

THE VIEWS OF ABU YAKUB SAKKOKI ON THE PLACE OF LETTERS IN WORDS

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the originals and the place of the worst fonts and their views on these events. Explains the active participation of letters and phonetic phenomena in the Haze, the increase, the value, and the obscurity.

Keywords: arabic linguistics, word, morphological form, tasrif (formation of the word), root, verb, "idgham" (assimilation).

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in the Arabic language there are twenty-eight letters that perform a certain morphological function in word-formation. According to this function, these letters are divided into serviceable and defective. The reason they are named this way is because these letters are named according to their involvement in the morphological process. The fact that these letters are indecisive (idgom), falls (hazf), change (exchange), and intensification of the morphological process is a characteristic feature that distinguishes them from healthy letters. According to all linguists, there are three vowels: "alif", "vav" and "yay". These letters play a large role in word formation or phonetic change of a word. These letters are fully involved in phonetic and morphological phenomena, such as assimilation (assimilation), heart (exchange), increase (addition), hazf (a drop of letters) in word-formation. Each change is based on a specific law. One of the tricky things about defective letters in this regard is that they can be in the form of words as original, and not as letters. Arabic is a unique word-formation language. This linguistic phenomenon takes place in the morphological pattern. The word "Tasrif" is defined as follows: Muhammad ibn Malik in his work "Alfiyatu ibn Malik" on tasrif: "the letter in root verbs and unchangeable names, as well as its analogy, are free of conjugation. He wrote that both of them deserve to be abandoned by others", (حرف و شبهه من الصرف برى و ما سواهما بتصريف حرى).

Abdullah ibn Salih writes in his commentary on this work:

"Tasrif is the science of composing words, in which the original letter of letters in a word, additional letters, regular and irregular letters, and so on are linked. In word-formation, attention is drawn to the letters in the word: vowels, the number of syllables. The purpose of tasrif is to find out the shape of words, study their letters, find out the original and other letters in them, find out the missing and replaced letters in them. All of this has nothing to do with meaning. Word forms related to meaning, the abbreviation of words, broken plurals, syntactically related issues are studied in the chapters of the nahf, and not in the tasrif" [1: 413]. Jamaliddin Usman ibn Umar ibn Hajib wrote in al-Ashshafiyat: "Tasrif is the science that studies the construction of words that have no syntactic function". [2: 59].

The morphological form covering this phenomenon consists of original and full-fledged letters. One of the difficult aspects of the phenomenon is the activity of defective letters in word-formation. Not many linguists have written about the place of defective letters in words. One such scientist is Abu Yakub Sakkoki. The scholar began with the first letter “wāv” in covering this topic as follows:

و هي الأول من كل كلمة لا تصلح لزيادة الواو، فواو ورتنل أصل، وهو والحشو منها للام

Meaning: “In word formation, it is wrong to replace “vāv” (و) in each word instead of the original letter of the root. In the next word ورتنل (“disaster”), the first original root letter is “vāv”. Also, in the word “حشو” (“to fill in”), “vāv” was the third original root letter” [3: 30].

Ibn kattu sakli, famous among Arabic linguists, wrote about the original letters: “The category of the name is divided into two: الاسم المتمكن و غير المتمكن, that is, it is a consonant and unstressed in agreement. The initial consonant letters of the declined words in cases must be at least three. There are many words in Arabic with three stems. It also has four original base letters, but there are fewer such words than the three original base letters. A word has five original root letters, which is less than words having four original root letters. Arabic no longer has original root word Words with two stems, three stems and four stems cannot exceed seven letters in combination with a large number of letters” [4: 93].

Ibn Jinni, a representative of the Baghdad School of Linguistics, said about the original root of the word: “The original root letters of the word in the eyes of word-creators are a single whole. According to the creators of the word, the original root letters of the word make up a single whole. This whole is involved in the formation of different words based on morphological form, and this (integrity) is considered root letters. A new word is formed, and although its pronunciation becomes difficult, it is also possible that these original consonants will fall off” [5: 3].

Knowing the place of the original root letter in word formation is of great importance for understanding the meaning of a word, its function in a sentence. In addition, by knowing more letters in them, you can understand what the original letters of the word are. Sakkoki began by identifying the original letters in the word since he could not find the original letter in which place. The first initial letter is vāv. Because this letter is erroneous and plays a large role in the events of Ziyod, Badal, Idgam, Khazf. The scientist points out that he is an active participant in linguistic phenomena and cannot appear with a letter at the beginning of a word. Ibn Jinni about this letter; The letter “vāv” can be more or less original. The original stem is at the beginning, middle, and end of a word [6: 573]. So, if this letter is at the beginning of a word, it is the original root letter.

Sakkoki expresses his views on word groups throughout the subject. First, it is wrong to add one letter to such words if we are considering a noun consisting of four original base letters not associated with a verb. Therefore, when the letter “wow” is encountered in such words, it becomes the original letter.

Sibavayhi's opinion that the letter “vav” increases to the second, third, fourth, and fifth letters [7,4: 232]. Supports Sakkoki's point of view on this matter. Shibawaihi Wau also said that growth in the third-place will only be in the noun and adjective categories [7,4: 291].

In addition, when the letter “vāv” becomes the first letter in a series of verbs, and if derived chapters are formed from it, the defective letter is omitted (removed), and the next letter is doubled. “Vāv” is deleted here, although this is the original letter.

For example, if the word وصل (to arrive) is placed in the form افتعل , the word اوصل - (to connect) is formed, not اتصل.

This letter is the second letter, and when it occurs in verbs, it is replaced by “alif”. For example: قول are the original letters and the formed word is, قال – to say (will). Even when the noun is an action in a group of words, “vāv” is removed. For example: هبة - the action of the verb وهب - is to give.

Ibn Jinni, a famous linguist who studied more and more the place of letters, says that the letter “waw” cannot be the first and third stems in one word [6: 596].

In addition, Ibn Jinni said about “alif” that the silent “alif”, which is found in non-Mushtak (primitive) words, that is, this letter at the end of a word is the original letter, and there are also letters in other places. “Alif” in words like لا - no, ما - what, حتى - k, “is the original root letter,” he said [6: 653]. All “alifs” in artificial words are more than letters, no matter where they came from.

Referring again to the letters “vāv”, “yāy” and “alif”, Sakkoki said that in words with three basic consonants, it would be wrong if these letters were the original basic letter in places other than the first stem.

For example: عذافر – (big lion), سرداح - (long female camel), حبركى – (a man with a thick neck), سميدع - (tall lord), غرنيق - (swan), فدوكس - (strong lion), فردوس – (Firdavs), قبعثرى - (big camel), خزعبيل - (to lie down in a sentence), عضرفوط – (small gentle animal) in all these words there are more defective letters. Since the original base letters in the above example are more than three, and the fact that “alif”, “vav”, “yay” are not the first letters, they are more letters.

Therefore, defective letters in Arabic are characterized by the fact that the word can replace the original word and other letters. The letter “vav” is actively involved in all word-formation processes and can be deleted in certain places. In addition, in all words of the category of verbs with the ending “alif” instead of “vav”, “alif” is replaced.

For example: the original letters of the word دعا - (bell) - د ع و . When “vāv” appears at the beginning of a word, whether the word is a noun or a verb, it becomes the original letter, not a noun. If there is a first root letter in the verb series “vāv”, it is omitted when suffixes are added to the word, giving the meaning of the present and future tense. This is true in most cases. If the action of the second stem of the verb, from which the first letter “vāv” is “u”, this phenomenon is not observed. For example, if one of the letters ڤnyt, which means present-future tense, is added to the word وقع - (settle), “vāv” is discarded and replaced with these suffixes. (If we are, it will be توقع, not نفع. وجه - (important) The second letter “vāv” does not fall, because it moves with “y” (will be significant - يوجه).

“Alif” harfi ham so'zdagi asl yoki kattalashtirilgan harfdir. Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan joylardan boshqa joy haqida gap ketganda, bu ko'proq xat. Sun'iy ismlarda “alif” kelib chiqadigan fe'llar ko'proq harflardir. “Alif” to'lovning eng faol ishtirokchisi bo'lib, uning o'ziga xos xususiyati hisoblanadi.

It was said above that the letter “yāy” is original and even more. This letter, which is present in the present-future tense of all verbs (primitive and derived verbs), is more numerous. If the name appears as the first letter in the category, it is the original.

This means that the letters in the Arabic language are involved in both phonetic and morphological processes at the same time. They undergo phonetic changes depending on which group of words they come from. In the category of verbs, these letters are participants in the events of idgam, badal, ziyoda, khazf, in the category of nouns ziyoda and khazf. They participate in the designated places as the original or several letters.

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