Research Article

"Letters" And Their Description In Arabic Morphology

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the works of Al-Zamakhshari – "Al-mufassal fi San'ati-l-I'rab" and "Al-Unmuzaj fi-n-nahv," which took second place in the Arab world after Sibavayhi's work "Al-Kitab" and the series of "letter" category, which was described in them.

Keywords: manuscript, publishing, word group, "letter" category, particle, conjunction, preposition, nominative, and genitive cases

INTRODUCTION

Mahmoud Zamakhshari (1075-1144) – the great linguist of the Middle Ages, expressed an opinion about the series of letters in his work "Mufassal fi San'ati-l-I'rab" dedicated to Arabic language grammar: " الحرف ما دل على معنى في غيره و من ثم لم ينفك من اسم وفعل يصحبه الا في مواضع مخصوصة حذف فيها الفعل و اقتصر على الحرف فجرى مجرى النائب نحو قولك نعم و بلى و اي و انه – The letter is a category that finds the meaning in another word, it is not a noun or a verb, in some cases when the verb falls, the letter retains its meaning and comes in its place." Al-Zamakhshari explained the classification of auxiliary words in a separate chapter, separating them from other categories of words.

Zamakhshari wrote this masterpiece to use it as a textbook in mosques, which were widely spread in the East in the Middle Ages and called it "Al-Unmuzaj fi-n-nahv." Simplifying all the complexities of "Mufassal," he provided students with a simple, concise position. After the work has become very popular, it has been copied into many copies by writers.

№ 7151, 12858, 12474, 12888, 8589, 8107, 8642 preservation digital Seven copies of the manuscript and nearly ten copies of the manuscript are kept in the fund of manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruniy of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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These manuscripts of "Al-Unmuzaj fi-n-nahv" are distinguished by their literate relocation, completeness, and well-preserved. They serve as an essential reliable source in the study of the work.[1]

Mahmoud Zamakhshari's explains "[161;19] في غيره وهو ما دل على معنى – this is such a category that its meaning can be found in a word other than" in his work and 23 part provides information about the particle, conjunction, prepositions of the Arabic language.

He presented the following classification of auxiliary words in Arabic: حروف الإضافة – it includes front particles, which manage names in apostrophe; والحروف المشبهة بالفعل – particles like verbs. It contains six particles and is required particles like verbs; حروف العطف – conjunctions; حروف النفي – refuse particles; حروف التنبيه – warning particles; حروف النداء – exclamation mark; حروف الصلة – conjunctive mark, that is, حرفا الخطاب – speech mark; حروف الاستثناء – exception mark; حروف التصديق – confirm mark; الحرفان المصدريان – two-particle that can cause verbal nouns; حرفا التفسير – explanation, interpretative particle; relative pronouns; حرفا الاستفهام – future tense particles; حروف الاستقبال – closing particles; حرف التقريب – encourage particles; حروف التحضيض – question particles; حرفا الشرط – two cause particle; حرف التعليل – purpose particle; حرف الردع – concrete refuse particle; "ل" – اللامات "letter that ن" – النون المؤكدة particle; تاء التأنيث الساكنة – past tense muannas gender third person, ت letter that joins to the unit verb; means notice, "ه" letter using in pause –هاء الس.

In the course of the analysis, Zamakhshari gave attention to each of the modern auxiliaries. Several scientists count 17 particles as words that can require جَارَّ and they named particles as "jarr." Zamakhshari recorded exactly 17 such particles in his work "Mufassal," although he called them "hurufu-l-idofa."

سُمِّيتْ بذلك لأَنَّ وَضْعُها على أن تُفْضِيَ بمعاني الأفعال إلى الاسماء هي فَوُضَى فى ذلك، وإن اختلفتْ بها وجوهُ الإفضاء. وهي على ثلاثة اضرب: ضرب لازم للحَرْفِيَّة وضربٌ كائنٌ اسمًا وضربٌ كائنٌ حرفًا وفعلًا. فالأول تسعة أحرف: "من" و"إلى" و"حتى" و"فى" و"الباء" و"اللام" و"رب" و "واو القسم" و"تاؤه". والثانى خمسة احرف: "على" و"عن" و"الكاف" و"مذ" و"منذ". والثالث ثلاثة احرف: "حاشا" و"عدا" و"خلا" [17;283]

The reason for that is they convey the meaning of the verb to names. They are equal in sharing additional means. Only their appearance is somewhat different. Front particles – "Izofa letters" are divided into three:

Functional particles. They are 9:

"مِنْ" ، "إِلَى" ، "حَتَّى" ، "فِى" ، "البَاءُ" ، "اللَّامُ"، "رُبَّ" ، "وَاوُ القَسَمِ" ، "تَاؤُ القَسَمِ".

Particles which was formed by the "Noun" word category. They are 5:

"عَلَى" ، "عَنْ" ، "الكَافُ" ، "مُذْ" ، "مُنْذُ" .

Particles which was formed by the "Verb" word category. They are 5:

"حَاشَا" ، "عَادَا" ، "خَلَا ."

The structural analysis of "Al-Unmujaz fi-n-nahv" shows that a third chapter devoted to auxiliary word counts for 23 parts. It was analyzed the most commonly used ones by selecting among them. The chapter is dedicated to particles that manage nouns. Makhmud Zamakhshari explained it as followed: **وهي الحروف الجارة: "من"** **للابتداء و"إلى" و"حتى" للانتهاء و"في" للوعاء و"الباء" للانصاق و"اللام" للاختصاص و"رب" للتقليل وتختص بالنكرة و"واو" القسم و"باؤه"** **و"تاؤه" و"على" للاستعلاء و"عن" للمجاوزة و"الكاف" للتشبيه و"مذ" و"منذ" للابتداء في الزمان و"حاشا" و"خلا" و"عدا"للاستثناء** "prepositions are used in front of nouns and connect them to each other. من– starting place or moment, إلى and حتى– completion role or moment في– [event, thing] includes "idish" [time or place]; لـ– relativity, رب– perhaps it means that it is considered possible and is in an indefinite state واو، باء، تاء – expressed swear على– on, عن– transfer[from one to two], الكاف– similarity مذ and منذ – starting time, خلا، حاشا and عدا– means exception". **(У. 23.)**

An auxiliary word or suffix, which is not used separately in Arabic and is understood only when added with other words, is called "letter." The most common of them are prepositions, that is, auxiliary words that put the noun in the genitive case.

When expressing different meanings, different prepositions are used, for example, من– means the starting point of the action, حتى and إلى means the completion time of the action, for instance, سرت من البصرة إلى الكوفة– I walked from the Basra to Kufa." في– tells the time and place of the action, for example, في الصباح صليت في المسجد –I prayed in the morning in a mosque." واو، باء، تاء prepositions are used to express swear in the Arabic language. For example, تالله =بالله =و الله– "In the name of God." مذ and منذ represent the starting time of any stage and come with nominative or genitive cases, for example, منذ يوم الجمعة– "From Friday" [14; 112-116], etc.

RESULTS

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[1] For this study, "Al-Unmuzaj fi-n-nahv", which is kept in the Fund of TSUOS, was taken on the basis the inventar digital number №7151.

Makhmud Zamakhshari الحروف المشبهة بالأفعال– expressed "Particles that are similar to verbs: They are used [particle] for confirm; إن" و"أن" للتحقيق و"لكن" للاستدراك و"كأن" للتشبيه و"ليت" للتمنى و"لعل" للترجي." and أن إن" –" لكن– limitation, variance, كأن– for similarity; ليت– dream; لعل– for the wish." (У.23.)

Antuan Dakhdah confirmed Zamakhshari's opinions and considered the most common used particles are إن و أخواتها –" Inna and its similitaries" or "Particles that impact to nouns." They give different meanings to the words they control. And similar aspects manage the noun in the dative case. [16; 20].

إذا عطفت اسما على المكسورة بعد ذكر الخبر جاز في المعطوف الرفع والنصب نحو: إن زيدا منطلق وبشر أو بشرا :Makhmud Zamakhshari – "If the subject of particle إن and this common particle come after the verb, they will be in nominative or genitive cases, for example: إن زيدا منطلق و بشراand إن زيدا منطلق و بشر– "By the way Zaid goes and Bishr too". (У.24.)

والفعل الذي يدخل عليه "إن" المخففة يجب أن يكون مما يدخل على المبتدأ والخبر نحو: ان كان زيد لكريما وان ظننته لقائما و"اللام" لازمة لخبرها ـ. "If simplified particle إن comes with verb, subject must come after verb(mubtado) for example: ان كان زيد لكريما–ـ "Zaid was genereous", إن ظننته لقائما– "By the way, I thought that he woke up". [In these cases] to be comes with "lom" (У.24.)

الواو" للجمع بلا" The third part of the letter is devoted to "conjunctions." They are expressed as followings: و –" ترتيب و"الفاء" و"ثم" له مع الترتيب وفي "ثم" تراخ دون "الفاء" و"حتى" بمعنى الغاية . "and" conjunction is used similarly (without step by step) in all conditions. "الفاء" with ثم is used step by step. етма-кетликда. مم conjunction is considered to be weaker than" الفاء."

In other words, "and" conjunction is considered equal, that is, connect common pieces of the sentence, for example, جاءني زيد و عمرو– "Zaid and Amir come to me." "الفاء"is also connective conjunction that connects two occurred actions, for example, دخل فسلم عليه– "He entered and greeted." Abbos Khasan said, "ثم conjunction means order, for example, كان الشاب طفلا ثم صبيا ثم غلاما ثم شابا فتيا– " The teenager was a baby, then became a child, then became a young man" [21; 576-577]. A.G.Belova said: "ثم- "then" conjunction represents the duration (continuity) of the reported events and operates only in independent syntactic units. Also, it is used instead of "و" and "الفاء" conjunctions. [1;98]. " حتى" particle as a conjunction is used for connecting each other, for example, جاء القوم حتى الأولاد –"Family came, even children."

"ما" لنفي الحال والماضي القريب منها نحو : ما يفعل الآن وما فعل زيد . و"ان" نظيرتها ما في نفي "Refuse particles" are expressed: ما– " refuses present and past tense, الحال . و"لا" لنفي المستقبل والماضي بشرط التكرير ونفي الأمر والدعاء نحو : لا يفعل زيد масалан: ما يفعل الآن– "Now I am doing" amd ما فعل زيد– "Zaid did not", لا refuse particle is for refusing two times in past tense, for example: لا يفعل زيد– "Zaid never did". (У.25.)

لا "" –و"لا" لنفي العام نحو: لا رجل ولا امرأة ولغير العام نحو: لا رجل فيها و لا إمرأة ولا زيد فيها ولا عمرو. means general refuse, for example: لا رجل في الدار و لا امرأة– "There are not a man and a woman [There is nobody]. It means non-common refusal, for example: لا رجل فيها ولا امرأة ولا زيد ولا عمرو– "There is neither a man nor a woman, nor a young man nor an old man". (У. 26)

و"لم" و"لما" لنفي المضارع وقلب معناه إلى معنى الماضي وفي "لما" توقع وانتظار . لن and لم " –و"لن" نظيرة "لا" في نفي المستقبل ولكن على التأكيد . particles refuse the future tense and changes its meaning to the past tense. لم particle means perhaps and waiting. لنparticle refuse the future tense like لا particle. (У.26)

In order to express refusal there are used لن ما، لا، لم، لما، لن particles. ماand لاparticles are used nouns and verbs for refuse, for example: لا زيد مريض– "Zaid is not ill", ما الزمان راجعا– "Time does not go back".

ما " ما يجيء– "He particle is used for refusing verb that is simple sentence, for example: ما خرجت– "I did not go out", is not coming".

ما particle a) comes in front of verb that is in present simple and refuse the action of the past tense, for examle: إنه لا أكل ولا يفعل– "He does not do", б) "dual refusal" – that is, comes in front of verbs and refuse them, масалан: شرب– "He neither ate nor drank".

لم particle is used for refusing the action of the past tense in causative, for example: عش ترى ما لم تر– "If you live, you will see what you did not see".

لما particle refuse the present perfect tense in causative, for example: لما يعلم ذلك– "He hasn't knew about that".

لن particle refuses the future tense action, масалан: لم أفعل ولن أفعل– "I never do this".

DISCUSSION

نعم" لتصديق الكلام المثبت حروف التصديق – " Makhmud Zamakhshari explained the theme "Confirm particles": – "yes" confirm نعم- " – نعم . وكذلك إذا قال : أ قام زيد؟ أو أ لم يقم زيد؟ –والمنفي في الخبر والاستفهام كقولك لمن قال : قام زيد أو لم يقم ؟ particle is expressed "confirm" in causative and accusative sentences, for example: قام زيد أو لم يقم ؟ – نعم– "Did Zaid wake up or not? – "Yes".

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بلى " و–"بلى" مختص بالمنفي خبرا أو استفهاما . و"أجل" و"جير" تختصان بالخبر نفيا أو اثبات. و"إي" مختصة بالقسم نحو : إي والله .

"Yes" particle is specific to the interrogative sentences. أجل –and جير– specific to refuse and causative sentences. إي – particle is specific for confirming swear, for example, إي والله –"yes, in the name of God!".(У.26)

In the Arabic language, there are several confirm particles, for example, نعم، بل، أجل، جير ، إي. The most used particle is نعم, it is a simple particle that is used after any sentence (confirm, refuse, question), for example, – هل جاءك عمرو؟ نعم– "Did Amir come to your home? – Yes". In refuse or refuse-question sentences, with the help of نعمparticle is confirmed refusal, for example, أ– ما جاء عمرو؟ – نعم. "Did not Amir come? – Yes (He did not come)".

بلى "Yes" confirm particle in refuse sentences, also, is used after refuse, that is, it demonstrates its opposite, for example, أ– لست بقائل ذلك؟ – بلى. "Did you say these? – Yes (I said)".

أجل –"Yes" – is used like نعم after without question meaning, - said B.M.Grande

"إن" و"لو" للاستقبال و"إن" دخل على حرفا الشرط– "two cause particle" part as follows: Al-Zamakhshari explained in الماضي ، و"لو" للماضي و"إن" دخل على المستقبل . ويجيء فعلا الشرط والجزاء مضارعين و ماضيين أو أحدهما ماضيا والآخر مضارعا . فإن إن" و and لو كان الأول ماضيا والآخر مضارعا جاز رفعه وجزمه نحو : إن ضربتني أضربك واضربك . [particles] comes with the future tense even if it is in the past tense. Two verbs – cause and its answer are in present-future tense; both of them in the past tense; either one or the second is in present-future tense. If the first is in the past tense and the second present-future tense, it is necessary raf' and jazm, for example, إن ضربتني أضربك و أضربك– "If you bit me, I also bit you." (У.29)

Sheikh Mustafa Galayniy confirmed this opinion, that is: "In the Arabic language to use verbs in causative, إن,and لوare used. Cause and its answer are expressed in four conditions:" [20;258], that is 1. Cause and its answer will be in present-future tense, for example, إن يضرب أضرب– "If you bit, I bit." 2. Both of them in the past tense, for example, إن ضربت ضربت-"If you bit I bit." 3. The answer of cause is in the past tense, itself in present-future tense, for example, إن تضرب ضربت– " If you bit, I bit. " 4. On the contrary, that is, the cause is in the past tense, its answer is in present-future tense, for example, إن ضربتني أضربك– "If you bit I bit. "

B.M.Mamedaliev explained that "لو"particle is used with simple sentence verb and expresses unreal cause, for example, لو كان الفقر رجلا لقتلته– "If poorness was a man, I would kill him", - said [11;113].

The letter is a word that means something only when it is associated with another word. Ibn Molik: " The absence of signs and adjectives characteristic of nouns or verbs is a characteristic feature of letters", - said [17;12]. Some of them are used with verbs and nouns like question pronounsهل . Some are used only by nouns, for example, prepositions. Another is used only with verbs, just like the particle of [78;3] لم. In letter category, first of all, نعم ، هل pronouns; second of all حروف الجر– prepositions; thridly حروف العطف– conjunctions and fourthly يا– "ey" are understood. Linguists divide them into several groups according to their meanings and management; for example, حتىparticle can add the genitive case to the noun. It is حرف الجر– preposition. For example سار حتى مطلع الشمس– "He had walked until the sun raised." حتىthe particle is also used to connect the next word with the preposition itself. It is – حرف العطف– conjunction. For example, جاء الناس حتى زيد– "People came, even Zaid." حتى puts verbs in simple wish sentence, for instance, جنت حتى أزورك– "I came to see you."

In "Al-Unmuzaj fi-n-nahv," the classification of words in the letters category and when and with what words they are used is widely and comprehensively explained. These consonants are used unchanged even in the modern Arabic language.

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