In Arabic Language Double and Passive Verbs

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Abstract: This is about semantic classification of false verbs representing action as applied in the stories of Ahmad Mahfouz Umar.

Keywords: morphological and semantic analysis, verb, passive verb, Arabic language.

were كجاء ويَ جيء سهِ قترٍ ن بزمان m ُالفعل The verb in the Arabic language and its types were وجيء.ّ الفعل ما دلّ على معنى فى نَ ْف ْدَ "أو "السين ْ "أو سوَ ف"، أو "تاءِ التأنيثَ الساكنة،، أو "ضميرِ الفاعل"، أو "نونَ وعالمته أن يقبل "قَ ُ يقومُ .ستذهبُ .سوف نذهبِ .قامثْ .قمت .قمت .لِّ يكتبن .لَيكتبن .اكتُبْن .اكتبَ ْنِ التوكيد" ." . ْ مثلَ قد قام " According to قد tradition, arab nahwists learn all Arabic words mainly in three large groups. They are: اسم-noun: noun, adjective, number, masdar, adjective, pronouns; فعل – verb: verb tenses and declensions; حرف – auxiliary words. Among these, verbs are central to Arabic grammar. Because too many nouns in Arabic are also mostly made from the verb stem. In Arabic, as in other languages, independent words that represent the work-action of the subject are called verbs.1 in Arabic, the verb is distinguished by its personification and number Tusk. Arab nahwists place the verb in contrast to nouns and loadings. The egyptian mohammed abdul aziz fohir one of his popular scientists nahvshunos 2 توضيح النحو", "i.e. "that grammatical description is called" in works related to nahv wrote: و الفعل :ما دل على معنى في نفسه مقترنا بزمان, Ie: Character at the time that سواء كان المعنى في وقوع الزمان الماضي 3 ,ام في المستقبل في الحال او obscene this makes sense and the meaning of past, present or may occur in the next time. 1 Mirzaev M. Uzbek. - T.: Teacher, 1970. –B. 132 2 Grande B.M. Kurs arabskoy grammatiki v sravnitelno-istoricheskom osvetshenii. –M.,2001. - S. 116 3 . مصر. الجزء االول .توضيح النحو .عبد العزيز محمد فاخر القاهرة. االزهار . 1995. ص. For all words of the verb Category 9 8 8, a common feature is the expression of an occurrence in relation to the tense. What did all of the verbs according to this common feature do in one common interrogative?, what is he doing?, what does it do? there will be an answer to the interrogation. Verbs are extremely complex in terms of lexical-semantic and grammatical features compared to other words.1 work this series of words denoting action or state occupies a very large place in Arabic grammar, since other category words are also made mainly, as we have already said, from verb stems. Verbs are three-stem consonant and four-stem consonant. Most verbs are made up of three-stem consonants. It is the transformation of vowels around the stem consonants, the derivational chapters of verbs are made by introducing one or another stem consonant. A change also occurs in the content of derivative-shaped verbs, naturally. It has been accepted to refer to derived forms as chapters. There are 15 chapters of verbs with three vowels, 4 chapters of verbs with four vowels. The chapters were named to distinguish them among themselves. Arabic researchers have referred to the initial form of three-vowel verbs as ثاللي فعل , while the initial form of the four-vowel verb as مجرد رباعي فعل, and the remaining chapters as the term action name (masdari) of the same chapter, such as: ''التفعيل باب TAF'il bobi'', ''االفتعال باب'' iftial bobi'', etc. In modern literature, these chapters are assigned an ordinal number and are represented by a Roman Number, such as: Chapter II, Chapter VII,

Chapter XI, etc.k. All chapters of FN'l have a past and present-next tense. They are tousled in person, number, gender. Verbs have a definite and majhulic ratio in Arabic. There are also 5 declensions of verbs: darak declension, condition, command, desire, and augmentation declensions. Unlike Uzbek, Arabic verbs are infinitive, i.e. the verb has no indefinite form. Therefore, in modern dictionaries, the past 1 Shoabdurakhmonov Sh. We are talking about the Uzbek literary language. - T., 1980. –B. The 32-9-9 tense III person, singular, muzakkar form was conditionally accepted as an infinitive. For example: كتب the original meaning of this verb is "he wrote", conditional meaning: to write. Verbs with three vowels form the bulk of verbs in Arabic. They are reflected in fifteen chapters. Of these, ten chapters are much used in the current literary language. The other five chapters were used in old Arabic, later falling out of consumption.1 in Arabic, the verb represents the action yo state of the thing(person). In accordance with this property, verbs can be classified into two types: verbs that express action and verbs that state. Verbs in Arabic can be transitive and intransitive. It is known that the embodied tense in the form of each verb indicates its attitude to the moment of work or speech perceived from it. In Arabic, there are two tense forms of the verb, which are: past and present-next tense.

Comparison of irregular verbs by works of Arabic, Russian and Uzbek nahvchi. The verb is one of the largest themes in Arabic, and nahvchi scholars have referred to it in their own style in their works. In particular, in Mustafa 'alayini's جامع الدروس العربية, verbs are given as follows. الفعلُ سه مٌ قترٍ ن بزمانٍ كجاء ويُ جيءَ وجيء.ِّ الفعل ما دلَّ على معنى فى نَ ْفـ ْدَ "أو "السين" "أو سوَ ف"، أو "تاءِ التأنيثَ ِالساكنة،، أو "ضمير الفاعل"،َ وعالمته أن يقبل "قَِ أو "نون التوكيد "مثلَ قد قام بّن.ْ .قدُ يقومُ .ستذهبُ .سوف نذهب is something that means the incarnation of the verb - قامتْ .قمت .قمت .لِّ يكتبن .لَيكتبَ ْن .اكثُ اكتبَ ْن . tense. example: جأَ ويَ ج جيء الجي و his sign, تاء, قد ,السين, سوف denoting muannas of Sukun, ega denoting pronoun and taking the taqid nun. Example: 1 Ibrokhimov N., Yusupov M. Arabic grammar. - T., 1997, - B. 79 10 10 قد قامْ .قدُ يقومُ .ستذهبُ .سوف نذهبِ .قامتْ .قمت .قمت .لِّ يكتبن . لَيكتبَ ْن .اكثُ ْن .اكتبَ ن ن the classification of the verb is classified by tense, noun and morphological. From this we consider the morphological classification of the verb. The verb is divided into two parts. Proper and vile verbs. Verb and its types. Classification into proper and improper verbs. The focus of the strengths and weaknesses of verb letters is divided into two parts: الصحيح و والمعتل, straight and wrong. Proper verbs are verbs in which the vowel letters are healthy. كتب وكاتب :example these verbs are three types: م م ومال و ، فاعل وم و ومهموزٌ, Salim, hamzali, hesitant. Solim verbs are verbs that do not have any of the vowel letters. They are neither co-opted nor hesitant. Example: verbs with the hamzali وعلم are verbs with one hamza of the letters özak. They are of three types. مهموز الفاء كأخذُ ومهموزَ العين كسألَ ، ومهموزَ الالم كقرأُ. Hesitant verbs will have one of the vowel letters repeated twice. They are of two types. Hesitation of three-stem verbs and hesitation of four-stem verbs. Example: الثي،َّ ومرَّ مضاعفّ ف ُرّ ثُّفُ 11 11 مضاع were مضاعفّف were كمدَّّ were were ّ other letters were وادهام if ikkilangan واشتد لّ ودمدم كز باعي لز were were were increased after بَ wereوشذَّ were واعشوشب كعظٌّ m, and this character is not considered ikkilangan. Irregular verbs have one of the vowel letters being an inflected syllable. Example: وقال in دَع in ورم و these verbs are four types. Solimsifat, empty, irregular and lafif verbs. Solimsifate verbs have the first proper syllable illative. Example:ث و ر رّ were were were were the core of the middle letter of the verb is empty illatli عَد وو. Example:قالَ وباع non-negative verbs have the last proper syllable illative. Example: ورم ي ي ر رَ lafif verbs have two vowel letters with an inflection. Example: ووفى وَ زَ these verbs are also of two types. Side by side lafif and separated lafif. Lateral lafif verbs are verbs in which the two-syllable vowel is adjacent. هو و ونوى: example separated lafif verbs whose two vices did not come side by side. Example: ف و ووق و وَ is recognized in the present tense and in Zoi by making the correct and incorrect verbs with the addition of letters in the past tense, free from letters in zoi1 . 1 مصطفى غلييني .جامع الدروس العربية.مصر.2008 صحيح (الفعل وأقسامه)ضمن العنوان الصحيح والمعتل)ُ ينقسم الفعل ِ ـ باعتبار قوةَ أحرفه وضعفها ـُ ، ومِّ عتل .إلى قسمينِ،ُ فالصحيح ما كانت أحرفهَ صحيحة مثل "كتبَ وكاتب." وهو ثلاثة أقسام سالِمٌ ة .وال همزةٌ، ومهموزٌ ، وم الَّصلية أحرفاَضاعفّف.ِّ ةَ حرف علُ فالسالم ما لم يكن أحدِ أحرفه الَّصليّ ."ارَّ وهو ثلاثة أقسامُ مهموزُ الفاء كأخذ، ومهموز أحرفِ ه الَّصلية العين كسألَ ، ومهموزًَ وال مضعفاُ والمهموز ما كان أحد همزة.َ، مثل "كتب وذهب وعلم لغيرَ الالم كقرأ.ُ زيادةِ.ِّ والمضاعفُ ما كان

أحد أحرفِ ه ألأصلية ُ م ِ كرراَ ومَّرَ ، ومضاعٌفُ رِّ باعي ً كزَ لزَل ودمدمُّالثيَّ كمدَ وهو قسمان مضاعٌف ثُّ فإن كان المكرُر زائٌ ـداَبَ واشتدَ وادهامَ واعشوشبَ وشذَّ .ةَ، مثل مَ ـ فال يكون الفعل مضاعفاً كعظُّ والفعلِ المعتل ما كان أحد أحرفه ألأصليَّ ة حرفِ علَ"وَ عَدَ وقالَ ورمى."رِّ وهو أربعةُ ةٌث أقسام مثالٌ، وأجوفَ ، وناقصٌ ، و ْ لفيف. ة كوَ عَدَ ووَ ه حرفٌ فالمثال ما كانت فاؤهُ حرف علِ . ُ والأجوف ما كانت عينُ وى ووُ والناقص فى."ُ ما كانت المَ ه حرف علة كرِ ضَيَ علة كقال وباع .ورمى .ما كان فيه حرفان من أحرف العلة أصليَّان، نحو "طُّ فيفِ ً واللِ وهو قسمانٌ لفيفٌ مقرونٌ ، ولفيفٌ مفروق. فيفٌ المقرون ما كان حِ رفا العلةُ فيه م جتمعين، نْ فالل حو "طوى ونوى."ُ واللفيفُ المفروقِ ما كان حرفا العلة فيه وُيْعِر الصحيحُ والمعتلِ ـِ في المضارع والمزيد فيه ـ بالرَّ جوع إلى الماضي المجرد.ُفُ مِ فترقينَ ، نحو "وَ فى وو

This section examines some of the changes that must be studied separately when tusking incorrect verbs. The term "false" does not obey proper verbs, but obeys its own separate laws. From this point of view, it is possible to talk about different tuslanguages of the verb, for example, strong and weak tuslanguage. In this case, the core is taken as a base for morphological constructions. For this reason, it is feared that the grooves with two consonant harfs are grooves composed of three consonants according to the scheme developed by the founders of the arab nahv system. We will remind you that "three-letter" and other terms are usually associated with consonant sounds, while in reality it is not about consonant letters. The classification of verbs is like the classification of the stems. Irregular verbs are classified as follows: 1) doubtful(ماعف فعل)(they are divided Or أصم فعل kar verbs); 2) Hamzali verbs () 3(مهموز فعل weak verbs (معتل فعل, they are divided into: a) obtuse verbs (مالعل (B) empty verbs (أجوفعل (v) hesitant verbs ()4-13 13 (ناقص فعل (a) commensurate – commensurate verbs; (B) weak – commensurate verbs (V) commensurate – weak verbs (G) completely weak verbs (5) commensurate and have two letters of inflection-completely weak verbs. Hesitant verbs are said to be hesitant verbs with the second and third vowel being the same. Features of making double verbs: 1. The same proper letters are expressed through a single "tashdid" sound from دلَّ-in ل .compound 2 دلَ. If a movement follows the first of the same-stemmed letters, this movement moves backwards, i.e. to a consonant. 3. If the first vowel is followed by a long alif, the next two syllables are joined by one one through tashdid. دَ الل-لددال when another long vowel comes after the first proper syllable, the transported event occurs دِ دولِ ال ل ل .does not give 4. Tashdid khodisa occurs in the cases in Qui: (a) if after the second of the two-vowel letters there is no movement sukun دللت, فرت; LSA'bo b) if after the first of the two-vowel letters there is a long vowel; 14 14 تدليل, مدالل, مدلول c) if the first of the two-vowel letters is hesitant; دلل, تدلل. In this case, two vowels remain together at the end of the syllable. Coming in two floured to prevent (التقاء الساكنين) (last letters after floured يَفبِّر, يَفِرَّ, يَفِر رزْيدْ لل ;shiladi'qo" I "or floured of" one", 2 short) through the correct verb form; for example: , يفْ But, after such a binary is not likely to make or plural. They are لم تدلل, لم يدلوا, لم يدال .making the First Order mile of L'io through the Made is also done through these two ways. Hamzali verbs are said to be Hamzali verbs to verbs with one hamza of the letters özak. They are divided into 3 types. (a) first vowel consonant consonant; (b) second vowel consonant consonant; c)the third vowel is consonant. The "inaccuracy" of co-productive verbs is known in writing. Because, instead of it coming, the base letters will change. 1. At the beginning of the word, "alif" for hamza serves as the base; 2 أخذ, إذن. In the middle of the word: (a) a silent letter is followed by a Fatha-come alif, a kasra-come ي, a zamma-come و-serve as a base; يسأل, بييسس س. يب-sometimes, a "yoy" - base to the Fatha, which follows the letter 15-15 هيئة. ي B) movement after vowel letter: 1) If hamza is silent, its base is placed in accordance with the movements, if fatha, "alif", if kasra, yoy, zamma, vov خطئت, يحح, يأخذLadi'bo 2) even if hamza is a fathali, the movinnink that came before him is tagged تبططان, سبال, قررت.takes 3) if the hamza is fractional, its base will be "ي", regardless of what the movement in front of it will be.4 سأل, سصل) if the Hamza is zammali, the preceding movement is kasra, the base is "ي ," if fatha or zamma, the base is "". و يهنئون, يقرؤون, ببطون v) after the vowel: 1) if the hamza is fractional or zammal, a base is placed in accordance with the movement after the silence. 2 سالل, تسالل) If hamza is from fathalik, alif yoli is written hamzani himself without a base after the letter vov, but after the letter Sagittarius, hamza takes the base "خطيئة. ي G) if the hamzali Alphabet is followed by the choqiq alif, the two alphabets are replaced by the maddali single alif.آخذ-أاخخ d) at the end of the word: 1) after

the moving letter, the base is painted in this movement. 2 يقرأ, قارا) is written without a Hamza base after a silent letter or after "ا,و,ي". Fe'ءمشي, مسوء, اسنقراء., م verbs in which the first proper syllable is co-ordinated 16 16 the above rules apply to such verbs as well, and at the same time, the following are also applied. If the word begins with a sound that explodes from the larynx, the next explosive sound is left falling and a stretching event occurs. This occurs orthographically in the following view: أ is written" آ""instead of "(a ا ا"). For example: instead of the first person singular of a verb s أ ْك'ل instead of أكل, in order أ'كل s أ instead of آكل ning أكلyoziladi; 4-chapter آكلّ s أ instead of آكل, in order أ ْك'ل s أ instead of آكل written. From the verb ألف, Chapter 8 is written آتلف instead of the أا Of تلف to make the present-next tense 1st person. b) is written إي, أو at the beginning of the word, instead of أ larning larning larning larning larning larning larning larning larning. The command form of the verb أمل is written أومل instead of أ م م ل. The command form of the verb أسر is written إيسر instead of إ'سر. In Chapter 8, the co-dependent verbs involved become assimilated with the letter أخخ, أكل ,أمر form command llaring'fe خ خ ,كل ,مر. Ladi'bo ت ت ."أخذ- خذ اتَّ اتَّ أهل- هل" sometimes, the consonant of the co-vowel verb in Chapter 6 commutes with the letter و. In , أمر توامر is written instead of تومر. Middle-stemmed verbs apply to middle-stemmed verbs the rules of the hamza sign that come above. 17-17 final stem-consonant verbs in this type of verb, the sound that explodes from the larynx will be the final exclamation of the stem. The base letters are more subject to variation here than in the hamzaga base divisor letters seen above. In this, in verbs, the hamza can stand at the end of a word or bring affixes after itself. Also before Hamza there is a second proper verb in Chapter I with different action. These are all clearly visible in orthography. وَيبط, يقرأ, يهنئُ occur less frequently with respect to Chapter I when making chapters other than such verbs. In the Majhul ratio, hamza will have a base corresponding to the movement of the second consonant. ئ ر قَ ق in the present-next tense, however, the base letter corresponding to 'Fatha', the action of the second proper syllable. رأْقُيَُ.The present-next tense of all chapters except chapters 5 and 6 takes a base corresponding to 'Kasra', the action of the second oblique syllable, while Chapters 5 and 6 are corresponding to ' Fatha'1 ئ ,نتهنص نهَهّنُ. hesitant-hamzali verbs obey the rules that apply to the Hamza above when these verbs are also stressed. Weak verbs are weak verbs that are spoken to verbs with one of the vowel letters being the weak و or the consonant ي. In essence, they are not syllabic letters. The letter ا does not mean a weak core consonant, it only indicates the length of the vowel sound or the base to the character ء. At the beginning of the word و and ي to any changes with any action ., يبس ,وصل والدة ,ووصل :e.g. does not occur between words: 1 B.M.Grande. KURS ARABSKOY GRAMMATIKI V SRAVNITELNO-ISTORIChESKOM OSVETSHENII. Moscow.2001-p.207- 18 18 و and ي will have its own movement. If there is a silent letter ahead, then: 1) the letter و and ي gives its action to the letter that came before it, and after it is not a weak consonant, the stretch mark و or ي is placed. Of course action is put to them respectively: educational and self يَـ يَقُْرِ <يسُ ُر ير ,يَقْ رِسْيُوْ > m <رِـو and رِيُ'سْيَُر <يُقَ يُقْ zidan'o gives ي و ُوم :يِـ were ا و ُ long, - ,رِـو zidan'oُ gives: و ُوم-ُ m < أ ي ,و) 2 يَقْ يَقْ come from and then remain weak undosh o'zrgarmasdan: تبيان, تبيين تقويم ,تسيير weaker the letter will be lowered in the following cases: a) and 4 of chapter 10 masdarida blank character, for example: إقامة b) in chapter I of character majhul sifatdosh ratio: مسير< were ل و س ار were were < قَ قَ b) you who came before the letter 'kasri' if harakatli, يُـ ,- ,و hamda ي رِ'وُ s غازى, In the case of the character denoting the length of the vowel (2) ng'so Dan'kasra', which comes from و و< م م م ر ر يَ), those who come after the letters و and ي will have the following options: (A) if the lengthener is ا, the weak letter will not fall. تلقَيَ. but ان رِ after 'Kasra', القَيَ ي

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