

## استعمال مفعول في جملة فضلية

## USE OF OBJECT IN VERBAL SENTENCE

31.. In last lesson you have understood the order of parts in the simple verbal sentence. Now you have to understand another matter in this regard that the parts of verbal sentence (أجزاء الجملة) are also singular words (كلمات مفردة).

For Example:- TEACHER CALLED A STUDENT  
Its Translation is "مَدْرَسَةٌ دَعَتْ تَلْمِذَةً"

In this sentence مَدْرَسَةٌ and تَلْمِذَةٌ are both singular words (كلمات مفردة). Please note مَدْرَسَةٌ is in nominative case (رفع) because it is subject (مفعول). And because مَدْرَسَةٌ is an object (مفعول) that's why it is in obiective case (نصب).

But this situation is not always (all the time) however. Sometimes parts of verbal sentence are compounds (مركبات) and those compounds may be subject or object.

32:- If compounds are used in a verbal sentence as subject or object then, their diacritical case (حالات الإعراب) will be changed according to same situation (i.e. compound is subject or object).  
For Example:- مَدْرَسَةٌ دَعَتْ تَلْمِذَةً وَتَلْمِذَةٌ دَعَتْ مَدْرَسَةً

A Pious teacher called a Pious student  
In this sentence مَدْرَسَةٌ دَعَتْ تَلْمِذَةً is an adjectival

\* Diacritical case (حالات الإعراب) is also called (الإعراب). The Declension (إعراب) means by which the changing appears in the final vowels of the declinable words (حركات حركات) (Please note those are similar words to explain same concept, don't be confused)

Compound (مركب) and is in nominative case, because it is Subsect (علة). However كَرَّالْمَلَا is also Adjectival compound, and because it is object that why it is in obsective case

**pp: م:** Please note, it will not difficult for you to decide the <sup>final</sup> Vowels (العرب) of the Adjectival compound (مركب). However for deciding the 'العرب' of Possessive Compound (مركب). Please impress/concentrate in this matter in your mind, that the 'العرب' of Possessive compound is only imposed on the Possessed (عليه).

For Example: "Boy of school has beaten Boy of Ward."

Its Translation will be as under  
 مَرَكِبٌ وَ كَرَّالْمَلَا وَ كَرَّالْمَلَا  
 in above example, the العرب of مَرَكِبٌ that in كَرَّالْمَلَا is describing this Possessive compound is in Nominative case (بالرفع) that's why it is object. However the العرب of كَرَّالْمَلَا in كَرَّالْمَلَا is describing that this compound is in Obsective case (بالسبع).

That's why it is object (السبع).

Same as the decision of Singular, dual or Plural of Possessive compound depends upon the Number (عدد) of Possessed (عليه)

اللهم صل وسلم على سيدنا محمد وآله واصحابه وازواجه وذريته وعترته بعدد قلح علومك

**31:4** :- We have already studied that Pronouns of Subject (فاعل) is hidden in the every & **31:4** (Form) of Verb. For Example The meaning of **ضرب** is He has beaten" in the word **ضرب** the Pronoun "ضرب" of **ضرب** is hidden. Same as **ضرب** Pronoun is hidden in **ضرب** and **ضرب** Pronoun is hidden in **ضرب**. So Now you have to Note that the **ضرب** which were described in the Paragraph no 13:4 of 1st Part of this book Nominative Pronouns are also used as Subject

**31:5** :- If we have to use a Pronoun instead of object, then we have to use the Pronouns of Paragraph no 18:2 of 1st Part of this book (Page-no-153). When those Pronouns are used as object (مفعول) then those are accepted as **ضرب** (Accusative according to situation (مفعول). Means in the special condition of (Time and Space (زمان ومكان) that why those Pronouns are also called

**(ضرب)**  
(Accusative Attached Pronouns)

For Example the translation of **ضرب** will be "He has beaten Him" and the translation of **ضرب** will be (He has beaten her)

اللهم صل وسلم على سيدنا محمد وآله واصحابه وازواجه وذريته وعترته بعدد قلح علومك

- \*1 for Explanation of word **ضرب** (SEGAH) check Page no 261 To Page-no-268
- \*2 This is possible detail of word (ضرب)





8 وَهَبْنَا إِلَىٰ طَرِيقَةِ الْيَسْوَىٰ نَارَاتٍ  
 وَهِيَ لَيْسَ عَلَىٰ نَارَةٍ سَمِيحَةٌ

9 الْأَمَامَةُ الْأَعْلَىٰ جَلَسَ فِي الْأَثَرِ الْوَارِنِ  
 الْأَمَامَةُ السَّرْحَالِ

10 لِيَمْرَ قَطَارَاتِ الْأَمَامِ بَابِ الْخَيْرِ قِيَامِي  
 دَهَبِي بِوَابِهَا إِلَىٰ السُّوقِ فَقَطَّرَاتِ الْأَمَامَةِ

11 أَسْنَا (رَأَيْتُنَا) رَفِئْنَا لَكَ خَيْرِي

12 سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِحَمْدِكَ حَمْدًا

13 أَوْ سَمِعَتْهُ إِلَّا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ عَيْنًا

## TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

- 1 Pious girl has read her lesson قراءة
- 2 Women of ward have entered in the school and have read Holy Quran (جاءت فتيات) وقرأت القرآن
- 3 Hard working teacher has beaten naughty boys (جاءت اساتذة وفتيات) وشدت على الفساق
- 4 Have you (women) opened the girls school? Yes! we have opened the girls school (جاءت فتيات)
- 5 Have you both written a letter to Hamid. We have not written a letter to Hamid. until now. (جاءت فتيات)
- 6 Two daughters of Teacher (women) sat in the garden (جاءت اساتذة)
- 7 This boy of school has beaten boy of that school. (جاءت فتيات)
- 8 Hamid and Mahmood came in the school and read their lesson (جاءت فتيات وفتيات)
- 9 Two students came out from their school (جاءت فتيات)

Please note

Nominal Sentence → جاءت فتيات  
 Verbal Sentence → جاءت فتيات

**NOTE:** Please note all above sentences are Past Perfect Tense  
 But if we ignore helping verb has/have فعل مضارع  
 Then they will be treated as Past Indefinite فعل مضارع

10 Boys entered in House and they laughed  
So their Maternal uncle happened.

(جاء في اتيه)

11 Few Men Came, then they sat and  
(they) drank milk. جاء في اتيه

### VOCABULARY

قَعَدَ (ل) Sit

Note: If To is

added before those

رَفَعَ (ر) Rise

words then Meaning

or Sem e will be

ذَكَرَ (ز) Remember

as لقد

For Example

سَمِعَ (س) Listen

To sit or to Remember

حَمِدَ (ح) Praise

are INFINITIVE 'مُحَمِّدًا'

تُذَكِّرُ = Remembrance

خَسِبَ (خ) Imagine (Suspect)

خَلَقَ (ق) Create

شَرِبَ (ش) Drink

كَلَّمَ (ك) Letter

طَعَامٌ = Meal

فَإِنَّ = So

بَلَى (ب) Certainly we

أَنْهَى - Nothing but except this

عَيْشٌ - useless

مُفْسِدٌ - Trouble maker (Rebellious)



## THE PAST PASSIVE TENSE..:

فعل ما تبي جوفل

PARADIGM. AND CONCEPT OF SUBSTITUTE

OF SUBJECT..:

فعل ما تبي جوفل  
فعل ما تبي جوفل  
فعل ما تبي جوفل

32..: All verbs, which we have studied until know are also known as **فعل معروف** (ACTIVE TENSE) or some time called as Known Verb (فعل معروف). The main cause is that, the Subject of those verbs are clearly known (no doubt to recognize its Subject).

For Example :- When we say

"**كتب خالد مديونا**"  
Haamid wrote a letter

Here we clearly know that the Person who wrote a letter or the subject is Haamid  
Same as when we said, "He wrote a letter"  
"كتب خالد مديونا"

Here the (Hidden Pronoun) "هو" [He]

Pronoun is telling us the who wrote a letter means who is subject. (علية)

But if we ~~don't~~ know that who wrote a letter, But if we only know that

we can also say "Haamid has written a letter"  
Past Indefinite or Past Perfect, any Tense can be translated depends upon the Sense or the Situation.

" a letter is written ' then in this letter Subject is UNKNOWN means **فعل** that why all this type of verb are called

**فعل [PASSIVE]**  
**فعل [TENSE]**

The meaning of **فعل** is unknown.

**32:1** IF you know the verb of a Part active (**فعل**) tense. Then it is very easy to **فعل** form the Part passive (**فعل**) Tense. Because there is only one measure (**وزن**) of Passive Tense (**فعل**) in Arabic. which is **فعل** means Past active (**فعل**) will be on the measure of **فعل** or **فعل** its Past Passive (**فعل**) will be always on the measure of **فعل**

for Example from **فعل** To **فعل** (He helped) **فعل** (He was helped)

**32:3** Because object (of Part Passive Tense) is omitted in stead of its subject that's why the object which is described with **فعل** (**فعل**, **فعل**, **فعل**) is briefly described as **فعل** or **فعل**

(in Arabic Grammar)

## SUBSTITUTE OF SUBJECT.

because it is written in Sentence as a Subject after Verb. It means it occupies the its (subject) Place in the Sentence. How ever in Arabic Grammar Substitute of Subject is called

موصول بالفاعل

(name of)

It means an object whose Subject is not described.

**32.4:** Please Remember this matter that Substitute of Subject (موصول بالفاعل) is also in Nominative case (حالة تامة) as Subject for Example

A Letter was written

كتبنا رسالة

You have already studied that if it is described in a Sentence that which is Subject, in this case object is not called Subject Substitute of Subject (موصول بالفاعل) and in this case or situation object will be written in objective case (حالة نصب)

for example

كتبنا رسالة لزيد

Here 'زيد' is described as Subjects

or

لم

→

كتبنا رسالة لزيد

The Pronoun of (لم) is Pointing

that which is Subject -

And Same as

Here in **كُنْتُ** Pronoun (Hidden) **أَنْتَ** (You) is pointing towards Subject or **كُنْتُ**

Here in **كُنْتُ** Pronoun (Hidden) **أَنْتَ** is pointing towards Subject. So in all above Sentences object is **كُنْتُ** and is in objective case (حالات مفعول)

**32:5**:- So please understand this matter in the light of above examples that word

**مَلَكُوتٌ** is called (فَاعِلٌ خَائِفٌ نَائِلٌ)

Substitute of Subject only in this case when there is a Passive Tense (Verb) is before it (مَلَكُوتٌ means word)

For Example if the word **مَلَكُوتٌ** is written after **كُنْتُ**, **قَرَأَ**, **رَفَعَهُ** **فَعَلَهُ**

Then it is called as Substitute of Subject (نَائِلٌ خَائِفٌ) and it will always be in the objective case (حالات مفعول)

A letter was written

A letter was read

A letter was heard **مَلَكُوتٌ**

A letter was  
under stood

فِي هَذِهِ الْمَلِكُوتِ

**32:6** Here you have to fix this matter in your mind that if substitute of subject is not described in the sentence, then the Pronouns which are hidden in the sentence (Passive Verb - i.e.  $\text{كُنْتُ}$ ,  $\text{كُنْتَ}$ ,  $\text{كُنَّا}$ ,  $\text{كُنْتُمْ}$ ) will point the  $\text{فِي هَذِهِ الْمَلِكُوتِ}$  or substitute of subject. For Example: ..  
Water was drunk.  
in this sentence  $\text{شَاءَ}$  is  $\text{الْمَلِكُوتِ}$

But if we only say  $\text{بِشَيْءٍ}$  which means "He was drunk" - now here the Pronoun "He" is pointing the thing which was drunk. That why in  $\text{بِشَيْءٍ}$  (The hidden) Pronoun is substitute of Subject.  
(You was beaten) (the hidden) Pronoun of  $\text{بِشَيْءٍ}$  (you) is (الْمَلِكُوتِ) substitute of subject.

**32:7** You have already studied the Paradigm (نِسْبَةٌ) of Part Indefinite (Active) Tense (نِسْبَةٌ) (P-268). The Paradigm of Part Indefinite (Passive) Tense (نِسْبَةٌ) will be written in the same manner. However there is a special facility, that, there is only

One measure "وزن" which means, the Paradigm will be of word

فعل

For example, فعل, فُعِلَ, فَعِلًا, فَعِلَانِ, فَعِلَاتٍ, فَعِلَانِ, فَعِلَاتٍ, فَعِلَانِ, فَعِلَاتٍ

فَعِلَانِ فَعِلَانِ فَعِلَانِ فَعِلَانِ فَعِلَانِ فَعِلَانِ

فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ

فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ

فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ

فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ

فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ فَعِلَاتٍ

Please fix this matter in your mind that In every SEEGHA a form of the Paradigm of conjugation, one Pronoun is used as

Subject, and in the Paradigm of conjugation, one Pronoun is used as SEEGHA

Subject (Substitute of Subject) Please check complete Paradigm of conjugation

conjugation with Translation on next page

# PAST INDEFINITE PASSIVE TENSE

18-01-12

In Page 268, Paradigm, Just impose a **أدب (و)** on letter **ت** and **س** under letter **ع** following

فعل ماضي سبقي

PLURAL	DUAL	SINGULAR	Paradigm will be completed
جمع فعلوا	فعلتا	فعل	<b>Masculine</b> مذكر
Task was done by Them (More than 2)	Task was done by Them (Two)	Task was done by Him	
فعلوا	فعلتا	فعلت	<b>Feminine</b> مؤنث
Task was done by Them (More than 2)	Task was done by Them (Two women)	Task was done by Her	
فعلوا	فعلتا	فعلت	<b>Masculine</b> مذكر
Task was done by Them (More than 2)	Task was done by Them (Two men)	Task was done by You	
فعلوا	فعلتا	فعلت	<b>Feminine</b> مؤنث
Task was done by Them (More than 2)	Task was done by Them (Two women)	Task was done by You (woman)	
فعلوا	فعلتا	فعلت	<b>Masculine</b> مذكر
Task was done by Them (More than 2)	Task was done by Them (Two men)	Task was done by Me (A Man)	
فعلوا	فعلتا	فعلت	<b>Feminine</b> مؤنث
Task was done by Them (More than 2)	Task was done by Them (Two women)	Task was done by Me (A woman)	
فعلوا	فعلتا	فعلت	<b>Feminine</b> مؤنث

THIRD PERSON  
ثالث

SECOND PERSON  
ثاني

FIRST PERSON  
أول

\* In many books authors never use word indefinite However in Grammar books of English indefinite is used  
 IN ARABIC GRAMMAR BOOKS  
 فعل ماضي سبقي → Past Active Tense  
 فعل ماضي سبقي → Past Passive Tense

## EXERCISE - NO-31a

الف - ۳۱

جھنڙي

فعل - (مڪبرول)

Conjugate (تڙيون or تڙيون) the Passive Tense from following VERBS (فعل) and then Translate all FORMS (4 sind)

ڪٽڻ ڇڏڻ ڇڏڻ

It means those Verbs are ڪٽڻ ڇڏڻ ڇڏڻ Past Indefinite (Active) Tense and you have to complete all the Table of Paradigm of It's 14 FORMS (14 4 sind) similar as in Page-no (268)

## EXERCISE NO 31- (ب)

ب - ۳۱ (ب)

Explain about following Verbs, that those are فاعل يا فاعل or فاعل يا فاعل (INTRANSITIVE VERB) (TRANSITIVE VERB) and are فاعل يا فاعل or فاعل يا فاعل (ACTIVE TENSE) (PASSIVE TENSE) and what is the 4 sind (FORM).  
Then translate



1 شَشْرِيْنَا ② خَلِيقًا ③ حَمْدًا

④ طَلَبِينَ ⑤ رَسَات ⑥ قَدْرًا ⑦ خَلَقْتَ

⑧ رَفِيعًا ⑨ بِسْمِ

⑩ سَمِيحًا ⑪ سَمِيحًا

⑫ سَمِيحًا

Discussion of Past Passive مذکورہ میں گزشتہ وقت کا

(PAST) (PAST)

**FORMATION OF PASSIVE TO ACTIVE**

(PAST) (PAST)

**AND FORMATION OF ACTIVE TO PASSIVE**

گزشتہ وقت میں گزشتہ وقت کا  
گزشتہ وقت میں گزشتہ وقت کا  
گزشتہ وقت میں گزشتہ وقت کا

33: In this lesson you have to Exercises

Changing of Active (part) into Past Passive

and Past Passive Tense into Past active

Tense of different Sentences. Please

understand its method here. If you have

to change Part active into Past Passive

Tense. Then there are 3 Possible Types

We have to explain every Possible

Situation..

33:2.. IF there is conjugative Form

(گزشتہ وقت) OR (مذکورہ میں) of Past Active Tense

(مذکورہ میں) and Subject and object

(گزشتہ وقت) are not described. then Very

Simple, Just change it in to Past Active

Tense (by impose گذشتہ (P) on the letter و

and impose ا & س (T) under letter ع)

as مذکورہ میں to مذکورہ میں...

Example: From أطلب to أُطلب

From أطلب to أُطلب

You ~~was~~ demanded (You was demanded)

From أطلب to أُطلب

We demanded (we were demanded)

etc

**33:3** if there is a فعل

with Part Active Tense in this case verb will definitely be Singular (أطلب). (See Paragraph 29)

Now you have to change this Singular form (أطلب) into Passive Form (أُطلب)

and keep the Subject into Nominative Case (أطلب). Meaning will change into

Passive and Subject will change into

Substitute of Subject (أطلب)

**EXAMPLE**.. From أطلب (أطلب)

(ZAID DEMANDED) أطلب

Zaid was demanded: أُطلب

Women agressed أُطلب

Women were agressed أُطلب

**33:4**.. Third Possible situation is, that

in Part active Tense, object (أطلب) is

also described with Subject (فعل) in this situation

- 1. Eliminate the Subject (مفعول به)
- 2. Change object in the nominative case (مفعول به) now it is substituted of Subject (المفعول به)
- 3. Keep Active verb (فعل فاعل) Singular and change it into Passive form (فعل مفعول به) but change it in to masculine (مذكر) or feminine (مؤنث) according to object. (Please check the rules of lesson no 29)

**EXAMPLE:** *فعل فاعل*

From → *فعل فاعل* has eaten bread  
 Bread was eaten ← *فعل مفعول به*

Past *فعل فاعل*  
 Indefinite *فعل فاعل*  
 Maryam ate two bread  
 or  
 Two bread were eaten by Maryam  
 Maryam has eaten 2 bread

*فعل مفعول به*  
 Please note has/have is due to Past Perfect Tense  
 Two bread has been eaten.

Please note in Active Tense Subject (فعل)

\* But Arabic Grammar Tenses are Totally different from Basic English Grammar → In Arabic Grammar There is only one Past Indefinite Tense (فعل فاعل) This (فعل فاعل) cover the Sense of Indefinite Tense (did active, was were Passive) and Perfect Tense (has have active, has been Passive) Teacher should must be English and Urdu Grammar (If students are from Pakistan/India)

IF Active Tense is "Zaid ate bread" (Past Indefinite Tense)  
 Passive Tense is "Bread was eaten by Zaid" (in English Grammar rules)  
 IF Active Tense is "Zaid has eaten bread" (Past Perfect Tense)  
 Passive Tense is "Bread has been eaten by Zaid" (in English Grammar rules)  
 Above are Permanent rules in English Grammar But in Arabic

(Means Maryam) is feminine (ثانية) that why form of Singular feminine (ثانية فرس)

ثانية is written. However in Passive Tense Substitute of Subject (ثانية) is "Two breads" because in Arabic word <sup>ثانية</sup> is used as Masculine (ثانية) that's why in Passive Tense The Form of Third Person Singular Masculine (ثانية فرس) is used.

33:5... Now we have to understand the Formation of Active Tense to Passive Tense.

## تحويل الفاعل إلى مفعول

Please note in this case there are two possible situations / (Types) No-1, is that if there is a form (Active) of Past Passive Tense without the description of (ثانية), Substitute of Subjects. In this case you have to form Same Form of Past Active Tense (ثانية فرس)

### EXAMPLE

They were demanded <sup>طلبوا</sup>  
They demanded. <sup>طلبوا</sup>

Many women were demanded (كثيرات طلبن)  
Many women demanded (طلبن كثيرات)

33:6 - Second possible situation is that substitute of substed (الشيء الذي) is also described with passive verb (يكون، هو)

EXAMPLE...  
A thief was killed (قتل لص) Change

In this case we have to change it into Active tense with 3 methods

(1) - Just change the form of Active (يقتل) instead of Passive Tense (يقتل)  
(A Thief killed) (قتل لص)

(2) As well changing the Form of Active (يقتل), A substitute of substed (الشيء الذي) will be written instead of object (هو) and change it in to objective case (مفعول)  
New translation is as "He has killed a thief"  
He has killed a thief (قتل لصاً)

(3) With changing of Form of Active (يقتل) as well as made substitute of substed as an object and introduce a (Zaid Killed a thief) (قتل زيد لصاً)

Key, A Thief has been killed.

## EXERCISE - NO-33

پہلے سے

Translate following sentences in English and then change Active into Passive and Passive into active according to all possible methods which are withing the all described Methods in the lesson. And after changing all sentences i.e (Active into Passive and Passive into active) write the English Translation of all Changed sentences.

- ① خَلَقُوا ② حَمَدٌ رَيْثٌ
- ③ طَلَبْنَا ④ سَمِعَ الطُّغْلُ لَبْنَا
- ⑤ طَلَبَ مَهْمُودٌ كَاهِلًا
- ⑥ اَوَّلُ الْاَتَمْرِ
- ⑦ قَتَلَ عَسَلَرٌ كَاهِلًا فِي الْبَحْرِ الْاَسْخَا لِرِيه
- ⑧ اَوَّلَانَا الْاَسْحُوتُ وَالْاَسْحُوتُ الْاَسْحُوتُ
- ⑨ هَلْ طَلَبْنَا فِي الْاَسْحُوتِ ؟
- ⑩ هَلْ يَتَّعِ بَابَا الْاَسْحُوتِ سَهْلًا

نَهَسَ ! فَتَحَ الْبُيُوتَ الْبَانِي الْأَمْرَسَةِ  
وَلَبِثَ وَرَدًا الْإِلَى لَا هَوْرَ

بِصِيحٍ رِيَالِيَّةٍ  
بِصِيحٍ

**VOCABULARY**

سُجْدٌ : Soldier

حَرْبٌ : WAR

سَمَكٌ : Fish

رِزٌّ : Rice

رِزٌّ : Rice

بِزٍّ : To Slaughter

بِزٍّ : To day

بِزٍّ : Tomorrow

بِزٍّ : Yesterday

بِزٍّ



## EXERCISE WITH TRANSITIVE VERB WITHIN TWO OBJECTS

لقد قرأنا كتاباً رائعاً في التاريخ.

لقد قرأنا كتاباً رائعاً في التاريخ.

34: You have already studied in Paragraph No 30: in the intransitive verb (فعل لا متعلق) sentence can be easily understood without mentioning the object (الفاعل). However in the Transitive verb (فعل متعلق) sentence can not be understood without mentioning of object (الفاعل). Now you have to understand this matter at this stage, that there are few Transitive verbs (أفعال متعلقة) which need two objects (أشياء) for completing (and understanding) the sentence. For Example) if we say

Hamid conceited.

قال حميد

Then there is question that what conceited? what was the matter, why doubted about what???

Now if we say Hamid conceited Mahmood

قال حميد  
قال محمود

\* Other words Similar words (doubted, supposed, thought imagined, surprised, distrusted)

Sentence is still in complete, still there is a question that Mahmood was conceited?

what

But now doubt is about Mahmood, that Mahmood is Player, Teacher, their stranger, student or a Scholar

But when we say "Hawid conceited (or imagined) Mahmood a scholar".

... هو ذا الرجل سكت كالمعلم

Then sentence is complete (and understandable) Those type of verbs (علايل) are called "The transitive within two objects"

الرجل سكت الى المعلم هو

34:2: Now you have to fix this matter

in your mind (or we can say understand this matter). When passive form (جس اير) is used

for transitive verbs (علايل), then one of object (جس) changed into substituted of

subject (جس الاليل) and written in the Nominative case (علايل). But second object was

still written in the objective case (جس الاليل)

For Example

" سكت هو ذا الرجل المعلم "

Mahmood was conceited as scholar

Nominative case علايل, حالة فاعلي

Objective case جس الاليل, حالة مفعولي

Possessive case جس الاليل, حالة اناهي

34:3 You have to remind the definition

of Intransitive Verb (فعل لا عمل) that Intransitive verb is a verb, which is always without object (There is no chance of object in all cases),

That's why There is no Passive Form (فعل لا عمل) of Intransitive Verb (فعل لا عمل)

34:4: Please note that it is possible that object of Transitive verb (فعل عمل) is not mentioned But it is impossible that object is mentioned (or described) with the Intransitive verb (فعل لا عمل)

For Example..

A Teacher Sent

This is a complete sentence. But we can

add an object as

A Teacher sent a boy

But with

Teacher Sent

"Teacher Sent" is not a complete sentence.

We can not add any object (after this sentence) That's why

Intransitive Verb (فعل لا عمل) is

Passive Form (فعل لا عمل) can not

be used,

However because

Verb (فعل عمل) That's why its Passive

Form (فعل لا عمل) is used.

is used.

is used.

34:5. You <sup>new</sup> have to note that in the exercise

No. 31-A, you have conjugated (صيرتَ صيرتَ) the Passive ~~forms~~ Verbs (صيرتَ) of Measured (صيرتَ) of فَعَّلَ and فَعَّلَ, But you have not conjugated the Measure (صيرتَ) of فَعَّلَ. Main cause of this matter is that, all the Verbs who are according to the measure of فَعَّلَ are always Intransitive (فَعَّلَ). However on the measure of فَعَّلَ and فَعَّلَ both Verbs (صيرتَ) are used.

For Example "فَعَّلَ He sat"

is فَعَّلَ and

is صيرتَ

(He raised)

However Same as

فَعَّلَ He Pleared

is فَعَّلَ and

صيرتَ is

صيرتَ "He drank"

But all Verbs (فَعَّلَ) which are on the Measure (صيرتَ) of فَعَّلَ are فَعَّلَ

That's why the Verbs which are on the Measure of فَعَّلَ, There Passive Form (صيرتَ) is not used (in any case)

This is the most important rule in regarding this Chapter.

صيرتَ فَعَّلَ

## EXERCISE-NO 33-A

١  
 ٣٣٣-الف  
 رة

Translate in English

١  
 هل طليتي في الريوان؟

٢  
 لا! ما طليتي في الريوان

٣  
 لحر طليتي في الريوان؟ طليتي للشيخة

٤  
 ليسوا حاملًا على

٥  
 مست حاملًا على

٦  
 لنت ولدت وولادة واجبات المدرس

٧  
 نعم بجمنا إلى المدرس

٨  
 لا! أنت شجيت لنا

سُرِبَ لِبَنٍ

7  
 كَتَبَ عَلَيْنَا الْقِيَامَ لَهَا لِبَنٍ عَلَى الَّذِينَ

8  
 مَنِ قَاتَلَ  
 فِي سَبَبِ عِلْمٍ وَاللَّيْلَةَ وَاللَّيْلَةَ

9  
 إِنَّمَا الْكُفْرُ مِنْ بَنِي النَّاسِ إِذَا ذُكِرَ اللَّهُ  
 وَحُجَّتْ آفَاتُهُمْ بِهِمْ

10  
 وَإِنَّ الْكُفْرَ وَوَدَّ سُلَيْمَاتِ  
 يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ قَاتَلْتُمْ

### TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

- 1 A Person (Man) killed a big lion
- 2 A big lion was killed.
- 3 Summoned the Son of Hamid.
- 4 Hamid's Son was Summoned.
- 5 My Sister ate fish and rice
- 6 fish and rice were eaten.
- 7 Hamid conceited Mahmood as Pious
- 8 Mahmood was conceite a Pious (is used)

Please note that Past indefinite Tense, According to Rules of English Grammar. However Past Perfect Tense can also be used. Please note that was and were helping verbs are used in past indefinite has and have been " " can be " "