1. There are two voices in Apbh. (1) the active and (2) the passive, the middle having been lost in the first MIA itself.

The active needs no illustrations. The passive is of two types (1) the inflected passive and (2) the periphrastic or idiomatic passive.

2. The OIA passive affix - y a - had a two-fold development in the MIA dialects: - i y a - > -a- and - j j a -. Sometimes this - y a - was assimilated with the preceding consonant. Apbh. possesses all these forms of the passive.

3. The examples are given below:

(a) The - i (y) a - passive: - This idiom has a lesser frequency than the - i j j a - passive. viṇuṁ hoi ai hamsa uesē. DKS.2. siddhimahāpuri jāiyai att ha vi kamma hanevi. 'Putting end to the eight deeds, the big city of siddhi is gone to'. Fd.172. This idiom presents a case of impersonal construction. siddhattaṇu pari pāviya'i. The state of siddha is got'. Fd.83. also Sa.115, Hc.4.366. tuha kahiya'ī naravai kīm. 'What the king told you'. Hc.4.110.6. Here passive is used for active. jamaacho'ī tam mānai. 'Whatever is (in possession) is to be respected'. Hc.4.388. ahiya kaala gammiya'ū. 'Much time was spent'. SB.67. dussaha - viraha karavattihi aṁgu karappiya'i. The body is cut by the sword of the intolerable separation'. Sa.124. eku siharu na dhaḷiya'ū. 'Not a mount is lowered'. PRC.150.
(b) The - i j j a - passive: It is a very common idiom, e.g. kē kā yā tānā yā kā ī vānī j jā i. "How is (can be) the son of K. described?" Pc.21.2.8. ka t t hā i ā dīṃ b hā u p a ri y a n d i j j ā i a m mā hī rā u g e u j hū nī j j ā i. 'Somewhere a child is being made to sleep and the lullaby is being sung'. Pc.24.13.8. kī m ghuṭṭ e nā jā l ā hī s o s- i j j ā i. 'Is a sea dried by droughts? MP.16.20.4. di k k hī j j ā i d a k k hī nā - u d d ē s ē. DKS.6. tā s u lī hā dī ḍ hā dī j j ā i j i m a p a d h ā i t i m a k i j j ā i. 'It is to be marked firmly, whatever is read is to be done'. Pd.83. su r a hī n hā vī j j ā i s o i. 'He is bathed by gods'. SR.181. r u k k k hū pā m i m p hā l u s e n y a j j ā i. 'The other one is not to be hurt'. BSC.1.108. ch ī j j ā i k h a g g ī n ā k h a g g u. '(Where) a sword is cut by a sword'. Hc.4.357. ā e hī j o nā m i j j ā i. 'Who is saluted by those'. Sl.20. rā g a - v i r u d d h ā n a- vī gā l j j ā i. '(As song) against rā gā is not to be sung'. APKT UFR.35.

(c) The assimilated passive: so hawmāi. He is killed.
Pc.10.12.4. k o t hū b h a r a h u k a vā n u kī rā v u c c ā i 'Who are you? Bh, and who is told?'. MP.16.16.4. t a s u ā g a m a n ā nā l a k k h ā i. 'His coming is not seen'. Bh.77.3. j i m m ā i j a hī e- vā hī p a vā s i e hī. 'Where it is eaten by those gone out'. Jc.1.21.8. s u m m ā i c h a n d u m a n o h- a r u. 'The good chandā is heard'. SR.43. a ĵ j a vī sā p a r i t a p p ā i. 'She is grieved even now'. PK.70.
4. For passive - optative and passive imperative see under 'moods'.

5. The periphrastic or idiomatic passive is described below.

It is generally formed with √jā as the auxiliary in Apbh. A few examples with other verbs as auxiliary are also noted. Jāi kahami tajjuh kahana na jāi. 'If I tell you, it is not told'. DKS. 111. also SR. 81., PSC. 4.102. Sokivuccana jāi.'Is it not be told?' DKS. 115. citta hi citta jāi lakkanā jāi. DKS. 120 ciruna vunana-hā jāi. 'The cloth is not woven'. Pd. 109. maňu vāraňahā'na jāi. 'The mind is not stopped'. Pd. 180. also Sd. 164. toada hu janti. 'Are broken'. SD. 64. tam akkanahā'na jāi. 'That is not told'. Hc. 4.350. bhujjanahīna jāi. 'Is not eaten (or enjoyed)'. Hc. 4.441. hiyaũna dharaṇaũ jāi. 'The heart is not restrained'. SR. 71. also Sd. 139, 145.

6. The following are examples with √ho- as auxiliary.

Gandhahālampadu silimuhu vihuu kamaĩā viccaũ. 'The bee, greedy of scent, is perished by thorns'. Sd. 125 maňu pariha riyau hoĩ. 'The honey is forsaken'. Sd. 24. corĩ mukkĩ hoi. 'The theft is abandoned'. SR. 49. savvu sahevvaũ hoi. 'All is tolerated'. Hc. 4.438.

7. As a matter of fact, the idioms under periphrastic passive are but a part of the larger idiom compound verb. Some more examples may be found there (see compound verbs).