Страдательный (**пассивный**) залог глаголов.

The Passive Voice.















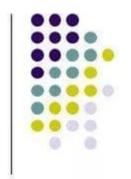


- В английском языке существует два способа описывать одни и те же действия:
- с помощью действительного залога (The Active Voice)
- с помощью страдательного залога (The Passive Voice)

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



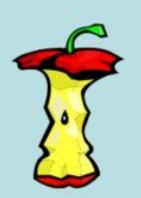
Он ест яблоко.

(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.

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

Ву - кем;

With - с помощью чего.





Passive Voice

Пассивный залог (passive voice) показывает, что лицо или предмет, выраженное подлежащим, испытывает действие на себе:

The big cake was baked by Sam.

Пассивный залог употребляется

- -когда исполнитель действия очевиден или несуществен
- -когда действие или его результат более интересны, чем исполнитель.

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 упоминать.

My case was stolen.

Мой чемодан украли.

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

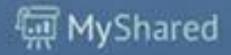
- В конструкциях с <mark>формальным подлежащим it</mark>, когда глаголы в страдательном залоге обозначают умственное или физическое восприятие, предложение, приказ, решение и т. д. (с такими глаголами, как to say — говорить, to announce — объявить, to explain — объяснять, to think — думать, to know — 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 **то ве** 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 isV3 are	Now, at the moment am being is being V3 are being	Just, already, ever, never, today, this year, yet. have been V3 has been
PAST	Yesterday, last week, last year, last month. was	At that moment yesterday was being V3 were being	By had been 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 Неопределенное	Continuous Длительное	Perfect Совершенное	Perfect Continuous
	to be (am, is, are, was, were,) + Ш-я форма (-ed форма)			
Present Hacmosujee	I + am III he, she, it + is III	I + am being III he, she, it + is being III we, you, they	I, we, you, they + have been III he, she, it	
Пример:	I am asked	I am being asked	I have been asked	
Past Прошедшее	I, he, she, it + was III we, you, they + were III	we, you, they	I, he, she, it, we, you, they + had been III	
Пример:	I was asked	I was being asked	I had been asked	
Future Будущее	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	
the Past Будущее в	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

	Опірицапіельная форма спірабапіельного залога		
	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	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
Past	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
Future	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
Future in the Past	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
Present	Am I asked? Are we (you, they) asked? Is he (she, it) asked?	Am I being asked? Are we (you, they) being asked? Is he (she, it) being asked?	Have I (we, you, they) been asked? Has he (she, it) been asked?
Past	Was I (he, she, it) asked? Were we (you, they) asked?	Was I (he, she, it) being asked? Were we (you, they) being asked?	she, it) been asked?
Future	Shall I (we) be asked? Will you (they, he, she, it) be asked?		Shall I (we) have been asked? Will you (they, he, she, it) have been asked?
Future in the Past			

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма страдательного залога

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	Am I not asked?	Am I not being	Have I (we, you, they) not
	Are we (you, they) not	asked?;	been asked?
	asked?	Are we (you, they) not	Has he (she, it) not been
	Is he (she, it) not asked?	being asked? Is he (she, it) not being asked?	asked?
Past	Was I (he, she, it) not	Was I (he, she, it) not	Had I (we, you, they, he,
	asked?	being asked?	she, it) not been asked?
	Were we (you, they) not	Were we (you, they) not	
	asked?	being asked?	
Future	Shall I (we) not be		Shall I (we) not have
	asked?		been asked?
	Will you (they, he, she, it)		Will you (they, he, she, it)
	not be asked?		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 thearte.(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

