

L17

When the passive verb is from an intransitive verb, the pronoun used in it is dependent or connected pronoun which is always attached to the preposition.

**Table 1.12 - The Dependent Pronouns**

الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُتَفَصِّلُ	المُفْرَدُ	المُتَنِّي	الجَمْعُ
الغَائِبُ:	هُ	هُمَا	هُم
الغَائِبَةُ:	هَا	هُمَا	هُم
المُخَاطَبُ:	كَ	كُما	كُم
المُخَاطَبَةُ:	كِ	كُما	كُنَّ
المُتَكَلِّمُ:	يُ		نا

These pronouns will be found attached to different prepositions. E. g.,

عَلَيْهِ، عَلَيْهِمَا، عَلَيْهِم، عَلَيْهَا، عَلَيْهِمَا، عَلَيْهِنَّ  
عَلَيْكَ، عَلَيْكُما، عَلَيْكُمْ، عَلَيْكِ، عَلَيْكُما، عَلَيْكُنَّ  
عَلَيَّ، عَلَيْنَا

**Note:**

In Arabic there are a number of passive verbs whose active voice verbs are not used, as 'أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْهِ' (to faint out) or sometimes the original meaning of the active voice is not found in usage, as in 'أُولِعَ بِهِ' (to have a desire to something), 'حُمَّ' (to be feverish), 'غُشِيَ عَلَيْهِ' (to be duped), 'جُنَّ' (to be shielded), 'عُنِيَ' (to be concerned).