

# **Passive and Active Voices**

Verbs are said to be either **active** or **passive**. This is known as the **voice** of your writing and can affect how your writing is interpreted.

Active	The executive committee <b>approved</b> the new policy.
Passive	The new policy was approved by the executive committee.

#### Active Voice

- → The **subject** is the be-er or the do-er.
  - Example: **The executive committee** <u>approved</u> the new policy.

### Passive Voice

- → Does not always include the person or thing 'being' or 'doing'
  - Example: The new policy <u>was approved</u>.

Writers often use **passive** voice when they wish to:

- → Shift emphasis from the be-er or do-er in the sentence to other aspects of the sentence they want to emphasize.
  - Example: I stole the vase. *vs*. The vase was stolen.

#### **Passive Verb Formation**

We create passive sentences by inserting a form of the verb "to be" into the sentence.

- → We combine '<u>to be'</u> with the **past participle** of the main verb
  - Example: The vase <u>was</u> **stolen** yesterday.
  - Example: The car <u>will be</u> **washed** tomorrow.

### So, When CAN We Use the Passive?

The passive voice does exist for a reason. It is particularly useful, even recommended, in two situations:

- $\rightarrow$  When it is more important to draw our attention to the person or thing acted upon.
  - Example: The unidentified victim was apparently struck during the early morning hours.
- $\rightarrow$  When the actor in the situation is not important.
  - Example: The aurora borealis <u>can be observed</u> in the early morning hours.



## **Attention Scientists!**

The passive voice is especially helpful, and often mandatory, in scientific or technical writing and lab reports.

- → These are situations where the actor is not really important, but the process and experiment are:
  - Example: instead of writing "I poured 20 cc of acid into the beaker" in the active voice, write: "Twenty cc of acid <u>was poured</u> into the beaker."
- → The passive voice is also useful when describing, say, a mechanical process in which the details of the process are much more important than anyone's taking responsibility for the action.
  - Example: "The first coat of primer paint is applied immediately after the acid rinse."