

Passive Voice

In sentences using the active voice, the subject of the sentence does the action. In sentences using the passive voice, the object of the sentence does the action.

Consider the following examples:

Passive: The fly ball was caught by Hernando.

*The object, ball, completes the action instead of the subject.

Active: Hernando caught the fly ball.

*The subject, Hernando, completes the action instead of the object

Passive: The coolant pumps were destroyed by a surge of power. *The object, pumps, completes the action instead of the subject

Active: A surge of power destroyed the coolant pumps.

*The subject, surge, completes the action instead of the object.

Correcting Passive Voice

1. Find the verb in the sentence.

Example: The cookies <u>were stolen</u> by the toddler.

2. Determine who or what is performing the action.

Example: The cookies were stolen by the toddler.

3. Rewrite the sentence so the subject – the who or what – performs the action.

Example: The toddler stole the cookies.

*The who or what, toddler, completes the action now instead of the object

When is Passive Voice Useful?

1. When the recipient of the action is more important that the subject.

Example: A priceless Rembrandt painting was stolen from the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday by three men posing as janitors.

*The painting is the focal point of the sentence so passive voice works in this situation.

2. When the subject is far less important than the recipient of the action.

Example: State senator Joe Murphy was arrested last night on a charge of drunken driving.

*The state senator is the focal point of the sentence rather than the police who actually arrest and complete the action; thus, passive voice works in this situation.

3. When the "who" or "what" is difficult to identify.

Example: The cargo was damaged during the transatlantic voyage.

*It is unclear what exactly could be doing the action in this situation; therefore, passive voice can be useful.