

4. Contoh Perubahan Active ke Passive

A. Simple Present

Active: They clean the room.

Passive: The room is cleaned.

B. Simple Past

Active: The company hired me.

Passive: I was hired.

C. Present Continuous

Active: She is writing a letter.

Passive: A letter is being written.

D. Present Perfect

Active: They have finished the task.

Passive: The task has been finished.

E. Simple Future

Active: She will open the event.

Passive: The event will be opened.

Passive = be + V3

2. Rumus Umum Passive Voice

Rumus umum perubahan dari active ke passive adalah sebagai berikut:

Active: S + V + O

Passive: O + to be + V3 + (by + subject)

S → V → O becomes O → be → V3 → by S

3. Tense dan Pola Passive Voice

- Simple Present: am / is / are + V3
- Present Continuous: am / is / are + being + V3
- Simple Past: was / were + V3
- Past Continuous: was / were + being + V3
- Present Perfect: has / have been + V3
- Simple Future: will be + V3
- Modal (can, must, should, etc): modal + be + V3

PASSIVE VOICE

Introduction to Passive Voice

1. Pengertian Passive Voice

Passive voice adalah bentuk kalimat di mana fokus kalimat berada pada objek tindakan, bukan pelaku. Dengan kata lain, yang menjadi pusat perhatian adalah apa yang terjadi, bukan siapa yang melakukan.

Contoh:

Active: The teacher explains the lesson.

Passive: The lesson is explained by the teacher.



Passive voice focuses on the action, not the doer.

5. Kapan Passive Voice Digunakan?

Passive voice digunakan ketika:

- ✓ Pelaku tidak diketahui
- ✓ Pelaku tidak penting
- ✓ Fokus pada hasil, bukan pelaku
- ✓ Lebih formal, seperti pada laporan resmi, berita, dan ilmiah

6. Verb yang Tidak Bisa Dipasifkan

Beberapa verb tidak bisa dibuat pasif karena tidak memiliki objek (intransitive), seperti: go, come, arrive, sleep, happen, laugh, cry

Intransitive verbs = NO OBJECT → cannot be passive