

제 8 강 수동태

① 능동태와 수동태

┌ 능동태 : 주어가 동작을 하는 형식
└ 수동태 : 주어가 동작을 받는 형식

- 능동태 ⇔ 수동태
- 목적어가 있는 타동사만이 수동태가 될 수 있다.
- ① 능동태의 목적어를 수동태의 주어로 한다.
- ② 동사를 <be + p.p>로 바꾼다.
- ③ 능동태의 주어를 <by + 목적격>으로 고친다.

His wife **beats** him. <능동>
⇒ He **is beaten** by his wife. <수동>

② 수동태의 시제

- 완료형 : have been p.p
- 진행형 : be being p.p
- 조동사 : 조동사 + be p.p

미래진행과 완료진행은 수동태로 하지 않는다.

- (1) 현재
He **writes** a letter.
⇒ A letter **is written** by him.
 - (2) 과거
He **wrote** a letter.
⇒ A letter **was written** by him.
 - (3) 미래
He **will write** a letter.
⇒ A letter **will be written** by him.
 - (4) 현재완료
He **has written** a letter.
⇒ A letter **has been written** by him.
 - (5) 과거완료
He **had written** a letter.
⇒ A letter **had been written** by him.
 - (6) 미래완료
He **will have written** a letter.
⇒ A letter **will have been written** by him.
 - (7) 현재진행
He **is writing** a letter.
⇒ A letter **is being written** by him.
 - (8) 과거진행
He **was writing** a letter.
⇒ A letter **was being written** by him.
- ▶ 조동사 + 본동사
We **can see** stars at night.
⇒ Stars **can be seen** at night (by us).

③ 4형식의 수동태

목적어가 둘이므로 두 가지 수동태가 가능하고, 목적어 하나가 남는다.
John gave Mary a watch.
⇒ Mary **was given** a watch by John.
⇒ A watch **was given** (to) Mary by John.
<간접목적어가 남을 때 그 앞에 전치사를 붙일 수 있다.>

④ 5형식의 수동태

(1) S + V + O + 명사/형용사
목적격보어는 수동태 뒤에 주격보어로 온다.
They call him a little giant.
⇒ He **is called** a little giant.

His wife found him dead.
⇒ He **was found** dead by his wife.

(2) S + V + O + to부정사
He allowed me to go out.
⇒ I **was allowed** to go out by him.

(3) S + 지각/사역동사 + O + 동사원형
지각/사역동사의 수동태 뒤에는 목적격보어인 동사원형이 to부정사로 바뀐다.
I never saw her laugh.
⇒ She **was never seen** to laugh.
⇒ She **was never seen** laughing.
<지각동사의 경우 현재분사를 쓸 수 있다.>

They made us enter the room.
⇒ We **were made** to enter the room.

▶ let의 수동태
He let me do it.
→ I **was let to** do it. (X)
→ I **was allowed to** do it. (O)
→ He **let it be done** by me. (O)

⑤ 목적어가 that절인 경우의 수동태

They say/think/believe/expect/know/suppose + that S + V
⇒ It is said that S + V
⇒ S + is said to V

They say that she is very rich.
⇒ **It is said that** she is very rich.
⇒ She **is said to be** very rich.

▶ that절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 앞서는 경우 완료부정사를 쓴다.
They say that she was very rich.
⇒ She **is said to have been** very rich.

※ <tell(V₄) + O + that S + V>의 수동태
They told me that she was very rich.
⇒ I **was told that** she was very rich.

6 동작 수동

<동작>을 강조할 경우 <get/become/grow + p.p>를 쓴다.
She **is married** to a rich man. <상태>
She **got married** to him *last year*. <동작>

7 자동사의 수동태

(1) 원칙적으로 자동사는 수동태가 불가능하다.

exist, appear, disappear, happen, occur, seem

She **was disappeared** last night. (X)
→ She **disappeared** last night. (O)

▶ 수동태 불가 타동사

become(어울리다), cost, have, lack, resemble

His father **is resembled** by him. (X)
→ He **resembles** his father. (O)

(2) <자동사 + 전치사>는 수동태 가능

His friends **laughed at** him.
⇒ He **was laughed** by his friends. (X)
⇒ He **was laughed at** by his friends. (O)

8 부정주어의 수동태

주어가 Nobody/Nothing 등인 경우 수동태에서는 <not ~ by anybody/anything>으로 한다.
Nobody solved the problem.
⇒ The problem **was solved** by *nobody*. (X)
⇒ The problem **was not solved** by *anybody*. (O)

9 수동태 뒤의 전치사

- (1) by + 행위자
with + 도구
The window **was broken by** a boy.
The window **was broken with** a stone.
- (2) by이외의 전치사를 쓰는 경우
과거분사가 거의 형용사처럼 바뀐 경우에 쓰이며,
대개 관용적으로 쓰인다. (<수동태의 관용 표현> 참조)

10 수동태의 관용 표현

- (1) be absorbed/engrossed/immersed/lost in :
「~에 열중하다, 몰두하다」
He **is absorbed in** reading a novel.
- (2) be accustomed/used to : 「~에 익숙하다」
I **am not accustomed to** this kind of food.
- (3) be acquainted with : 「~에 정통하다, 잘 알다」
I **am acquainted with** the lady.
- (4) be addicted to : 「~에 빠져 있다, 중독되다」
He **is addicted to** drinking.

- (5) be annoyed with + 사람 : 「~에 짜증나다」
at + 사물
She **was annoyed with** Tom.
He **was annoyed at** her stupidity.
- (6) be based/grounded/founded (up)on : 「~에 기초하다」
This **is based on** the same principle.
- (7) be bored with : 「~에 지루해하다」
We **were bored with** his lecture.
- (8) be caught in : 「(비 등을) 만나다」
He **was caught in** a shower on the way.
- (9) be composed of : 「~으로 구성되다」
Water **is composed of** hydrogen and oxygen.
- (10) be concerned about : 「~을 걱정하다」
in/with : 「~와 관련되다」
We **are concerned about** his financial situation.
They **were deeply concerned in** that business.
- ▶ as[so] far as S + be concerned : 「~에 관한 한」
As far as the quality **is concerned**, it is perfect.
- (11) be confronted/faced with/by : 「~에 직면하다」
He **was confronted with** great difficulties.
- (12) be connected/associated with : 「~와 관련되다」
He **is connected with** the company.
- (13) be convinced/assured of/that : 「~을 확신하다」
I **am convinced of** his honesty.
I **am convinced that** he is honest.
- (14) be covered with : 「~로 덮혀 있다」
The road **was covered with** snow.
- (15) be derived from : 「~에서 유래하다」
This word **is derived from** Latin.
- (16) be devoted/committed/dedicated to : 「~에 전념하다」
He **was devoted to** world peace.
- (17) be disappointed at : 「~에 실망하다」
I **was disappointed at** his failure.
- (18) be dressed in : 「(옷을) 입다」
She **was dressed in** a black suit.
- (19) be drowned : 「익사하다」
He **was drowned** in the pond.
- (20) be embarrassed/confused by : 「~에 당황하다」
He **was greatly embarrassed by** lack of money.
- (21) be engaged in : 「~에 종사하다」
to : 「~와 약혼중이다」
He **is engaged in** foreign trade.
He **is engaged to** my sister.

- (22) be exposed to : 「~에 노출되다」
Many people **were exposed to** danger.
- (23) be fed up with : 「~에 싫증나다, 질리다」
We **are fed up with** your complaining.
- (24) be filled with : 「~로 가득 차다」
The classroom **is filled with** students.
- (25) be forced/compelled/obliged to V : 「~하지 않을 수 없다」
I **was forced to sign** the paper.
- (26) be inclined to V : 「~하는 경향이 있다, ~하고 싶다」
I **am inclined to go** for a walk.
- (27) be indulged in : 「~에 빠지다, 탐닉하다」
He **was indulged in** gambling.
- (28) be injured/wounded/hurt : 「부상하다, 다치다」
She **was injured** in the accident.
- (29) be interested in : 「~에 관심이 있다」
He **is interested in** history.
- (30) be involved in : 「~에 관련되다, 열중하다」
He **is involved in** a plot.
- (31) be known to + 대상 : 「~에게 알려져 있다」
for + 이유 : 「~로 유명하다」
as + 자격 : 「~으로 알려져 있다」
by + 판단 : 「~에 의해 알 수 있다」
He **is known to** everybody.
He **is known for** the poem.
He **is known as** a poet.
A man **is known by** his company.
- (32) be located/situated in/at/on : 「~에 위치하다」
The church **is located** on the hill.
- (33) be married to : 「~와 결혼해 있다」
She **is married to** a rich man.
- (34) be occupied with/in : 「~에 종사[전념]하다」
She **is occupied with** needlework.
- (35) be offended at : 「~에 화내다」
He **was offended at** my remarks.
- (36) be opposed to : 「~에 반대하다」
He **was opposed to** her idea.
- (37) be pleased/delighted with : 「~에 기뻐하다」
I **was pleased with** your success.
- (38) be possessed of : 「~을 소유하다」
by/with : 「~에 사로잡히다」
She **is possessed of** great wealth.
He **is possessed by** an evil spirit.
- (39) be related to : 「~와 관계가 있다」
A language **is closely related to** the culture.

- (40) be satisfied/contented with : 「~에 만족하다」
She **is not satisfied with** her job.
- (41) be seated : 「앉다」
He **was seated** behind me.
- (42) be supposed to V : 「~하기로 되어 있다, ~해야 한다」
He **is supposed to arrive** at six.
Everybody **is supposed to know** the law.
- (43) be surprised/astonished/alarmed/frightened/astounded/
startled/amazed at : 「~에 놀라다」
We **were surprised at** the news.
- (44) be taken aback : 「놀라다」
He **was taken aback** to hear the news.
- (45) be tired of : 「~에 싫증나다」
from/with : 「~로 피곤하다」
I **am tired of** eating the same thing every day.
I **was tired from** a long walk.