A B S T R A C T

This thesis is aimed at describing the system of Arabic passive sentences (naibun al-fa`ili) by using the theory of transformational generative grammar. This aim is formulated in the form of a problem: how far the second stage of the transformational generative grammar can be applied in order to describe the Arabic system which is related to the passive sentences (naibun al-fa`ili) with three syllabic-past basic verbs. The only theory which is used in this analysis is the second transformational generative grammmar or the generation of 'Aspects', which is introduced by Noam Chomsky in 1965. This theory emphasizes the discussion of: (1) Competence and Performance, (2) Deep and Surface Structure, (3) Creative Aspect of Language. Having analyzed the data, the conclusions are: (1) The doer of the verb in Arabic passive sentences (naibun al-fa`ili) is never mentioned or its non-existence is obligatory, (2) The substitute of the doer or /naibun al-fa`ili/ determines the type of the verb of Arabic passive sentences in the sense of gender and number, (3) The construction of Arabic passive sentences (naibun al-fa`ili) is always in the form of /jumlatun fi`liyatun/ or verbal sentences, (4) The steps of passive transformation in Arabic system include: agent deletion, /harakatun/ substitution for the substitute of the doer and the verb, and gender-creating rule, (5) Arabic passive sentences (naibun al-fa`ili) can be derived from the active sentences which has intransitive verb with the note that the substitute of the doer is /jarrun majrurun/ or /zarfun mutasarrifun mukhtasun/ or /masdarun mutasarrifun mukhtasun/.

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