

Analysis Of Nouns In The Accusative Cases In Arabic

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Abstract – This article examines the categories of case in the Arabic language. An analysis of the category of case was made from the point of view of Arabic linguistics. The main objective of this article is the accusative case in Arabic, its methods and uses.

Keywords – Future Tense, Absolute Ma'ful, Nouns, Time And Place, Al-Ma'ful Bihi (Indirect Complement), Al-Ma'fulu-L-Mutlaq (Self-Complement), Al-Ma'ful Lahu Or Ma'ful Liajlihi (Cause And Effect) Target State), Al-Ma'ful Fihi (Time And Place), Ma'ful Ma'ahu (Joint Complement),

It is known that after the independence of our country, as in all areas, reforms began in the field of education. The focus on education has also directly increased the demand for foreign language teaching. The younger generation has been given ample opportunities in this area. At present, great importance is attached to the study and teaching of foreign languages in our country. Now in our country, along with Western languages, special attention is paid to the study of Eastern languages. In particular, the Arabic language, its grammar, as well as the deep mastery of this language as one of the world's languages, is becoming one of the urgent tasks of today.

It is safe to say that the accusative cases in Arabic and the places of their application are one of the most important topics in Arabic grammar. Because speech is made up of words. And in connecting these words to each other, of course, the role of accusative is incomparable. There are three consonants in Arabic, which are; general accusative haalatu-r-raaf'i, sharp accusative haalatu-l-jarri and revenue accusative haalatu-n-nasbi. Of these, we will focus on the accusative of haalatu-n-nasb.

The condition of the infinitive of nouns (nasb), i.e., the infinitive, as mentioned above, is given in detail in the sources of Arabic grammar. In particular, mid century, the famous linguist, our compatriot Mahmoud Zamakhshari, in his work "الأنموذج في النحو" about accusative trace information is as follows:

الْمَنْصُوبَاتِ ضَرْبَيْنِ: أَصْلٌ وَ مُلْحَقٌ بِهِ. فَأَصْلُهُ هُوَ الْمَفْعُولُ وَ هُوَ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَضْرَابٍ.

"There are two types of names in the case of inheritance: 1. Original [names in case of inheritance]. 2. Similar to the original [nouns in the case of the future tense]. The nouns in the case of the original genealogy are مفعول (i.e. complementaries)¹.

Mahmoud Zamakhshari will be divided into 5 groups:

¹4. محمود الزمخشاري. الأنموذج في النحو. ص.

1. المفاول الملقى - absolute maful (self-complementary). It is often represented by masdar. For example: ضَرَبْتُ ضَرْبًا وَضَرْبَةً وَضَرْبَتَيْنِ "I struck with a blow, I struck with a blow, or I struck with a blow twice, and you sat down".

The absolute maful is usually in the indefinite case of the nasab.

2. المفاول به - Al-maful bihi (that is, the filler without means).

"Al-maful bihi is in the state of nasab tushum because of the hidden verb. For example: لِلْحَاجِّ مَكَّةَ وَ لِلرَّامِي الْقُرْطَاسَ - I wish Hajj Makkah, the sniper's mark ».

3. المفاول fih -maful fihi (i.e., cases of place and time).

Al-maful fihi → it is two (different) states. Time and place. Each of them can be abstract and obvious. Time is always in the future tense.

For example: اتَيْتُ الْيَوْمَ وَ بُكَرَةً وَ ذَاتَ لَيْلَةٍ - I came today, I came yesterday, one day I came at night ».

In the case accusatives, only the abstracts will be in the case of the future tense. In the case of a clear place, of course, there will be a front assistant. For example: قُمتُ امامَكَ - I stood forward, صَلَّيْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ I prayed in the mosque »².

4. المفاول -maful ma'ahu, that is, the complement of the joint.

The common complement, for example - مَا صَنَعْتُ وَ أَبَاكَ I did nothing with your father, وَ مَا شَأْنُكَ وَ زَيْدًا You have nothing to do with Zayd. In order for such a complement to exist, [the sentence] must have a verb or verb meaning.

5. المفاول له - Al-maful lahu, that is, without cause and purpose.

For example, ضَرَبْتُهُ تَأْدِيبًا لَهُ - I hit him in order to make him polite. Any word that expresses a purpose or a reason for an action to happen is also called المفعول له Al-maful lahu³.

Mahmoud Zamakhshari divided 7 types of names in the future tense, similar to the original cases:

That is, (1) الحال، نحو، ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا قَائِمًا.

"Hol. I hit Zayd while he was standing".

(2) التَّمْيِيزُ، فِي قَوْلِكَ: طَابَ زَيْدٌ نَفْسًا.

"Tamyiz (restriction). Zayd is a spiritual trigger. "

(3) الْمُسْتَثْنَى، نَحْو: جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا، جَاءَنِي الْقَوْمُ غَيْرَ زَيْدٍ.

"Exceptional particles: Others came from Zayd".

(4) الْحَبْرُ فِي بَابِ "كَانَ"، نَحْو: كَانَ زَيْدٌ مُنْطَلِقًا.

"verb with predicates. Zayd was gone. "

(5) وَ الْاسْمُ فِي "أَنَّ"، نَحْو: إِنَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمًا.

"The name after the particles: "Indeed, Zayd is standing."

(6) وَ اسْمُ "لَا" لِنَفْيِ الْجِنْسِ، نَحْو: لَا خَيْرًا مَعَكَ عِنْدَنَا.

"The name that comes after the particles of denial: We have no good from you.

(7) وَ خَبَرُ "مَا" وَ "لَا" بِمَعْنَى "لَيْسَ".

"meaning comes ما and لا particles after predicates",

It should be noted that the term "المفعول لأجله" is used in some sources as "المفعول له". In addition, in a number of Arabic literature, as mentioned above, the combination of "المستثناء" (exceptional), "الحال" (conditional), "التَّمْيِيزُ" (restriction), "المنادى" (motivation), "جَامِعُ الدُّرُوسِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ" describes the origin of the Arabic language.

This is how the famous Nahvist scholar Mustafa Galayini's work "جَامِعُ الدُّرُوسِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ" describes the origin of the Arabic language.

²Носирова М. Махмуд Замахшарийнинг "АлУнмузаж финнахв" рисолаши. – Т.:ТошДШИ, 2005. – Б. 97.

³30 محمود الزمخشاري. الأنموذج في النحو. ص.

⁴632 محمد ابراهيم عبادة. معجم مصطلحات النحو و الصرف و العروض و الفافية. – القاهرة، 2001. – ص.

In this play, the names in the revenue agreement are divided into fourteen types, unlike in other sources (the names used in the revenue agreement in other sources are often divided into eleven types). They include: al-maful bihi (direct complement), al-mafulu-l-mutlaq (self-complement), al-maful lahu or maful liajlihi (cause and effect), al-maful fihi (time and place). holi), maful ma'ahu (joint complement), hol, tamyiz, i.e. restriction, exception load "illa", undalma, habaru-l-fe'li-n-naqisi, i.e. message (section) of "kana", message ahrafi "laysa", i.e., a noun after the prepositions "ma" and "la" meaning "laysa", a noun after the preposition "inna", a noun after the preposition "la" and finally a word subject to the noun in the future tense⁵.

First of all, let's look at each of the nouns in the case of mafuls, that is, in the case of the original genealogy, the first of which is **المفعول به**. Al-maful bihi comes in the form of nasb tushum, which is one of the most commonly used parts of speech and corresponds to the Uzbek infinitive.

In Arabic, the verb has a sentence in the participle, and the participle comes directly after the participle, and as mentioned above, it is in the case of the participle. For example:

كَتَبَ الطَّالِبُ الْوَاجِبَ - *The student wrote the assignment.*

فَهِمَّتْ زَيْنَبُ الْمَوْضُوعَ - *Zaynab understood the subject.*

In these two sentences, the words "function" and "subject" are **المفعول به**, that is, indirect complements, and, as we have said, they are expressed in the case of nasb tushum, that is, in the case of tushum.

As for how Arab linguists define **المفعول به**, we can find the following information, including in the work of Mustafa Galayini:

المَفْعُولُ بِهِ اسْمٌ مَنْصُوبٌ يَدُلُّ عَلَى مَنْ وَقَعَ عَلَيْهِ فِعْلُ الْفَاعِلِ وَلَا تَتَغَيَّرُ مَعَهُ صُورَةُ الْفِعْلِ.⁶

The filler is the name in the future tense state of the install, and will be the action-oriented object. In this case, the verb does not change. It does not matter whether the sentence is divisive or negative for the arrival of the indirect filler. This type of filler can be used in both types of sentences. For example: "بَرَيْتُ الْقَلَمَ" - *I took out the tip of the pen*; "مَا بَرَيْتُ الْقَلَمَ" - *I did not take out the tip of the pen*⁷.

The book "Grammar of the Arabic language" by N.Ibragimov and M.Yusupov describes the joint complement of "المفاعول به" al-maful ma'ahu, which comes in the case of nasb tushum:

"In Arabic, there is a grammatical category used to denote the joint performance of an action, which can be called a complement⁸.

For example:

سَارَ الْعَمَالُ وَالنَّيْلَ - *Workers went across the Nile.*

سَارَ الْأَمِيرُ وَالْجُنْدَ "The commander moved with the army.

دَرَسْتُ وَالْمِصْبَاحَ "I studied under the lamp".

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⁵ الشيخ مصطفى الغلاييني. جامع الدروس العربية. - بيروت، 1993. - ص. 66.

⁶ فؤاد نعمة. ملخص قواعد اللغة العربية. - مصر. - ص. 66.

⁷ الشيخ مصطفى الغلاييني. جامع الدروس العربية. - بيروت، 1993. - ص. 75.

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