

Страдательный (пассивный)
залог глаголов.

The Passive Voice.



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В английском языке существует два способа описывать одни и те же действия:

- с помощью действительного залога (The Active Voice)
- с помощью страдательного залога (The Passive Voice)

Они распространены и в русском языке.

1. *Книга написана А.С. Пушкиным.*
2. *Новые дома строят в нашем районе.*

Залог



Это форма глагола, которая показывает:

- сам предмет или лицо производит действие (**действительный – активный залог**)
- действие производится над предметом или лицом (**страдательный – пассивный залог**)

ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ



Он ест яблоко.

(Подлежащее совершает действие)



He is eating an apple.

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ



Яблоко съедено им.

(Действие направлено на подлежащее)



The apple is eaten by him.



The monkey **ate** the banana.

Active

The banana **was eaten**
by the monkey.

passive



В страдательном залоге, чтобы сказать кем или с помощью чего было совершено действие используются предлоги:

By - кем;

With – с помощью чего.

Употребление Passive Voice

- *Когда факт или предмет действия представляет больший интерес, чем само действующее лицо.*

My window was broken yesterday.

Моё окно было вчера разбито.

(Для меня важнее, что окно было разбито, чем то, кто его разбил.)

- *Когда действующее лицо неизвестно или по каким-либо причинам считается ненужным его упомянуть.*

My case was stolen.

Мой чемодан украли.

(Главное — факт кражи. Кто украл — неизвестно.)

В конструкциях с формальным подлежащим it, когда глаголы в страдательном залоге обозначают умственное или физическое восприятие, предложение, приказ, решение и т. д. (с такими глаголами, как *to say* — говорить, *to announce* — объявить, *to explain* — объяснять, *to think* — думать, *to know* — знать, *to believe* — верить, *to demand* — требовать, *to decide* — решать, *to agree* — соглашаться и др.). За этой конструкцией следует придаточное предложение с союзом *that*.

It is said that she turned the job down.

Говорят, что она отказалась от работы.

Образование времен страдательного залога

Времена страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и формы причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle) смыслового глагола.

Таким образом, при спряжении глагола в страдательном залоге изменяется только глагол **to be**, смысловой же глагол имеет во всех временах одну и ту же форму – Past Participle.

Следовательно, время, в котором стоит глагол в страдательном залоге, определяется формой, в которой стоит вспомогательный глагол **to be**:

	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT
PRESENT	Everyday, always often, usually. am is \searrow V3 are \swarrow	Now, at the moment am being is being \searrow V3 are being \swarrow	Just, already, ever, never, today, this year, yet. have been \searrow V3 has been \swarrow
PAST	Yesterday, last week, last year, last month. was \searrow V3 were \swarrow	At that moment yesterday was being \searrow V3 were being \swarrow	By had been \searrow V3
FUTURE	Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year. will be V3		will have been V3



Сводная таблица спряжения глаголов в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice)

Вид Время	Indefinite <i>Неопределенное</i>	Continuous <i>Длительное</i>	Perfect <i>Совершенное</i>	Perfect Continuous
	to be (am, is, are, was, were, ...) + III-я форма (-ed форма)			
Present <i>Настоящее</i>	I + am III he, she, it + is III we, you, they + are III	I + am being III he, she, it + is being III we, you, they + are being III	I, we, you, they + have been III he, she, it + has been III	-----
Пример:	I am asked	I am being asked	I have been asked	
Past <i>Прошедшее</i>	I, he, she, it + was III we, you, they + were III	I, he, she, it + was being III we, you, they + were being III	I, he, she, it, we, you, they + had been III	-----
Пример:	I was asked	I was being asked	I had been asked	
Future <i>Будущее</i>	I, we + shall be III he, she, it, you, they + will be III	-----	I, we + shall have been III he, she, it, you, they + will have been III	-----
Пример:	I shall be asked		I shall have been asked	
Future in the Past <i>Будущее в прошедшем</i>	I, we + should be III he, she, you, they + would be III	-----	I, we + should have been III he, she, it, you, they + would have been III	-----
Пример:	I should be asked		I should have been asked	

Пассивный залог не может
быть **ИСПОЛЬЗОВАН** во
временах группы Perfect
Continuous и времени Future
Continuous.

Отрицательная форма страдательного залога

Indefinite

Continuous

Perfect

<i>Present</i>	I am not asked We (You, They) are not asked He (She, It) is not asked	I am not being asked We (You, They) are not being asked He (She, It) is not being asked	I (We, You, They) have not been asked He (She, It) has not been asked
<i>Past</i>	I (He, She, It) was not asked We (You, They) were not asked	I (He, She, It) was not being asked We (You, They) were not being asked	I (We, You, They, He, She, It) had not been asked
<i>Future</i>	I (We) shall not be asked You (They, He, She, It) will not be asked	---	I (We) shall not have been asked You (They, He, She, It) will not have been asked
<i>Future in the Past</i>	I (We) should not be asked You (They, He, She, It) would not be asked	---	I (We) should not have been asked You (They, He, She, It) would not have been asked

Вопросительная форма страдательного залога

Indefinite

Continuous

Perfect

<i>Present</i>	<i>Am I asked? Are we (you, they) asked? Is he (she, it) asked?</i>	<i>Am I being asked? Are we (you, they) being asked? Is he (she, it) being asked?</i>	<i>Have I (we, you, they) been asked? Has he (she, it) been asked?</i>
<i>Past</i>	<i>Was I (he, she, it) asked? Were we (you, they) asked?</i>	<i>Was I (he, she, it) being asked? Were we (you, they) being asked?</i>	<i>Had I (we, you, they, he, she, it) been asked?</i>
<i>Future</i>	<i>Shall I (we) be asked? Will you (they, he, she, it) be asked?</i>	---	<i>Shall I (we) have been asked? Will you (they, he, she, it) have been asked?</i>
<i>Future in the Past</i>	---	---	---

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма страдательного залога

Indefinite

Continuous

Perfect

Present **Am I not asked?**
Are we (you, they) not asked?
Is he (she, it) not asked?

Am I not being asked?;
Are we (you, they) not being asked?
Is he (she, it) not being asked?

Have I (we, you, they) not been asked?
Has he (she, it) not been asked?

Past **Was I (he, she, it) not asked?**
Were we (you, they) not asked?

Was I (he, she, it) not being asked?
Were we (you, they) not being asked?

Had I (we, you, they, he, she, it) not been asked?

Future **Shall I (we) not be asked?**
Will you (they, he, she, it) not be asked?

Shall I (we) not have been asked?
Will you (they, he, she, it) not have been asked?

Future in the Past

Утвердительная форма

- The text is **written**. (Present Indefinite Passive)

Текст написан.

I am sent to Moscow. (Present Indefinite Passive)

Меня посылают в Москву.

The boy **was taken** to the Zoo. (Past Indefinite Passive)

Мальчика повели в зоопарк.

This book **was being translated** by two students. (Past Continuous Passive)

Эта книга переводилась двумя студентами.

I have been invited to the theatre. (Present Perfect Passive)

Меня пригласили в театр,

The work **will have been finished** by Sunday. (Future Perfect Passive)

Работа будет закончена к воскресенью.

Отрицательная форма

- **I am not sent** to Moscow. (Present Indefinite Passive)
Меня не посылают в Москву.
- The book was not being translated.** (Past Continuous Passive)
Книга не переводилась.
- The students were not shown** a new text-book. (Past Indefinite Passive)
Студентам не показали новый учебник.
- I have not been invited** to the theatre. (Present Perfect Passive)
Меня не пригласили в театр.
- The work will not have been finished** by Sunday. (Future Perfect Passive)
Работа не будет закончена к воскресенью.

Вопросительная форма

- Is the text written? (Present Indefinite Passive)

Текст написан?

Am I sent to Moscow? (Present Indefinite Passive)

Меня посылают в Москву?

Was the boy taken to the Zoo? (Past Indefinite Passive)

Мальчика повели в зоопарк?

Were the students shown a new text-book? (Past Indefinite Passive)

Студентам показали новый учебник?

Have you been invited to the theatre? (Present Perfect Passive)

Тебя пригласили в театр?

Had the text been written by Sunday? (Past Perfect Passive)

Текст был написан к воскресенью?

**Thank you for your
attention**

