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 were كجاء ويَ أُجيء were سه و فتر و ن بزمان m أ الفعل were and its types كجاء ويَ أُ وجيء. ` الفعل ما دل أَ على معنى في نَ نف ند َ "أو "السين ْ "أو سو َ ف"، أو "تاء و التأنيث َ الساكنة،، أو "ضمير الفاعل"، أو ان نون آ و عالمته أن يقبل "قَ أُ يقوم أُ يستذهب أُ يسوف نذهب إ قامتْ قمت قمت إلِ ّ يكتبن أَيكتبَ ّن اكتبَ أن إ التوكيد" tradition, arab nahwists learn all Arabic words mainly in three large قد قام ". ໍ . According to قد ما noun: noun, adjective, number, masdar, adjective, pronouns; فعل – verb: verb - فعل 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 "ب توضيح النحو, "i.e. "that grammatical description is called" in works related to nahv wrote: :e سواء كان المعنى في وقوع الزمان الماضى 3 رام في المستقبل في الحال او obscene رو الفعل :ما دل على معنى في نفسه مقتر نا 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 . عبد العزيز محمد فاخر . توضيح النحو .الجزء االول مصر 8 Marconitelno-istoricheskom osvetshenii. -M., 2001. - S. 116 . For all words of the verb Category 9 8 8, a common feature is the expression of القاهرة االزهار. 1995. ص 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 مجرد رباعي 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: "التفعيل باب "TAF'il bobi", الفتعال باب" iftial 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

has no indefinite form. Therefore, in modern dictionaries, the past 1 Shoabdurakhmonov Sh. We are talking about the Uzbek literary language. - T., 1980. -B. The 32-9-9 tense III person, singular, muzakkar form was conditionally accepted as an infinitive. For example: ختب the original meaning of this verb is "he wrote", conditional meaning: to write. Verbs with three vowels form the bulk of verbs in Arabic. They are reflected in fifteen chapters. Of these, ten chapters are much used in the current literary language. The other five chapters were used in old Arabic, later falling out of consumption.1 in Arabic, the verb represents the action yo state of the thing(person). In accordance with this property, verbs can be classified into two types: verbs that express action and verbs that state. Verbs in Arabic can be transitive and intransitive. It is known that the embodied tense in the form of each verb indicates its attitude to the moment of work or speech perceived from it. In Arabic, there are two tense forms of the verb, which are: past and present-next tense.

Comparison of irregular verbs by works of Arabic, Russian and Uzbek nahvchi. The verb is one of the largest themes in Arabic, and nahvchi scholars have referred to it in their own style in their works. In َ الفعل أُ سه م ، قتر ، ن بزمان , verbs are given as follows العربية الدروس جامع particular, in Mustafa 'alayini's كجاء ويَ أُ جيء َ وجيء. ` الفعل ما دل أَ على معنى في نَ تْف تْد َ "أو "السين ْ "أو سو َ ف"، أو "تاء ِ التأنيث َ الساكنة،، أو ضمير الفاعل"، و عالمته أن يقبل "قَ إ أو "نون التوكيد أن "مثل قد قام بّن. قد أن يقوم ستذهب سوف نذهب قامت . : فمت .لِ ّ يكتبن .لَيكتبَ ّن .اكتُ اكتبَ َ ن is something that means the incarnation of the verb - tense. example " قمت .ل denoting muannas of Sukun, ega denoting pronoun and taking سوف رالسين رقد رتاء ,his sign جاَتَ ويَ ج جيء الجي و the tagid nun. Example: 1 Ibrokhimov N., Yusupov M. Arabic grammar. - T., 1997, - B. 79 10 10 أقد قام أ ال المراح في أ the classification of the verb قد أُيقوم أُيستذهب أُيسوف نذهب في قامتْ قمت قمت إل ّ يكتبن أيكتبَ ّن اكتبَن ن is classified by tense, noun and morphological. From this we consider the morphological classification of the verb. The verb is divided into two parts. Proper and vile verbs. Verb and its types. Classification into proper and improper verbs. The focus of the strengths and weaknesses of verb letters is divided into two parts: الصحيح و والمعتل, straight and wrong. Proper verbs are verbs in which the vowel letters are ,Salim, hamzali, hesitant. فااع وم و ومهموز ٢ ، م م ومال :example these verbs are three types كتب وكاتب Solim verbs are verbs that do not have any of the vowel letters. They are neither co-opted nor hesitant. Example: verbs with the hamzali وعلم are verbs with one hamza of the letters özak. They are of three types. مهموز ألفاء كأخذ أومهموز ألعين كسأل أ، ومهموز ألالم كقرأ ألعين كسأل أ ، ومهموز أ الالم كقرأ . letters repeated twice. They are of two types. Hesitation of three-stem verbs and hesitation of four-stem were were were مضاع 11 11 ث أف أر آكز were مضاع أف were أكمد ومرَّ، أالذي :werbs. Example كعظَّ واعشوشب were وشذَّ were بَ were ودمدم لّ واشتد if ikkilangan وادهام other letters were باعي لز increased m, and this character is not considered ikkilangan. Irregular verbs have one of the vowel letters being an inflected syllable. Example: ورم و in دَع in وقال these verbs are four types. Solimsifat, empty, irregular and lafif verbs. Solimsifate verbs have the first proper syllable illative. Example: ي و ٽwere were were the core of the middle letter of the verb is empty illatli وباع قال. Example: وباع قال non-negative verbs have the last proper syllable illative. Example: ورم ي ي ر رَ lafif verbs have two vowel letters with an inflection. Example: ووفى وَثَزَ these verbs are also of two types. Side by side lafif and separated lafif. Lateral lafif verbs are verbs in which the two-syllable vowel is adjacent. او و ونوى: example separated is recognized in the present ف و ووق و وَ is recognized in the present tense and in Zoi by making the correct and incorrect verbs with the addition of letters in the past tense, مصطفى غليبني جامع الدروس العربية مصر 2008 صحيح (الفعل وأقسامه)ضمن العنوان (الصحيح 1 . free from letters in zoi1 والمعتل) أُ ينقسم الفعل - إ باعتبار قوة أ أحرفه وضعفها - أ ، وم إِنَّ عتل إلى قسمين إ أ فالصحيح ما كانت أحرفه أ صحيحة مثل

B.M.In Grande'S KURS ARABSKOY grammarian V sravnitelno istoricheskom osveshenii, 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 tusking 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 kar أصم فعل Or مااعف فعل (Or مااعف فعل ar classification of the stems. Irregular verbs are classified as follows: 1 ماالعل) they are divided into: a) obtuse verbs () معتل فعل) weak verbs مهموز فعل) 3 () Hamzali verbs a) commensurate – commensurate () إجوفعل) (v) hesitant verbs () أجوفعل) (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 دنل .compound 2 دنل. 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 one through tashdid. لددال-الل ذ when another long vowel comes after the first proper syllable, the transported event occurs in the cases in Qui: (a) if after the د دول ال 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 فرت ردللت; LSA'bo b) if after the first of the two-vowel letters there is a long vowel; 14 14 مدلول مدالل مدالل تدليل c) if the first of the two-vowel letters is hesitant; تدلل ,دلل. In this case, two vowels remain together at the end of the syllable. Coming in two , "shiladi'qo" I "or floured of" one; يَغِرَ رِيَغِرَ رِيَغِرَ رِيَغِرَ رِيَغِرَ رِيَغِرَ بَعْنِ إِنّ 2 short) through the correct verb form; for example: رڑ ثید ٹال یف But, after such a binary is not likely to make or plural. They are لم يدال ,لم يدال ,لم يدلو ا ,لم تدلل 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 إذن رأخذ. In the middle of the word: (a) a silent letter is followed by "sometimes, a "yoy-بب .س ,پيسس ,بسأل ;serve as a base- و a zamma-come , ي sometimes, a "yoy" - base to the Fatha, which follows the letter 15-15 ي. 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, يأخخ قررت ,سبال Ladi'bo 2) even if hamza is a fathali, the movinnink that came before him is tagged يحح ,.خطتت takes 3) if the hamza is fractional, its base will be "بي ", regardless of what the movement in front. تبططان of it will be.4 (سصىل ,سأل) if the Hamza is zammali, the preceding movement is kasra, the base is ", ي fatha or zamma, the base is "يبطوون ريقروون ريهنئون v) after the vowel: 1) if the hamza is fractional or zammal, a base is placed in accordance with the movement after the silence. 2 تسالل ,سالل) If hamza is from fathalik, alif voli is written hamzani himself without a base after the letter vov, but after the letter Sagittarius, hamza takes the base "عي الخطيةة G) if the hamzali Alphabet is followed by the chooid alif, the two alphabets are replaced by the maddali single alif.أاخخ-آخذ 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 "، بي و , Fe' م , استقراء مسوء مشيء'. Fe م , استقراء مسوء مشيء' silent letter or after " 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: ¹ is written" ¹ "instead of "(a اأكل كنُ أا ningأكل كنُ أا yoziladi; 4-chapter أكل عن أا yoziladi; 4-chapter Chapter 8 is written إلف written. From the verb إل ثاك s instead of'ل ثكِ ث أا in order, آكل s'' s' at the beginning أو رإي instead of the أف إلى to make the present-next tense 1st person. b) is written آتلف of the word, instead of *i* larning larning larning larning larning larning larning larning larning. The is أسر is written أومل instead of أل م م م أ أ The command form of the verb أمل is written written إئسر instead of إئسر. In Chapter 8, the co-dependent verbs involved become assimilated with the sometimes, أخذ الله المر form command llarining'fe خ خ ركل رمر Ladi'bo. ت ت" .أخذ- خذ اتَّ اتَّ أهل- هل" sometimes, is written instead أمر, توامر In .و is written instead better فالمر المراجع is written instead of نومر. 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. وَيَبط ريقرأ ريهنيُ occur less frequently with respect to Chapter I when making chapters other than such verbs. In the Majhul ratio, hamza will have a base in the present-next tense, however, ئ ر َق ق in the present-next tense, however, next tense of all chapters except chapters 5 and 6 takes a base corresponding to 'Kasra', the action of ئ ,نتهنص المنهيِّنِّ 1 'the second oblique syllable, while Chapters 5 and 6 are corresponding to ' Fatha' ي hesitant-hamzali verbs obey the rules that apply to the Hamza above when these verbs are also stressed. veak 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 . At the beginning e.g. does not occur between و and و to any changes with any action ب and و to any changes with any action و

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