

Intransitive and Transitive Verbs

58. Does every verb need an actor?

59. Does every verb need an objective compliment?

60. When does a trilateral intransitive verb become transitive?

61. How many categories of transitive verbs are there?

62. What verbs are passive verbs derived from?

63. Is a passive verb derived from an intransitive verb?

64. How is a passive verb in the preterite tense formed?

65. How is a passive verb in the aorist tense formed?

58. Every verb needs an actor and the actor is either:

- Apparent, for example: **جَلَسَ الْمَعْلَمُونَ ثُمَّ تَبَاحَثُوا** (The teachers sat down and then discussed.)

- Hidden, for example: **الْعَبَّ** (play) where the 'you' is hidden.

59. No, there are two types of verbs:

- Intransitive: A verb that suffices itself with an actor and does not need an objective compliment. For example: **جَاءَ الْوَلَدُ** (The boy came.)

- Transitive: A verb that does not suffice itself with an actor, rather it needs an objective compliment as well. For example: **كَسَرَ الْخَادِمُ بَرِيْقًا** (The servant broke a pitcher.)

60. Most trilateral intransitive verbs are made transitive if placed into form II or IV. For example: **دَامَ** (to last) becomes **أَدَامَ** (to make last) or **كَرَّمَ** (to be noble) becomes **كَرَّمَهُ** (to call noble).

61. There are two categories of transitive verbs:

- Active: a verb whose actor is known, for example: **بَرَى التِّلْمِيذُ قَلَمًا** (The student sharpened a pencil.)
- Passive: a verb whose actor is not mentioned and whose objective compliment is put in the actor's place. For example: **بُرِيَ الْقَلَمُ** (The pencil was sharpened.)

62. A passive verb is normally formed from a transitive verb and the objective compliment takes the place of the actor after it is erased from the sentence. For example: **ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ سَلِيمًا** (Zayd hit Salīm) becomes **ضُرِبَ سَلِيمٌ** (Salīm was hit.)

63, Yes, a passive verb is formed from an intransitive verb:

- if it can be made transitive by using a preposition. For example: **قَبِضَ الْحَارِسُ عَلَى اللَّصِّ** (The guard seized the thief.) becomes **قُبِضَ عَلَى اللَّصِّ** (the thief was seized.)
- if there is a adverbial noun of time or place after the verb. For example: **صَامَ الْعَابِدُ إِذَا رَاحَ** (the worshiper fasted [in] March.) becomes **صِيَمَ إِذَا رَاحَ** (March was fasted.)
- if there is an infinitive after the verb. For example: **احْتَفَلَ الْجَمْعُ احْتِفَالًا عَظِيمًا** (The group rallied, a great rally.) becomes **احْتُفِلَ احْتِفَالًا عَظِيمًا** (A great rally was rallied.)

64. The preterite tense passive verb is made from the preterite tense active verb by giving a *kasrah* to the second to last letter and a *dummah* to all other letters that have a vowel sign already. For example: **أَكَلَ** (he ate) becomes **أُكِلَ** (it was eaten) or **إِسْتَقْبَلَ** (he faced) becomes **أُسْتُقْبِلَ** (it was faced).

65. The aorist tense passive verb is made from the aorist tense active verb by giving the first letter a *dummah* and the second to last letter a *fathah*. For example: **يَعْلَمُ** (he knows) becomes **يُعْلَمُ** (it is known) or **يَكْتُبُ** (he writes) becomes **يُكْتَبُ** (it is being written)

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