



Transitivity and Passive Form Issues in Arabic and English

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مشاكل التعدي والمبني للمجهول في اللغة العربية والانكليزية

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Abstract

Arabic and English share parallels and contrasts in diverse linguistic domains, including grammar. Significant issues in both languages include intransitivity and transitivity. The present study aims at investigating the following question: What are the properties of Transitive, Intransitive and Passive forms in Arabic and English? This is a qualitative, descriptive study. In Arabic and English, intransitive and transitive verbs are distinguished differently. The object can be omitted in Arabic and English without altering the verb type. Third, if the meaning is unclear, transitive or intransitive verbs may need adverb accompaniments. Fourth, certain verbs in both languages require two objects when used. Both languages have indirect objects. "However, English differs from Arabic. In Arabic, intransitive verbs can be conjugated into transitive ones by many methods, unlike in English. English sentence order impacts subject and object, while Arabic sentence order is unrelated to case. Fourth, Arabic has distinct intransitive verbs that are not found in English. In contrast to Arabic, English intransitive verbs have subcategories like ergatives and middles. This paper also, explored passive construction formation, forms, and functions in English and Classical Arabic. The researchers compared passive sentence forms in Arabic and English languages." According to the study, both languages share similarities in time indication. English sentences require a 'subject' to identify the actor of the action. However, Passivation in Arabic differs from English due to structures and movements such as kasra, damma, and fatha. Additionally, the verbal Passivation structure in Arabic and English are studied simultaneously."

Keywords: *Transitive, Intransitive, Arabic transitivity, English transitivity, Passive forms.*

المستخلص

يستعرض هذا الملخص أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين الأفعال متعدية، اللازمة، والمبنيّة للمجهول في اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. ويبرز أن كلا اللغتين تشتركان في بعض الخصائص، مثل إمكانية حذف المفعول به دون تغيير نوع الفعل، والحاجة إلى مكملات ظرفية في بعض الحالات لتوضيح المعنى. ومع ذلك، فإنهما تختلفان بشكل كبير من حيث البنية والوظيفة، حيث يمكن تصريف الأفعال اللازمة في اللغة العربية إلى أفعال متعدية بطرق متعددة، بخلاف اللغة الإنجليزية. كما أن ترتيب الكلمات في الجملة الإنجليزية يؤثر على تحديد الفاعل والمفعول به، بينما يعتمد ذلك في العربية على الحركات الإعرابية (الكسرة، الضمة، الفتحة).

تتناول الدراسة أيضًا تشكيل المبني للمجهول في كلا اللغتين من حيث البنية والوظيفة. وتُظهر أن اللغة الإنجليزية تتطلب وجود "فاعل" في الجملة لتحديد القائم بالفعل، بينما يتميز البناء للمجهول في العربية باختلافات في البنية مثل استخدام الحركات الإعرابية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تمت دراسة البناء الفعلي للمبني للمجهول في كلتا اللغتين بشكل متزامن.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأفعال المتعدية، الأفعال اللازمة، التعدية في اللغة العربية، التعدية في اللغة الإنجليزية، الصيغ المبنيّة للمجهول.

1. Introduction

Two unique languages falling under two different language families are English and Arabic. Arabic is a Semitic language; English is an Indo-European language (Nofal, 2011.). Nonetheless, both languages have certain characteristics that might be what Chomsky meant when he proposed universal grammar (UG). Chomsky observes that everyone has the same set of instincts stored in their minds—principles. Still, they could vary depending on specific factors he referred to as parameters (Cook & Newson, 2000). Adopting the Chomskyan hypothesis, it is recognized that languages have distinctions in their parameters and commonalities in their principles.

Languages vary as well as have commonalities. All languages, for example, have prepositions, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns. Still, every language has a different syntactic pattern than its equivalent. Though this does not mean Arabic lacks other forms of sentences, Arabic sentences often start with the verb phrase (VP) since they tend to be excessively dominated by verbal sentences. Conversely, English tends to be over dominated by the nominal sentences, or accurate by the NP+ VP structure, although this does not entail the lack of the other kinds of sentences.

Grammar and structure are crucial in English. Learners must understand diverse linguistic structures such as verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and so on in order to effectively express their

ideas. One of the most difficult aspects of English grammar is the distinction between active and passive voice. The voice of the verb shows whether the subject of the verb is doing the verb's action (agent) or whether the subject of the verb is being acted upon (patient). Active and passive voices are grammatical structures that influence how meaning is delivered in written or spoken communication (Lee, 2011).

In terms of syntax and morphology, numerous studies have been conducted to date to compare and contrast Arabic and English. In terms of the categories of verbs—transitive and intransitive—there is a lack of knowledge regarding the distinctions and similarities between the two languages. Consequently, this investigation compares and contrasts transitive and intransitive verbs in the Arabic and English languages with the ultimate objective of acquiring a more comprehensive understanding of transitivity and intransitivity in the given languages.

Furthermore, this study examines passive verb formation productivity and distribution in Arabic and English languages. This study compares the Passivation of English and Arabic to identify similarities and differences. The researchers compared the morphology of both languages and make two distinct claims. First, that Arabic passivation occurs at the syntax level, while English passivation occurs at the lexical (word) level (Alshahrani, 2019). This analysis is based on the morphological features of the

languages, such as productivity, exclusivity, transparency, and the types of morphological processes. Additionally, the researchers showed that derivations using lexical items can be applied to both languages to create passive forms.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the parallels and differences that exist between the passive form issue and transitive verbs in Arabic and how they are used in English. In addition, this study intends to establish the nature of transitive and intransitive verbs in both the English and Arabic. It also seeks to discover the parallels and contrasts between the two languages in terms of transitive and intransitive verbs.

This study tested the hypothesis that the lack of an auxiliary in the Arabic passive structures could affect the way Iraqi EFL learners would acquire such structures in English. Moreover, as some Arabic verbs alternate for inchoative, transitive, intransitive verbs, so the researchers expected them to properly use unaccusative verbs. However, the researchers expected them to overpassivize English unaccusative verbs which did not alternate in English.

H1: There is no difference between Transitive verbs in Arabic and English.

H2: There is no difference between Intransitive verbs in Arabic and English.

H3: There is no difference between Passive forms in Arabic and English.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Intransitive and Transitive Verbs in English

The following text is derived from the Oxford Guide to English Grammar by Eastwood and English Grammar in Use by Murphy. Prior to delving more into the topic of transitive and intransitive verbs in English, it is important to first clarify the ideas of sentences and clauses in English. According to grammarians, a sentence can be composed of one or more clauses. Clauses consist of certain items in a sequential manner. The elements that can be included are subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial. Therefore, a verb is a crucial and primary element in a sentence or clause. Verbs can be categorized into two main types: transitive and intransitive verbs. It is important to note that this categorization is just one of many possible ways to categorize verbs. Intransitive verbs are verbs that do not necessitate an object and can function alone. Intransitive verbs, such as "think" in the statement "I am thinking," do not require a direct object. Transitive verbs are verbs that necessitate an object in order to convey a complete meaning. As an illustration, I purchased an automobile.

2.1.1 Intransitive verbs in English

As was already said, intransitive verbs don't need an object, but a prepositional phrase can come after them. Most of the time, they talk about actions (like "He is running along the road") or events (like "It is raining outside"). As examples, here are some:

1. Ahmad was waiting in the garden.

2. Ali studies hard.

The preceding instances do not include an object following the verb "wait," but rather a prepositional phrase. Similarly, an adjective follows the verb "study" in the second instance. Therefore, the pattern that intransitive verbs follow is NP+ V+ (Prep P) (Adj). Because most transitive verbs are NP+V, the usage of brackets indicates that they are optional.

Actually, intransitive verbs can't be passive because they don't have things that they are changing. These verbs are usually intransitive, but based on the meaning of the sentence or clause, they can be transitive. In the cases above, for instance, the verbs can also be transitive.

Consider these examples:

1. Ahmad is waiting his dad.

2. Ali studies applied linguistics.

The objects are included after the verbs in the final two examples. On the other hand, there are verbs that are intransitive at all times and are typically preceded by prepositions. The following verbs are examples of intransitive verbs: apply, apologize, rain, be, feel, seem, and breathe.

2.1.2 Transitive Verbs in English

Transitive verbs show what you do (play), how you feel (love), what you see (saw), and what you own (have). Even though they come after things, we don't always need to use them if the object doesn't add much to the meaning. As an example, Ahmad is reading. There is no need for an object in this sentence because the meaning is already in the word. This also goes for verbs like ask/answer (a question), draw/paint (a picture), enter/leave (a room/building), pass/fail (a test/exam), play/win/lose (a game), practice (a skill), sing (a song), speak (a few words) and study (a field). Also, the object doesn't have to come after the next word if it's clear what it means. Start, pick, decide, hear, help, know, see, notice, hear, and start.

Table 1. Examples of verbs which can go transitive and intransitive

Intransitive Verbs	Transitive Verbs
He stopped by the bus.	He stopped a bus.
The window opened.	He opened the window.
The cup broke.	He broke his Hand.

The following verbs can be transitive or intransitive verbs:

Join move break end soften, burn, finish, open, sound change, grow, and shine tear start to split Join, Close, Bend, Drive, Melt, and Slide Make the boil dry mix less strong. Close the fly pour spread Freeze ring stand cook hang roll hurt separate crash get better shaky move forward swing start combine harden sail stop

It's important to note that some verbs can take two things in this case. The straight object is the second one, and the indirect object is the first one. You can put the indirect object at the end of the sentence and put a preposition in front of it.

2.2 Passive Voice in English

Montrul (2004) defines passive voice as a syntactic derivative of active voice. According to Montrul (2002), 'case' and 'theta-role' criteria generate passive voice changes. The verb to be and past participle create short, long, and get passive forms (Amadi, 2018). Most passives are brief or long, with an irrelevant or unknown agent. Passives occur when a transitive verb acts on its subject. In English, passive forms are periphrastic because they consist of an auxiliary verb and the transitive verb's past participle. The passive voice uses a head noun as the subject of a phrase, clause, or verb and the verb as its agent (Choomthong, 2018).

The grammatical subject is the recipient of the action expressed by the verb, rather than the doer of the action (Choomthong, 2011; Crystal, 2008). Oluikpe (1981) identified three primary instances in which the passive voice is employed in English:

1) When the active subject is unknown and cannot be easily recognized.

For example: A man was killed.

2) When the active subject is self-evident from the text.

For example: The actor was praised.

3) When delicacy and tact of sentiment is needed.

For example: We must have been informed.

This implies that the passive form is employed when the 'who' or 'what' performs or causes an action is unimportant or unknown, or when the focus is on the activity rather than the doer or performer of the action.

2.2.1 The Problem of Applying the Concept of Passive Voice

English language learners may struggle with passive forms for the following reasons, according to Oshita (2000):

1. Language learners may have trouble understanding the position change of the active sentence object that becomes the passive sentence subject.
2. Students may not know how to form the past participle for the passive voice.
3. Passive voice is easy to produce but hard to understand and develop into different tenses.
4. Omitting agent information makes passive voice more difficult.

2.2.2 Difficulties for English Language Learners in Learning and Using the Passive Voice

Passive forms challenge native and non-native English learners, according to studies on teaching, learning, and passive voice usage (Kong, 2018). Teacher warnings against utilizing it and promotion of the active voice may be due to 'bad attitudes related with its use,' according to certain academics (Moreb, 2016; Pullum, 2014; Leong, 2014). Additionally, ESL and EFL teachers and students struggle most with passive voice instruction and use (Hinkel, 2002; Murcia and Freeman, 1999). Poor passive voice in the learners' L1 or interference from their mother tongue cause most errors or overpassives (Banjo, 2012).

2.3 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs in Arabic

(Adapted from: An Essential Grammar by Farouq Shaqra (2007))

Arabic verb rules should be explained first. The term "المجرد" (abstract) is the basic verb form, similar to the English base form. A key aspect of Arabic is the verbal root and radical, as defined by linguists. These terms describe two unique traits. A root is the foundation for generating verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions. In the root, three consonants dominate. Radical consonants form the origin of words, such as كتب /katba/ 'to write', كتاب /kitabun/ 'book', and قول /qawla/ 'to say' (basic verb form لَ قَالَ /qalaa/ 'he said', imperfect لِي يَقُولُ /yaqulu/ 'he speaks'). Although some grammarians refer to radicals as letters, the name

radical is more suitable as letters refer to written units, while radicals are theoretical units that may be included or altered in verb forms and derivations. 3 radical roots are trilateral. All roots have at least three radicals. A quadrilateral root has four radicals.

In contrast to "المجرد" (the base form), "المزید" (al-mazıdu) refers to the derivative verb forms. Forms are created from roots using consonant doubling, prefixes, or infixes, following specific patterns. To convert "حطم" to "المزید"/al-mazıdu/, double the second letter, resulting in "مَيَّ حطَّ". The meanings of derived verb forms are often derived from the basic verb form using the system outlined in Table 2.

Grammarians typically refer to derived verb forms as stems, as they have a complete set of conjugated forms comprising tenses, verbal nouns, and participles. Forms of 14 verbs are derived. No verb is used in all ten forms, with only five or six derivative forms and sometimes even the basic verb form not used. Arabic lacks the form of an infinitive as seen in Indo-European languages. In the dictionary, derived verb forms are mentioned beneath the root, which is similar to the basic verb form (I) without vowels.

This study focused on transitive and intransitive verbs, with transitive verbs being "عَدَّ" and intransitive verbs being "زَالَ" م لازمون. Intransitive verbs cannot take a direct object in the accusative case, however some can utilise an accusative predicative complement. A verb can be either transitive or

intransitive, depending on its meaning and construction. There are no strict rules for identifying the kind of derived verb forms, which can be transitive or intransitive. Below are instances of transitive and intransitive forms.

Table 1. Transitive and intransitive verbs

Transitive	Intransitive
كسر الطالب النظارات kasara attalib Annazarat	أنكسرت النظارات Inkasarat annazarat
The children broke the glasses.	The glasses broke.

The Arabic language has ten verb conjugations categorized based on the meter. The table below demonstrates ten examples of the verbs. The meter is equipped with examples.

Table 2. Cases of verbs in the Arabic language

Form Number	Meter	Example
I.	فَعَلَ Fa'ala	قتل
II.	فَعَّلَ Fa''ala	جرم
III.	فَاعَلَ Faa'ala	قاتل
IV.	أَفَعَلَ Afa'la	أكثرى
V.	تَفَعَّلَ Ta'fa'ala	تفنن
VI.	تَفَاعَلَ Tafa'ala	تقاتل
VII.	أَنْفَعَلَ Infa'ala	انبهر
VIII.	إِفْتَعَلَ Ifta'ala	اجتهد
IX.	إِفْعَلَ If'alla	استهل
X.	إِسْتَفَعَلَ Istaf'ala	أستبشر

2.2.4 Formation of the Arabic Passive

An active Arabic phrase with a transitive verb has the word order V (verb)-S (subject)-O(object). Transformational passivation with internal vowel change and obligatory agent deletion creates passive. The first and second vowels of a perfective active verb change.

(CaCaCa CuCiCa)

kataba (he wrote) kutiba

and those of the imperfective form change, too: (CaCCuCu
CuCCaCu):

yaktubu (he writes) yuktabu

The vowel that marks the case-ending of the object changes from (-a) to (-u), i.e., from the accusative to the nominative. The following passivization rule is proposed:

V_{active} - NP1 - NP2 V_{passive} - NP2

The following are examples of an active-passive pair:

(3) kataba 'al-walad-u 'al-dars-a (Active)

Wrote the boy-NOM the lesson-ACC

V active Subject/Agent Object/Goal

(4) kutiba 'al -dars-u (Passive)

Written the lesson-NOM 3

V passive Agent-substitute

2.2.5 English vs. Arabic Passive Formation

From the previous description of English and Arabic passive construction, we may compare and contrast:

1. In both languages, the passive is created by transforming the active and shifting the object into the subject slot.
2. In passive formulations in English, the subject and object are switched, the verb becomes participle, and "by" is added before the agent. In contrast, the Arabic passive rule shifts verb vowels and object case-endings and requires agent omission.
3. English passive formulations use auxiliary verbs (be), while Arabic passive constructions do not.

3. Method

3.1 Research Design

A qualitative descriptive study was conducted here. In contrast to quantitative studies, which rely on numerical data to draw conclusions, qualitative research designs do not rely on such data (Strauss and Corbin, 1990). Researchers often use this strategy to learn more about a topic they are already familiar with or to fill in gaps in their knowledge.

3.2 Sampling

This research is sampling comprises examples from various English and Arabic grammar books. Examples were collected and analyzed.

4. Results and Discussions

This section presents transitive and intransitive verbs in English and Arabic.

4.1 Transitivity in English

English encompasses various categories of verbs. The first type of verb is "intransitive", exemplified by the verb "occurred" in the phrase "sometimes occurred". The verb's action is inherently self-contained. There is no transportation or transfer. Consider the following example: "Wood floats but iron sinks."

Intransitivity may be further classified according to its semantic and/or syntactic properties. The researchers will simply provide examples of them without further explanation:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A) Unergative | Mary laughed. |
| B) Ergative | Mary awakened. |
| C) Middle | Mary bribes easily. |
| D) Pseudo-transitive | Mary wrote. |

The ostensibly intransitive middles are inherently transitive, and as a result, they always have a transitive counterpart. In addition, ergatives are inherently transitive, whereas the transitive alternate denotes causation. For instance, "Mary awakened" can be rephrased as "something awakened Mary."

Adverbials, such as "yesterday" or "late," or even nothing, may be used to follow intransitives upon request. For instance, the

sentence "the boy fell" and "the boy fell to the ground" are not preceded by an ordinary noun phrase (NP) or adjectives.

Transitive is the second variety. When the verb can be followed by a (NP), it is referred to as transitive, as in the sentence "she ate a cookie." Adverbials may be used to describe both transitive and intransitive verbs, such as "Mary petted the cat gingerly"

Nevertheless, for the sentence to be classified as grammatical, certain intransitive verbs must be followed by adverbials:

They lay there. *They lay

Mary lurked outside. *Mary lurked

Adverbials of place must follow the noun phrase in the same way for certain transitive verbs:

Mary handed the paper to me. *Mary handed the paper.

Mary set the book there. *Mary set the book.

These verbs "handed and set" have the feature [+_____ NP place].

Some intransitive verbs may be followed by a noun that is similar to the verb, such as "He slept a deep sleep" (traditionally referred to as cognate accusative). However, this does not affect the verb's classification.

It is possible for a verb to be intransitive in some uses and transitive in others. For instance, "Iron sinks" and "Explosion sinks oil-tankers". The verb "sinks" in the first example is intransitive, and transitive in the other. The classification of a verb depends on

its meaning in the sentence under consideration. There is a difference in meaning between “He ran fast”, which has the feature [- _____ NP], and “He ran the store” with the feature [+_____NP].

Some verbs with the feature [+_____NP] at times have the indefinite noun phrase deleted:

The student wrote (something).

He shot (something).

However, the feature [+_____NP] remains present, even in the absence of the noun phrase. In order to determine whether a verb is transitive or intransitive, mentally insert "what?" or "whom?" after the verb. If the sentence can provide the answer to the query, the verb is transitive. Consequently "All the competitors finished the race". That which has been completed? Return: the competition. Following this, the verb "finish" is transitive, meaning it has an object. "All the competitors finished before nightfall". That which has been completed? The use of the word "finished" in this sentence is intransitive, as no response is provided.

Verbs with two objects, such as "I asked him the reason" and "Tell me the truth", may be used. This paraphrases these sentences: He was urged to explain and tell me the truth. Two objects are present in each sentence: “him” and “the reason” in the first example, and

“me” and “the truth” in the second. Indirect objects, preceded by a preposition, normally fall before direct objects, unless they are pronouns. They are often known as ditransitive verbs, which require two objects.

4.2 Transitivity in Arabic

Verbs denote actions, which necessitate agents or doers to execute them. Consequently, the verb and the agent are fundamental components of the verbal sentence in Arabic. If this action is performed on an object, it is referred to as an object. The three primary forms of verbs in Arabic are as follows:

1) **Transitive:** المتعدي verbs that accept one or more objects, or even multiple objects, without the assistance of a preposition or any other element that could potentially convert an intransitive verb to a transitive verb, such as "أعلم" or "سمع" Through a single nominal word or infinitival, the object can be realised.as clause

أود أن أزوره

2) **Intransitive:** القاصر او اللازم, which does not directly accept an object but requires a preposition to do so, such as. أنتهى ، أسرف . Therefore, the prepositional phrase that is underlined (أسرف الأحمق) (في ماله) function as an object to the verb in meaning, but not in syntactic term أسرف. However, this significance is not realized in the absence of an intermediary, such as a preposition.

3) **Sanctioned by common usage** سماعي that is sometimes used as transitive and sometimes as intransitive. For example : نصح/ شكّر A

subcategory of intransitive verbs is what is called in Arabic "the underivable intransitive verbs, الأفعال اللازمة الجامدة" specifically, *حبذا*, *بنس* Syntacticians put forward two ways to differentiate transitive and intransitive verbs:

a) To incorporate an enclitic pronoun into the verb, specifically with *ها*, which is anaphoric with non-adverbial or root words. If the word or phrase that is generated is permissible, the verb is transitive; otherwise, it is intransitive. For instance, *الصحف أخذتها*, *الغرفة قعدتها* the first verse is a proverb. The verb *قعد* is intransitive when the first option is suitable and the second option is not.

b). A preposition is required to create a passive participle/passive verbal adjective *أسم مفعول*, which is a transitive. Failure to do so will render it intransitive. Therefore, it is evident that the verb *أعلن* is transitive when we say *الخبير مُعلن* whereas it is intransitive when we say *العظيم مهتوفٌ بأسمه* as it is preceded by a prepositional phrase in the passive particle form. Nevertheless, there are additional, more precise criteria that can be used to distinguish between these two varieties. The verbs that indicate a permanent quality, such as *شرف فلان*, are semantically governed. Conversely, certain patterns are pattern-governed, meaning that they are exclusively associated with intransitive verbs, such as the pattern *أنفعل* as in *أنطلق الرجل*

A tri-consonantal intransitive verb in Arabic can be converted to a transitive verb by incorporating letters (morphemes), altering the pattern, or germination. I am tired. Among these methods are: 1) The inclusion of the appropriate preposition. Semantically, the verb becomes transitive; however, it remains a prepositional phrase syntactically, as demonstrated by the following phrase: **خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْقَرْيَةِ**.

In the past, Arabs also occasionally omitted the preposition, as in **ذَهَبْتُ الشَّامَ**, nowadays, but cannot use this freely because it is restricted to what Arabs said in the past.

As previously mentioned, the verb can accept only one object, as in **لِلْمَحْكُومِينَ السَّعَادَةَ يَكْفِلُ الْحَاكِمُ لِعَدَا**. It can also accept two objects that were originally predicate and comment, as in **أَقْرَبَ طَرِيقًا**, As we said the verb can take one object, as in **عَدَلَ الْحَاكِمُ يَكْفِلُ السَّعَادَةَ**. It can also take two objects which were originally comment and predicate, as in **رَأَيْتَ الظُّلْمَ أَقْرَبَ طَرِيقًا** it can take two objects which were not originally comment and predicate, as in **عَلِمَنِي الْعَقْلَ الْإِعْتِدَالَ**, **مَنْعَتُ النَّفْسَ التَّسْرِعَ فِي الرَّأْيِ**. In any case, a verb cannot take more than three objects. An interesting point to mention here is that sometimes, when we have more than one object, it is very important to have a certain order for them. Sometimes the order must follow the sentence order before it has a verb, e.g. the order of the comment and predicate before they were preceded by the verb. In addition,

to avoid ambiguity we have to abide by certain order. For instance, أعطيتُ محموداً زميلاً في السفر. If we change the order of the objects ُ محمودا and زميلاً the meaning will be different. Therefore, we must follow a certain order.

Sometimes, the sentence lacks a fundamental meaning or function for objects. Due to this, they may be excluded. A distinct illustration of this can be found in the Holy Quran: (ما انزلنا عليك القرآن لتشقى / إلا تذكرة لمن يخشى دعوت البخيل للبذل فلم يقبل).

4.3 Similarities between English and Arabic with Respect to Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

In both Arabic and English, there are transitive and intransitive verbs. There are verbs in both Arabic and English that can accept two objects. These are referred to as direct and indirect objects in English. Nevertheless, both are referred to as "objects" in Arabic. Intransitive verbs in both Arabic and English may be followed by a prepositional phrase, which is another similarity between the two languages. Furthermore, both languages contain verbs that are potentially transitive in certain contexts and intransitive in others.

4.4 Differences between English and Arabic with Respect to Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Arabic grammar is more complex and sophisticated compared to English. This applies to all grammatical patterns and concerns in Arabic. English and Arabic exhibit particular differences in transitive and intransitive verbs. For instance, in Arabic, all intransitive verbs can be transformed into transitive verbs by adding specific prefixes, duplicating middle letters, and employing other techniques. Nevertheless, it is not possible to convert an inherently intransitive verb into a transitive verb in the English language. In addition, Arabic transitive verbs can take many objects, namely up to three objects.

4.5 Passive Forms Issues in Arabic and English

This section addressed the grammatical challenges that Arab English as a Foreign Language (EFL) students and translators may face when utilizing or translating the English passive voice. An endeavor was undertaken to ascertain the origins of these challenges, particularly the act of interference.

To address EFL students' performance, the researchers examined how differences in English and Arabic passives impact their acquisition and output of the investigated construction. The passive constructions in English can be either agentive or agentless. Instead, Arabic has agentless passive. Alternatively,

agent deletion is optional in English but mandatory in Arabic. Arab students may struggle with the passive voice in English.

El-Wedyani (1982) discovered Arab students excelled at recognition rather than output when dealing with English passive. This performance gap may be due to two potential hazards. English passive formation is more intricate and "marked" than Arabic passive. In the former, subject and object positions are switched, the active verb participle is introduced, and "by" is attached to the agent. In contrast, the latter includes altering active verb vowels, object case-ending, and removing the agent. Additionally, pupils may use avoidance and simplification tactics to learn the tricky English passive, as they fear making mistakes." Mukattash (1983) examined mistake-making by Arab EFL students on a multiple-choice grammar examination. He discovered that students wrote more active sentences than passive ones. Kleinmann (1977) employed photographic signals to elicit certain structures from Arab, Spanish, and Portuguese EFL students. Using a contrastive examination of Arabic and English, he anticipated Arab students would struggle with the passive form of English.

Arab students can easily translate passive statements from Arabic to English, as English features passive constructions that suppress the agent. Translating from English to Arabic can be challenging as Arabic does not allow the agent to appear in passive sentences.

Arab students face two possibilities when encountering an English agentive passive statement. They either shift the sentence into the Arabic active construction or use a non-classical passive construction to express the agent.

For instance, the English agentive passive in which the agent cannot be controlled can be translated into Arabic in several ways depending on the writers/ speaker's perspective on given and new data.

English: This poem was written by Shakespeare.

Arabic: (a) Shakespeare kataba hadihi 'al – qasidat

Shakespeare wrote this the poem

(b) hadihi 'al - qasidatu kataba - ha Shakespeare

this the poem wrote it Shakespeare

(c) kataba hadihi 'al - qasidata Shakespeare

wrote this the poem Shakespeare

(d) kataba Shakespeare hadihi 'al - qasidat

wrote Shakespeare this the poem

The original English sentence requires the naming of the agent, which is given end-focus and primary stress. Arabic translated active sentences emphasize the agent regardless of its place (front, mid, or final). Choosing the Arabic passive form with the agent indicated may lead student-translators to translate the English by-agent phrase into an Arabic agentive phrase.

5. Conclusion

In both English and Arabic, verbs conveyed transitivity and intransitivity based on their meaning and the specific context of speaking or writing. Some verbs in a language can function independently without requiring an object. These verbs are able to convey a complete meaning on their own. Additionally, there are other verbs that require an object in order to convey meaning. Regarding Arabic, certain verbs in specific contexts may necessitate the use of up to three objects in order to convey a coherent and comprehensive meaning. "

However, both languages share the following similarities with respect to transitivity. The first distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs is made in a variety of ways in both languages. Secondly, the word "object" in both languages may be omitted under specific circumstances without influencing the verb's type. Third, at times, adverbial complements are necessary for transitive or intransitive verbs when the meaning is unclear. The fourth point is that specific verbs in both languages necessitate the presence of two objects. In conclusion, both languages possess an indirect object.

English intransitive verbs cannot alter their status unless employed with alternative meanings. In English, the order of sentences impacts the arrangement of the subject and object. In Arabic, the order of words does not determine the case,

as the nominative and accusative cases are established by inflexions. Furthermore, Arabic possesses a limited group of intransitive verbs that cannot be derived and are absent in the English language. In addition, unlike Arabic, English intransitive verbs can be classified into other subcategories, including ergatives and middles.

A limited number of comparative analyses have been carried out on the syntactic aspects of English and Classical Arabic. Even the investigations conducted at this level have overlooked the semantic and functional aspects of the formations in question. In other words, they have prioritized the proper application of language rules while neglecting the suitable context in which to employ them. Further investigation is required in the field of applied linguistics, specifically in the area of textual analysis of different Arabic consonants.

The current study aimed to enhance our understanding of passivation in both the English and Arabic languages, as well as the standardization of cross-linguistic patterns. The researchers proposed that valence reduction could not be achieved through derivational morphology, as these two processes were consistently separate. This hypothesis may lead to a more distinct and plausible comprehension of valence reduction compared to current perceptions. This study will contribute to a more comprehensive and detailed understanding of passivation. However, it should be

noted that English and Arabic differ in terms of sentence structure, with Arabic syntax being more complex than English.

This study is the first to provide a description and comparison of the formation, kind, and function of the passive voice in English and Classical Arabic. The caret symbol (^) Based on the description and comparison provided, several predictions have been made on the probable challenges that EFL students may encounter. The results of this study have educational significance for students, teachers, and curriculum designers, authors of educational materials, translators, and instructors of translation.

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