



Factors Of E'rab And Their Types In Arabic Grammar

Buzahro Marufjanovna Begmatova

Associate Professor Of The Department Of Arabic Philology, Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

Journal Website:

<http://usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajssei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

In Arabic, there are a number of factors that cause nouns and verbs to be varied and confused and they have been called “Factors of E'rab”. This article discusses the factors of E'rab and their types of Arabic Grammar.

KEY WORDS

Arabic, Arabic Grammar, E'rab, factors, verbs, nouns

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that speech consists of words and verbs that express action. These words are expressed in different conventions and inclinations, depending on the function they perform in speech. They do not stand on their own in such cases, of course, under the influence of a cause, that is, under the

influence of a factor, they vary in agreement, in time and inclination.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Arabic, there are a number of factors that cause nouns and verbs to be varied and confused, and they have been called “Factors

of E'rab". Before examining the factors, let us comment on the term "E'rab". It is known that the variation and conjugation of words is called flexion in linguistics, and it is called the term "E'rab" in Arabic. Hence, we can say that Arabic corresponds to the phenomenon of inflection in general linguistics. The famous Russian Arabic scholar B.M. Grande described it as follows: flexion - "e'rab" means a change of the last syllable of words. This change in nouns signifies its conjugation, and the change in verbs (present tense) signifies its

inclination, that is, raf' (رفع) is the preposition in nouns, and the infinitive in verbs; nasb (نصب) - the infinitive in nouns, the infinitive in verbs; jarr (جر) is an indication of conditional inclination in verbs jazm (jzm), while nouns indicate the presence of a participle. The science of inflection is one of the distinctive features that emphasizes the originality of the Arabic grammatical system(1, 159-192).

The famous medieval linguist Mahmud Zamakhshari (1075-1144) in his book Al-Unmuzaj fi-n-nahv describes E'rab as follows:

الإعراب هو اختلاف آخر الكلمة باختلاف العوامل. اختلاف الآخر اما بالحركات... و اما بالحروف" (محمود الزمخشري. الانموذج في النحو. ص. 2).

The change that occurs at the end of words due to a change in factors is called 'e'rab'. The change at the end of a word is either in the action or in the letters. " It is clear from the definitions that words that perform a function in a sentence are expressed in different conventions and tenses, and this happens for a reason. That is why it is called a factor in Arabic grammar, and it was described by Abdul Qahir Jurjani, a well-known Central Asian grammar scholar, in his book One Hundred Factors in Nahv: Factors are auxiliaries, prepositions, and verbs that can change the final letter movement of words (2, 91).

Sheikh Mustafa Ghalayini, in his book "جامع الدروس العربية" described the factor as follows: If you pay attention to the words in the sentences, some of them affect the word that comes after it and require it to have different conventions and inclinations. For example, if we take the verb, it causes the possessive in

the participle in which it participates, the infinitive in the participle, or the possessive in the noun phrase, which influences the participle in the participle. Also, if conditional prepositions require the verb to be in the conditional mood, the prepositions cause the nouns that come after it to be in the accusative case, and all those that affect the word after it are called factors مصطفى الشيخ (بيروت، 1993، ص. 218) غلاييني. جامع الدروس العربية.

From the above information, it can be seen that there are factors in the Arabic language that cause nouns and verbs to be varied and misinterpreted, and they are called "Factors of E'rab". Such factors that affect the variation of nouns in verbs, the change of verbs in tendencies, are divided into two types, and they are called verbal and spiritual factors (2, 11). In turn, these factors are further subdivided into several types. For example,

phrase stands in the general agreement. When the negative particle ما is used instead of ليس, it also requires the khobar (noun predicate) to come in accusative case. That is why مَا زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا - Zayd is not standing, including قَائِمًا is standing in a nasb. The rest of the particles do the same (3, 39).

The fourth factor influencing the name is لا the absolute negation particle. If this particle comes as part of a noun sentence, the possessor requires that the itkhobar be in the main contract in the revenue contract. In most cases, muzaf comes as its owner, for example: لَا غُلَامٌ رَجُلٍ ظَرِيفٌ فِي الدَّارِ - A slave in the yard is not smart (3, 39).

If the word in the singular, indefinite, comes after the particle of negation لا, it always moves with fatha. For example: لَا رَجُلٌ فِي الدَّارِ - There is no one in the yard.

If a noun in a definite position comes after the negative particle and then the particle of lha repeats with a noun in a certain position, the effect of لا is lost and both horses in the definite position are in general agreement, for example: لَا زَيْدٌ عِنْدِي، وَلَا عَمْرُو - I have neither Zayd nor Amr.

The fifth factor is urge particles. There are five of them: يَا، أَيَا، هَيَا، وَأَيُّ، أ.

If the stimulus after these particles is in the excess state, its value is in the infinitive case, for example: يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ

If the stimulus after the prepositional pronouns is a noun or close to the speaker, directed to a specific person at a visible distance, and consists of one word, it is in the

general agreement, without the article, without the tanwin (3, 41).

يَا زَيْدُ، يَا زَيْدَانُ، يَا مُسْلِمُونَ، يَا مُوسَى، يَا قَاضِي.

The second type of lexical factors influencing the variation of a noun are verbs, which are divided into two types, which are called transitive and intransitive in Arabic. Verbs, whether transitive or intransitive, require that the possessive be in the main consonant, that is, the verb is a factor in the possessive's main consonant (3, 46). For example: قَامَ زَيْدٌ - Zayd stood up. The transitive verb is called "verb mut'addiyun" in Arabic, and it requires that the intransitive complement be in the infinitive, unlike the intransitive verb (fe'lunlazimun). For example: ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا - Zayd hit Amr.

Verbs that affect the conjugation of nouns also include verbs of the passive level. In Arabic grammar, instead of having an infinitive verb, it requires its own instrumental complement to be in the main consonant and the remaining parts in the nasb. For example: Zayd was beaten with wood in front of Amir in his yard in order to be behaved on Friday - ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ، أَمَامَ الْأَمِيرِ، ضَرْبًا شَدِيدًا، فِي دَارِهِ، تَأْدِيبًا، وَالْخَشَبَةَ (3, 50). In this sentence, the word "Zayd" is expressed in the main consonant under the influence of the passive verb, and it is the grammatical owner of the sentence and, according to the grammar, acts as "noibu-l-foil".

It is known that, there are defective verbs in arabic and they also effect the case of the noun. They are following:

كَانَ، وَصَارَ، وَظَلَّ، وَبَاتَ، وَأَصْبَحَ، وَأَضْحَى، وَأَمْسَى، وَعَادَ، وَأَضَ، وَغَدَا، وَرَاحَ، وَمَا زَالَ، وَمَا انْقَضَ، وَمَا
بَرَحَ، وَمَا فَتِيَ، وَمَا دَامَ، وَلَيْسَ، (وَاسْتَحَالَ، وَقَعَدَ، وَخَانَ).

When these verbs are used in a noun sentence, they require that the musnadilayh, the subject (mubtada), be in the main contraction, and the musnad, i.e., the noun predicate(khobar), be in the infinitive(231. بيروت، جامع الدروس العربية. الشيخ مصطفى الغلاييني (ص.1993). For example: كَانَ زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا: Zayd was standing.

In such sentences, the "ism" of the possessed كان in the main contract is called, and the noun in the nasb contract is called كان is khobar.

It is known that there are such names in Arabic that they cause another name to vary in agreement. The third type of verbal factors influencing the variation of a name is devoted to such names.

The first of the nouns that affect the future tense of a noun are words in the sense of the past tense verb. There are words in Arabic that actually belong to the noun phrase, but mean the past tense verb. These words include هَبَّاتٌ meaning "long", "long gone", شَتَّانٌ meaning "difference", "different", سُرْعَانٌ meaning "quickly, quickly", "quick, hastily", and require that the verb, that is, the possessor, be in nominative case (3, 57). For example: هَبَّاتٌ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ: The day of the feast is long.

The muzafof of the izafacomound also causes variation. It demands that the next muzafilayhi stand in a genitive case. For

example: جَاءَنِي غُلَامٌ زَيْدٌ: Zayd's servant came to me. The addition in the example actually has a "ل" prefix in the case. It has been dropped from the compound, but nonetheless, its meaning has been preserved. The suffix in the example above was originally "غُلَامٌ لَزَيْدٍ", after which the auxiliary was dropped.

As mentioned above, in addition to the factors that cause the variation of nouns, there are also factors that affect the variation of verbs, and these factors are also divided into types such as verbal and spiritual. First of all, if we give information about lexical factors, the lexical factors that affect verb erosion are letters and verbs. The noun cannot be a factor in the verb tense. We explore the verbal factors in the above sequence.

This particle is used after modal words denoting relationships such as desire, wish, opportunity, permission, request. For example: أُرِيدُ أَنْ تَقُومَ: I want you to stand.

لَنْ-this particle strongly denies that the action will take place in the future. For example: لَنْ يَخْرُجَ زَيْدٌ - Zayd doesn't come out at all (2, 53). لِكَيَ - this particle means "for", linking the causative sentence to the main sentence (2, 54). For example: I came to study- جِئْتُ لِكَيَ أَتَعَلَّمَ.

إِنَّ - in fact it is a conjunction. It requires the next verb to be in the mood of desire if only it is used to express a cause-and-effect relationship. For example: إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكَ - أَنَا أَتَيْتُكَ غَدًا:

I will come to you at night and I will show you the honor (2, 54; 3, 42).

The second of particles that effect the e'rab of verb are "الأُحْزُوفُ الْجَازِمَةُ لِلْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ", namely, "particles that require the present-future tense in conditional," and they are:

1. لَمْ - this emphasizes that the action did not happen. The verb after the particle means the past tense, even though it is in the conditional tense. For example: لَمْ يَنْصُرْ - He didn't help.
2. لَمْ يَنْصُرْ - particle means that the action has not yet happened, but is expected to happen. For example: لَمْ يَنْصُرْ - He hasn't helped yet.
3. لَ - particle, which means subjunctive mood. It is known that the order is given to a second person. In order not to give a direct command to a third person, it is conveyed through someone, and now it changes to subjunctive mood. For example: لِيَنْصُرْ - may she helps.
4. The particle "لَا", which forms the infinitive form of the imperative, also requires that the verb be in the infinitive. For example: لَا تَنْصُرْ - Don't help.
5. The particle "إِنْ". For example: إِنْ تَنْصُرْ أَنصُرْ - If you help, I will help (2, 55)

It is known that there are verbs in Arabic that have their effect on the verb of another verb. The next of the factors that cause verbs to change in inclinations are such verbs, and they are described in Nahvi Mir as follows: the verb كَانَ is called zaida or increased verb that is in the list of "verbs with defects". In this situation, it comes with the main verb in the sentence, acts as an auxiliary verb in the sentence, and requires that the main verb be in the past tense or present-future tense. Arap

if the verb "كَانَ" expresses the past tense, then the actions describe the movement that already had happened for example: كَانَ أَحْمَدُ قَرَأَ: Ahmad read the text.

If the past tense form of the verb "كَانَ" demands the main verb to be in present in raf' form, it describes the unfinished action in the past.

For example: We were learning arabic - كُنَّا نَعْلَمُ - اللغة العربية

"كَانَ" and the fact that the main verb is expressed in the present-future tense in raf' mode means an incomplete action. For example:

يَكُونُ أَخُوكَ يَدْرُسُ فِي الرِّيَاضِ - Your brother will be studying in Riyadh.

There are some auxiliary verbs that are called "أَفْعَالُ الْمُقَارَبَةِ" in arabic, and they are following: عَسَى، وَكَادَ، وَكَرَبَ، وَأَوْشَكَ.

These verbs come in the form of auxiliary verbs, such as كَانَ and similar verbs, and give additional meaning to the main verb, meaning that the action is on the edge of being performed (كَادَ or أَوْشَكَ) or is likely to take place (عَسَى). If the verbs of muqarabah are part of a noun sentence (although the part of speech is represented by a verb, it should be noted that the sentence after the possessive is also called an "noun sentence" in Arabic, just as the part of speech is called a noun sentence). requires the cut to be in the nasb state in the desired position. For example: Zayd will probably occur. The particle أَنَّ in the sentence may also be dropped. : عَسَى زَيْدٌ أَنْ : يَخْرُجُ - May be Zayd exists.

As mentioned above, lexical factors include letter, verb, and noun phrases. Only two types of verbal factors, namely a letter and a verb, can cause verbs to change in mood, and a noun does not affect verb tenses.

If we talk about the moral factors that effect the e'rab of verb, they are called “خُلُوُّ الْفِعْلِ” in arabic nahv , and they are described as the deliverance of present tense verb from particles of nasb and jazm. Present-future tense verbs are free from the factors that require them to be conditioned and desired. This, in turn, requires them to be declarative. For example : يَضْرِبُ زَيْدٌ - Zayd is beating. The verb يَضْرِبُ is free from the factors that require it to be conditional and subjunctive mood and therefore it is inclined to be declarative.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that there are factors in Arabic grammar that cause nouns to be varied and verbs to be confused. These factors are divided into types such as verbal and moral. Both factors are further subdivided into species. The function of the factor is mainly performed by a group of letters. Nouns and verbs also act as factors, and they mainly influence the variation of nouns. Particles and individual verbs are key factors in verb tenses, but the noun cannot influence the change of verbs.

REFERENCES

1. Grande B.M. Course of Arabic grammar in comparative-historical osveshchenii. - M .: “Oriental literature” RAN, 2001.

2. Abdul QahirJurjani. One hundred factors in Nahv. -T .: TIU Publishing House, 2014
3. Sayyid Sharif Jurjani. Nahvi Mir. - Karachi: Ancient Library, 1997
4. A. Abdujabborov. Arabic. -T .: Tashkent Islamic University, 2015.

1. الشيخ مصطفى الغلاييني، جامع الدروس العربية، بيروت، 1993. ص. 738
2. فؤاد نعمة. ملخص قواعد اللغة العربية. القاهرة. نهضة مصر. 1973. ص. 214
3. محمود الزمخشري. الانموذج في النحو. مصر. 1323 هـ/ 1987م. ص. 408