

ARABIC CHANGES OF ARABIC WORDS

Vokhidov Tokhir

Master, (Arabic language) specialty, Oriental University
Senior teacher, Tashkent University of Social Innovation

Annotation: Each Arabic word has a singular, dual, plural category and each of them has a separate gender category. Scientific debates among linguists in this regard, different opinions put forward different ideas. In this regard, the scientific debates of representatives of famous schools such as Basra and Kufa, discussions between scientists are numerous. These sources and works are important for learning the Arabic language and conducting scientific research in this regard. The purpose of this scientific article is to analyze one of the scientific topics.

Key words: creative language, incomparable language, "mustasno minhu", transitive verbs, preposition, scientific debates, jurisprudential conclusions, translation, linguists

Introduction: It is no exaggeration to say that Arabic is one of the most studied languages of the East. The importance of the Arabic language is incomparable, especially among peoples whose inhabitants believe in the religion of Islam. Also, in our motherland, since time immemorial, special attention has been paid to learning Eastern languages, especially Arabic, and creating works in this language. Arabic was the main creative language of our scholars such as Bukhari and Termizi Zamakhshari. It is possible to show thousands of works written by our ancestors in this language. That is why this language is not new to our glorious past and present. Today, even in the complex political and dangerous times of the Middle East, interest in this language is increasing. Usually, our people understand the Holy Qur'an, Hadith Sharifs, and topics related to the Islamic religion in general by the Arabic language. That is why we pay special attention to Arabic among foreign languages.

Methodology: It is known that all languages have their own grammatical method, vocabulary, and limits of possibilities in terms of meaning and content. Languages are also valued for their glorious history and range of possibilities. In this regard, we can say without hesitation that the possibilities of the Arabic language are endless, and the grammatical structure is much more complex. For example, the ending of the words, i.e., the agreement itself, requires a system of very complex and non-repeatable rules. Also, each Arabic word has a singular, dual, plural category, and each of them has a separate muannas (feminine gender) and muzakkarlik (masculine) composition. That is why in all the Arabic literature on Arabic science, each of these topics is called by separate names and researched in separate chapters. Also, scientific debates and different opinions between linguists are especially enjoyable. In this regard, the scientific debates of representatives of famous schools such as Basra and Kufa, discussions between scientists are numerous. These sources and works are important for learning the Arabic language and conducting scientific research in this regard. Below, one of these scientific topics is analyzed in a valuable way.

Data collection and Analysis: The relationship system is a big topic in Nahv science. That is why it is more effective to research and study it by dividing it into sections such as mafuls, muftada and factors that cancel the system of khabar, and subordinates. There is also an exception system among them, and Nahv scholars have widely debated about the factor of this system. Before explaining the topic, let's explain what the factor is and what its function consists of.

In the science of Nahv, the system of rules that ensure the change of Arabic words, words and complete or incomplete sentence combinations in different agreements are called factors. For example, since passive or passive complements in a sentence are called passives in terms of content, the reason for their formation, i.e. factors, are the verbs that come before them. So, verbs as factors require these adverbs to be written as their objects with the adverb, and so on. Therefore, if we approach according to the general rule, if there are sentences with the participation of "Illa exception", that means, if there are no negative

prepositions at the beginning of the sentence, and if the word "mustasno minhu" is part of our sentence, then it is necessary to use the word exception in the case of the sentence. For example:

"ضَرَبْتُ الْقَوْمَ إِلَّا زَيْدًا" - I beat people other than Zayid.

"قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا ضَيْوْفًا" - Others than the guests got up.

"مَرَرْتُ بِالْقَوْمِ إِلَّا زَيْدًا" - I passed by people other than Zayid.

In these examples لا the words that come after download are, as an exception, written in nasb erobi, that is, in the agreement of income.

Result and Discussion

A number of opinions are expressed on the question of the origin of these names.

1. Sirani, ibn Usfur and Sibawayh¹ - The factor here, i.e., the reason for the nasb of the noun after the preposition لا, is the verb "beat" that comes before this preposition. They say that this is like the case where jar letters come before transitive verbs and turn them into intransitive verbs.

2. Ibn Malik says that the factor here is precisely the loading of لا.

3. Owners of the third opinion - the factor here is the hidden verb "astasni" meaning the predicate لا.

They say that the word "destiny" means "When I separated Zayd, such and such things happened, and I did such and such things."

(Unfortunately, the names of the owners of this opinion are not indicated in the source. We also presented it as a scientific deposit.)²

It can be seen that no matter how the previous examples are approached, there is no significant difference in the meaning of the sentence. Here, a reasonable objection may be raised as to why such debates and different interpretations are necessary if there is almost no change in the meaning of the sentence.

Conclusion: Such debates are definitely needed. Because the examples we used above are just simple words. But when it comes to the Holy Qur'an, Hadiths and their translations, jurisprudential conclusions derived from them, very complex and deeply meaningful texts on Islamic jurisprudence and creed, one can understand how important these rules are. If such scientific debates were not necessary, hundreds of linguists and scholars such as Abul Asad al-Duali, Kisai, Mubarrad, Sibawayh, Farro, Ibn Jinni, Ibn Hisham, Ibn Malik, Ibn Ya'ish, Abu Ali Farisi would not have entered into these works, and they have reached us. They would not have ensured his arrival. And this small work of ours is just a small attempt to learn, research and pass on this huge scientific deposit to future generations.

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¹ Sharxi ibni aqiyl. 2 juz – 211 sahifa. Muallif: Muxammad Muxiyiddin Abdulxamid. Qum shaxri. Xijriy 1411 yil

² Sharxi ibni aqiyl. 2 juz – 211 sahifa.