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The passive participle derived from the three letter primary verb is on the pattern of 'مضروب' as 'مفعول'.

In the derivative verbs, the passive participle is based on the passive voice verb:

يُفَعَّلُ ← مَفْعَلٌ

Below is a chart of the Passive Voice Verbs in the ten common *Abwaab* of the Derivative Verb along with its *Passive Participle* (with an example):

(يُحَدِّثُ مُحَدِّثٌ؛ يُرَادُ مُرَادٌ)	يُفَعَّلُ مَفْعَلٌ	بَابُ إِفْعَالٍ:
(يُعَلِّمُ مُعَلِّمٌ؛ يُحْرِقُ مُحْرَقٌ)	يُفَعَّلُ مَفْعَلٌ	بَابُ تَفْعِيلٍ:
(يُخَاطَبُ مُخَاطَبٌ؛ يُعَارِضُ مُعَارِضٌ)	يُفَاعَلُ مَفَاعَلٌ	بَابُ مَفَاعَلَةٍ:
(يُعْتَمِدُ مُعْتَمِدٌ؛ يُخْتَصُّ مُخْتَصٌّ)	يُفْتَعَلُ مَفْتَعَلٌ	بَابُ إِفْتِعَالٍ:
(يَتَعَرَّفُ بِهِ مُتَعَرِّفٌ بِهِ)	يُتَفَعَّلُ مُتَفَعَّلٌ	بَابُ تَفَعُّلٍ:
(يُسْتَعْمَلُ مُسْتَعْمَلٌ؛ يُسْتَعَجَلُ مُسْتَعَجَلٌ)	يُسْتَفَعَّلُ مُسْتَفَعَّلٌ	بَابُ إِسْتِفْعَالٍ:

The Passive voice derived from a verb that is transitive by a participle:

يُذَهَبُ بِهِ ← مُذَهَبٌ بِهِ، مُذَهَبٌ بِهِمَا، مُذَهَبٌ بِهِمْ، مُذَهَبٌ بِهَا، مُذَهَبٌ بِهِمَا، مُذَهَبٌ بِهِنَّ، مُذَهَبٌ بِكُ، ...

Section Three

(الصفة المشبهة) The Verbal Adjective

It signifies an attribute for something, premanently. Most often, the verbal adjective has the meaning of the active participle, as in 'عليم' (all knowing) and occasionally the passive participle 'عليل' (sick). Its complete name is 'الصفة المشبهة' (the adjective resembling the active and passive participle)

The verbal adjective is only formed from the intransitive verb. Some of its patterns are formed according to rules and some not. When the verb indicates a color, defect or embellishment, it is often on the pattern 'أَفْعَل':

حَمْر ← أَحْمَر (red)
عَرَج ← أَعْرَج (lame)

Some 'سماعى' patterns:

فَعِيلٌ (شَرِيفٌ)؛ فَعَالٌ (شَجَاعٌ)؛ فَعَالٌ (جَبَانٌ)؛ فَعْلٌ (سَيِّدٌ)؛ فَعْلٌ (صَعْبٌ)؛ فُعْلٌ (صَلْبٌ)؛
فَعُولٌ (ذَلُولٌ)؛ فَعْلٌ (بَطْلٌ)؛ فَعْلٌ (صَفْرٌ)؛ فَعْلٌ (نَجَسٌ)؛ فَعْلَانٌ (غَضِبَانٌ)؛ فَعْلَانٌ (عَرِيَانٌ)

The verbal adjective from the three letter derivative verb is formed on the same pattern as the active participle:

مُنْقَطِعٌ، مُعْتَدِلٌ، مُسْتَقِيمٌ

Section Four

(اسم التفضيل) The Superlative Noun

This noun attributes a quality to a person or thing and shows that they exceed others in that quality. Its pattern is 'أَفْعَلٌ' for the masculine and 'فُعْلَى' for the feminine. It is derived from the active voice verb.

Example:

عباس أعلم من أخيه (Abbas is more learned than his brother)

القاهرة أوسع من الاسكندرية (Cairo is more vast than Alexandria)

عَدَدُنَا أَكْبَرُ مِنْ عَدَدِهِمْ (our numbers are greater than theirs)

الله أكبر (Allah is the greatest)