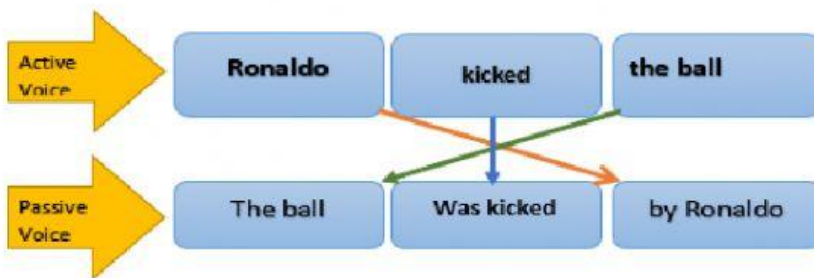
Contoh kalimat 3 :



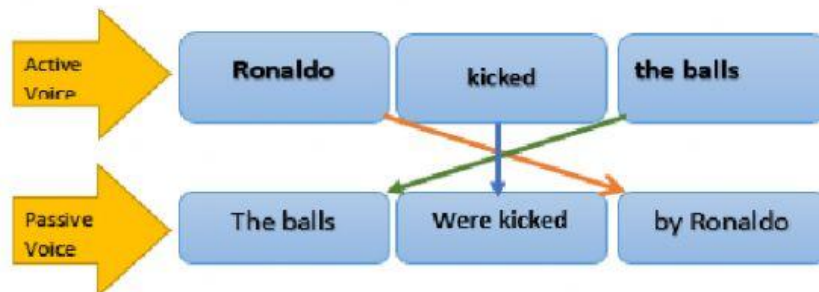
b. Pada Kalimat dengan pola simple past tense:
Pola:



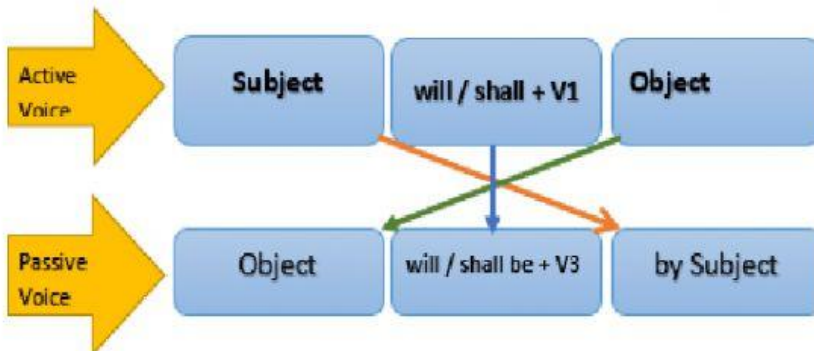
Contoh kalimat 1:



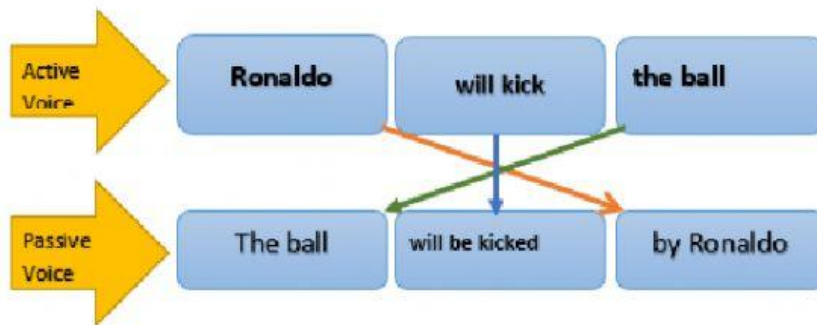
Contoh kalimat 2:



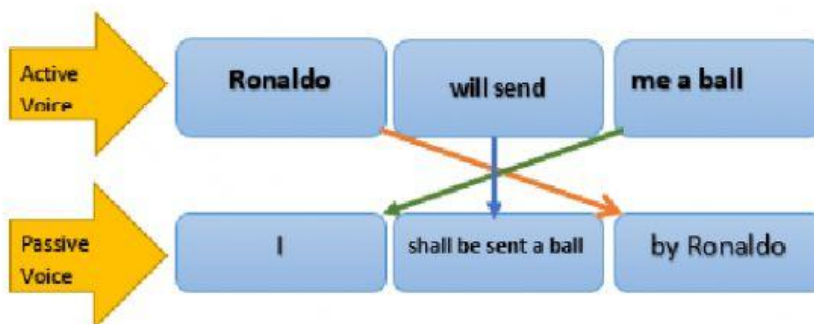
c. Pada Kalimat dengan pola simple past tense:



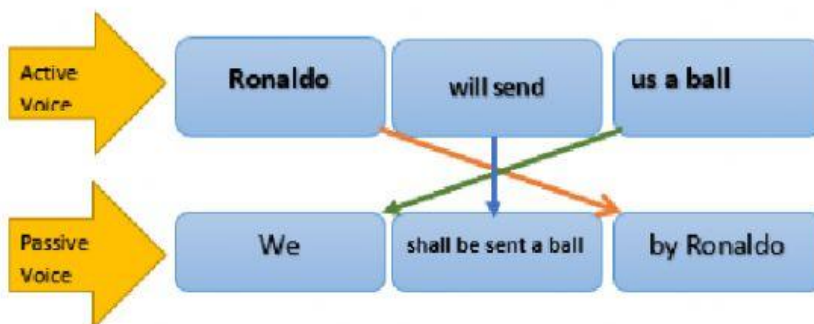
Contoh kalimat 1:



Contoh kalimat 2:



Contoh kalimat 3:



Exercises:

1. Complete the sentences using 'is, am, or are' to make passive.
 1. The test prepared by the teacher.
 2. Water cans carried by the attendants.
 3. The license checked by the police.
 4. My cars repaired by the mechanic.
 5. The programs installed in my computer.
 6. The hostel bills paid by my uncle.
 7. The building painted by the painter.
 8. Water boiled on the stove by my sister.

9. The machinery carried by the trucks.
10. The boxes loaded by the workers.
11. I invited by my friend for his birthday party.
12. Road decorated with colorful lights.
2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE.
1. The flowers (water) every day.
2. Yoghurt (make) from milk.
3. All the employees in this company (pay) really well.
4. The computer in the teacher's office (use) by all the teachers.
5. Our local museum (visit) by a lot of tourists
3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE.
1. He (fire) last week.
2. Their house (redecorate) last year.
3. My new iron (make) in France.
4. The roads (flood) during the storm yesterday.
5. Her car windows (break) by a stranger while she was shopping.
4. Make these active sentences into passive.
1. Miss Elnara sends the letter.
2. Miss Elnara sends our letters.
3. Miss Elnara sent the letter.
4. Miss Elnara sent my letters.
5. Miss Elnara will send the letter.
6. My mother listened the song.
7. My father will listen the songs.
8. We buy some books
9. We bought a book.
10. We will buy a book