

ARTICLE & DETERMINANTS

Q What is determiners?

Determiners are words that determine number, quantity and definiteness of the noun phrase.

→ There are ~~words that determine number~~ 5 different types of determiners.

(i) Article — Definite: (the)
Indefinite (a, an)

(ii) Demonstrative → This, That, These, Those

(iii) Possessive → My, you, his, her, their, our, Ram's

(iv) Numericals — Cardinal (one, two, three)
Ordinal (1st, 2nd, 3rd)

(v) Quantifier → much, many, more, few, less, both, either

Article

Where can we use "The"

→ It is used countable nouns both singular & plural form.

→ We use "the" before a consonant sound.

→ We use the four day, night, morning, evening etc.

- ex → I get up morning.
- we used the this four nouns of directions.
- ex → The ~~us~~ east, The west, The north, The south
- we use the before particular position place.
- The get staining at the get is my sister.
- ex → The man working in the field is my partner.
- undull.
- we can use "the" before superlative degree adjective

positive

comparative

superlative

Good

better

best

Beautiful

more beautiful

most beautiful

Bad

worse

worst

ex → Sita is a beautiful girl.

Radha is more beautiful than Sita

Ananya is the most beautiful of all.

→ we use "the" before certain adjectives :-

ex → The rich, The poor, The blind etc. (The rich means all rich people)

The rich are not always happy.

→ we use "the" before musical instruments, newspaper, holy books / scriptures, union states, objects of nature

(river, mountain, ocean lake, islands, gulf, canal etc)
Ex → The piano, The violin (musical), The samaj, The
times of India (news paper), The Mahabharat, The
Gita (holy books), U.S.A, U.K (union states), The
river maharadi, The Ganga, The Yamuna (river),
The Himalaya, The Alps (mountain), The Pacific
ocean, The Indian ocean (ocean), The chillika, The
Anshupa, The wolar (lake), The west Indies, The
Andaman & Nicobar (islands), The Persian Gulf,
The Gulf of Mexico, The Suez Canal, The
Panama Canal (canal)

→ we use 'the' before collective nouns :-

Ex → The Army, The Navy, The Police, The Jury

→ Before the names of historical or public buildings,
names of ship or aeroplane, geographical name,
name of nation, race, community etc.

Ex → The Tajmahal, The Red Fort, The Parliament
house, The Kingfisher, The Deccan Queen, The
Titanic (aeroplane), The Deccan, The high lands,
The Indians, The Hindus (community)

→ Before title, rank, designation : (01999)

Ex → The Principal, The Headmaster.

where we omit/never use "the"

→ we don't use "the" before common noun, material nouns, proper noun, abstract noun in general sense, languages, diseases, father, mother, uncountable nouns, phrase, games, idioms etc.

common noun → man is mortal.

material noun → Gold is a precious metal.

proper noun → New Delhi is the capital of India.

abstract noun → Rosy is a charming girl.

Honesty is the best policy.

Hindi is our national language.

Christians go to church on Sundays.

Badminton is our favourite game.

→ when a common noun is preceded by each, every, this, that, either, neither, some, any, one, another, any other etc.

Indefinite Article (A/AN)

How to use "A"

→ before a consonant sound we can use "a".

→ before a word that begins with a vowel "o" with

the sound "wa" we can use "a".

→ before a word begins with a "or" "eu", at that time

Ex → a one rupee note, a one eyed man
Ex → a university, a U.P school, a European etc.

How to use "An"

→ Before a word beginning with a vowel sound, we can use "an".

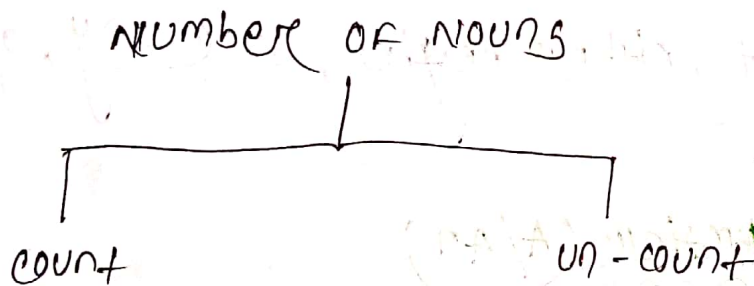
Ex → An impossible.

→ Before a word beginning with a silent "h", we can use "an".

Ex → An honest man, An honour, An hour

→ Before an abbreviation, the 1st letter of which begins with a consonant having vowel sound, we can use "an".

Number of Nouns



Rule of Countable Noun

- It has both singular & plural forms.
- Article a and an can be used before countable noun.
- Definite article "the" can be used before singular & plural count form.

- plural countable nouns may take a number of determiners like many, any, some, a lot, a few etc.
- ordinary plural countable nouns do not take any determiner before them.

ex → I love sweets.

cows eat grass.

Rule of ^{un}countable noun

- it doesn't have plural form.
- A or an can't be used before uncountable noun.
- definite article "the" can be used before uncountable noun if it is particularized.
- quantifying words such as some, much, any, ^a little, a lot of can be used before uncountable noun.

count

ex → please give me a glass of water.

ex → Give me a piece of / sheet of paper.

ex → I bought a kilo of sugar from market.

ex → A piece of news about the road accident.

uncount

ex → water is life.

ex → paper is made from bamboo / wood pulp.

ex → sugar is made from sugarcane.

ex → bad news travels fast.

Exercise - 1

- Q. Supply the right articles wherever necessary.**
1. My father is a/an doctor.
 2. They have formed an/a union.
 3. He is a/an man of courage.
 4. Mr. Pradhan is an/a engineer.
 5. My brother is working at a/an university.
 6. Dr. Abdul Kalam made a/an unique contribution to science.
 7. Mr. Nergish is a/an European.
 8. Ram is a/an M.A.
 9. Sita is an/a L.L.B.
 10. Madhu is an/a M.P.
 11. He is yet to see a/an elephant.
 12. I bought an/a inkpot yesterday.
 13. This woman lived in an/a old house.
 14. Life is an/a valuable gift by God.
 15. My sister gave me a/an orange.
 16. Rahul Dravid is a/an honest man.
 17. A/an hour is made of sixty minutes.
 18. He made a/an noise.
 19. He is a lover of the/an Bhagawad Gita.
 20. A/an university is a seat of learning.
 21. My father is a/an M.A. in English.
 22. Mr. Patra is a/an advocate.
 23. There is a/an U.P. school over there.
 24. Puri is an/a holy place.
 25. I spent night a/an hotel at Puri.
 26. Ankita is an/a good girl.
 27. A/an able person can only do this work.
 28. Sri Lanka is a/an Island.
 29. Iron is a/an useful metal.
 30. Subhendu is an/a intelligent boy.
 31. I met that girl a/an year ago.
 32. He lost a/an eye in the war.
 33. An/a crow stole a piece of cheese.
 34. He saw a/an dead body.
 35. He is a/an S.D.O.
 36. He is an/a B.D.O.
 37. Ramesh is an/a honourable student.

Q. Put a/an/the in the blanks.

1. This is _____ best book on geography.
2. _____ Ganga is a holy river.
3. January is _____ first month of the year.
4. _____ sun is shining in the sky.
5. There is _____ Island in _____ Arabian sea.
6. There is _____ huge mango tree.
7. _____ tailor makes garments.
8. _____ 'Times of India' gives the latest news.
9. _____ rich should help _____ poor.
10. _____ president of India lives at _____ Rashtrapati Bhawan.
11. It is going to rain. Take _____ umbrella with you.
12. There are seven days in _____ week.
13. I can answer this question in _____ hour.
14. He has caught _____ thief.
15. Do you see _____ moon and _____ stars in the sky.
16. Gobinda is _____ farmer.
17. _____ Taj Mahal is at Agra.
18. I need _____ piece of paper to write _____ letter.
19. People from all parts of India and _____ world come to see Puri.
20. _____ dog is a faithful animal.
21. Kalidash is _____ Shakespeare of India.
22. _____ Mahabharat is full of interesting stories.
23. Honesty is _____ best policy.
24. _____ knowledge is path finder of everyone.
25. _____ cow is a useful animal.
26. _____ lunch is going to be held on at Puri hotel.
27. You can catch _____ bus at _____ Red Fort.

- Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. an, the
Ans. a
Ans. a
Ans. the
Ans. the, the
Ans. the, the
Ans. an
Ans. a
Ans. an
Ans. a
Ans. the, the
Ans. a
Ans. the
Ans. a, a
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. the
Ans. a, the

THE NOUN – [NAMING WORD]

A. INTRODUCTION OF NOUN

In order to proper study about the language all words are placed in **classes** or **categories** called – “**parts of speech.**” Generally we know that, there are **eight parts of speech** in our **English Grammar based on ‘Etymology’**. Out of them ‘**Noun**’ is one of the first and important element. We have already read a little about this parts of speech in lower classes. But now we shall study it in details.

The word ‘**Noun**’ is derived from the latin word ‘**Nomen**’ which means ‘**name**’. So in the literal sense it stands for the **naming word** and thus we can say, “**All things created by the God in the world are called Nouns**”.

B. DEFINITION

“**Noun is a naming word which is used as the name of a person, animal, bird, place, state or thing.**”

Examples :

Persons – Ram, Hari, Teacher, Farmer, Doctor etc.

Animals – Camel, Tiger, Elephant, Giraffe etc.

Birds – Kite, Crow, Sparrow, Parrot etc.

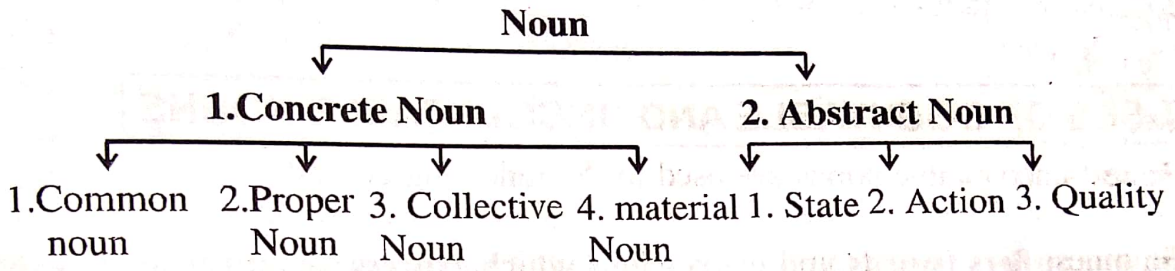
Places – Puri, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Mumbai.

States / Qualities – Happiness, Truthness, Beautiness etc.

Things – Tree, Pen, Book, Jacket etc.

F. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Generally we have already analysed that, 'Nouns' are classified into two kinds according to the principles of its forms or structures. This clear cut classifications are given below.



But here it is an exception that, **countable** and **uncountable** nouns are not concerned with the formal classification of nouns. This means, they are divided into two kinds on the basis of quantifiers.

1. COUNTABLE NOUNS :

Definition – 'Countable Nouns' are those nouns which can be counted and also published as a unit.

[Or] 'Countable Nouns' are the names of persons, animals, things etc that we can count.

FOCUS POINT – Usually countable nouns take both singular and plural forms.

Examples :

Singular Forms	Plural Forms
Man	men
Cat	cats
Dog	dogs
Pen	pens
Book	books
Girl	girls
Apple	apples
Sister	sisters
Doctor	doctors
Horse	horses
Egg	eggs
Glass	glasses etc.

2. UN-COUNTABLE NOUNS :

Definition – 'Uncountable Nouns' are those nouns which can't be counted and also can't be published as a unit.

[Or] 'Uncountable Nouns' are the names of things which we can't count.

FOCUS POINT – Usually uncountable nouns do not take any plural forms exception in some special cases.

Examples :

Bread – milk
Glass – paper
Egg – water
Soap – sugar
Rice – flour
Butter – tea etc

USES OF COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable and uncountable nouns are used in the following grounds.

Rule – 1

Firstly, the **quantifiers** (words and expressions which express quantity) such as **some**, **a little**, **a lot of** etc are used with uncountable nouns.

Examples :

- Mother gave me **some** milk.
- Can you borrow **a lot of** rice from your mother.

Analysis – Here, the above darkened words are called **quantifiers** which are used before the uncountable nouns in order to express "the meaning of a certain quantity of something".

Rule - 2

Secondly, we can use uncountable nouns without quantifiers in general quantity but not in any particular quantity.

Examples :

(a) My mother prefers coffee to tea.

(b) People suffering from diabetes should avoid sugar.

Analysis - Here, the above darkened words are called 'uncountable nouns' (coffee, tea, sugar), which are used in general but not in any particular quantity. So that we can't use a quantifier in case of particular quantity.

Rule - 3

Thirdly, Articles like (a/an/the) are not used in uncountable nouns exception in some special cases. Because articles are usually used in countable nouns.

Examples :

A pen

An apple

An elephant

A piece

[Countable Nouns (correct)]

But, it is wrong to say -

A rice

A water

A milk

[Incorrect]

Rule - 4

Fourthly, sometimes uncountable nouns such as, (milk, bread, water, chocolate etc.) which are used as a means of countable nouns if it could be counted. Because in Modern English Grammar there are certain fixed expressions which are used to refer to "Unit" of such uncountable things.

These examples are depicted below -

(a) A slice of cake.

(b) A loaf of bread.

(c) A sheet of paper.

(d) A pinch of salt.

(e) A jar of sugar.

(f) A cup of tea.

(g) A bottle of milk.

(h) A cake of soap.

(i) A bar of chocolate.

(j) A stick of chalk etc.

Rule - 5

Fifthly, nouns which can be counted as both countable and uncountable in the following conditions.

(i) Nouns are regarded as countable when they refer to particular objects.

Examples :

(a) My brother wrote a paper on the effects of sound pollution.

(b) Subhendu bought an iron yesterday. (For ironing clothes)

Here, the above darkened words are called countable nouns because they refer to particular objects.

(ii) Nouns are regarded as uncountable when they refer to some material or substance.

Examples :

(a) News papers are printed on papers.

[material]

(b) Iron is stronger than steel.

[metal]

Rule - 6

Sixthly, some countable nouns can be used in special cases, a countable nouns without any change in meaning.

Examples :

(a) Tea is grown in Darjeeling.

(b) This shop sells teas from different parts of India.

Analysis - Here the above examples like, (a) 'tea' is used as an uncountable noun and refers to a substance. In example (b), here 'tea' is used with the same meaning but it is used as a countable noun. Because here 'teas' mean "different kinds of tea", and 'a tea' means "a certain kind of tea".

Rule - 7

Seventhly, words which refer to food and drinks (milk, rice, tea etc) are ordinarily used as uncountable nouns. But we often use these nouns as countables when ordering food or drink in a restaurant or hotel etc.

Examples :

(a) Ram drinks tea in the morning and in the evening.

(b) I am always fond of rice and milk.

Analysis - Here the above darkened words are called uncountable nouns. Because they refer to substance.

(c) Please get me one tea.

(d) Give us four ice-creams and two coffees.

Analysis - Here the above darkened words like, 'one tea', 'four ice-creams', two-coffees are regarded as countable nouns. Because they are based on ordering food or drink in a restaurant as they stand particular object.

Rule - 8

Eighthly, the quantifiers, like 'much' and 'many' are used in negatives and interrogatives. Here 'much' is used before uncountable nouns and generally 'many' is used with plural countable nouns.

Examples :

(a) Is there much water in the pond ?

(b) We don't find much time to finish our home works.

(c) Neergish have not **many** books.

(d) Does Mr. Pradhan has **many** books in his home ?

Rule - 9

Similarly, the other quantifiers like, a lot of, lots of, few, a few, little, a little etc. are used in the following conditions.

(i) 'A lot of and lots of' are always used in positive or affirmative sentences both as countable and uncountable nouns.

Examples :

(a) A lot of people want new devices of everything at present.

(b) My brother has a bike which eats a lot of petrol.

(c) I drink lots of water everyday.

(d) M.S. Dhoni is a dashing batsman as he drinks lots of milk everyday.

(ii) 'Little and a little' can be used with quantity where as 'few and a few' can be used with plural countable nouns refering to number.

Examples :

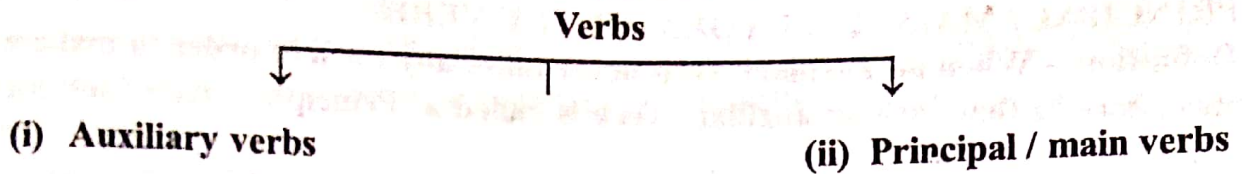
(a) If what you say is true, there is little we can do it.

(b) Nobody can give a reasonable device in a little time.

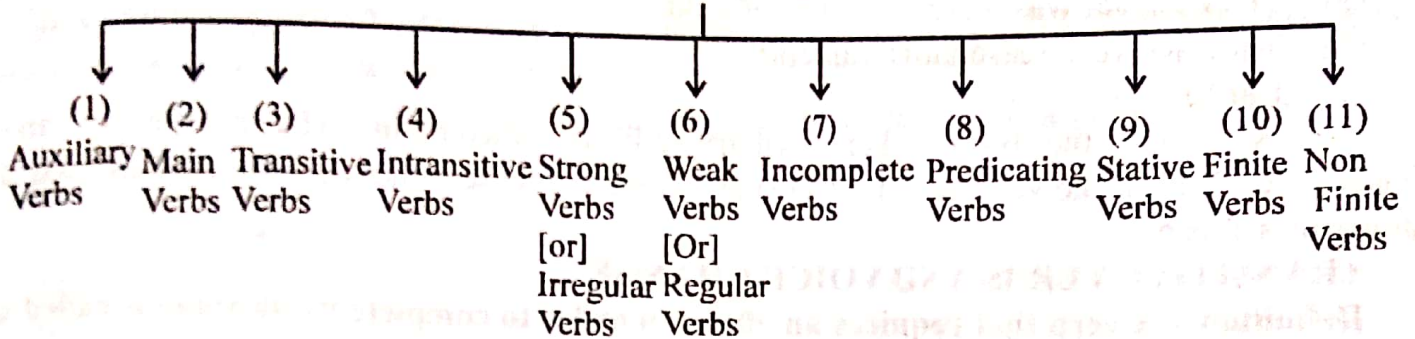
(c) Our principal has a few books at home. Perhaps he is not very fond of books.

(d) English is not difficult to master if we reasonably concentrate a few rules concerned with it.

BASIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS



VERBS [According to different forms of verbs.]



1. AUXILIARY VERBS :

Definition – An auxiliary verb is that verb which is not used independently but helps another verbs (principal or full or main verbs) in order to complete the form of a voice, tense or mood.

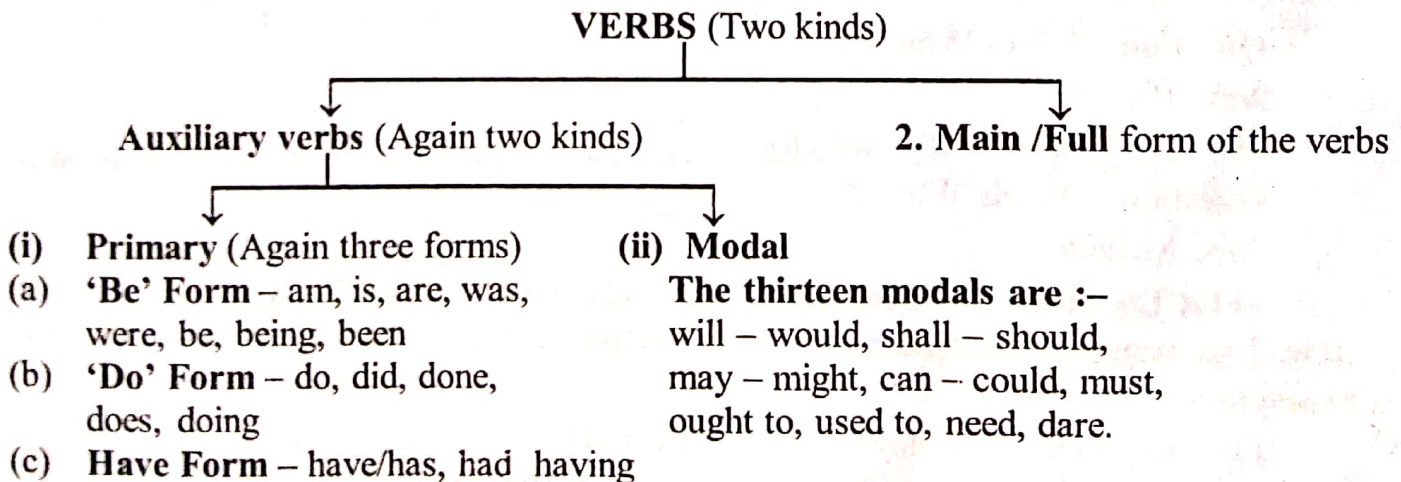
Examples :

- (a) You **may** eat rice and meat.
- (b) I **am** driven the car.
- (c) He **has** gone to Puri.
- (d) I **shall** read the Gita.

Analysis – Here, the above darkened words are called ‘Auxiliary verbs’. Because they are not used independently but help another verbs like, ‘eat’, ‘driven’, ‘gone’ and ‘read’ in order to make a sense in the sentences. In our first example (a), here ‘may’ is the auxiliary verb. It makes a sense in order to help the main verb by ‘eat’.

KINDS OF AUXILIARY VERBS

The following kinds of the Auxiliary verbs are depicted below by the diagram.



H. ERRORS IN SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

(A) What is meant by "Subject-Verb Agreement" ?

Ans. Generally the concept "subject-verb agreement" means, how the different types and forms of verbs are used with a suitable subject reference on the basis of the changing of time, tense, number and person in different circumstances.

(B) THE CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGING RULES ABOUT 'SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT'.

However the constructive changing rules about 'subject-verb-agreement' are depicted below in details :

Rule - 1
Singular subject must have singular verb.

Examples :

- (a) He reads the Bhagawad Gita.
sub verb
- (b) I read the Bhagawad Gita.
sub verb
- (c) She reads the Bhagawad Gita.
sub verb

Rule - 2
Plural subject must have plural verb.

Examples :

- (a) They read the Bhagawad Gita.
sub verb
- (b) We read the Bhagawad Gita.
sub verb
- (c) You read the Bhagawad Gita.
sub verb

Rule - 3
Two or more singular subjects joined by 'and' will always take a plural verb.

Examples :

- (a) Socrates and Aristotle were men of encyclopedic for all time.
sub sub v
- (b) The teacher and student are talking with each other.
sub sub v
- (c) The teachers and student are talking with each other.
sub sub v
- (d) The teacher and students are talking with each other.
sub sub v
- (e) I and he were reading the book.
sub sub v
- (f) Gold and Silver are precious metals.
sub sub v
- (g) Sincerity and humanity are the stepping stone of reasonability.
sub sub v

Rule - 4

If two singular nouns suggest one idea to the mind or indicate to the same person or thing, here the verb must be singular.

Examples :

- (a) The poet and philosopher is dead.
sub sub v
- (b) Bread and butter is necessary for all.
sub sub v
- (c) Time and tide waits for none.
sub sub v
- (d) The rise and fall is the rule of nature.
sub sub v

FOCUS POINT - Here it is an exception. This means, if the definite article 'the' is used in both nouns [not in one noun], the verb is used plural for two subject reference.

Example : The poet and the philosopher are dead.
sub sub v

Rule - 5

If two or more singular subjects joined by 'or', 'nor', 'either-or', 'neither-nor' take a verb singular.

Examples :

- (a) You may go home or stay here.
sub v
- (b) Either the boy or the girl comes here.
sub sub v
- (c) Neither of the two teachers is sure this answer.
sub sub v
- (d) Neither food nor water was to be found in super cyclone.
sub sub v

FOCUS POINT - If one of the subjects connected by 'or', or 'nor' is plural, here the verb must be plural and the plural subject must be placed nearest the verb.

Examples :

- (a) Neither the teacher nor the students are present here.
sub sub v
- (b) Neither Subhendu nor his friends are joning the study tour.
sub sub v
- (c) Either Ram or my friends are coming here.
sub sub v

Rule - 6

When the subjects connected by 'or' or 'nor' are of different persons, here the verb agrees with the nearer.

Examples :

- (a) Either I or he will play there.
sub sub v
- (b) Neither I nor you will play there.
sub sub v
- (c) Neither she nor he is to realise it.
sub sub v

Rule - 7

If the two nouns are joined 'with', 'as well as', 'in addition to', 'together with / along with' etc. here the verb agrees, with the first subject.

Examples :

- (a) Rice as well as sugar has fallen in price in BJP govt.
sub sub v
- (b) The man together with his children was insulted.
sub sub v
- (c) The teacher with all his students is present in this party.
sub sub v
- (d) Population growth in addition to other problems has made the country poor.
sub sub v

Rule - 8

Indefinite pronouns like, someone, somebody, each, nobody, anybody, anyone, many, no, one, everyone, everybody, either, neither etc. always take a singular verb.

Examples :

- (a) Somebody has stolen my scooter.
v
- (b) Each of my students invites me once a month.
v
- (c) One slip does not end misery.
v
- (d) Anyone can do this work.
v
- (e) Neither of the two students was genius.
v
- (f) Many a Lattle makes a mickle.
v
- (g) Everyone thinks his own geese swan.
v
- (h) No man is completely educated in the world.
v
- (i) What is everybody's business is nobody's business.
v

When a plural noun refers some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, here the verb is used as singular.

Examples :

- (a) Four hours is too short a time for P.G. Exam.
v
- (b) Sixty minutes is not enough to complete this work.
v
- (c) Three fourths of the land is water.
v
- (d) Fifty kilometres is a long walk.
v
- (e) Twenty thousand rupees is a handsome salary.
v

Rule - 10

Two nouns qualified by "each" and "every", even though joined by 'and', take a singular verb.

Examples :

- (a) Every poet and every writer was awarded.
v
- (b) Each man and each woman is completely different from each other.
v

Rule - 11

The indefinite pronouns which refer to more than one person or thing always take plural verbs. These indefinite pronouns are, 'few', 'many', 'both', 'several', etc.

Examples :

- (a) Many of them were Hindus.
v
- (b) Both of students are intelligent.
v
- (c) Several of the cows are grazing here.
v
- (d) Few teachers are present there.
v

Rule - 12

Some nouns like, police, people, poultry, government, cattle etc. which are singular in form but are plural in number take a plural verb.

Examples :

- (a) Everyday cattle are grazing here.
v
- (b) People are telling now mostly in today.
v

Rule - 13

A collective noun takes a singular verb when the collective noun is thought of as one whole but it takes also a plural form when the members of the group are acting individually.

Here the collective nouns are, committee, parliament, fleet, army, crowd, council, jury, crew etc. [To know more about it, you can see the page from 32-33]

Examples :**Singular -**

- (a) The parliament standing committee consists of ten members. [Single unit]
 (b) The parliament has selected its speaker. [Single unit]
 (c) The council has decided to select a new chairman. [Single unit]
 (d) The team India struggles to find out its persistency. [Single unit]

Plural -

- (a) The jury have divided their final decisions. [Individual members]
 (b) Indian cricket team are struggling to find out their forms. [Individual members]
 (c) The committee were divided in their opinions. [Individual members]

Rule - 14

When the plural noun is a proper name for some single object or some collective unit, it must be followed as a singular verb.

- Examples :** (a) The United States of America is the richest country of the world.
 (b) The Arabian Nights is still a great favourite.

Rule - 15

When the adjectives like, 'much', 'less', 'little' and 'more' are used as nouns they must have a singular verb.

Examples :

- (a) A little learning is a dangerous thing.
 (b) Little drops of water makes the mighty Ocean.
 (c) Less than the two-hundred crores of rupees is required for cyclone reconstruction.

Rule - 16

If the subject is "A great many" is always used a plural verb with plural subject.

Examples :

- (a) A great many philosophers were written several valuable books.

- (b) A great many writers have been awarded.

- (c) A great many freedom fighters have sacrificed their lives.

Rule - 17

If two subjects are connected together by "with" here, the verb must agree with the subject accordingly.

Examples :

- (a) The Prime Minister together with his comrades was enjoying the cricket match.
 (b) The Prime Minister together with the comrades were enjoying the cricket match.

Rule - 18

When two subjects are connected by "not only—but also", the verb must agree with the subject accordingly.

Examples :

- (a) Socrates was not only arrested but also sentenced to death.
 (b) Not only the teacher but also his students was given this answer.
 (c) Not only the teachers but also the students were given this answer.

Rule - 19

The subject "many a" is always followed by a singular verb.

Examples :

- (a) Many a writer has been awarded.
 (b) Many a student is genius.

Rule - 20

If the subject begins with "A number of" it takes a plural verb but if the definite article 'the' is used before it, it takes a singular verb.

Examples :

- (a) A number of scholars are present here.
 (b) The number of books is mine.

Rule - 21

When the subject is a relative pronoun [who, whom or whose] the verb agrees in number and person with the noun or pronoun to which the relative pronoun indicates.

Examples :

- (a) Subhendu who is my friend a great scholar.
 (b) This is the man who works hard.
 (c) This is the man whose exercise is done well.
 (d) This is the boy whom all praise.

VOICE CHANGE (Active and Passive)

A. INTRODUCTION

Generally 'voice distinctions' apply to verbs and have to do with the relationship between the subject and the verb, the verb and its object or the verb and some other noun tied to it in an intimate way. Latin verbs have two voices, (i) Active and (ii) Passive, Greek and Sanskrit have three voices, (i) Active (ii) passive and (iii) middle or mediopassive which reflexive meaning – I was myself.

Similarly in Greek, Latin and Sanskrit, Voice change is marked by the 'inflexions' but in English it is marked 'syntactically'. It is usually determined by the structure of the verb-phrase. Generally 'passive form in English is marked by "Be+en" (third form of the verb). But sometimes there is a disagreement between form and function. In the following sentences, for example, though the form of the verb is active, its function is passive.

- (i) The stone moved.
- (ii) The books sold quickly.
- (iii) The door broke.

(1) ACTIVE VOICE :

Definition - When an action is done independently by an agent in a sentence is called the 'Active Voice'.

Or. A verb is said to be in the 'Active Voice' when its form refers that, the person or thing denoted by the subject / agent does something, or in other words, is the doer of the action.

Examples :

- (a) I read the Bhagawad Gita everyday.
- (b) The police arrested the thief.
- (c) They are reading the newspaper.

Analysis - Here each of the above examples is called the 'Active Voice' because the subject or agent plays an independent role in the above three cases with different forms of the verb. Generally, in the Active Voice the meaningful sentence is made by the agent independently.

(2) PASSIVE VOICE :

Definition - When an action is not done independently by an agent in a sentence is called the 'Passive Voice'.

[Or] A verb is said to be in the 'Passive Voice' when its form refers that something is done by the person or thing denoted by the subject.

Examples :

- (a) The police arrested the thief. [Active Voice]
The chief was arrested by the police. [Passive Voice]
- (b) I read the Bhagawad Gita. [Active Voice]
The Bhagawad Gita is read. [Passive Voice]

Analysis - Here each of the above examples is called 'Passive Voice'. Here the actions done by the subject indirectly which means the meaning of the passive voice is same as the Active Voice but the subject / agent is used indirectly.

OBJECT : The Soul of Voice Change

Q. What is meant by object ?

Ans. The object may be a noun or pronoun which refers what subject does in a sentence. In other words, the object refers to the person or thing on which an action is performed by the subject or agent. Generally the object comes just after the verb in a sentence.

Examples :

- (a) He reads the Bhagawad Gita everyday.
sub verb object
- (b) The policemen arrested the thief.
Subject verb object

Analysis - In the above example (a), here, 'He' is the subject 'read' is the verb and "The Bhagawad Gita" is object. Here, 'reading the Gita' is performed by the subject 'He'. Similarly the example (b) is same as (a).

KINDS OF OBJECT

Object can be divided into two kinds. They are :

- (1) Direct Object
- (2) Indirect Object

(1) Direct Object :

Definition : A direct object is that object which usually denotes the name of something.

(2) Indirect Object :

Definition : An indirect object is that object which denotes the person to whom something is given or for whom something is done.

Examples :

- (a) He told me a secret.
Indirect Direct Object
Object
- (b) His father gave him a watch.
Indirect Direct Object
Object

D. THE REASONABLE USES OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

[OR] WHEN DO WE USE THE PASSIVE ?

Generally we can use English sentences either in active or passive voice. So when we turn an active sentence into its passive form, here the effect is to turn the "spotlight" away from the agent. But we have a wrong notion that all the active sentences can be passived and vice versa. While it is possible to express most ideas both in the active or the passive voice, some constructions are natural only in the active and a few other only in the passive.

However, the different uses of the passive voice mean in which proper places or circumstances are used the passive voice according to the principles of modern English Grammar. These are given below.

Rule - 1

We use the passive form when the agent or subject of the active voice is unknown or can't be easily identified.

Examples :

- (a) My money purse has been stolen.
- (b) His father was killed in road accident.

Rule - 2

We use the passive voice when it is not necessary to mention the agent, because it is obvious who is the agent.

Examples :

- (a) The earth was created many millions of years ago.
- (b) The thief was arrested.

PRESENT TENSE

(i) **PRESENT SIMPLE**

Structure of the Active Voice - **Subject + V₁ + object**
 Structure of the Passive Voice - **Object + am/is/are + v₃ + (by + agent) where it requires.**

Examples :

- (a) He takes an umbrella even in winter. [Active Voice]
An umbrella is taken (by him) even in winter. [Passive Voice]
- (b) The Headmaster teaches English. [A.V]
English is taught by the Headmaster. [P.V]
- (c) Animals do not possess hands. [A.V]
Hands are not possessed by animals. [P.V]
- (d) Does the principal take this book? [A.V]
Is this book taken by the principal? [P.V]

FOCUS POINT - If you want to know more structures about the negative and interrogative sentences with 'Tense Patterns', you can follow the previous chapter, [Time and Tense Relations] which have been completely elaborated. So these can be helped you to make the passive with every tense.

(ii) **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE/CONTINUOUS FORM**

Structure of the Active - **Subject + is/am/are + main-verb × ing + object**
 Structure of the passive - **Object + am/is/are + being + v₃ + (by + agent) where it requires.**

Examples :

- (a) The foolishman is building large houses. [A.V]
Large houses are being built by the foolishman. [P.V]
- (b) Sonu Nigam is singing the melodious songs. [A.V]
The melodious songs are being sang by Sonu Nigam. [P.V]
- (c) Is Sonu Nigam singing the melodious songs? [A.V]
Are the melodious songs being sang by Sonu Nigam? [P.V]

(iii) **PRESENT PERFECT FORM**

Structure of the Active - **Subject + have/has + v₃ + object**
 Structure of the Passive - **Object + have/has + been + v₃ + (by + agent) where it requires.**

Examples :

- (a) Sachi Routray has composed the volumes of poems. [A.V]
The volumes of poems have been composed by Sachi Routray. [P.V]

- (b) The Headmaster has caught the train. [A.V]
The train has been caught by the Headmaster. [P.V]
- (c) The President has distributed these books. [A.V]
These books have been distributed by the President. [P.V]

PAST TENSE

(i) **SIMPLE PAST**

Structure of the Active - **Subject + v₂ + object**
 Structure of the Passive - **Object + was/were + v₃ + (by + agent) where it requires**

Examples :

- (a) The Principal punished the student. [A.V]
The student was punished by the Principal. [P.V]
- (b) The umpire declared the batsman out. [A.V]
The batsman was declared out by the umpire. [P.V]
- (c) Gopabandhu Das composed the fantastic poem 'Rela Upare Chilika Darshan'. [A.V]
The fantastic poem 'Rela Upare Chilika Darshan' was composed by Gopabandhu Das. [P.V]
- (d) The king punished the thief. [A.V]
The thief was punished by the king. [P.V]

(ii) **PAST PROGRESSIVE/CONTINUOUS FORM**

Structure of the Active - **Subject + was/were + main-verb × ing + object**
 Structure of the Passive - **Object + was/were + being + v₃ + (by+agent) where it requires**

Examples :

- (a) Kapil Dev was playing the cricket. [A.V]
The cricket was being played by Kapil Dev. [P.V]
- (b) The Principal was teaching Pol.science yesterday. [A.V]
Political science was being taught by the Principal yesterday. [P.V]
- (c) I was writing the story. [A.V]
The story was being written (by me). [P.V]

(iii) **PAST PERFECT FORM**

Structure of the Active - **Subject + had + v₃ + object**
 Structure of the Passive - **Object + had + been + v₃ + (by + agent) where it requires.**

Examples :

- (a) The foolish student had finished this sum. [A.V]
This sum had been finished by the foolish student. [P.V]
- (b) The Election Commissioner had announced the dates for polling. [A.V]
The dates for polling had been announced by the Election Commissioner. [P.V]
- (c) The party had chosen a new President. [A.V]
A new President had been chosen (by the party). [P.V]

THE PASSIVE WITH OTHER FUTURE STRUCTURES

(i) **PRESENT SIMPLE WITH FUTURE TIME REFERENCE**
Structure of the Active
 Subject + will/shall + v₁ + object
Structure of the Passive
 Object + will/shall + be + v₃ + (by + agent) where it requires

Examples :
 (a) The President will inaugurate this new University. [A.V]
 This new University will be inaugurated by the President. [P.V]
 (b) Ten terrorist will hijack the plane. [A.V]
 The plane will be hijacked by ten terrorist. [P.V]

(ii) **PRESENT PERFECT WITH FUTURE TIME REFERENCE**
Structure of the Active
 Subject + will/shall + have + v₁ + object
Structure of the Passive
 Object + will/shall + have + been + v₃ + (by + agent)

Examples :
 (a) The fat boy will have done this work. [A.V]
 This work will have been done (by the fat boy). [P.V]
 (b) The party will have chosen a new President. [A.V]
 A new President will have been chosen (by the party). [P.V]

C. OTHER CONDITIONS FOR TRANSFORMING ACTIVE INTO PASSIVE

I. THE PASSIVE OF STRUCTURAL VOICE
 If the active takes "It is time" as the subject position, in these cases the same subject used in the passive and the preposition 'for' is used before the object. Then, 'To + be + v₃' always used after this object.

Structure of the Active - It is time + to-infinitive + object
Structure of the Passive - It is time + for + object + to + be + v₃

Examples :
 (a) It is time to start the play. [A.V]
 It is time for the play to be started. [P.V]
 (b) It is time to take the tea. [A.V]
 It is time for the tea to be taken. [P.V]

But when the active voice takes 'subject + v₁ + that + object', here the passive voice followed by the following structures :

It is + v₃ + that + object

Examples :
 (a) Everyone knows that he is a genius student. [A.V]
 It is known that he is a genius student. [P.V]

Or He is known to be a genius student. [P.V]
 (b) Everyone says that A.V.Vajpayee is a prominent Pol. leader. [A.V]
 It is said that A.V.Vajpayee is a prominent Pol. leader. [P.V]
Or A.V.Vajpayee is said to be a prominent Pol. leader. [P.V]
 (c) People say that he is a brat student. [A.V]
 It is said that he is a brat student. [P.V]
Or He is said to be a brat student. [P.V]
 (d) Everyone believes that Vivekananda was the incarnation of God. [A.V]
 It is believed that Vivekananda was the incarnation of God. [P.V]
Or Vivekananda was known to be the incarnation of God. [P.V]

(ii) **THE PASSIVE OF AUXILIARIES WITH INTERROGATIVES**
 Generally we know that 'Auxiliary Verbs' are classified into two kinds, such as, (1) Primary Auxiliaries (2) Modal Auxiliaries. So, when a question beginning with an auxiliary verb when primary or modal is known as "Yes/No" Question.

Here the following uses of Auxiliaries are depicted below.
 ⇒ **THE PASSIVE OF MODAL AUXILIARIES WITH INTERROGATIVES.**

Structure of the Active - Modal Auxiliary + Subject + v₁ + object
Structure of the Passive - Same Modal Auxiliary + object + be + v₃

FOCUS POINT - The modals like can, could, should, must, might, ought to etc. not change when we jump from Active to Passive.

Examples :
 (a) Must we answer the question ? [A.V]
 Must the question be answered ? [P.V]
 (b) Can you catch the train ? [A.V]
 Can the train be caught ? [P.V]

Affirmative Structure :
Structure of the Active - Subject + Modal Aux. + V₁ + object
Structure of the Passive - Object + same modal + be + v₃ + (by + agent) where it requires

Examples :
 (a) The Principal can help the poor. [A.V]
 The poor can be helped by the Principal. [P.V]
 (b) The teacher should help the student. [A.V]
 The student should be helped by the teacher. [P.V]
 (c) You might know this answer. [A.V]
 This answer might be known. [P.V]
 (d) You ought to follow the instructions carefully. [A.V]
 The instructions ought to be followed carefully. [P.V]

THE PASSIVE WITH PRIMARY AUXILIARIES

(i) PRESENT SIMPLE FORM :

Structure of the Active Voice

Do verb + subject + V_1 + Object + ?

Structure of the passive

Subject Reference Auxiliary + object + v_3 + (by + agent)

Examples :

- (a) Do you know this student ? [A.V]
Is this student known (by you) ? [P.V]
- (b) Does he want a book ? [A.V]
Is a book wanted (by him) ? [P.V]

(ii) PRESENT PROGRESSIVE FORM :

Structure of the Active - Primary Auxiliary + subject + main-verb \times ing + object + ?

Structure of the Passive - Subject reference auxiliary + object + being + v_3 + (by + agent)

Examples :

- (a) Is the teacher teaching the morals ? [A.V]
Are the morals being taught by the teacher ? [P.V]
- (b) Are you taking medicine ? [A.V]
Is medicine being taken ? [P.V]

(iii) PRESENT PERFECT FORM

Structure of the Active

Have/has + subject + V_3 + object + ?

Structure of the Passive

Have/has + object + been + v_3 + (by + agent)

Examples :

- (a) Has the Headmaster seen the play ? [A.V]
Has the play been seen by the Headmaster ? [P.V]

(i) SIMPLE PAST FORM :

Structure of the Active - Did + subject + v_1 + object + ?

Structure of the Passive - Subject Reference Auxiliary + object + v_3 + (by + agent)

Examples :

- (a) Did the teacher know this answer ? [A.V]
Was this answer known by the teacher ? [P.V]
- (b) Did the terrorist hijack the flight ? [A.V]
Was the flight hijacked by the terrorist ? [P.V]

(ii) PAST PROGRESSIVE FORM :

Structure of the Active - Was/were + subject + main-verb \times ing + object + ?

Structure of the Passive - Was/were + object + being + v_3 + (by + agent)

Examples :

- (a) Was the teacher searching the truth ? [A.V]
Was the truth being searched by the teacher ? [P.V]
- (b) Were the terrorists hijacking the plane ? [A.V]
Was the plane being hijacked by the terrorists ? [P.V]

(iii) PAST PERFECT FORM :

Structure of the Active - Had + subject + v_3 + object + ?

Structure of the Passive - Had + object + been + v_3 + (by + agent)

Examples :

- (a) Had Sonu Nigam sang the beautiful songs ? [A.V]
Had the beautiful songs been sang by Sonu Nigam ? [P.V]
- (b) Had they eaten rice and curry ? [A.V]
Had rice and curry been eaten ? [P.V]

THE FUTURE WITH INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

(i) PRESENT SIMPLE WITH FUTURE TIME REFERENCE :

Structure of the Active - Will/shall + subject + v_1 + object + ?

Structure of the Passive - Will/shall + object + be + v_3 + (by + agent)

Examples :

- (a) Will the President write this novel ? [A.V]
Will this novel be written by the President ? [P.V]
- (b) Will the Prime Minister inaugurate this college ? [A.V]
Will this college be inaugurated by the Prime Minister ? [P.V]
- (c) Will the terrorists hijack the train ? [A.V]
Will the train be hijacked by the terrorists ? [P.V]
- (d) Shall they finish their home works ? [A.V]
Shall their home works be finished ? [P.V]

(ii) PRESENT PERFECT WITH FUTURE TIME REFERENCE :

Structure of the Active - Will/shall + subject + have + v_3 + object + ?

Structure of the Passive - Will/shall + object + have + been + v_3 + (by + agent)

Examples : Will the President have written this story ? [A.V]

Will this story have been written by the President ? [P.V]

THE PASSIVE OF WH-QUESTIONS

(i) PRESENT SIMPLE - [ONLY FOR 'WHO']

Structure of the Active - Who + v_1 + object + ?

Structure of the Passive - By + whom + is/am/are + object + v_3

Examples : Who writes this letter ? [A.V]

By whom is this letter written ? [P.V]

(ii) **SIMPLE PAST - [ONLY FOR 'WHO']**
 Structure of the Active - **Who + v₂ + object + ?**
 Structure of the Passive - **By + whom + was/were + object + v₃**

Examples :

- (a) Who wrote this letter ? [A.V]
 By whom was this letter written ? [P.V]
 (b) Who taught you English ? [A.V]
 By whom was English taught to you ? [P.V]
 Or Who were you taught English by ? [P.V]
 Or By whom were you taught English ? [P.V]
 (c) He handed her a chair. [A.V]
 A chair was handed to her. [P.V]
 Or She was handed a chair. [P.V]

(iii) **PRESENT SIMPLE WITH FUTURE TIME REFERENCE (ONLY FOR 'WHO')**
 Structure of the Active - **Who + will/shall + v₁ + object + ?**
 Structure of the Passive - **By + whom + will/shall + be + object + v₃**

Example :

- (a) Who will write this letter ? [A.V]
 By whom will be this letter written ? [P.V]

THE PASSIVE OF OTHER WH-WORD-QUESTIONS

When we change any 'Wh-word question' except (who) from Active to Passive, here these cases the same 'wh-word' remains in the passive as subject and then the structural rule applied according to the principle of tenses.

(i) **PRESENT SIMPLE :**
 Structure of the Active - **When/why/where + do / does + subject + v₁ + object + ?**
 Structure of the Passive - **The same wh-word + am/is/are + object + v₃**

Examples :

- (a) When do they supply water ? [A.V]
 When is water supplied ? [P.V]
 (b) Why does he write this letter ? [A.V]
 Why is this letter written ? [P.V]

(ii) **SIMPLE PAST :**
 Structure of the Active - **When/why/where + did + subject + v₂ + object + ?**
 Structure of the Passive - **The same wh-word + was/were + object + v₃**

Examples :

- (a) Why did you forget he ? [A.V]
 Why was he forgotten ? [P.V]

- (b) Where did you bind he ? [A.V]
 Where was he bound ? [P.V]

Examples of 'How' :

- (c) How can I drink hot water ? [A.V]
 How can hot water be drunk ? [P.V]
 (d) How can I write this letter ? [A.V]
 How can this letter be written ? [P.V]

(iii) **THE PASSIVE OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES**

Generally we know that, the sentence which expresses, a command or order, a request or an advice is called an 'Imperative Sentence'.

Examples :

- (a) Open the door. [Command or order]
 (b) Get out from this room. [Command or order]
 (c) Please close the door. [A request]
 (d) Be a good boy. [Advice]

FOCUS POINT - An Imperative Sentence also needs a full stop at the end. In other words, the sentences beginning with the word 'let' are also called **Imperative sentences**. So in these cases, the **subject or agent** is not omitted rather expressed that is - 'You'. Usually the subject is used here in a deep/silent nature.

COMMAND / ORDER / REQUEST SENTENCES :

Usually in an imperative sentence, the passive form takes an exceptional use from others. Because we know that, the imperative verbs cannot normally be used in the passive. But the special verb 'let' is used as subject in such cases and the passive can be done.

Structure of the Active - **V₁ + object**

Structure of the Passive - **Let + object + be + v₃**

Examples :

- (a) Open the door. [A.V]
 Let the door be opened. [P.V]
 (b) Turn the book pages. [A.V]
 Let the book pages be turned. [P.V]
 (c) Switch off the fan. [A.V]
 Let the fan be switched off. [P.V]
 (d) Play the football. [A.V]
 Let the football be played. [P.V]
 (e) Inform the police at once. [A.V]
 Let the police be informed at once. [P.V]
 (f) Please get me a cup of tea. [A.V]
 Let a cup of tea be got for me. [P.V]
 (g) Drive away the cattle. [A.V]
 Let the cattle be driven away. [P.V]