

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PASSIVE AND DOUBLE VERBS AND PASSIVE VERBS USED IN THE WORK

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Abstract

Semantic classification of false verbs representing action as applied in the stories of Ahmad Mahfouz Umar. The verb in the Arabic language and its types كجاء وي ُ جيء were وجيء. َّ الفعل ما دلَّ على معنى في نَفِّدَ "أو" السين ُ "أو" سوَفَ "أو" تاءِ التَّأْنِيثِ الساكنة، أو "ضمير الفاعل"، أو نُونَ وعالمته أن يقبل "ق" يُقومُ. يستذهبُ. سوف نذهبُ. قامتُ. قامت. لِي يكتبن. ليكتبَنَّ. اكتبن. اكتبَنَّ. التوكيد " . According to tradition, arab nahwists learn all Arabic words mainly in three large groups. They are: اسم-noun: noun, adjective, number, masdar, adjective, pronouns; فعل – verb: verb tenses and declensions; حرف – auxiliary words. Among these, verbs are central to Arabic grammar. Because too many nouns in Arabic are also mostly made from the verb stem. In Arabic, as in other languages, independent words that represent the work-action of the subject are called verbs.1 in Arabic, the verb is distinguished by its personification and number Tusk. Arab nahwists place the verb in contrast to nouns and loadings. The egyptian mohammed abdul aziz fohir one of his popular scientists nahvshunos 2 "توضيح النحو"، i.e. "that grammatical description is called" in works related to nahv wrote: Ie: سواء كان المعنى في وقوع الزمان الماضي 3, ام في المستقبل في الحال او obscene, وما دل على معنى في نفسه مقترنا بزمان Character at the time that this makes sense and the meaning of past, present or may occur in the next time. 1 Mirzaev M. Uzbek. - T.: Teacher, 1970. -B. 132 2 Grande B.M. Kurs arabskoy grammatiki v sravnitelno-istoricheskoy osvetshenii. -M.,2001. - S. 116 3 مصر. الجزء الول. توضيح النحو. القاهرة. الزهار. 1995. ص. For all words of the verb Category 9 8 8, a common feature is the expression of an occurrence in relation to the tense. What did all of the verbs according to this common feature do in one common interrogative?, what is he doing?, what does it do? there will be an answer to the interrogation. Verbs are extremely complex in terms of lexical-semantic and grammatical features compared to other words.1 work this series of words denoting action or state occupies a very large place in Arabic grammar, since other category words are also made mainly, as we have already said, from verb stems. Verbs are three-stem consonant and four-stem consonant. Most verbs are made up of three-stem consonants. It is the transformation of vowels around the stem consonants, the derivational chapters of verbs are made by introducing one or another stem consonant. A change also occurs in the content of derivative-shaped verbs, naturally. It has been accepted to refer to derived forms as chapters. There are 15 chapters of verbs with three vowels, 4 chapters of verbs with four vowels. The chapters were named to distinguish them among themselves. Arabic researchers have referred to the initial form of three-vowel verbs as ثللي فعل, while the initial form of the four-vowel verb as مجرد رباعي فعل, and the remaining chapters as the term action name (masdari) of the same chapter, such as: باب "التفعيل" TAF'il bobi", etc. In modern literature, these chapters are assigned an ordinal number and are represented by a Roman Number, such as: Chapter II, Chapter VII, Chapter XI, etc.k. All chapters of FN'l have a past and present-next tense. They are tousled in person, number, gender. Verbs have a definite and majhulic ratio in Arabic. There are also 5 declensions of verbs: darak declension, condition, command, desire, and augmentation declensions. Unlike Uzbek, Arabic verbs are infinitive, i.e. the verb

كتبَ وَكَاتَبَ". وهو ثلاثة أقسام سأل مة. وال همزة، م، ومهموز، م، وم الأصلية أحرفاَضَاعُف. ة:َ حَرفِ عَ لُ فالسالم ما لم يكن أحدٍ أحرفه الأصلي. " وهو ثلاثة أقسامُ مهموزُ الفاء كأخذ، ومهموزُ أحرفِ هِ الأصليةِ العين كسألَ ، ومهموزُ وَال مضعفاً والمهموز ما كان أحد همزة. م، مثل "كتب وذهب وعلم وغيرَ الالم كقرأ. زيادة. م وَ وَال مضاعفُ ما كان أحد أحرفِ هِ ة الأصليةُ م. مكرراً م وَ م وَ ، ومضاعفُ فُ رُ باعِي كزَ لَ ودمدمَ الَّذِي وَ كمدَ وهو قسمان مضاعفُ فُ ثُ فإن كان المكرُّ زائِ-دَابَّ وَ واشتدَّ وَ وادهامَ وَ واعشوشبَّ وَ وشدَّ وَ ، مثل م - قال يكون الفعل مضاعفاً وَ كعظَّ وَ والفعل ، المعتل ما كان أحد أحرفه الأصليَ مَ حَرفِ عَ لُ وَ عَدَّ وَ وقالَ وَ ورمى. " وَ وهو أربعةٌ مَثَلُ ، وأجوفَ وَ ، وناقصٌ وَ "و لَيف. مَ كوَ عَدَّ وَ وَ هَ حَرفِ عَ لُ فَالمثال ما كانت فاؤه حَرفِ عَ لُ وَ والأجوف ما كانت عَيْنُ وَ وى وَ وَ وناقصٌ فى مَ ما كانت المَ هَ حَرفِ عَ لُ وَ علة كضَ يَ علة كقال وبيع. ورمى. ما كان فيه حرفان من أحرف العلة أصليان، نحو "طُ فِيفَ وَ وَاللَّ وَ" وهو قسمان لَيفِ مُقرونٌ ، ولفيف مفروق. وَ فِيفَ المقرون ما كان حَرفِ عَ لُ فيه مَ جتمعين، ن وَ فَا لَ حَو "طوى ونوى واللفيفُ المفروقُ ما كان حرفا العلة فيه وَ يُعَرِّ الصَّحِيحُ وَالمعتلُ من الأفعالِ - فى المضارع والمزيد فيه - بالرَّجوعِ إِلَى الماضِي المجرِدمُ فُ مَ فترقبنِ ، نحو "و وَفى وَ

B.M.In Grande'S KURS ARABSKOY grammarian V sravnitelno istororicheskom osvshenii, the information on false verbs is given as follows. Classification of irregular verbs incorrect verbs is divided into correct and incorrect verbs in terms of morphological characteristics of the verb stems, belonging to different stems.(Whole and whole verbs). This section examines some of the changes that must be studied separately when tusing incorrect verbs. The term "false" does not obey proper verbs, but obeys its own separate laws. From this point of view, it is possible to talk about different tuslanguages of the verb, for example, strong and weak tuslanguage. In this case, the core is taken as a base for morphological constructions. For this reason, it is feared that the grooves with two consonant harfs are grooves composed of three consonants according to the scheme developed by the founders of the arab nahv system. We will remind you that "three-letter" and other terms are usually associated with consonant sounds, while in reality it is not about consonant letters. The classification of verbs is like the classification of the stems. Irregular verbs are classified as follows: 1) doubtful (Or ماعف فعل kar verbs); 2) Hamzali verbs (3) weak verbs (معتل فعل), (they are divided into: a) obtuse verbs (مالعل) (B) empty verbs (أجوفعل) (v) hesitant verbs (4-13 13) (a) commensurate – commensurate verbs; (B) weak – commensurate verbs (V) commensurate – weak verbs (G) completely weak verbs (5) commensurate and have two letters of inflection-completely weak verbs. Hesitant verbs are said to be hesitant verbs with the second and third vowel being the same. Features of making double verbs: 1. The same proper letters are expressed through a single "tashdid" sound from دَل-in دَل. compound 2 دَل. If a movement follows the first of the same-stemmed letters, this movement moves backwards, i.e. to a consonant. 3. If the first vowel is followed by a long alif, the next two syllables are joined by one through tashdid. دَل-الل-دَل when another long vowel comes after the first proper syllable, the transported event occurs دَلِ ل ل ل ل ل does not give 4. Tashdid khodisa occurs in the cases in Qui: (a) if after the second of the two-vowel letters there is no movement sukun دَللت; LSA'bo b) if after the first of the two-vowel letters there is a long vowel; 14 14 c) if the first of the two-vowel letters is hesitant; دَلل. In this case, two vowels remain together at the end of the syllable. Coming in two floured to prevent (التقاء الساكنين) (last letters after floured وَ يَفِّرْ وَ يَفِّرْ وَ يَفِّرْ; shiladi'qo" I "or floured of" one", 2 short) through the correct verb form; for example: رَ رُ يَدِ لَّ لَّ يَفِّ But, after such a binary is not likely to make or plural. They are لَم يَدال، لَم يَدلوا، لَم يَدل. making the First Order mile of L'io through the Made is also done through these two ways. Hamzali verbs are said to be Hamzali verbs to verbs with one hamza of the letters özak. They are divided into 3 types. (a) first vowel consonant consonant; (b) second vowel consonant consonant; c)the third vowel is consonant. The "inaccuracy" of co-productive verbs is known

in writing. Because, instead of it coming, the base letters will change. 1. At the beginning of the word, "alif" for hamza serves as the base; 2 أخذ, إذن. In the middle of the word: (a) a silent letter is followed by a Fatha-come alif, a kasra-come ي, a zamma-come و-serve as a base; يسأل, يسأل sometimes, a "yoy" - base to the Fatha, which follows the letter 15-15 هيةة B) movement after vowel letter: 1) If hamza is silent, its base is placed in accordance with the movements, if fatha, "alif", if kasra, yoy, zamma, vov يأخذ, قررت, سبال even if hamza is a fathali, the movinnink that came before him is tagged سبال. 2) takes 3) if the hamza is fractional, its base will be "ي", regardless of what the movement in front of it will be. 4) (سأل, سأل) if the Hamza is zammali, the preceding movement is kasra, the base is "ي", if fatha or zamma, the base is "و" (ييطون, يقرؤون, يهئون) after the vowel: 1) if the hamza is fractional or zammal, a base is placed in accordance with the movement after the silence. 2) (تسأل, تسأل) If hamza is from fathalik, alif yoli is written hamzani himself without a base after the letter vov, but after the letter Sagittarius, hamza takes the base "خطيةة" (ي G) if the hamzali Alphabet is followed by the choqiq alif, the two alphabets are replaced by the maddali single alif. d) at the end of the word: 1) after the moving letter, the base is painted in this movement. 2) (قارا, يقرأ) is written without a Hamza base after a silent letter or after "ي, ورا". Fe' مشيء, مسوء, اسنقراء, م verbs in which the first proper syllable is co-ordinated 16 16 the above rules apply to such verbs as well, and at the same time, the following are also applied. If the word begins with a sound that explodes from the larynx, the next explosive sound is left falling and a stretching event occurs. This occurs orthographically in the following view: "أ is written" "أ instead of ("أ ا"). For example: instead of the first person singular of a verb يأكل كُنْ أأning yoziladi; 4-chapter instead of آكل, in order أ أ لْ instead of لْ آك written. From the verb ألف, Chapter 8 is written آتلف instead of the أ Of تلف to make the present-next tense 1st person. b) is written أو, إي at the beginning of the word, instead of أ أ larning larning larning larning larning larning larning larning. The command form of the verb أمل is written أومل instead of أم أم. The command form of the verb أسر is written إيسر instead of إيسر. In Chapter 8, the co-dependent verbs involved become assimilated with the letter "هل" أخذ- خذ ات أهل- هل. Ladi'bo مر, كل, خ, خ form command llarining'fe sometimes, the consonant of the co-vowel verb in Chapter 6 commutes with the letter و. In أمر, توامر is written instead of توامر. Middle-stemmed verbs apply to middle-stemmed verbs the rules of the hamza sign that come above. 17-17 final stem-consonant verbs in this type of verb, the sound that explodes from the larynx will be the final exclamation of the stem. The base letters are more subject to variation here than in the hamzaga base divisor letters seen above. In this, in verbs, the hamza can stand at the end of a word or bring affixes after itself. Also before Hamza there is a second proper verb in Chapter I with different action. These are all clearly visible in orthography. وَيِيَط, يَقْرَأ, يَهْنِي occur less frequently with respect to Chapter I when making chapters other than such verbs. In the Majhul ratio, hamza will have a base corresponding to the movement of the second consonant. قَ ق in the present-next tense, however, the base letter corresponding to 'Fatha', the action of the second proper syllable. رَأُ قُفِي. The present-next tense of all chapters except chapters 5 and 6 takes a base corresponding to 'Kasra', the action of the second oblique syllable, while Chapters 5 and 6 are corresponding to 'Fatha' 1 نَهْنَن. نَهْنَن hesitant-hamzali verbs obey the rules that apply to the Hamza above when these verbs are also stressed. Weak verbs are weak verbs that are spoken to verbs with one of the vowel letters being the weak و or the consonant ي. In essence, they are not syllabic letters. The letter ا does not mean a weak core consonant, it only indicates the length of the vowel sound or the base to the character ء. At the beginning of the word و and ي to any changes with any action. والدة, ووصل, ويبس, وصل, e.g. does not occur between

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