

# Sentences: active/passive voice and nominalisation

Sentences can be written in a number of different ways to create language that ranges in style from **informal** to very **formal**. What you choose to do with the 'doers' and 'receivers' of the verb in your sentence can create different effects. You need to know how to use:

1. active voice (formal, subject of sentences DOES the action)
2. passive voice (formal, subject of the sentence RECEIVES the action)
3. nominalisation (very formal, verbs CHANGED to noun forms)
4. the correct style (different SUBJECTS, different styles)



GRAMMAR CHECKERS can assist you with **active and passive voice** because they signal (use green underlining) passive verbs. You, the writer, has to decide whether you want your sentences to be in active or passive voice. If passive verbs are signalled and you are wishing to write in active voice, then you can rewrite your sentence.

## 1. Active voice

Most writing guides recommend that you use active voice constructions because sentences tend to be clear, precise and direct. However, different subjects have different preferences. In active voice, the SUBJECT of the sentence does the action.

### Examples

- ❖ **Researchers** collected data on the behaviour of children.  
DOER/SUBJECT      ACTION VERB
- ❖ The **study** on the children reveals that food affects behaviour.  
DOER/SUBJECT      ACTION VERB
- ❖ The **education observers** argue that food affects behaviour.  
DOER/SUBJECT      ACTION VERB

## 2. Passive voice

If your subject area states a preference for passive voice (e.g. Science), then the RECEIVER of the action comes first in the sentence, and you may choose to omit the doer of the action.

### Examples

- ❖ **Data** on behaviour of children was collected **by researchers**.  
OBJECT OF THE RESEARCH      PASSIVE VERB      DOER AFTER VERB
- ❖ The **effects of food** on children's behaviour were revealed.  
OBJECT OF THE STUDY      PASSIVE VERB      (DOER OMITTED)
- ❖ **That food affects behaviour** was argued **by the education observers**.  
OBJECT OF THE STUDY      PASSIVE VERB      DOER AFTER VERB

## Converting sentences from passive to active voice

If you wish to concentrate on writing in clear simple sentences by using active voice, here are some tips for converting sentences from passive to active.

### Tips

- ❖ Look for sentences that have 'by' (e.g. by researchers) and rewrite so the 'actor' is at the BEGINNING of the sentence.
- ❖ Ask yourself who the subject is. If the subject is not clear, consider words like 'researchers', 'studies', 'experts in this field'.

### 3. Nominalisation

If your study subject states a preference for **very formal, abstract**, academic writing, the technique of nominalisation (changing verbs to nouns) can be very helpful to make your writing more academic and concise. Nominalisation allows you to discuss more abstract concepts by taking the focus off the action and making the action into a concept or idea.

**Example**

❖ We **analysed** the data from the experiment, and it revealed that children **react** when they have too much sugar. (active voice)

REWITTEN IN NOMINALISED FORM

❖ The **analysis** of the data revealed children's **reaction** to excessive sugar intake. (NOMINALISED VERBS) (NOTE THAT THE SENTENCE IS SHORTER)

If you wish to concentrate on writing that is more formal and abstract by using nominalisation, here are some tips for **making actions into abstract nouns**.

**Tips**

**Step 1:** Read your writing and **highlight** any **personal pronouns** (e.g. I, you, we, they) because you are going to get rid of ALL personal references.

**Step 2:** **Underline** all of the **verb groups** that show the action of the sentence because you are going to change them into noun (nominalised) words or groups.

**Step 3:** Check your **vocabulary**. Change any words that may sound simple into words that are more technical (e.g. from the above example 'too much sugar' becomes 'excessive sugar') because you are going to make your writing very formal.

### 4. The correct style for different subjects

Different disciplines **VALUE** different styles of writing. It is really up to you to get a feel for what is required from your studies (i.e. check lecture notes, text books and articles written for that discipline). For example, **LAW AND LITERATURE STUDIES** usually call for active voice while the **SCIENCES** typically ask students to use passive voice.

The following table gives you a set of sample sentences in the three styles. Use these to help you to see the difference between active and passive voice, and nominalised writing so you can make informed decisions about the writing style required for your discipline.

Active voice	Passive voice	Nominalisation
<i>Academic skills lecturers <b>teach</b> the <u>students</u> how to write essays during Orientation Week.</i>	<i>Students <b>are taught</b> how to write essays <b>by academic skills lecturers</b> during Orientation Week.</i>	<i>During orientation week, the <b>teaching</b> of academic writing skills for students ...</i>
<i>Students <b>learn</b> about <u>referencing and plagiarism</u>.</i>	<i>Referencing and plagiarism <b>is learned</b> <b>by the students</b>.</i>	<i>Student <b>learning</b> about referencing and plagiarism ...</i>
<i>Lecturers and students at the university <b>use TurnItIn</b> to identify plagiarism in assignments</i>	<i>TurnItIn <b>is used</b> <b>by lecturers and students</b> at the university <b>to identify</b> plagiarism in assignments.</i>	<i>The <b>use of TurnItIn</b> for plagiarism <b>identification</b> by university lecturers and students ...</i>

For more information and practice, see  
<http://www.une.edu.au/tlc/aso/students/programs/tuneup/rules.php>