



Unit 2C: Constructing all 9 words in the **أَسْلَمَ يُسَلِّمُ إِسْلَامًا** family

In our previous session, we reached seven words. That means we have two more words to construct within this family. Those two words are the passive past tense and the passive present tense. We used the past tense to construct the past passive and the present tense to construct the present passive.

SOME BASICS ABOUT PASSIVE FI'L الفعل المجهول

The easiest and most consistent definition of the passive fi'l is 'the fi'l in which the act is known but the doer isn't.' You can think of English examples like 'he was helped'. We know that the act of help occurred but we just don't know who the helper is. This would therefore be considered passive. Don't assume that the word 'was' always leads to a passive meaning. If I say something like, 'he was standing', it wouldn't constitute as a passive statement because the doer of the act of standing is known to be 'he'. Yet if I said 'it was said...' , this would qualify as a passive statement because the act of saying is known but the one who said it isn't.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE PASSIVE FI'L:

The passive is used in the Qur'an to emphasize the fi'l at the expense of the faa'il. It may also be used to emphasize the fi'l while not limiting the faa'il. For example, if I say 'he was hated', this way of making the statement has shifted the emphasis to the one that is being hated and not the hater. Also, it has allowed for not limiting the 'haters' to just one ism. When Allah says 'He cursed them', it is only He who is the subject. When he says 'they were cursed', those who curse them may include Allah, the angels, the believers, their own limbs on the day of judgment, their friends, family and other.

CONSTRUCTING THE PAST PASSIVE

أُسْلِمَ becomes أُسْلِمَ

أُنذِرَ becomes أُنذِرَ

أُشْرِكَ becomes أُشْرِكَ

أُعْلِمَ becomes أُعْلِمَ

CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT/FUTURE PASSIVE

يُسَلِّمُ becomes يُسَلِّمُ

يُنذِرُ becomes يُنذِرُ

يُشْرِكُ becomes يُشْرِكُ

يُعَلِّمُ becomes يُعَلِّمُ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRANSITIVITY AND PASSIVES

We defined the transitive fi'ل الفعل المتعدي as one in which the word 'someone' or 'something' can be added

without a preposition such as 'at' or 'on'. We defined the intransitive fi'ل الفعل الأزم as one in which the word 'someone' or 'something' can't be added on. This was an important distinction to make in relevance to the study of passives because **only transitive words can have a passive version.**

'He helped' (transitive) can become 'He was helped.'

'He stood' (intransitive) cannot become passive.

Even in the أَسْلَمَ يُسَلِّمُ إِسْلَامًا family there are some members that are intransitive. Those that are cannot be converted to passive in the past or present tense. Of the list of words you are being given, all you have to do is ensure that the meaning is transitive because attempting to create a passive rendition.

A LOOK AT ALL NINE WORDS:

I'm only providing a handful of examples here because you can create the rest of the words using the examples from the Unit 2A document.

Masdar	Obj. Ism	Subj. Ism	Forbid	Command	Psv. Present	Preset	Psv. Past	Past
إِعْرَاضٌ	مُعْرَضٌ	مُعْرِضٌ	لَا تُعْرِضْ	أَعْرِضْ	يُعْرِضُ	يُعْرِضُ	أُعْرِضَ	أَعْرَضَ
إِغْرَاقٌ	مُغْرَقٌ	مُغْرِقٌ	لَا تُغْرِقْ	أَغْرِقْ	يُغْرِقُ	يُغْرِقُ	أُغْرِقَ	أَغْرَقَ
إِفْسَادٌ	مُفْسِدٌ	مُفْسِدٌ	لَا تُفْسِدْ	أَفْسِدْ	يُفْسِدُ	يُفْسِدُ	أُفْسِدَ	أَفْسَدَ

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