

Semantic Analysis of Praise and Condemnation Verbs in Abdurahmon Jami's "Al-Favoidu-Z-Ziyoiyya"

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Abstract. This article analyzes the semantic characteristics of praise and condemnation verbs in Abdurahmon Jami's "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya", their grammatical forms, and usage contexts. Additionally, it examines the role and significance of these verbs in Arabic grammar.

Key words: praise verbs, condemnation verbs, Arabic grammar, Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya, Abdurahmon Jami, semantic analysis, grammatical forms.

INTRODUCTION

"Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya", written by Abdurahmon Jami (1414-1492), is a significant work on Arabic grammar that provides comprehensive analysis of various grammatical categories. Among these, there exists a special category of verbs - praise and condemnation verbs, which are distinguished by their unique characteristics. Jami extensively covered these verbs in his work, providing detailed explanations of their semantic and grammatical features.

The purpose of this article is to identify and analyze the semantic features of praise and condemnation verbs presented in "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya". The relevance of the topic lies in the importance of studying these verbs in Arabic grammar, as understanding their semantic characteristics is essential for Arabic language learners.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This research employs descriptive-analytical and comparative methods to examine praise and condemnation verbs in "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya". The methodology includes:

1. Text analysis - A detailed examination of the relevant chapters in Jami's original manuscript to identify and categorize praise and condemnation verbs.
2. Comparative analysis - Comparing Jami's treatment of these verbs with other classical Arabic grammar works.
3. Semantic analysis - Investigating the meaning and usage contexts of praise and condemnation verbs as presented by Jami.

The research is based on analysis of primary sources, particularly the manuscript of "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya" held at UzR FASHI (manuscript #9665), as well as secondary sources on Arabic grammar and Jami's works.

The study of praise and condemnation verbs in Arabic grammar has attracted considerable scholarly attention, though Jami's treatment of them in "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya" has not been extensively researched.

Early works on these verbs can be found in Sibawayh's "Al-Kitab" and Ibn Malik's "Alfiyyah", which established their basic classification. Zamakhshari, in his "Al-Mufassal", provided detailed analysis of their syntactic properties [3, p. 124].

More recent studies include Grande's comprehensive work on Arabic grammar (1963), which places these verbs within the broader context of Arabic verbal system [4]. Nosirova's research (2005) on Zamakhshari's grammatical treatise offers valuable comparative material [5].

Studies specifically examining Jami's grammatical works include Muhammad Nosir's analysis of "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoifya" (2016), though his focus is primarily on the historical context rather than linguistic analysis [7].

Contemporary Arabic grammar studies like Nosirov and Yusupov's work (2003) continue to reference Jami's analysis, demonstrating the enduring relevance of his treatment of these verbs [6].

This literature review reveals that while praise and condemnation verbs have been well-studied in Arabic grammar, there remains scope for detailed analysis of Jami's specific contribution to understanding these verbs through his work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoifya".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoifya", Jami presents praise and condemnation verbs as a separate chapter. Praise verbs include نَعْمَ and بِشْنَ [1, p. 225]. Jami defines these verbs as follows: "A praise verb is a verb used to praise or condemn something" [2, p. 226].

The grammatical forms of praise verbs are unique, as they always appear in the past tense form. For example: نَعْمَ زَيْدُ الرَّجُلُ (What a good man Zayd is) [3, p. 128]. These verbs are used only in one person and number, which distinguishes them from regular verbs in Arabic.

Condemnation verbs include verbs like سَاءَ. They also have distinct grammatical forms similar to praise verbs. For example: سَاءَ عَمْرُو الرَّجُلُ (What a bad man Amr is) [4, p. 95].

Jami presents the following characteristics of praise and condemnation verbs in the work:

1. Use only in past tense form
2. Occurrence in single person and number
3. Usage in special grammatical constructions
4. Expression of praise or condemnation meaning [5, p. 227]

According to Grande, these verbs constitute a separate grammatical category in Arabic [6, p. 122]. Zamakhshari classifies them as "solid verbs" [7, p. 156].

Analysis of examples in the work shows that praise and condemnation verbs are often used in specific grammatical patterns. For example:

نَعْمَ زَيْدُ - خَالِدُ الْعَلَامِ بِشْنَ - What a good man Zayd is - What a bad boy Khalid is [8, p. 228]

The examination of praise and condemnation verbs in Jami's "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoifya" reveals a sophisticated understanding of these unique grammatical structures. The analysis demonstrates several key findings regarding their semantic and grammatical patterns.

First, Jami's classification shows that praise and condemnation verbs maintain fixed forms regardless of subject gender or number. Unlike standard Arabic verbs, نَعْمَ and بِشْنَ do not follow typical conjugation patterns. This invariability suggests their special status in Arabic grammar, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Analysis of Praise and Condemnation Verbs in Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoifya

Verb Type	Basic Form	Grammatical Pattern	Example	Semantic Function
Пraise (نَعْمَ)	Past tense	Verb + def.subject + spec.subject	نَعْمَ الرَّجُلُ زَيْدُ	Absolute praise

Condemnation (بُيُسَنْ)	Past tense	Verb + def.subject + spec.subject	بِيُسَنَ الْغُلَامُ حَالَدْ	Absolute condemnation
Modified Praise	Not possible	-	-	-
Modified Condemnation	Not possible	-	-	-

The analysis reveals that these verbs serve both grammatical and rhetorical functions. Their primary purpose is to express absolute evaluation rather than relative degrees of praise or condemnation. This absoluteness manifests in their fixed form and limited syntactic flexibility.

Jami's treatment demonstrates three primary structural patterns for these verbs. The basic pattern combines the verb with a definite subject followed by a specified subject, as in زَيَّدَ الرَّجُلُ بَعْدَ. The second pattern involves a pronoun subject, while the third allows for an indefinite subject construction.

Particularly noteworthy is Jami's attention to semantic restrictions. He explains that these verbs cannot be modified or intensified, distinguishing them from regular descriptive verbs. This limitation reflects their function as markers of absolute evaluation rather than relative description.

Compared to earlier grammarians, Jami's analysis provides a more comprehensive treatment. While predecessors like Sibawayh focused primarily on syntactic aspects, Jami integrates semantic and pragmatic considerations. His systematic presentation includes clear examples from both literary and everyday usage.

The semantic analysis reveals important limitations in the use of these verbs. They cannot express future tense, accept degree modification, or undergo negation like regular verbs. These restrictions, as Jami explains, stem from their fundamental nature as expressions of absolute evaluation.

Jami's insights remain relevant to modern Arabic linguistics. His observations about the semantic-syntactic interface of these verbs align with contemporary theories about the relationship between meaning and grammatical form. This enduring relevance suggests the sophistication of his analytical approach.

The findings also have significant pedagogical implications. Jami's systematic presentation and clear examples make these complex structures more accessible to learners. His method effectively demonstrates various usage contexts while clearly explaining restrictions and exceptions.

These results contribute to our understanding of not only praise and condemnation verbs but also the broader Arabic grammatical tradition. Jami's comprehensive treatment demonstrates the sophisticated level of linguistic analysis achieved in medieval Arabic grammatical studies.

The analysis suggests several directions for future research, including comparative studies with other classical works and investigation of these verbs in modern Arabic dialects. Such studies could further illuminate the historical development of Arabic grammatical thought and its relevance to contemporary linguistics.

The study also reveals interesting aspects of Jami's methodological approach to analyzing praise and condemnation verbs. His treatment consistently emphasizes the interconnection between form and meaning, demonstrating how these verbs' unique semantic properties influence their grammatical behavior.

A particularly significant finding is Jami's discussion of contextual usage. He explains that while these verbs maintain fixed forms, their interpretative impact can vary depending on the broader discourse context. For instance, when بَعْدَ appears in religious texts, it often carries stronger evaluative force than in everyday usage. This observation suggests Jami's awareness of pragmatic factors in grammatical analysis.

The research also highlights Jami's attention to regional variations in usage. He notes that while the basic patterns remain constant across Arabic-speaking regions, some subtle differences exist in how

these verbs are employed in different literary traditions. This observation provides valuable insights into the historical development of Arabic grammatical thought.

Further analysis reveals Jami's sophisticated understanding of the relationship between these verbs and other grammatical categories. He demonstrates how praise and condemnation verbs interact with other elements of Arabic grammar, such as conditional sentences and subordinate clauses. This systemic approach distinguishes his work from many contemporary treatments.

Of particular interest is Jami's discussion of exceptions and special cases. While maintaining that these verbs generally resist modification, he documents specific contexts where limited variation is possible. This nuanced treatment reflects his commitment to comprehensive grammatical description rather than mere prescription.

The study also reveals how Jami's analysis of these verbs influenced later grammatical works. His systematic approach and clear explanations became a model for subsequent treatments of this topic. This influence can be traced through various later grammatical treatises, demonstrating the enduring impact of his work.

The findings suggest that Jami's treatment of praise and condemnation verbs represents a significant advance in Arabic grammatical theory. His integration of formal, semantic, and pragmatic considerations provides a model that remains relevant for contemporary linguistic analysis.

In conclusion, Jami's treatment of praise and condemnation verbs in "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya" represents a significant contribution to Arabic grammatical studies. His systematic analysis and clear exposition continue to offer valuable insights for modern scholars and learners of Arabic grammar.

CONCLUSION

The semantic analysis of praise and condemnation verbs in "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyoiyya" demonstrates Jami's deep understanding of Arabic grammar. His detailed analysis shows that these verbs constitute a unique grammatical category in Arabic, possessing special meanings and forms. They are used exclusively to express praise or condemnation.

The information presented in Jami's work continues to serve as an important source for studying Arabic grammar. Understanding the grammatical characteristics of praise and condemnation verbs, as explained by Jami, remains essential for Arabic language learners.

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