

## **Abstract**

We distinguish two types of passive voice in Swedish, namely: s-passive and periphrastic passive, the use of s-passivum being applied much more frequently. In Czech, periphrastic passive is used as well as reflexive passive, which is traditionally considered as a type of passive voice, although various linguists may not unequivocally agree to classify it as such. Periphrastic passive is rather found in literature and is less frequent while the reflexive passive, being more common, is regarded as neutral passive structure. Swedish fictional literature employs passive voice approximately twice as much as the Czech one.

When analyzing the translation options, we distinguish three types of passive structures, since both subtypes of periphrastic passive in Swedish – vara-passive and bli-passive – do differentiate in meaning. The analysis proves that there is a significant tendency to translate passive constructions into active; this is a similarity shared between s-passive and bli-passive. Vara-passive, which, on the contrary, has a rather stative meaning, is translated into verbonominal predicate in most cases. The second most used translation variant of all three types of passive is a periphrastic formulation. This is not a homogenous category, given that it comprises all the translation options that cannot be classified otherwise.

## **Keywords**

Passive voice, diathesis, Czech, Swedish, translation, reflexive passive, periphrastic passive