

GRAMMAR 1

PASSIVE VOICE

Η παθητική φωνή (Passive Voice) χρησιμοποιείται για να δώσουμε έμφαση στην πράξη του ρήματος και όχι σε αυτόν που την κάνει. Μόνο τα ρήματα που παίρνουν αντικείμενο σχηματίζουν παθητική φωνή (*clean, fix, cut, etc.*).

FORM

H Passive Voice σχηματίζεται με το ρήμα "BE" + PAST PARTICIPLE.

Alan fixed my bike. > My bike was fixed by Alan.

ACTIVE VOICE Υποκείμενο + Ρήμα ενεργητικής φωνής + Αντικείμενο
Alan fixed my bike.

PASSIVE VOICE Υποκείμενο + Ρήμα "be" στον κατάλληλο χρόνο + Past participle (+ by + Ποιητικό αίτιο)
My bike was fixed by Alan.

NOTE

Στην Passive Voice μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **get** αντί για **be**: *My bike got fixed in ten minutes. (informal)*

TENSES AND FORMS OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

Present Simple	My bike is fixed.
Present Continuous	My bike is being fixed.
Past Simple	My bike was fixed.
Past Continuous	My bike was being fixed.
Present Perfect	My bike has been fixed.
Past Perfect	My bike had been fixed.
Future Simple	My bike will be fixed.
Future Perfect	My bike will have been fixed.
be going to	My bike is going to be fixed.
modals	My bike must be fixed.
full infinitive	I want my bike to be fixed.
bare infinitive	My bike should be fixed.
perfect infinitive	My bike should have been fixed.
present gerund	I remember being sent the email.
perfect gerund	I remember having been sent the email.

❗ Οι παρακάτω χρόνοι ΔΕ σχηματίζουν παθητική φωνή:
 Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous,
 Future Continuous και Future Perfect Continuous

NOTES

1. Το ποιητικό αίτιο (agent) δείχνει ποιος κάνει την πράξη και εισάγεται με το **by**:
The old lady was helped by the boy.
2. Όταν θέλουμε να αναφέρουμε το αντικείμενο ή το υλικό που χρησιμοποιήθηκε για να γίνει η πράξη, χρησιμοποιούμε το **with**.
The victim was killed with a gun.
BUT *The victim was hit by a car.*
- ❗ *The beach was covered with/in rubbish.*
The museums were crowded with people.
3. Το ποιητικό αίτιο με **by** συνήθως ΔΕΝ αναφέρεται όταν:
 - είναι αόριστο και δε μας ενδιαφέρει (*people, someone, nobody, etc.*)
 - είναι αντωνυμία (*me, you, him, etc.*)
 - εννοείται (*the police, the government, etc.*)

SPECIAL CASES

ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΕ ΔΥΟ ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ

Dina gave us flowers.

OR *Dina gave flowers to us.*

> *We were given flowers by Dina.*

> *Flowers were given to us by Dina.*

ΠΡΟΘΕΣΕΙΣ

Οι προθέσεις διατηρούνται στην παθητική φωνή.

Someone broke into my office last week.

> *My office was broken into last week.*

SEE, HEAR, MAKE, LET

Active Voice: bare infinitive

Passive Voice: full infinitive

I saw/heard her scream. > She was seen/heard to scream.

She made me laugh. > I was made to laugh.

❗ *My mum let me go out yesterday.*

> *I was allowed to go out yesterday.*

(NOT ~~*I was let to go out yesterday.*~~)

NON-PASSIVE VERBS

Τα παρακάτω ρήματα ΔΕ χρησιμοποιούνται στην παθητική φωνή.

He grew up in the countryside. (= μεγάλωσε)

Our band consists of five people. (= αποτελείται από)

The woman in black disappeared in the crowd. (= εξαφανίστηκε)

The marathon will take place on 20th April. (= θα γίνει)

IMPERSONAL VS PERSONAL STRUCTURES

SAY, BELIEVE, THINK, CLAIM, KNOW, EXPECT

It is said (that) she is sick. VS She is said to be sick.

It is said (that) she was sick. VS She is said to have been sick.

It was said (that) she had been sick. VS She was said to have been sick.

BE SUPPOSED TO (= υποτίθεται ότι ...)

Personal Structure: *She is supposed to be strict but she isn't.*
 (NOT ~~*It is supposed that she is strict...*~~)

He is supposed to have won the lottery last year.