



## The Passive Verb and Deputy Subject

### الْفِعْلُ الْمَجْهُولُ وَ نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

- Before we can look the deputy subject, we must first learn what a *passive* verb is.
- The opposite of an *active* verb is a *passive* verb.
- In a passive verb, the doer is not known. Look at the following examples:

1b	1a
<i>Passive Verb</i>	<i>Active Verb</i>
نُصِرَ	نَصَرَ
He was helped.	He helped.
Who helped him, we do not know.	<i>The Doer is "he".</i>
<i>The Doer is NOT known.</i>	

2b	2a
<i>Passive Verb</i>	<i>Active Verb</i>
ضُرِبَ	ضَرَبَ
He was hit / He got hit.	He hit.
<i>The Doer is NOT known.</i>	<i>The Doer is "he".</i>

3b	3a
<i>Passive Verb</i>	<i>Active Verb</i>
شُرِبَ	شَرِبَتْ
It was drunk.	She drank.
Who drank? This is not known / mentioned.	<i>The Doer is "she".</i>
<i>The Doer is NOT known.</i>	

Now look at some more examples and work out the translation.

<i>Passive - Past Tense</i>		<i>Active - Past Tense</i>		
It was written.	كُتِبَ	He wrote.	كَتَبَ	1
	فُتِحَ		فَتَحَ	2
	أُكِلَ		أَكَلَ	3
	مُضِغَ		مَضَغَ	4
	حُمِلَ		حَمَلَ	5
	فُهِمَ		فَهَمَ	6

### Pattern (form) of the Passive Verb

You will notice from the above examples, that the **past tense passive verb** has only one form:

فُعِلَ

Similarly, the **imperfect tense passive verb** also has just one form:

يُفَعَلُ

*Both past and imperfect passive verbs begin with a Dhamma.*

Examples of the imperfect tense:

1b	1a
<i>Passive Verb</i> <b>يُنَصَّرُ</b>	<i>Active Verb</i> <b>يُنْصُرُ</b>
He is being helped / will be helped.  <i>The Doer is NOT known.</i>	He is helping / will help.  <i>The Doer is "he".</i>

2b	2a
<i>Passive Verb</i> <b>يُضْرَبُ</b>	<i>Active Verb</i> <b>يَضْرِبُ</b>
He is being hit / will be hit.  <i>The Doer is NOT known.</i>	He is hitting / will hit.  <i>The Doer is "he".</i>

3b	3a
<i>Passive Verb</i> <b>لَا يُشْرَبُ</b>	<i>Active Verb</i> <b>لَا يَشْرَبُ</b>
It is not being drunk / will not be drunk.  <i>The Doer is NOT known.</i>	He is not drinking / will not drink.  <i>The Doer is "he".</i>

4b	4a
<i>Passive Verb</i> <b>لَا يُمَضَّعُ</b>	<i>Active Verb</i> <b>لَا يَمَضَعُ</b>
It is not being chewed / will not be chewed.  <i>The Doer is NOT known.</i>	He is not chewing / will not chew.  <i>The Doer is "he".</i>

Let us look some examples, ponder over the respective meanings and write them down.

<i>Passive - Imperfect Tense</i>		<i>Active - Imperfect Tense</i>		
It is being written/will be written.	يُكْتَبُ	He is writing will write.	يَكْتُبُ	1
	يُقْتَلُ		يَقْتُلُ	2
	يُطَلَّبُ		يَطْلُبُ	3
	لَا يُغْفَرُ		لَا يَغْفِرُ	4
	لَا يُعْرَفُ		لَا يَعْرِفُ	5
	يُضْحَكُ		يَضْحَكُ	6

### Conclusion & Terminology

Pattern of the Passive	
<i>Imperfect Tense</i> = يُفْعَلُ	<i>Past Tense</i> = فُعِلَ

2	1
<i>Passive Verb</i> الْفِعْلُ الْمَجْهُولُ	<i>Active Verb</i> الْفِعْلُ الْمَعْرُوفُ

Note:

You must learn and practice the FULL Paradigm of all the Passive Verbs mentioned so far.

## Conclusion

We have now covered eight types of verbs:

- Four from the past tense.
- Four from the imperfect tense.
- Ensure you are familiar with the Arabic terms.

الْمَجْهُولُ Passive		الْمَعْرُوفُ Active		
الْمَنْفِيّ Negative	الْمُثَبَّت Positive	الْمَنْفِيّ Negative	الْمُثَبَّت Positive	
مَا نُصِرَ 4	نُصِرَ 3	مَا نَصَرَ 2	نَصَرَ 1	الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي
لَا يُنْصَرُ 8	يُنْصَرُ 7	لَا يَنْصُرُ 6	يَنْصُرُ 5	الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ

Now practice making the above (in the same order) from the following verbs:

فَتَحَ

شَرِبَ

جَعَلَ

حَمِدَ

لَعِقَ

# نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

## (الْمَفْعُولُ مَا لَمْ يُسَمَّ فَاعِلُهُ)

### The Deputy Subject / Deputy Doer

Before we look at the Deputy Subject, note the following:

2	1
<i>Passive Verb</i> <b>فُتِّحَ</b> It was opened.	<i>Active Verb</i> <b>فَتَّحَ</b> He opened.
The Pronoun inside the verb is <b><u>NOT</u></b> the Doer. Rather, it is called the <i>Deputy Subject</i> .	The Pronoun inside the verb is the Doer. Hidden Pronoun = هُوَ

### Conclusion:

- The active verb will have a *doer* in it or after it.

2	1
<b>فَتَّحَ الرَّجُلُ.</b> The man opened. The doer is <i>after</i> the active verb.	<b>فَتَّحَ</b> He opened. The doer is <i>inside</i> the active verb.

- Similarly, the passive verb will have a *deputy subject* in it or after it.

2	1
<b>فُتِّحَ الْبَابُ.</b> The door was opened. The deputy subject is <i>after</i> the passive verb.	<b>فُتِّحَ</b> It was opened. The deputy subject is <i>inside</i> the passive verb.

Now let us look at examples where the *deputy subject* is after the passive verb (as an apparent noun and not as a pronoun inside the verb).

1b	1a
<p>فُتِحَ الْبَابُ .</p> <p>The door was opened.</p>	<p>فَتَحَ زَيْدٌ الْبَابَ .</p> <p>Zaid opened the door.</p>
<p><i>What was opened is known.</i>  <i>Who opened it, is not known.</i></p> <p><i>The Doer is NOT known.</i></p>	<p><i>The Doer is Zaid.</i></p> <p><i>The Doer is known.</i></p>

2b	2a
<p>شُرِبَ الْعَصِيرُ .</p> <p>The juice was drunk.</p>	<p>شَرَبَتِ الْبِنْتُ الْعَصِيرَ .</p> <p>The girl drank the juice.</p>
<p><i>What was drunk is known.</i></p> <p><i>The Doer is NOT known.</i></p>	<p><i>The Doer is "the girl".</i></p> <p><i>The Doer is known.</i></p>

3b	3a
<p>يُكْتَبُ الدَّرْسُ .</p> <p>The lesson is being written / will be written.</p>	<p>يَكْتُبُ خَالِدٌ الدَّرْسَ .</p> <p>Khalid is writing/will write the lesson.</p>
<p><i>What was written is known.</i>  <i>Who wrote the lesson is not known.</i></p>	<p><i>The Doer is "Khalid".</i></p> <p><i>The Doer is known.</i></p>

4b	4a
<p>يُنَصَّرُ الْفَقِيرُ .</p> <p>The poor person is being helped/will be helped.</p>	<p>نَنْصُرُ الْفَقِيرَ .</p> <p>We are helping/will help the poor person.</p>
<p><i>Who was helped is known.</i></p> <p><i>Who helped the poor person is not known / mentioned.</i></p>	<p><i>The Doer is "we".</i></p> <p><i>The Doer is known.</i></p>

Notes:

1. You will notice from the above examples, that in a passive verb the doer (the person doing the work) is NOT known.
2. Who the action (work) is done upon is known. This is known as the DEPUTY SUBJECT or DEPUTY DOER.
3. In Arabic the word نَائِب means Deputy. A deputy takes the place of the original. Thus, the DEPUTY SUBJECT takes the place of the Doer.

Example:

1b	1a
<p>فُتِحَ الْبَابُ .</p> <p>The door was opened.</p>	<p>فَتَحَ زَيْدُ الْبَابِ .</p> <p>Zaid opened the door.</p>
<p>الْبَابُ = نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ</p>	<p>زَيْدٌ = فَاعِلٌ</p>

4. The most important point to note is that the Deputy Subject will ALWAYS be in the NOMINATIVE CASE.
5. Refer to all the examples given so far. They are all in the NOMINATIVE CASE.
6. All Duals and Sound Masculine Plurals will thus be as follows:

1b	1a
<p>سُكْرٌ</p> <p>Sound Masculine Plural</p>	<p>سُكْرٌ</p> <p>Dual</p>
<p>يُنَصَّرُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ .</p> <p>The believers are being helped / will be helped.</p>	<p>فُتِحَ الْبَابَانِ .</p> <p>The two doors were opened.</p>
<p>يُنَصَّرُ التَّاجِرُونَ .</p> <p>The merchants are being helped / will be helped.</p>	<p>يُنَصَّرُ الْفَقِيرَانِ .</p> <p>The two poor persons are being helped.</p>

## Modern Vocabulary – Shopping & Eating

### Food – General words

French Fries	بَطَاطِسٌ مَقْلِيَّةٌ	1
Sandwich	شَطِيرَةٌ	2
Sandwich	سَانْدُوِش	3
Soup	حِسَاءٌ	4
Rice	أَرْزٌ	5
Grilled	مَشْوِيٌّ	6
Olive	زَيْتُونٌ	7
Olive oil	زَيْتُ الزَّيْتُونِ	8

### Vegetables

Vegetables.	خَضِرَاوَاتٌ	1
Onion.	بَصَلٌ	2
Carrot.	جَزَرٌ	3
Potato.	بَطَاطَةٌ	4
Aubergine.	بَاذِنْجَانٌ	5
Lettuce.	خَسٌّ	6
Pumpkin.	يَقْطِينٌ / دُبَّاءٌ	7
Garlic.	تُومٌ	8
Ginger.	زَنْجَبِيلٌ	9
Cucumber	خِيَارٌ	10

## Exercise 1

Using the respective root letters, practice the Paradigms of the following Verbs.

Ponder also on the translation. Do not forget to write the verbs.

4	3	2	1	
أَفْعُلُ الْمُضَارِعُ الْمَجْهُولُ الْمَنْفِي	أَفْعُلُ الْمُضَارِعُ الْمَجْهُولُ الْمُثَبَّت	أَفْعُلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَجْهُولُ الْمَنْفِي	أَفْعُلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَجْهُولُ الْمُثَبَّت	
لَا يُكْتَبُ	يُكْتَبُ	مَا كُتِبَ	ك ت ب (ن) كُتِبَ	1
			ش ر ب (س) .....	2
			ح م ل (ض) .....	3
			ق ت ل (ن) .....	4
			ك س ر (ض) .....	5
			س أ ل (ن) .....	6
			ج ع ل (ن) .....	7

## Exercise 2

Change the following sentences to a passive verb and deputy doer. As relevant construct with duals and sound plurals as well (refer to the example).

Passive Verb + Deputy Subject	Active Verb + Doer + Object	
<p>سَمِعَ الْمُدَرِّسُ / الْمُدَرِّسَاتُ / الْمُدَرِّسُونَ</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>سَمِعَ الْوَلَدُ الْمُدَرِّسَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	1
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>فَتَحَتِ الْمُدِيرَةُ بَابًا .</p> <p>.....</p>	2
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>أَكَلَ الرَّجُلُ مَوْزًا .</p> <p>.....</p>	3
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>لَا يَكْتُبُ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	4
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>فَتَحَ الْمُدِيرُ بَابًا .</p> <p>.....</p>	5
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>مَضَعَ الرَّجُلُ تَفَّاحَ خَالِدٍ .</p> <p>.....</p>	6
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>كَسَرَ وَلَدٌ قَلَمَ التِّلْمِيذِ .</p> <p>.....</p>	7
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>يَطْبِخُ اللَّحْمَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	8

## Exercise 3

Change the following sentences to a passive verb and deputy doer. As relevant construct with duals and sound plurals as well (refer to the example).

Passive Verb + Deputy Subject	Active Verb + Doer + Object	
<p style="text-align: center;">مَا أُكِلَ التُّفَّاحُ / التُّفَّاحَانِ .</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">مَا أَكَلَ الشَّابُّ التُّفَّاحَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	1
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">مَا فَتَحَ الْوَلَدُ الْبَابَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	2
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">وَجَدَ التَّاجِرُ مَوْزًا .</p> <p>.....</p>	3
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">قَرَأَ خَالِدٌ كِتَابًا .</p> <p>.....</p>	4
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">نَصَرُوا الْمَسَاكِينَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	5
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">بَعَثَ اللَّهُ الْأَنْبِيَاءَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	6
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">صَنَعُوا الْقَصْرَ الْجَمِيلَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	7
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">تَحَفَّظَ الْبَيْتُ الْقُرْآنَ .</p> <p>.....</p>	8

## Exercise 4

Analyse each sentence and translate.

English	Arabic	
	أَكَلَ الطَّيِّبُ التُّفَّاحَ.	1
	أَكَلَتِ الطَّيِّبَةُ التُّفَّاحَ.	2
	أُكِلَ التُّفَّاحُ.	3
	سَرَقُوا حَقِيبَةً وَهَرَبُوا إِلَى السُّوقِ.	4
	سَرَقْتُ حَقِيبَةً.	5
	طَلَبُوا الطَّعَامَ ثُمَّ أَكَلُوا.	6
	طَلِبَ الطَّعَامَ.	7
	يَكْتُبُ الرَّجُلُ الْمَكْتُوبَ.	8
	يُكْتَبُ الْمَكْتُوبُ.	9
	قَطَعَ خَالِدٌ اللَّحْمَ.	10
	قُطِعَ اللَّحْمُ.	11
	خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ.	12
	خُلِقَ الْإِنْسَانُ.	13
	جَمَعَ مَالًا.	14
	جُمِعَ مَالٌ.	15
	يُمَدِّحُ التِّلْمِيذَانِ الْمُجْتَهِدَانِ.	16
	يُحْمَلُ الْمَرِيضَانِ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى.	17
	وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ.	18
	وُعِدَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ.	19
	يُسْئَلُ النَّاسُ.	20

## Exercise 5

*Construct the following sentences.*

*Pay special attention to gender / number coordination and the correct case ending.*

Example + Translation	Type of sentence	
.....	Verbal sentence, containing an imperfect tense with an apparent doer.	1
.....	Verbal sentence, containing an imperfect tense with an object that is plural.	2
.....	Verbal sentence containing a past tense with an object in dual form.	3
.....	Nominal sentence containing a possessive compound.	4
.....	Nominal sentence containing an adjectival compound.	5

## Exercise 6

Identify all nouns and verbs.

Circle the nouns and underline the verbs.

Look for the obvious “physical” signs of nouns and verbs.

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ ۗ

وَوَضَعْنَا عَنَّا وَزُرَكَ ۗ

الَّذِي انْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ ۗ

وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ ۗ

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۗ

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۗ

فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ ۗ

وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ ۗ

## Exercise 7 – English to Arabic

1. *Analyse what each word would be in terms of grammar.*
2. *Determine the meaning (translation) of each word individually.*
3. *Ensure the Possessive Compound is constructed correctly.*

He wrote the lesson. .....	1
The lesson was written. .....	2
She is going to the new school. .....	3
The two apples were eaten. .....	4
The Quran was memorised. .....	5
The two boys are memorising the Quran. .....	6
The milk is being drunk. .....	7
The new student is drinking the cold milk in the school's kitchen. .....	8
The delicious food was cooked and eaten. .....	9

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