

# A Study on the Comparison of the Passive Form in Arabic and English Language

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Two main languages that are widely utilised globally are the English and Arabic languages. They both possess certain similarities and differences. The English language is categorised as an Indo-European language; meanwhile the Arabic language falls under the category of a Semitic language. The Arabic language possesses a syntactical structure which is different from the English language. The Passivation (passive sentence structure) has been examined by the researcher of this research, for both the Arabic language and English language through a comparative study. The Arabic and English languages active sentence structure and the initiation time occurrences of the actions were noted. From the study, it is discovered that both languages possess similarities in terms of time indication. However, they both differ in terms of Passivation structure. The English language sentence structure requires a 'subject' to represent the actor of the action. Nevertheless the structure of Passivation in the Arabic language is different as it is dependent upon the constructions and movements, for example, kasra, damma, and fatha that could not be found in the English language. Additionally, the verbal (spoken form) Passivation structure of the Arabic language is examined concurrently with the study of spoken form of Passivation structure in the English language. This current study is based on past comparative researches done on the Arabic language and the English language, in addition to given exemplars indicating the distinctive differing features and their influence on the Semantic meaning-making phase which will further enhance our comprehension on the meaning-making sense of the two languages. A lesson entitled "Voice" with sound specified by 'the reality of the form and construction associated between the subject actor and object receiving the action' manifested in the spoken form of the sentence. In the sentence, the receiver who receives an act (verb), grammatically is the object of the act. In contrast with the English language that makes reference to the person who is doing the action with a prior reference word 'by' to indicate the actor in the sentence,

the Arabic language does not often mention the actor of the action. Hence, the English language and the Arabic language do not possess the same structure in syntax. The sentences, in reality, do not adhere strictly to the syntax rule and are not consistent. At times the syntax structure is correct in terms of grammar but not pragmatically correct in terms of a context. Hence, the researcher came to the conclusion that Passivation is perceived to be among the ultimate contentious subject matter towards meaning-making sense between the interlocutors between the Arabic and English language users. This has adversely impacted meaning-making in translation endeavours from Arabic to English language and the reverse.

**Key words:** English and Arabic languages, Passivation structure, syntax

## Introduction

The two main languages prevalently utilised worldwide are the English language and the Arabic language, however with numerous similar and different grammatical characteristics. In the event that any two languages get in touch with each other, or when an individual is accustomed to two languages, then, these pair of languages are inseparable. They influence each other mutually in a differing manner with many procedures occurring. Certain mentioned procedures are considered as the transference of language, code-switching, borrowing and others. The interferences on the language or transfereces will generate different variations of the English language which is dependent upon and influenced by the speaker's mother tongue. Certain noted examplers are written and spoken from the Arabic Language to the English Language, or a mix of both languages (code-mixing) (Vettorel,2019).

The current study investigates on the productivity on the construction of passive verbs, and dissemination in the Arabic and English language. This is done through a comparative study on the Passivation of the English and Arabic language to attain specific findings with regards to their parallelism and contrasts. I take into consideration the different features between the morphology (the linguistic study of words) of both languages and forwarding two independent assertions. Firstly, I claim that the passivation of the Arabic language is at the Syntax level, while the Passivation of the English language is at the lexical (word ) level. (Alshahrani,2019)

This is according to the morphological characteristics of both of the language functionings, for example, productivity, exclusivity, transparency and the kinds of morphological procedures. Secondly, I will demonstrate that derivations based on lexical items generalise the Passivation of the two languages.



## Arabic and English Languages

The English and Arabic languages are two different languages that came from two distinctive language families. English is categorised under Indo-European language, the English language is different from the Arabic language classified under a Semitic language ( Nadeem, and Abdul Razzaq,2019).

The Arabic language verb system is different from the English or any other languages, as there have been extensive comparative researches done on its verb system for millenniums of years (Eisele, 1990: P 173-212) (Zollmann & others, 2006:201-204) The Arabic language is a mysterious language full of mythical tales. Classified to be a language that accepts inflections, other words can be derived from it, and a language that possesses a template form. The Arabic Language is classified as a pro-drop language which signifies a person (pronoun), numeral form and quantity, male and female agreement, in addition to tenses (to indicate time aspect), aspect, modality markers by making the verb as a reference point. Each specific verb inflection is quantified exclusively. The principal objective of this study the provision of comprehension of morphological structure and formations of the Arabic and English verbs, in addition to as examination of the discharges and conjugations at the syntax level to disclose a comprehensive data that can be utilised to develop a corpus. ( Abu, and Tengku Mohd,2008).

Numerous past scholastic researchers have documented their research on the impact of grammar on the mother tongue language towards the grammatical construction of the second language (Hakuta, 1974:P287-297). The scholars related second language errors in grammar to be linked to the student's first language grammar.

From previous researches done, it has been determined that morphological and syntactical elements such as prepositions, adverbs, adjectives, conjunctions and others to be examples of certain linguistic areas that are problematic during the English-Arabic translation proceedings. This is because both languages possess differing morphological and syntactical systems.( Abu, and Tengku Mohd,2008) .

Not similar to Arabic language, certain English words can be categorised under numerous word class, for example, 'fire', can be classified either as a noun or a verb. Conversely, certain characteristics of grammar are signified in the morphological (word construction) form in the Arabic language, however, in the English language, it is signified by the syntactical (sentence construction)form. A single word in the Arabic language can form a whole sentence in the English language.

## **The English Tenses**

The literature review contained tense aspects and voice according to theoretical perspectives. However, here I will explicate the English language tense aspects with examples of typically utilised tenses. The first uses of tenses are explained based on concepts forwarded by grammarians like (Setiawan,2018) and Lewis (1986).

### ***Future Perfect Continuous (UK English) or Future Perfect Progressive (US English)***

Future perfect continuous tense is utilised to indicate acts (actions represented by a verb) that will happen for a continuous duration is up to a particular moment in the forthcoming future. As an exemplar: “By this time next year, I would have been studying English for 12 years”.( , Maria, and Detmar,2016).

### ***Future Perfect***

Future Perfect tense is utilised to indicate acts (actions represented by verb) which will terminate at a certain distinct time in the forthcoming future, to show a future time aspect.

For example, “This moment next year, we will have completed our studies”.

The time aspect (perfect form) distinction, and the past time aspect (continuous/progressive), although both indicate a future time aspect, however, the perfect aspect emphasises on the extent of time of the act, while the latter focuses on the result and termination time. The differentiation is equally applied and valid for both cases of perfect and perfect continuous tenses. (Blanca, et al.,2018).

### ***Future Continuous***

Future continuous tense describes acts that are continuous or still progressing (Future progressive as termed in US English).

For example: “ At this time next year, I will be sitting for my final examinations”.

The differentiation between future continuous and future perfect continuous tense emphasises on the act rather than the time that the act or something occurred or is occurring (Al Asmari,2017).

### ***Simple Future***

Simple future tense explains the future action (actions represented by the verb) in the general sense.

For example: “Ali will do his final exams next month.”

It should be noted that other time aspects may be used to describe future time happening, such as using the Simple Present Tense. (Nur, and Yeni,2017).

### ***Simple Present***

Simple Present Tense is utilised to state factual matters, routines and habitual acts and occurrences that happen often or over an extensive period (Agostinho, et al.,2018).

For example

“I study English language twice a week”.

The Simple Present Tense may is utilised to indicate future action that may also be repetitive as a routine or schedule.

Another example

To indicate future actions that are definite: “ Winter begins in December”.

Using Present Tense to indicate something that will happen in the future.

To indicate scheduled performances: “ The departs at 10:00 AM the next day.

### ***Present Continuous***

Present Continuous tense is utilised to indicate occurrences which are ongoing at the speech instance or non-permanent acts which continue for a particular duration of time (Kemala, and Yulyana,2018)

For example

Happening in the instance of the act: “I am studying tenses now”.

For example

Showing a temporary act: “ I am doing a PhD these years”.

The Present Continuous Tense is utilised for prior scheduled future endeavors such as: “I am not coming tomorrow”.

### ***Present Perfect***

The Present Perfect tense is utilised to indicate 2 circumstances that had happened. Past situation number one is pertaining acts that had already happened (actions represented by verbs) that do not have a particular time indication; past scenario number two is pertaining an act that has just happened right now.

For example

Indicating a timeless past: “ I have got an MA in TEFL”.

Another example

Present effect to show that he is here now, at present instance: “He has just arrived”.

### ***Present Perfect Continuous***

According to aforementioned explanation pertaining to future perfect tense regarding the distinction between perfect and perfect continuous tense, it is noted that the later case emphasises on the action (Elsness,2018)

Thus, the present perfect continuous tense expresses acts which have been ongoing from a certain instance earlier on up to current instance.

For example

“ I have been studying English for 11 years”.

In this case, it insignificant on the act I have completed my study, or otherwise.

Another example

The present perfect indicates that the action has finished: “I have studied English for 12 years”.

### ***Simple Past***

Simple past tense expresses acts which have completed previously,

For example

“I graduated from an English department in 1995”.

### ***Past Continuous***

Past Continuous tense is often utilised to indicate (a) interference on an act by separate acts. More specifically, it explains the history of a previous act (McCawley,1981)

For example

“I was going home when the accident happened”.

I was going home (a past action that was continuing at that time) was interrupted by accident (another past action).

In addition, it is utilised for (b) actions which continued for a duration of instance in earlier times.

An exemplar

“She was reading in the foyer”. (duration of the period).

The Past Continuous is also utilised to indicate (c)two actions that are occurring at the same time (simultaneous actions).

While I was doing my homework, my brother was singing.

### ***Past Perfect***

The Past Perfect tense is utilised to indicate the instance an act happens and is completed prior to the additional act that had happened. This means that, when a person is speaking about a past action, however they wish to speak about that action, the person will use a past Perfect tense form.

For example,(Mansour,2012).

“The soldiers had evacuated the camp minutes before it was bombed. “

The soldiers had evacuated (this happened first, first past action in Past Perfect form) before it was bombed (second past action in Simple Past Tense form).

### ***Past Perfect Continuous***

The Past Perfect Continuous tense is utilised to indicate past actions in progress or the duration of time they were ongoing at a particular time that has gone by.

Examples

“The baby had been crying when we came in”.

“I had been walking for an hour when my mate met me”.

### **The Arabic Tense**

Contrary to the English time aspects, Arabic time aspects are different. There are 3 essential parts: past, present and imperative. The triad time aspects are mostly demonstrated by the verb as explained by (Mitchell,1978; Aljenaie,2000) Hence it is reiterated Arabic verbs are in the past, present or imperative. Nevertheless, (Benmamoun,2017; Watson, and E,2016) expounded that the Arabic language possesses, which are the Past Perfect and the Present Imperfect.

Here, the 3 time aspects which are the past, present and future are explicated, with an elaboration on their meaning and utilisation. In the current research, the future aspect is addressed as a tense. A discussion on the imperative is included; however it is not perceived as distinct tense as it is accounted as a present tense that is modified according to (Benmamoun,2017; Watson, and E,2016). In actuality, the imperative is categorised under the mood category according to (Benmamoun,2017).

Prior to this as aforementioned, the tenses (time aspect) are demonstrated by the verb. Hence, certain aspects of the verb forms are emphasised here. The mentioned verb forms and formation impact on the verb inflections as to express varying tenses, particularly in passivation which will be explicated in the ensuing parts of this section.

### **The Arabic Verb**

In accordance with (Saad,2019), they elucidated the verb entails a lexical item which conveys an act and its tenses. An exemplar is the ‘*darasa*’ to mean ‘studied’ in the English language, provides information pertaining to the action of studying, with the action being in the time

aspect. The Present tense form of this verb or act demonstrated through a prefix (a word, letter or number placed before another word) of an imperfect lexical item ‘*yadrus*’ meaning ‘to study’.

Based on the morphological (study of words and how they are formed) structure of this particular verb ‘*drasa*’, it possesses three radicals, meanwhile ‘*dahraja*’ means ‘to roll’, which possesses four radicals. The lexical item ‘*drasa*’, is termed as a trilateral verb, while the lexical item ‘*dahraja*’ is termed as a quadrilateral verb. Additionally, ‘*kataba*’ which is an example to signify ‘to write’, and ‘*nama*’ to signify to sleep comprise trilateral verbs. However, the action word ‘*kataba*’ allows an object. Meanwhile the verb ‘*nama*’ does not take on an object. The former is termed as a transitive verb, while the second example is termed as an intransitive verb.

### Verb Forms

The current research is based on existing knowledge in the linguistic field, amongst others by (Faust,2019) who asserted that ‘*Altasrif*’ that denotes ‘conjugation’, which is concerned in the Arabic language word structure in relations to their form and construction. The application conjugation is only relevant to certain nouns and verbs which are the product of a three-letter formation or more, except if certain letters are left out.

These verbs are termed as the ‘biliteral’ verbs. Nevertheless, (Saad,2019), claims that the derivational versions, in addition to their numbering, are conducted by grammarians who are not Arabic. Hence, it should be noted that the discussions on verb forms in this research are predominantly taken from grammarians who are not Arabic.

From (Benmamoun,2017; Watson, and E,2016), they argued that two dominant groups of Arabic verbs exist, which are triliteral and quadrilateral that possess their subgroups. In reality, 2 diverging perspectives with regards to the groups and subgroups are present. According to (Benmamoun,2017), there exist 4 kinds of Arabic verbs: strong, doubled, *hamzated* (ء), and weak verbs. Buckley contends the strong verbs to belong to the triliteral or quadrilateral groups. Furthermore, the 2 kinds of verbs, namely the ‘triliteral’ and ‘quadrilateral’ are categorised under the subgroups of strong verbs. On the other hand, (Saad,2019), maintains that the strong, doubled, hamzated, and weak verbs are categorised subgroups of the duo dominant groups, which are the triliteral and the quadrilateral. Irrespectively as aforementioned in the introduction, it is reiterated that "transitivity" and "verb forms" has a significant impact on the Arabic tenses. These kinds of verbs are concisely explained in the following parts, dispelling the major and the subgroup considerations.

### **Triliteral Verbs**

Based on works by (Mohammed, and Jamil,2007; Al-Ghazalli, 2012), they espoused that triliteral verb possesses three radicals. It is the most basic and prevalent form. Dictionaries utilise the 3rd person singular, masculine perfect verb as the model verb according to (Faust,2019) This form of a triliteral verb is termed as *عَوَكَ* (*Almujarad*) that denotes "the stripped" where other verbs may originate from. The derivational verbs are termed as (*Almazid*) denoting 'the increased' and are constructed by attaching letters in front or between the three radicals.

### **Quadriliteral Verbs**

Four radicals are constituted in the Quadriliteral verbs. According to (Holes,2004; Mohammed, and Jamil,2007) solely four types of Quadriliteral verbs exist.

### **Passivation**

Passivation in the Arabic language and the English language form one of the significant concerns of both of the said languages. Hence, this research is a comparative study on the transitivity and intransitivity in the Arabic and English language. Thus, it documents the analysis outcomes of transitivity and intransitivity in both of the mentioned languages accordingly. It involves examination on the transitive and intransitive verbs, in addition to verbs that can form transitive or intransitive verbs contextually. Conversely, the Arabic language is distinct from the English language by its capability in transforming intransitive verbs into transitive verbs through its application of inflections on the main verb. In addition, the Arabic language is unlike the English language. Indeed, certain Arabic transitive verbs may accept a maximum of 3 objects. Numerous researchers have endeavoured in making a comparison between the English and Arabic language. An exemplar is in a 1988 study by Suleiman who published a comparative study of the passive form in both the languages. In addition, (Mohammed, and Jamil,2007) elucidates the translation challenges passive sentences from the English language to the Arabic language.

Authors turn to the passive forms for numerous purposes. It agency to depict conciseness is inhibited in certain cases or referred to as a by-agent passive. It should be noted that passivation is a norm in official report writing. However, for fulfilling requisites of complex detailed reporting such as who was responsible for certain actions to another person/thing, the utilization of passivation is obviously possessed a comprehensive implication.

Subjects in Passives and Passive-like verbs are specified as not the actor of an act, which is conventionally found in subjects of active verbs in the English language.

An exemplar belong to, has been, involve, appear, and may form (Holes,2004; Mohammed, and Jamil,2007). To summarise, the utilisation of passivation and verbs that acts as passive emphasises the influence or outcome, instead of actor executing the act.

The active/passive voice and perfect tense/aspect are utilised for the base word (Watson, and E,2016). According to Holes,2004; Mohammed, and Jamil,2007) specify inflection as the following: Inflectional affixes involve lexical items that are attached with affixes to depict function according to grammar rules.. Additionally, the researchers pointed out that Arabic language is among languages which possess inflections; meanwhile the English language indicates merely some characteristics of the languages.

The active, passive and imperative forms have resulted in challenges in the Arabic language due to their processes to form inflections based on a slight modification in articulation with no clear orthographical impact caused by the inadequacy of short vowels (diacritics).

An exemplar

أرسل = send ( يُرسل ) (active)

أُرسل = was sent (passive)

أرسل = send (imperative) (Faust,2019).

### The passive

Under the rubric of ‘voice’, the passive voice is examined. The definition for ‘Voice’ is a ‘verb form or a specific syntactic formation depicting specific associations between the object of the verb’ (Khaled F., and Eman,2019).In a syntax formation that consists of a passive voice, the instigator of the act is depicted by the verb, and is not the grammatical subject of the verb. However, it is the receiver of that action.

As the result of this, the passive is on the whole not permitted in instances of no possible transfer (for example with stative verbs or verbs utilised statively), although the sentence constitutes a syntactic object:

1. I will do it. (No transfer because « it » is non-referential.)
2. She has a pen. (No transfer. Stative value of the verb)
3. Adam broke an arm falling down from a tree. (No transfer. Co-referentiality between part of the object and the subject. Sort of reflexive diathesis.)
4. Alice dressed herself. (No transfer. Reflexive diathesis)
5. John kissed Alice. (Reciprocal diathesis)

6. John did a double-take. (idiom = look twice at someone or something because of being surprised) (No transfer. Single lexical item) (Khaled F., and Eman,2019).

## Voice

Likewise, with the Arabic time aspects dominantly stated by verb, in the case of the Arabic passive voice, it is stated by the verb as well through phonological modifications methods according to (Faust,2019; Khaled F., and Eman,2019) However, prior to the passive construction discussions, the conditions by which the passive is utilised are initially presented. According to (Faust,2019), they stated the numerous utilization of the passive, which are encapsulated in the ensuing matters:

1- For averting private engagement. It is specifically conducted in certain scholarly essays or official rhetorics, in which case the author/person saying it inclines avoiding the utilisation of the pronoun ( انا ana) "I".

### An Exemplar

- اقترحت بعض الحلول لهذه المشكلة - *uqturihat ba''d alhlul li hadhih almushkilah*. Certain solutions for the issue have been recommended. (Passive Voice).

Rather than expressing:

- انا اقترحت بعض الحلول لهذه المشكلة - *ana iqtarahtu ba'd alhlul li hadhih almushkilah*. I have recommended certain solutions for the issue.

2- In instances of an unknown agent. This merely signifies that the doer carrying the act is unknown to the author/ or person saying it.

- كُسر الزجاج *kusira alzujaj*. The glass was broken.

3-When the agent is known to the hearers/readers/audience. This specific usage exists in the Al-Quran verses and Islamic religious surah.

### An Exemplar

- خُلِقَ الانسان ضعيفا - *Khuliqa alinsan da''ifan*. Mankind was created weak". (Al-Nisa', verse 28). It is established accepted the fact that Allah (God) created man.

2- In instances of the act surpasses the significance than the doer, or when stressing and making sure that the act is carried out. In actuality, this is contextually dependent or/and the author/ orator's objectives. Sentence number one indicates an active sentence that signifies that it was Khalid who was responsible for breaking the window but not Ahmed or Anis. Meanwhile, sentence number two indicates a passive form. It merely signifies that the window is broken that the act or incident happened; however, the doer of the action is not significant.

### Example

- كسر خالد النافذة *kasara Khalid alnafidah*. Khalid broke the window. (Active voice)
- كُسرت النافذة *Kusirat alnafidah*. The window was broken. (Passive voice)

In addition, (Khaled F., and Eman,2019).contributes further to such usage in scenarios of two existing objects. He utilises the ensuing exemplars as explications:

- أعطى محمد ديناراً *u'tiya Mohamed dinaran*. Mohamed was given a dinar.
- أعطى ديناراً محمد *u'tiya dinaran Mohamed*. A dinar was given to Mohamed.

Sentence number one emphasises on 'Mohamed'; however, sentence number two emphasises on the 'dinar', that is the amount of money (dinar) granted to Mohamed.

In contrast to the English language, in which case the agent is stated in the passive sentences through the indication marker 'by', the passive voice in the Arabic is however not commonly utilised in the presence of an agent. Nevertheless (Khaled F., and Eman,2019).asserts that in the Modern Standard Arabic, this convention may be breached particularly in journalistic sense.

The agent is presented into the passive structure through the use of certain phrases, for example (من قبل *mn qibal*) and (على يد *ala yad*).

According to grammar rules, it is evident that transitive verbs are the sole verbs that may undergo passivation. An exemplar is an intransitive verb "جلس محمد *jalasa Mohamed*" should not be passivised. In the structure of the syntax, the verb, aside from changing its vowel system, its structure undergoes modification by the sentence too. The object of the verb turns into the subject and termed as (نائب الفاعل *na-ib alfa'il*) denoting "the assistant or representative' of the actor of the action. The ensuing are exemplars of the passive structure of the syntax in comparison to the active structure.

- كسر منير النافذة *kasara Munir alnafidah*. Munir broke the window. (Active)
- كُسرت النافذة *kusirat alnafidah*. The window was broken. (Passive)

Thus the noun (النافذة *alnafidah* = the window) is the object of sentence number one. however it becomes (نائب الفاعل *na-ib alfa'il*) in sentence number two. The alteration in the positioning of the word does have any connection with the semantics of the passive. However, the modification is dependent upon the sentence type being a verbal or a nominal sentence. The aforementioned sample shows a verbal sentence type, meanwhile, the following sentence given is similar, but it is a nominal sentence. In the sample, the structural positioning of the object takes the posited as the subject; however it bears the same meaning:

- منير كسر النافذة *Munir kasara alnafidah*. Munir broke the window. (Active)
- كُسرت النافذة *Alnafidah kusirat* . The window was broken. (passive)

## Arabic Passive Verb Formation

According to the construction of the passive verb, ((Khaled F., and Eman,2019), made a distinction between two passive kinds, inflectional and derivational passive. Inflectional passive is constructed through the method of the movement and change in vowel patterns of the active verbs, equally known as apophonic passive. Derivational passive is constructed through derivational procedures.

### Inflectional Passive

According to (Khaled F., and Eman,2019), they asserted that the *damma* and *kasra* entail predominantly utilised vowels in the formation of the passive regardless of the varying active verb vowels. The *damma* entails a diminutive diacritic placed on top of the inflected radical or letter. with its pronunciation as /u/. The *kasra* is a diminutive diacritic placed under the inflected radical or letter, with its pronunciation as /i/. As an exemplar: the letter or the sound (ك k -), when noted by the *damma* or *kasra* changes into (كُ ku) and (كِ ki).

In actuality, the third vowel ‘diacritic’ is utilised for the formation of the passive. It is termed as ‘fatha’ that is a diminutive diacritic too, placed on top of the inflected radical or letter and its pronunciation is /a/: كَ ka. This vowel is typically utilised for the present passive. Based on Haywood and Nahmad (1965), they asserted that the ‘damma’ rule attracts the audience’s focus to the passivity of the verb. Nonetheless, it is prevalent that they are not formed in MSA. However, the readership may utter them as in passive form, which may be deduced from the syntactical structure or/and contextual structure.

Passivation form is conventionally explained as founded on syntactic transitivity phenomena. In instances that the verb is ensued by an object complement, it is permissible for the sentence to undergo passivation (Quirk & D. Crystal,1985:P159-171) ( Russell,1995).

Through works by Quirk, R., & D. Crystal and Huddleston & Pullum(Huddleston & others, 2002:P1431) they emphasised that transitive verb sentences may be active or passive, and that majority of the verbs accepts only a single object that allows the passive form.

For Example

The lightning struck the tree. (Active)

The tree was struck by the lightning. (Passive)

In addition, they expounded that add to the copula (Ahmad is at school), and the intransitive verb (Ahmad is swimming), that do not have an object are not able to be passivised.

A closed verbs or verbal phrases classification, predominantly comprising of transitive verbs utilised statively or stative verbs that cannot be passivised, which encompass verbs such as resemble/look like/take after someone; suit/fit/become; have /possess/lack; number/hold; mean; mind; boast; befall; fail (let down); cost/weigh; marry/meet; agree with.

### The Arabic Passive Voice

Prior to the analysis and the discussion on the data, it is imperative that the Arabic passive voice structures and its functioning must be comprehended thoroughly. Agameya (2008), determines that passivation in the Arabic language to be "a sentence structure where the semantic subject or agent, which is the doer of, or person/thing accounted for action, is inhibited and, must be omitted." Thus, this results in the Arabic language passivation to be not referring to the personal self in structure.

She explicated the following: In passivation, the known object of the active verb will form the subject in a passivation process, in addition, it is noted for this part by the nominative case found in Classical/Arabic in the standard form. The verb is transformed into the passive form through altering the vowels in the stem and tense prefix, or through the insertion of a prefix (ibid: P558).

Agameya further expounded that the passive form is related to transitive verbs. Arabic Transitive verbs are transformed into the passive form by altering the vowels in the active verb. Generally, the alteration in the verb types is regular, and the form it can be found is in the dependent form on the verb tenses (ibid, P558-559).

Based on work by Bubeník (2008: 552), the finite passive is constructed via two means in Arabic: "internally (the apophonic passive) and externally (constructed by a prefix)." The apophonic passive illustrates the vowel sequence 'u-i' rather than its active equivalent in the perfect ( $\alpha$ - $\alpha$  or  $\alpha$ -i). However, it manifests the vowel  $\alpha$ , rather than the second vowel i/u in the imperfect. Below certain demonstrative examples as provided by Bubenik(Bubenik,2008: P553):

Perfect	Imperfect
fa' $\alpha$ la fu'ila	yaf' $\alpha$ /i/ulu yuf $\alpha$ lu
fa $\alpha$ la fu 'ila	yufa'ilu yufa' $\alpha$ lu
'af' $\alpha$ la 'uf'ila	yuf'ilu yuf' $\alpha$ lu

The construction of the verbs by the prefix n-, predominantly contains passive signification; however, there are numerous verbs where their meaning is explainable as the 'middle voice' in the widest context. Hence this type of verb is termed as 'reflexive passive' such as

exemplified by *infa'ala*. There is also an alternative verb form by which an affix 't' is added to form a reflexive verb as in *ifta'ala* (ibid: P553).

From works based on Buckley (2004: 610), it was claimed passivation is utilised in cases where the agent (the performer of the act) is unknown, or when it is not desired for the agent to be stated, in addition to instances when the emphasis of the person or thing experiencing the action is required instead of the person doing it. The passive in Arabic happens infrequently as compared in the English language, due to the Arabic language is typically incapable of expressing the agent in passive formation. Moreover, the verb *tamma* (to occur or to be attained) can be utilised to paraphrase the passive. Additionally, Mohammed (2006: 40) highlights the concealment of the agent at certain times because of trepidation, conciseness, reverence (for example the case of not referring to God in the holy Al -Quran ), and fear of humiliation according to Buckley, R. (2004), *Modern Literary Arabic: A Reference Grammar*. Beirut: Librairie du Liban Publishers.

The query that emerges here is on the passivation methods of English sentences containing the stated agent are to be transformed into Arabic. The resolution is that similar English sentences must be altered into active voice constructions during the translation process into Arabic form.

As a sample, the passive sentence 'the trees were cut by villagers' is translated as:  
*qaṭa a al-qarawiyuna al- ashjara*. Cut (past) villagers the trees. Villagers cut the trees

(Khaled F., and Eman,2019). Noted that there is a possibility to enhance the passive constructions containing no agents with their active forms in instances when the agent needs to be stated. In this instance, the pronominal clitic substitutes the direct object. An exemplar that illustrates this might be the passive is abbreviated as Pass. throughout the examples below:

*quṭi at al-shajara,*  
*qaṭaaha al-qarawiyuna.*  
cut (Pass.) the tree, cut (past) it the villagers The tree was cut; the villagers cut it.

Additional Bubenik stated that in Modern Standard Arabic the phrase with an agent may be introduced in passivation through the approach of a prepositional phrase, which consists of preposition *min* meaning 'from', or infrequently *bi-* meaning "by means of". Below are two exemplars illustrating this according to Bubenik (ibid:P555)

*yuha ilayha min Allah.*  
(it) revealed (Pass.) to him from God It has been revealed to him by God.

*ḍuriba bil asa.*

He struck (Pass.) with a stick

He was struck with a stick

The utilization of preposition *min*, (from) as a by-phrase in exemplar one is specifically prevalent in the Al-Qoran in instances the agent is God. In addition, it is uncommon or completely not utilised with other Arabic sentences. Similar formation is probable in the Arabic language as the result of the two objects (noted as direct object and the other as an indirect object) being utilised alongside the agent in passivation processes. Hence, passive sentences containing a direct object are not allowed according to grammar rules when the agent is stated.

## Conclusion

The current examination provides a new way of comprehending the functionality of passivation for both the English and Arabic language, and comprehensive knowledge of specific cross-linguistic standardization which might be prevalent. I am forwarding a premise that it is impossible to compound the valency reduction can with the derivational morphology; they are predominantly segregated all the time. This hypothesis might result in a quite distinct and probable greater comprehensive comprehension on valency reduction as compared to the current perceptions and notions. The current research will contribute towards a more comprehensive and indepth understanding on passivation. Nevertheless, English and Arabic language are dissimilar in relations to the sentence structure. The Arabic language possesses certain characteristics that make its syntax complex in comparison to the English language.

Presently, the passive form is only utilised in the holy Al-Quran, hadiths from the Prophets, and books on tradition. The Modern Standard Arabic is an acrolectal diglossia of the higher standard Arabic variety utilised by scholars in the Academia, news on the Television, and official schemata. It possesses the appropriate Arabic diglossia concerned with grammatical rules, pertaining certain common mistakes, however it is perceived as not being up to par with the Classical Arabic in relations to eloquence. Nevertheless, the non-formal Arabic lectal variety used by the layperson is the variation utilised by mass for communication purposes. It comprises predominantly of a not-correct Arabic variety; the grammatical rules are not adhered to during the utilisation of the colloquial Arabic.

Likewise to the past discoveries on tenses and aspect, this current research observed the initial emergence of the passive simple tenses, and that they are on the whole appropriately utilised, meanwhile the passivation of a sentence, the perfect and continuous aspects emerged



in subsequent stages; rarely utilised. The Passive form is not constantly utilised, where the grammatical structure is appropriate but inappropriately utilised, that is it is not contextual.



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