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PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN MODERN ENGLISH

MÜASİR İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ FEİLİN MƏCHUL NÖVÜ

XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə feilin məchul növü tədqiq olunur və göstərilir ki, subyekt tərəfindən işarələnən şəxs və ya əşya (bu halda subyekt hərəkətin icraçısı olan şəxsi və ya qeyri-şəxsi ifadə edir) hərəkət etmir, əksinə hərəkətdən təsirlənir və buna görə də ondan asılı vəziyyətdə olur. Bəzi keçidli feillərin aktivləşməsi tez-tez zərflə müşayiət olunsa da, mübtədanın hərəkətin icraçısını təyin etdiyini göstərmir. Keçidli feilin bu spesifik istifadəsi mübtədanın mənası ilə, yəni qeyri-insani ifadə edən isimlə və təkkeçidli, sözönü olmayan feildən sonra birbaşa obyekti olmaması ilə asanlıqla tanınır. "To be" feilinin ikinci feili sifətlə birləşməsi həmişə səs əmələ gətirmir; o, həmçinin isimlik xəbər də ola bilər. "To be" feilinin ikinci feili sifətlə hərəkət ideyasını ifadə etdikdə, hərəkətin mübtəda üzərində yerinə yetirildiyini göstərdikdə, bu, mübtədanın xəbər kimi çıxış etdiyi haldır, "to be" feili bağlayıcı feildir və hər ikisi isimlik xəbər əmələ gətirir.

Açar sözlər: *əlaqə, təsirli, təsirsiz, mübtəda, tamamlıq*.

Login: The form of active voice of some transitive verbs, often accompanied by an adverbial modifier, does not indicate that the subject denotes the doer of the action. This specific use of the transitive verb is easily recognized from the meaning of the subject, which is a noun denoting a non person and by the absence of a direct object afier a monotransitive, non – prepositional verb.

Ex: The window closed.

The lesson begins.

When the object of the action is more important than its subject, an active construction is turned into a passive one.

Ex: The delegation was met at the station.

Passive Voice shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject, here subject expresses a person or non – person who is the receiver of the action. it doesn't act, but is acted upon and therefore affected by the action of the verb.

Ex. We were helped by our friends in our work.

The letter was posted.

The Passive Voice is an analytical form in Modern English.

Most of active tenses have passive equivalents. These are formed by means of the auxiliary verb "to be" in the appropriate tense and Participle II of the notional verb.[2, p.33-42]

Main part:The Passive Voice is used when it is more important to stress the thing done rather than the doer of it, or when the doer is unknown.

Ex: The President was killed yesterday.

The letter was posted.

Two hundred people were arrested.

Several people were hurl in the accident last night.

My car was damaged last night.

Verbs in the passive voice may acquire almost all tense and aspect forms that occur in the active voice, except for the Future Continuous and Perfect Continuous tense forms in the Passive:

1. The Present Indefinite Passive;
2. The Past Indefinite Passive;
3. The Future Indefinite Passive;
4. The Future Indefinite in the Past Passive;
5. The Present Continuous Passive;

1.The Present Indefinite Passive.

The Present Indefinite Passive is formed by means of the Present Indefinite forms of the auxiliary verb "to be (am, is, are)" and Participle II of the notional verb:

Ex. *The door is opened.*

I am invited.

The letters are written.

The rooms are cleaned.

2. The Past Indefinite Passive.

The Past Indefinite Passive is formed by means of the Past Indefinite forms of auxiliary verb "to be (was, were)" and Participle II of the notional verb. [3, p.123-154]

Ex. *The door was opened.*

I was invited.

The rooms were cleaned.

3. The Future Indefinite Passive.

The Future Indefinite Passive is formed by means of the Future Indefinite of the auxiliary verb "to be (shall be, will be)" and Participle II of the notional verb.

Ex: *The doors will be opened.*

The window will be closed.

I shall be invited

We shall be invited

4. The Future Indefinite in the Past Passive.

The Future Indefinite in the Past Passive is formed by means of the Future Indefinite in the past form of the auxiliary verb "to be (should/would he)" and Participle Ii of the notional verb.

Ex. *The door would be opened.*

The letters would be written.

I should be invited.

We should be invited.

5. The Present Continuous Passive.

The Present Continuous Passive is formed by means of the Present Continuous form of the auxiliary verb "to he (am/is/are being)" and Participle II of the notional verb.

Ex: *The door is being opened.*

The letters are being written.

The rooms are being cleaned.

We are being invited.

6. The Past Continuous Passive.

The Past Continuous Passive is formed by means of the auxiliary verb "to be (was/were being)" and Participle II of the notional verb.

Ex: *The door was being opened.*

The letters were being written.
The rooms were being cleaned.
We were being invited.

7. The Present Perfect Passive.

The Present Perfect Passive is formed by means of the Present Perfect form of the auxiliary verb "to he (have/has been) "and Participle II of the notional verb. [4, p.135-143]

Ex. *The rooms have been cleaned.*
The letters have been written.
The window has been closed.
We have been invited.

8. The Past Perfect Passive.

The Past Perfect Passive is formed by means of the Past Perfect form of the auxiliary verb "to be (had been)" and Participle II of the notional verb.

Ex: The rooms had been cleaned.
The letters had been written.
The window had been closed.
We had been invited.

9. The Future Perfect Passive.

The Future Perfect Passive is formed by means of the iuture Perfect form of the auxiliary verb "to be (shall/will have been)" and Participle ii of the notional verb.

Ex *The rooms will have been cleaned.*
The letters will have been cleaned.
The window will have been closed.
We shall have been invited.

10. The Future in the Past Passive

The Future in the Past Passive is formed by means of the auxiliary verb "to have" in the Future Perfect in the Past (should/would have been) and Participle II of the notional verb.

Ex: *The rooms would have been cleaned.*
The letter would have been written.
The windows would have been closed.
We should have been invited.

Note: The interrogative and negative forms of the passive voice arc formed in the same was as in the active voice, i.e. by placing the auxiliary verb (or the first auxiliary verb) before the subject, by adding the negative particle "not" after the auxiliary verb (or the first auxiliary verb). [5, p.28]

It must be noted that the Future Continuous, the Present Perfect Continuous, the Past Perfect Continuous and the Future Perfect Continuous are not used in the passive voice.

The Passives are associated with a formal style (academic texts, notices, announcements, etc.)

In formal English "get" is sometimes used instead of "be" to form the passive.

Ex. *John got caught (by the police)*
The house is getting rebuilt.
My father got killed in a plane crash.
My room gets cleaned every day.

It is possible to choose between "be" and "get" fairly fre1y. However, "get" is not used to describe states. A passive construction often retains in newspaper articles and official documents.

Ex: *The resolution was adopted by majority.*
He got thrown against a tree.
My dress got caught on a nail.
He got struck by a stone.
I wouldn't go there after dark, you might get/be mugged.

There are a number of conventional expressions where the passive voice is constantly used.

Ex. *His first book was published in 1995.*

S. Vurgun was born in 1906.

Only verbs that have an object (transitive verbs) can be used in the passive.

Ex. *People spend money. I Money is spent.*

Verbs describing states such as "have, be, belong, lack, resemble, seem" are not used in the passive. These verbs are not usually used in the passive even they denote an action.

Ex. *He has a car. He is having dinner.*

Verbs of wanting and liking (want, love, hate) used in the construction "complex object" are not used in the passive. However, the passive is possible with verbs of sense perception, asking, ordering, allowing, thinking and saying.[6, p.41]

Ex. *He wanted her to leave.*

But: *He wasn't allowed to drive his dad's car.,*

Students are advised to read all the questions carefully.

Smoking isn 't allowed this restaurant.

"by – phrase" strengthens the idea of action, making the passive and construction to some degrees parallel to the active construction.

Ex. *That was done by his sister.*

The subject of the corresponding active sentence can be represented in the passive sentence by means of a prepositional phrase beginning with "by ". "By" is only required when the speaker needs to mention the doer, i.e. who or what caused something to happen to someone or something else.

Ex. *The room was cleaned by my mother.*

The letter was written by me.

The story was read by the pupils.

The rule was explained by the teacher.

The blueprint was drawn by the architect.

The preposition "with" is used to talk about something that is used to perform the action.

Ex. *He was killed with a knife.*

In the passive construction the main stress falls upon the word naming the doer of the action. It serves to answer the question.

Ex. *Who(m) was the picture painted by?*

How many times has this play been performed?

Passive is possible with "can" or "could"

Ex. *He can be relied on to help us.*

A passive construction is also used when the doer is not mentioned of the first person is usually avoided in scientific writing.

Ex. *This dictionary has been compiled to meet the needs of foreign students of English.*

Conclusion: The combination of the verb "to be" Participle Ii does not always form the voice; it may also be a nominal predicative. When the verb "to be" with Participle II comprises the idea of an action, when it shows that the subject is acted upon, it is the state that in which the subject is serving as a predicative, the verb "to be" is a link – verb and they both form a nominal predicative. Ex. *The book was written by a well - known writer (passive voice).*

The book is not written (nominal predicative).

The passive is also to be found in sentences containing the infinitive construction of the type.:

Ex. *He is said (believed, known, reported) to be in town*

It is believed that he is ill or He is believed to be ill.

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Пассивные конструкции в современном английском языке
Резюме

В данной статье исследуется пассивный залог глагола показывает, что лицо или предмет, обозначаемый подлежащим (в данном случае подлежащее выражает лицо или не-лицо, являющееся получателем действия), не действует, но подвергается действию и, следовательно, затрагивается им.

Форма активного залога некоторых переходных глаголов, часто сопровождаемая наречием, не указывает на то, что подлежащее обозначает исполнителя действия. Это специфическое использование переходного глагола легко распознается по значению подлежащего, которое представляет собой существительное, обозначающее нечеловека, и по отсутствию прямого дополнения после монопереходного, непредложного глагола.

Сочетание глагола «быть» с причастием II не всегда образует залог; оно также может быть именным предикативом. Когда глагол «быть» с причастием II выражает идею действия, когда он показывает, что над подлежащим совершается действие, это состояние, в котором подлежащее выступает в роли предикатива, глагол «быть» является связующим глаголом, и оба они образуют именной предикатив.

Ключевые слова: *отношение, переходный, непереходный, подлежащее, дополнение*

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Passive constructions in modern english

Summary

Voice is a grammatical category of the verb which shows the relation between the action and its subject, indicating whether the action is performed by the subject or passes on to it.

The verb in Modem English has two voice forms: the Active Voice and the Passive Voice

The Active Voice is widely used with all kinds of verbs, transitive and intransitive. The meaning of the active voice depends on the type of the verb and syntactical pattern of the

sentence. The Active Voice shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject is the doer of the action expressed by the predicate, i. e. the action is performed by its subject.[1.p.114]

The Active Voice is stronger and emphasizes the performer. The Active Voice of transitive verbs presents an action as directed from the subject and passing over to the objects, semantically speaking, from the doer of the action to its receiver. Ex: The pupils were talking about the last football match. The workers are building a new building. Father bought a pair of shoes for his son. Au gave his sister a pen.

Key words: *relation, transitive, intransitive, subject, object*

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