

## Letters Used Before Verb Groups and Their Meaning Characteristics

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**Abstract:** In this article, it is shown that the main feature of the verb is its change in person-number forms and tenses, and it is also emphasized that the verb comes with subjunctives. This means that the verb occupies the main part of the Arabic language.

**Key words:** Arabic verb, morphology, command form, past tense, present-future tense.

### Introduction

In Arabic, the verb has two morphologically formed forms, that is, past and present-future tenses. Arabic grammarians align the imperative with the tenses, not with the moods. Therefore, scholars divide Arabic verbs into three groups according to their conjugation: past tense, present-future tense, and imperative verbs. The past tense form (perfect) is formed by adding a suffix to the last stem of the verb, and the present-future tense form (imperfect) to the verb. The command form (imperative) does not have any suffix.

In the Zamakhshary "verb" chapter, after the definition given to this word group, past tense, present-future tense form, command form, transitive and intransitive verbs, passive tense, category of verbs meaning to think and calculate, auxiliary verbs, verbs indicating that the action is about to be performed, highlighted the issues of praise and insult verbs, and verbs expressing surprise. The scientist gives the three main forms of the verb at the beginning of the classification, then describes the functional aspect of the verb.

Zamakhshari interprets the verb phrase in Arabic as follows: “الفعل ما دل على اقتران حدث بزمان - و من حصائصه صحة دخول قد و حرفي الاستقبال و الجوازم و لحوق المتصل البارز من ضمائر وتاء التانيث الساكنة A verb means an event related to time, it has only its own characteristics: it takes the accusative case, future tense and conditional case cases, it is a word that accepts compound pronouns in the main agreement and the passive case of the gender.”

Mutarizi describes the nature of the verb as Zamakhshari and interprets its signs as follows: “الفعل ما دخله قد وسوف و حروف الجزم و ما اتصل به الضمير المرفوع البارز وتاء التانيث الساكنة و له ثلاثة امثلة المفتوح الاخير و يسمى الماضي و الثاني ما يتعاقب على اوله الزوائد الاربع و يسمى المضارع و هو مشترك بين الحال و الاستقبال و *The verb means an event related to time, it has its own characteristics: it takes the accusative case, the future tense and conditional case cases, it accepts compound pronouns in the first agreement and the silent letter t of the gender gender, all three of its forms end in fatha and indicate the past tense, the second 4 prepositions takes suffixes, it means the present tense and is a common form for the present and future tenses, the third is in the imperative form*”.

Dariri gives a brief definition of the verb after the noun in his "Introduction": “علامة الفعل: “ – *The sign and characteristics of the verb require that the time of the action be in the past or present-future tense or one of them.*

So, Zamakhshari fully enumerated the signs of the verb and added its derivation chapters, while Mutarrizi used the definition given by Zamakhshari, in which he listed the information from the chapters given separately by Zamakhshari in one chapter among the characteristics of the verb. Dariri is limited to describing the main feature of the verb. According to the conclusion of the opinions expressed, the important feature of the verb in the Arabic language is to express the time of the action or the event, and "Arab grammarians believed that the main feature of the verb is that it shows the "relationship of the event with time".

### Main part

Zamakhshari says the following about the past tense verb form: “الفعل الماضي و هو الدّلّ على اقتران حدث بزمان قبل زمانك و هو مبنّى على الفتح الا ان يعترض ما يوجب سكونه او ضم فالسكون عند الاعلال و لحوق the past tense verb expresses the time before the tense you are in, بعض الضمائر و الضم مع واو الضمير - the end of the verb form ends only with fatha movement, sometimes it can be silent and damma, silent is used in verbs with a negative letter and when it takes some personal pronouns, and damma can come when it takes the personal pronoun و .

In the terminology chapter of Mutarrizi's book, he lists three forms of the verb. Noting that the past tense verb is in the person-number, the scientist explains that it is the past tense form as follows: “ما اتصال به الضمير المرفوع البارز نحو اكرمت و اكرما و اكرموا و تاء التأنيث الساكنة نحو نصرت و نعمت و – *The head received suffixes with the meaning of agreement, for example: 'akaramtu, 'akramā, 'akram; muannas t is added, for example: naūarat, ni'mat, bi'sat; There are three examples of the form with the end: naūara, danaraja, 'akkrama. This form is called the past tense*”.

In Dariri's "Introduction" among topics related to syntax, verbs are divided into four groups according to the form of conjugation, i.e: “الأفعال على أربعة أوجه: فعل ماض هوميني على الفتح، – *Past simple tense. It[s] ends in an unchanging act of conquest. Example: ضرب - ūapaḍa. Allah: و ضرب لنا مثلاً و نسي خلقه. va yariba lana maolan va nasiya halaqahu – “He set an example for Us, (but) he forgot (how) he was wounded” (Yasin, 78).*

In order to make past tense verbs in Arabic, pronouns that do not change their actions and can replace the possessor are added to the last root letter of the verb. Therefore, "past tense verbs, according to the grammarians of two schools (Kufa and Basra), do not change in inflection, because their declension occurs due to the addition of person and number pronouns that do not change in inflection to the last stem of the verb.

"Zamakhshari's book about the present-future form of the Arabic verb “الفعل المضارع” - ал-фи‘лу-л-му‘āри said that: “الفعل المضارع و ما يعتقب في صدره الهمزة و النون ز التاء و الياء و ذلك قولك “ للمخاطب او الغائبة تفعل و للغائب يفعل و للمتكلم افعل و له اذا كان معه غيره واحدا او جماعة نفعل و تسمى الزوائد الاربعة و يشترك فيه الحاضر و المستقبل و اللام في قولك إن زيدا ليفعل مخلصا للحال كالسين او سوف للاستقبال و بدخولهما عليه

Mutarizi explains the imperfect in the person-number as follows: “الثاني يتعاقب على اوله الزوائد “ الاربعة و هي الياء الغائب المذكر و الجماعة المؤنثة و التاء المخاطب المذكر و المؤنث و الغائب المؤنث و الالف المتكلم الواحد و النون لما فوقه مذكرا كان او مؤنثا تقول يفعل هو و يفعل هنّ و تفعل أنت او هي و افعل انا و نفعل نحن و يسمى المضارع – *The second is the form with four prefixes, which are: III person muzakkar and muannas plural form; Prefixed form used in II person muzakkar and muannas and III person muannas; both muzakkar and muannas gender singular 1st person with alif and the form of this person with nun, for example: yaf'alu - he, yaf'alunna - they(muannas), taf'alu - you or*

he(muannas), 'af 'alu - I, naf'alu - we; this form is called the present-future tense. Mutarizzi, we see, in describing the imperfect in the Arabic language, expresses a similar idea to Zamakhshari's statement.

Dariri said: “ وفعل مستقبل وهو مرفوع ما لم يدخل عليه حرف من حروف النصب فينصبه أو حرف من حروف الرفع فيرفع. Present-future verb [such a form], it is not preceded by the prepositions of desire and condition.

### Conclusion

In the verb chapter of the "Mufasssal" book, Zamakhshari also carried out a semantic classification of verbs, distinguishing passive level verbs, thinking and calculating verbs, auxiliary verbs, verbs indicating proximity of action, verbs expressing applause and cursing, verbs expressing surprise. Mutarazi explores the topics related to the verb in the second chapter of his work entitled "Comparative-verbal factors". This chapter contains rules based on the theory of the Arabic language. Dariri described these verbs not in separate chapters of his work, but in a certain sequence in topics related to syntax.

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