ARABIC VERB AND ITS TYPES

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ABSTRACT

In this article, a comparison of irregular verbs in the works of Arabic, Russian, and Uzbek grammarians is studied.

Keywords: irregular verbs, Arabic, Russian and Uzbek languages, statistical, morphological and semantic analysis.

Al-Fal

الفعل ما dȋ عLY_mˈnyaⁿ fy_naf-muqtrin bzmǝniⁿ kjaʾa wyajyʾu wjyʾa.

qdˢ. او سف ,"او "تاء التانثي الساكنة ,,او "دميرا الفاعل ,"او "نون التوكيد "مثلو قد قاما "SYNAؤاو "ال" qadˢ ان yqbla ان w ˈalmth yqwmu. stdhbu. swf ndhbu. depth. qmt. Qty. book like October. ektban.

Traditionally, Arabic linguists study all the words of the Arabic language, mainly divided into three large groups. They are:

asm - name: noun, adjective, number, infinitive, quality, pronouns;

verb - verb: verb tenses and moods;

Ḥrf - auxiliary words.

Among them, verbs occupy the main place in Arabic grammar. Because many nouns in the Arabic language are mainly formed from verbs.

In Arabic, as in other languages, independent words that express the action of the subject are called verbs. 1

In Arabic, the verb is distinguished by its person and number. Arabic grammarians contrast verbs with nouns and predicates. 2

Abdul Aziz Muhammad Fahir, one of the famous Egyptian grammarians, writes in his work on grammar entitled "twḍyḥ ḥalnḥw", i.e. "Commenting on Grammar":

الحال fy او fy alzmǝn almaḍy, المعنيhạa fy nfsh mqtrn الفعل: ما دل على معنى w swaaʾ kǝn wqwʾ bzmǝn, ام fyمال mstqbl 3

That is: The verb itself indicates the meaning of time, and this meaning can occur in the past, present or future tense.

A common feature for all words of the verb group is to express an event that occurs in relation to time. According to this common feature, all the verbs have one common question: what did he do?, what is he doing?, what does he do? there will be an answer to the question. Verbs are extremely complex in terms of lexical-semantic and grammatical features compared to other words. 1

This group of words, denoting an action or a state, occupies a very large place in the grammar of the Arabic language, because other words of the group are mainly formed from verb stems, as we mentioned above.

Verbs have three stem consonants and four stem consonants. Most of the verbs are composed of three stem consonants.

By changing the vowels around these root consonants, by inserting one or another root consonant, the derivative parts of verbs are created. Of course, the content of derivative verbs

also changes. Derived forms are called chapters. There are 15 chapters on verbs with three stem consonants and 4 chapters on verbs with four stem consonants.

These chapters are named to distinguish them from each other. Arab researchers called the initial form of verbs with three stem consonants as فعل إلاثي, and the initial form of verbs with four stem consonants as فعل رباعي مجرد, and the rest of the chapters with the term of the action name (masdari) of this chapter , for example: باب التفعيل "chapter of ta'fil", باب العفتعال "chapter of iftial" and so on.

In modern literature, these chapters are numbered and denoted by Roman numerals, for example: Chapter II, Chapter VII, Chapter XI, etc.

All parts of the verb have past and present-future tense. They are expressed in person, number, gender. Verbs in Arabic have definite and passive cases. In addition, there are 5 moods of verbs: demonstrative, conditional, command, desire and reinforcement moods.

Unlike the Uzbek language, the verbs in the Arabic language do not have an infinitive, that is, an indefinite form of the verb. Therefore, in modern dictionaries, the past tense III person, singular, muzakkar form of the verb is conditionally accepted as the infinitive. For example: ktb, the original meaning of this verb is "he wrote", conditional meaning: to write.

Verbs with three stem consonants make up the main part of verbs in Arabic. They are presented in fifteen chapters. Ten of these chapters are widely used in modern literary language. The remaining five chapters were used in ancient Arabic, which later fell out of use. 1

In Arabic, a verb expresses the action or state of a thing (person). According to this feature, verbs can be divided into two types: verbs denoting action and verbs denoting status. Verbs in Arabic can be transitive or intransitive.

It is known that the tense embodied in the form of each verb shows its relation to the moment of the action or speech understood from it. There are two tenses of the verb in Arabic: past and present-future.

The verb is one of the biggest topics in the Arabic language, and grammar scholars have given information about it in their own ways in their works.

For example, the verbs are given as follows in Mustafa Ghalayini's book جمع الدروس العربية.
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qdؗ .او سف , "او "تاء التانثي الساكنة ,,او "دميرا الفاعل ,"او "نون التوكيد "مثلو قد قاما "SYNA"او "ال "qadؗ" yqbla ان w'almth yqwmu. stdhbu. swf ndhbu. depth. qmt. Qty. book like October. ektban

A verb is something that expresses the meaning of time. example: jạ'a wyajyʾu wjyʾa

Its sign is qd, alsyn, swf, , taʾ denoting silence, possessive pronoun and taqid noun. Example: qd qama. qdؗ yqwmu. stdhbu. swf ndhbu. depth. qmt. Qty. book like October. ektbanؗ

The classification of the verb is classified according to tense, noun and morphology. From this, we will consider the morphological classification of the verb.

The verb is divided into two parts. Correct and negative verbs.

Verb and its types. Classification of correct and incorrect verbs.

Based on the strength and weakness of the verb letters, it is divided into two parts: alṣḥuḥu wạlmˁtlû, correct and incorrect.

Correct verbs are verbs with sound stem letters.

Example: ктба wкатба

There are three types of these verbs: sạlimuⁿ, wmhmwzuⁿ, wmuḍaʿafuⁿ, salim, hamzali, dual.
Healthy verbs are verbs in which none of the stem letters are defective. They are neither ambivalent nor ambivalent.

Example: ктб вдхб валма

Hamzali verbs are verbs in which one of the root letters is hamza.

They are of three types.

mhmwzu الفائ كاخذ

wmhmwzu العين كسالا

, wmhmwza allam kqrā.

Double verbs have one of the root letters repeated twice.

They are of two types. Conjugation of three-stem verbs and conjugation of four-stem verbs.

Example:

mḍaʿafuⁿ thulaṭyuⁿ kmdã wmarã,

mḍaʿafuⁿ rubaʿũ kzalzala wdmdma

If another letter is added after the reduplication, kʿẓāma وشائبا واشتدا وادحما واعشوشبا, this verb is not considered reduplicated.

Irregular verbs have one of the stem letters. Example: waʿada wqạla wramy

There are four types of these verbs.

Simple, passive, imperfect and infinitive verbs.

The first letter of the positive verbs is negative. Example: waʿada wwaritha

Idle verbs have a negative middle stem. Example: قالا وبع.

Irregular verbs have the last letter of the stem imperfect. Example: رḍīa wrmy

Infinitive verbs have two stem letters.

Example: ṭawy wwafy

These verbs are also of two types. Side by side lafif and separated lafif.

Conjugation verbs are verbs that have a double stem letter. Example: ṭwy wnwy

Detached verbs are verbs that do not have two negative letters next to each other. Example: wafy wwaqı

Correct and incorrect verbs with the addition of present tense and case letters are recognized in the past tense without case letters1.

In the book KURS ARABSKOY GRAMMATIKI v sravnitelno-istoricheskom osveshenii by B.M. Grande, information about incorrect verbs is given as follows.

Incorrect verbs

Classification of irregular verbs

Morphological characteristics of the stems of verbs are divided into correct and incorrect verbs from the point of view of belonging to different stems (whole and incomplete verbs). This section examines some of the changes that should be studied separately when marking irregular verbs. The term "incorrect" obeys its own special laws, not subject to proper verbs. From this point of view, we can talk about different declensions of the verb, for example, strong and weak declension. In this case, the stem is taken as a base for morphological constructions. For this reason, stems with two consonant letters are considered stems consisting of three consonants according to the scheme developed by the founders of the Arabic nahv system.

Also, we remind you that "three-letter" and other terms are usually used about consonants, but in reality we are not talking about letters.

The classification of verbs is the same as the classification of stems. Irregular verbs are classified as follows:

1. Dual (verbs with passive or passive verbs);

2. Hamzali verbs (fāl mhmwz)

3. Weak verbs (verbs), they are divided into:

a) similar verbs (فعل مثال)

b) empty verbs

c) imperfect verbs

4) double incorrect verbs

a) Hamzali - double verbs;

b) weak - double verbs

c) hamzali - weak verbs

g) completely weak verbs

5) fully weak verbs with a verb and two syllables.

Dual verbs

Double verbs are verbs with the same second and third root letter.

Features of formation of double verbs:

1. The same root letters are combined into a sound represented by one "stress". field - field

2. If the first of letters with the same stem is followed by a movement, this movement moves back, that is, to a silent letter.

3. If there is a long alif after the first root letter, the next two letters are joined by a hyphen. evidence - evidence

If the first root letter is followed by another long vowel, the tashtidh phenomenon does not occur. dūlila

4. The incident of harassment occurs in the following cases:

1. If there is a silence after the second of two vowels; frrt, dllt

2. If there is a long vowel after the first of two vowels; mdlwl, إدلال, tdlyl

3. If the first letter of two vowels is doubled; dll, tdll

A short slope is made in two ways:

By dropping the short vowel in the passive voice. In this case, two vowels remain together at the end of the syllable. To prevent two vowels from appearing in the same place (التقائ الساكنين) a short vowel "a" or "i" is added after the last vowel letter; yafirû, yafirã, yafirī

1. Through the correct verb form; for example: ydĺľ, yfrr°

However, it is not appropriate to do this after binary or plural. They are made in the first way. lm ydla, lm ydlwa, lm tdly

Making a command letter is also done through these two ways.

Hamzal verbs

Hamzali verbs are verbs in which one of the root letters is hamza. They are divided into 3 types.

1. The first root letter is hamzali;

2. The second root letter is hamzali;

3. The third root letter is hamzali.

The "incorrectness" of verbs with hamzali is known in writing. Because the letters of the base change depending on where it comes from.

1. At the beginning of the word, "alif" serves as a base for hamza; اخذ ,إذن
2. Between words:
1. If fatha comes after a silent letter, it is alif, if kasra comes y, and zamma comes w, it serves as base; ysal, yys, ybws
Sometimes, the fatha that comes after the letter y has the base "yoy". memory

2. Action after a vowel:
1. If the hamza is silent, its base is placed according to the actions, if it is a fatha, it is "alif", if it is a kasra, it is a bow, and if it is a zamma, it is a vov. युखद, युधद, खट्ट
2. Even if the hamza is fatal, it takes the base of the action that came before it.
3. If hamza has a comma, regardless of what the action before it is, its root is "y".
4. If hamza is a zamma, the base is "y", if the previous action is a kasra, and if it is a fatha or zamma, the base is "w". yhnúwn, yqrẘwn, ybṭẘwn
c) after a long vowel:
1) if the hamza has a kasral or zamsal, a base is placed in accordance with the movement after the silence. sâyl, tsawl
2) if hamza is fathalik, hamza is written without a base after the letter vov, but after the letter yoy, hamza takes the base "y". khṯyẹ
g) if a long alphabet is followed by a long alphabet, then two alphabets are replaced by one alphabet with an article. اخد-ااخد
d) at the end of the word:
1) after the action letter, the base obeys this action. listen, listen
2) After a consonant letter or after "a,w,y", hamza is written without a base. ẓm°ْ, asnqraʾ, mswʾ, mẖyʾ
Verbs with the first stem letter conjugated
The above rules apply to such verbs, and at the same time, the following are also applied.
If the word begins with an exploding sound from the larynx, the next exploding sound is dropped and lengthening occurs.
It is spelled as follows:
1. "ऄﱡ" is written instead of "aॅa". For example:
The first person singular of the verb اكل is written instead of ااكل; Chapter 4 instead of ااكل, ậkl is written, and ậkiľ is written instead of اقلْ in the imperative mood.
Chapter 8 present-future 1st person from the verb алф is written instead of атлф.

2. At the beginning of the word, instead of ȷ̈ and je, jy, εw are written.

The imperative form of the verb امل is written instead of امل.
The imperative form of the verb اسر is written as اذسر instead of اذسر.

Participial verbs in chapter 8 are assimilated with the letter "t".

اخد-اتاخد

اط-احلāhl

The imperative form of the verbs امر, اكل, اخد is مر, كل, خد.

Sometimes, the root of the verb in chapter 6 is replaced by the letter w. تومر is written instead of تامر in امر.

Verbs with a middle stem

The above rules of the hamza sign are applied to verbs with a middle stem.

Verbs with the last stem.

In such types of verbs, the last consonant of the stem is the exploding sound from the larynx. Here, the letters of the base undergo more changes than in the letters that divide the base of the hamza seen above. In this case, in verbs, hamza can be at the end of the word or bring affixes after it. In addition, there is a second stem verb with different actions before hamza in Chapter I. All this is clearly visible in orthography. yhnyů, yqra, ybṭaw

When making other chapters from such verbs, it is subjected to less orthographic effects compared to the first chapter. In the passive voice, hamza has a base corresponding to the movement of the second consonant. qurīå in the present-future tense takes a base letter corresponding to fatha, which is the movement of the second root letter. high Except for chapters 5 and 6, the present-future tense of all chapters is based on kasra, which is the movement of the second root letter, and chapters 5 and 6 are based on fatha1. nuhanīyů, nthạn.

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