

Voz Pasiva (1)

- Observa la diferencia entre estos dos grupos de oraciones:

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| - <i>She ate an apple.</i> ® | <i>An apple was eaten (by her).</i> |
| - <i>Jill washed the dishes.</i> ® | <i>The dishes were washed (by Jill).</i> |
| - <i>They buy the newspaper on Sundays.</i> ® | <i>The newspaper is bought (by them) on Sundays.</i> |
| - <i>We feed the dog every day.</i> ® | <i>The dog is fed (by us) every day.</i> |

Las oraciones del primer grupo están en voz activa y las del segundo en pasiva. Al transformar una oración activa en otra pasiva el sujeto y la forma verbal cambian.

- Puede ser el **complemento directo de la oración activa** el que pasa a ser el sujeto de la oración pasiva:

<i>She ate an apple.</i> ® (an apple = complemento directo)	<i>An apple was eaten (by her).</i> (an apple = sujeto)
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- La **estructura verbal** de las oraciones pasivas es esta:

sujeto + verbo *to be* (en cualquier tiempo) + participio pasado del verbo principal

<i>She ate an apple.</i> ® (ate = pasado simple de eat)	<i>An apple was eaten (by her).</i> (was eaten = pasado de <i>to be</i> + participio de eat)
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ACTIVA	PASIVA
<i>I read a book every week.</i>	<i>A book is read by me every week.</i>
<i>She is cooking dinner now.</i>	<i>Dinner is being cooked by her now.</i>
<i>They bought too many vegetables.</i>	<i>Too many vegetables were bought by them.</i>
<i>They were discussing the film.</i>	<i>The film was being discussed.</i>
<i>I have done all the work.</i>	<i>All the work has been done by me.</i>
<i>We've been reading that book.</i>	<i>That book has been being read. (poco frecuente)</i>
<i>She had cleaned everything.</i>	<i>Everything had been cleaned by her.</i>
<i>They had been learning that.</i>	<i>That had been being learnt by them. (muy poco frecuente)</i>
<i>I will pay that.</i>	<i>That will be paid by me.</i>
<i>He'll have finished the work.</i>	<i>The work will have been finished.</i>

- El **sujeto agente** (la persona o cosa que realiza la acción) se puede indicar en la oración pasiva si se desea. Tiene que ir precedido de **by**:

<i>She ate an apple.</i> ® (she = sujeto)	<i>An apple was eaten (by her).</i> (by her = sujeto agente)
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Pero muchas veces no se menciona quien realiza la acción en la pasiva porque se entiende por el contexto o no interesa.

- **El complemento indirecto** de una oración activa puede convertirse también en el sujeto de una oración pasiva, algo que no es posible en español:

*His parents gave **him** a present.* ®
(him = Cl, a present = CD)

***He** was given a present by his parents.
A present was given to **him** by his parents.*

Otros ejemplos:

- *They told **her** the truth.* ® ***She** was told the truth.*
- *He paid **me**.* ® ***I** was paid by him.*
- *They sent **him** a letter.* ® ***He** was sent a letter.*

- **La voz pasiva se usa con mucha más frecuencia en inglés que en español.**

- **No todos los verbos se pueden utilizar en voz pasiva.** Ésta es sólo posible con los verbos transitivos, es decir, con aquellos que necesitan ir acompañados de un complemento directo.

Ejemplos de oraciones que sólo son posibles en voz activa:

- *I went to the cinema.*
- *She'll become a doctor when she grows up.*
- *We aren't happy in this company.*

Voz Pasiva 2: get

- Para expresar **una acción o estado accidental o casual** no se suele utilizar la voz pasiva con el verbo *to be* como auxiliar, sino con *get*:

Sujeto + get (en el tiempo correspondiente) + participio del verbo principal

Ejemplos:

- *The door closed behind us and we got locked out.*
- *The window got broken.*
- *My bag got stolen in the crowd.*
- *The man got killed in the streets.*
- *Fortunately, nobody got hurt.*
- *He got stung by a bee.*

- También se utiliza la voz pasiva con *get* en el **lenguaje coloquial**, aunque no nos refiramos necesariamente a una acción casual o accidental.

Ejemplos:

- *I get/am paid at the beginning of every month.*
- *She gets/is asked that same question every day.*
- *That room doesn't get/isn't used very often.*