



ACADEMICIA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01464.6

PROSODY OF DERIVED WORDS IN THE GROUP OF “MUSHTAQQOT” AND ITS AFFIXES IN ARABIC LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In Arabic, the formation of new words by adding affixes to the stem is called “oshtiqoq”, and the derivations formed in this way are called “المشتقات” [al-mushtaqqot]. In the ishtiqoq method, words with new meanings are made using certain affixes. Derivatives are formed in Arabic by the order of affixes and stems. This article analyzes the word-formation properties of the weights and affixes of the derivative words belonging to the group of “mushtaqqots” and explains each analyzed data with examples.

KEYWORDS: Zoida Letter, Affix, Prefix, Suffix, Verb, Adjective, Participle, Word Weights, Actions.

INTRODUCTION

From the point of view of Arabic linguistics, each derivative word in this language is made on the basis of a certain weight. In Arabic, a new derivative word or word form is created by adding the letters that make up the phrase “اليوم تنساه” [al-yawmatansāhu] - you forget it today, and in Arabic linguistics, these word-formation processes are represented by weights. In Arabic, the letters that make up the core are represented by the letters "ف" [f], "ع" ['ayn] and "ل" [lam], and the zoida letters are made up of the same letters as affixes, word-formers, word-formers, or word-modifiers. is added to the beginning, middle, and end of the compound. The process of formation of new meaningful words by word-formative suffixes belongs to the morphological type of word-formation passion, and the derivations formed by this type belong to the group of “المشتقات” [al-mushtaqqāt], and passive degree adjectives, adjectives made up of three-syllable verbs, adjective levels, forms of expression, place-time

and instrument names, masdars. Below we will look at the Arabic scales, which are made up of derivative words belonging to the group “mushtaqats” by adding letters to the stem.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Participles: The definite degree adjective "اسم الفاعل" [ismu-l-fā'ili] is made by placing an *alif* after the first letter of a three-letter stem, referring to the performer of the action. Its Arabic name is اسم الفاعل [ism-l-fā'ili]. Exact adjectives can be made not only on the basis of فاعل [fā'ilun] weights, but also in other forms, in such forms of adjectives the product is added to the word "أ" [alif], "ي" [yay], "إ" [alif] va "ن" [nun] as an affix. When these letters are added to the stem as an affix, they mean the Uzbek suffixes “-chi”, adjectives “-li” and adjectives “-gan”. In Arabic, instead of these affixes being added to the stem, the actions that express vowels are also put in a certain order [1], and the appearance of affixes and vowels in words in this order is called weight:

TABLE 1

| | |
|--|--|
| فعليل [fa'īlun] | فاعل [fā'ilun] |
| ظريف [zarīfun] – aqlli - witty | طالب [tālibun] – talaba, izlovchi- student, seeker |
| راقب [raqībun] – kuzatuvchi - observer | كاتب [kātibun] – yozuvchi - writer |
| شريف [sharīfun] – sharaflī - honorable | قائد [qā'idun] – yo'lboshchi - guide |
| أفعل [af'alu] | فعلان [fa'lānun] |
| أعرج [a'raju] – cho'loq - lame | عطشان [a'tshānun] – chanqagan - thirsty |
| أسود [aswadu] – qora -black | جوعان [jav'ānun] – ochqagan - hungry |
| أبكم [abkamu] – soqov - dumb | ظمآن [zam'ānun] – chanqagan - thirsty |
| فعال [fu'īlun] | فعال [fa'īlun] |
| شجاع [shujā'un] – shijoatli - courageous | جبان [jabānun] – qo'rqqoq - poltroon |
| عجاب [ujābun] – ajablanarli - surprising | جواد [javādun] – nasldor - high-bred |

However, there are also derivations in Arabic, in which the affix is not expressed in the form of letters, but their meaning is a set of actions (a, i, o vowel sounds, these sounds act as transfixes and their order in the core: “a/ /un, a/a/un”, “u/u/un”, “a/i/un”) can mean:

TABLE 2

| | |
|--|---|
| فعل [fa'ilun] | فعل [fa'lun] |
| أشر [ashirun] – kekkaygan - arrogant | عدل [adlun] – adolatli - fair |
| تعب [ta'ibun] – charchagan - tired | ضخم [dahmun] – ulkan - huge |
| بطر [batirun] – kekkaygan - arrogant | شهم [shahmun] – kuchgato'la - full of power |
| فعل [fa'alun] | فعل [fu'ulun] |
| حسن [hasanun] – yaxshi, go'zal - good, beautiful | قدس [qudusun] – muqaddas - holy |
| بطل [batālanun] – qahramon - hero | جنب [junubun] – chetlashtirilgan - excluded |

A definite adjective of a root word consisting of more than three letters is formed by adding the prefix “mu-” to the beginning of the stem. Qualitative forms of derivative sections based on a three-letter stem are also created by adding the prefix [2] “mu-” and changing the motion of the

middle stem to a fractional motion (“i”). In such words, the prefix “mu-” added to the stem and the action of the fraction is “-aykan”, “-uvchi”, “-chan”, which form the adjective form of the Uzbek verb, noun making suffixes -chi, -shunos. For example:

مقبل [muqbilun] – kelayotgan - coming

مدرس [mudarrisun] – o’qituvchi - teacher

متعلم [muta’allimun] – ta’limoluvchi - student

مجتهد [mujtahidun] – harakatchan - active

مستشرق [mustashriqun] – sharqshunos - orientalist

مترجم [mutarjimun] – tarjimon - translator

مطمئن [muṭma’innun] – xotirjam - calm

متزحلق [mutazahliqun] – sirpanayotgan – slipping.

Adjective of the passive degree "اسم المفعول" [ismu-l-maf’ūli]. This adjective reflects the nature of the passive, and its most common form is "مفعول" [maf’ūlun] weights. In Arabic, the adjective form of the passive degree is formed by converting the affixes "م" [ma-] hamda "و" [waw] into the stem, and the prepositional suffix “ma-” into the stem and the action of the middle stem into fatha (a). In Uzbek, they mean “-l”, “-n”, “-il”, “-in” and “-gan”. For example:

مكتوب [maktūbun] – yozilgan - written

منزول [manzūlun] – tushirilgan – lifted down

مأخوذ [ma’xūzūn] – olingan - taken

مدرس [mudarrasun] – o’rgatilgan - taught

مشارك [mushārakun] – ishtiroketilgan - attended

متعلم [muta’allamun] – o’rganilgan - studied

مكتسب [muktasabun] – kasbetilgan- earned

مستخرج [mustaxrajun] – qazibchiqarilgan – mined

When we study the formation of Arabic words, **the passive degree adjective** is used not only with the help of the above-mentioned affixes, but also with the help of "ي" [yay]am transfixes (“i/ /”, “a/a/”, “a/ /”, “u/ /”, u/ /atun) can also be made:

TABLE 3

| فعل [fi’lun] | فعل [fa’lun] |
|---|---|
| طرح [tirhun] – so’ralgan – طرح [ṭaraḥa] – savolbermoq - to ask a question | جريح [jarīhun] – jarohatlangan – جرح [jaraḥa] – yaralamoq, jarohatlamog - to injure |
| طحن [tiḥnun] – yanchilgan – طحن [ṭaḥana] – yanchmoq – to grind | قتيل [qatīlun] – qatlqilingan – قتل [qatala] – qatlqilmoq - to execute |
| ذبح [zibhun] – so’yilgan – ذبح [zabaḥa] – so’ymoq - to slaughter | أسير [asīrun] – asirolingan – أسر [asara] – asirolmoq - to take captive |
| فعل [fu’latun] | فعل [fa’alun] |

| | |
|---|---|
| مضغة [mudg'atun] – chaynalgan – مضغ [maḍag'a] – chaynamoq – to chew أكلة [uklatun] – yeyilgan – أكل [akala] – yemoq – to eat حرق [hurqatun] – yoqilgan – حرق [haraqa] – yoqmoq - to turn on فعل [fu'lun] | جنى [janan] – terilgan – جنى [janā] – termoq – to pick سلب [salabun] – o'g'irlangan – سلب [salaba] – o'g'irlamoq – to steal قتص [qanaşun] – tutilgan – قنص [qanaşa] – tutibolmoq - to catch فعل [fa'lun] |
| سحت [suhtun] – man qiligan – سحت [saḥata] – man qilmoq - to forbid حلو [hulwun] – shirin – حلا [halā] – Shirinbo'lmoq – to Be sweet | لقط [laqtun] – yerdanteriboligan – لقط [laqata] – yerdanteribolmoq – to pick up from the ground لفظ [lafzun] – aytilgan – لفظ [lafaza] – aytmoq, gapirmoq - to say, to speak |

From the above examples, it is clear that the basic meaning of the adjective of the passive degree is the action performed on the meaning understood from the base.

An exaggerated form of adjective. The exaggerated form of the adjective is made up mainly of three-syllable verbs in order to further exaggerate the characteristic of the "صيغة المبالغة" [siyġatu-l-mubalāġ'ati] subjects. In Arabic words, which express the form of the adjective, the "ا" [alif], "ي" [yay], "و" [waw] va "م" [mim] letters are added to their core as affixes, and they are adjectives and nouns "-chi", adjectives "-ilgan", adjectives "-g'on" means the suffixes:

TABLE 4

| | |
|--|---|
| فعل [fa'lun] | فعل [fa'ālun] |
| سميع [sam'īun] – hammanarsanieshitibturuvchi - who hears everything بصير [başīrun] – hammanarsaniko'ribturuvchi - who sees everything قديم [qadīmun] – hamishamavjud - always exists | صبور [şobūrun] – uzoqsabrqiluvchi - long patient شكور [shakūrun] – shukrqiluvchi - thankful ضروب [darūbun] – kurashchi - wrestler |
| مفعل [mif'alun] | فعل [fu'ālun] |
| مسعر [mis'arun] – qattiqyongan - severely burned مطعن [miṭ'anun] – ezilgan - crushed | طوال [tuvālun] – uzoqdavometadigan - long lasting كرام [kurāmun] – oliyjanob - noble سراع [surra'āun] – o'tatezkor - very fast |

Also, when such affixes are added to some stems, there is a hesitation of the second letter in the stem:

TABLE 5

| | |
|---|--|
| فعل [fi'ālun] | فعل [fa'ālun] |
| صديق [şiddīqun] – doimorostso'zlovchi - always telling the truth شرب [shirribun] – ko'pichuvchi - alcoholic سكير [sikkīrun] – g'irt mast - very drunk | ضراب [darrābun] – qattiquruvchi - hardhitter مناع [mannā'un] – halaqitberuvchi - interfering قتال [qattālun] – halokqiluvchi - destructive |
| فعل [fu'ālun] | فعل [fu'ālun] |
| قدوس [quddūsun] – judamuqaddas - very | سياح [suyyāhun] – ko'psayohatqiluvchi - a lot |

| | |
|--|--|
| sacred سُبُوْح [subbu'un] – judapokiza - very clean | of travelers]وَضَاء [wuddā'un] – o'tayorug' - very bright كَبَار [kubbārun] – juda kata - too big |
|--|--|

| |
|--|
| فعالة [fa'ālun] |
| نَوَّاحَة [nawwāhatun] – qattiqyig'i-sig'iqiluvchi - loud-mouthed |
| فَهَامَة [fahhāmatun] – hammanarsanitushunuvchiodam - a man who understands everything |

From the structure of the above weights, it is clear that when the "أ" [alif], "ي" [yay], "و" [waw] letters that make up the exaggerated form of the adjective are added after the second letter of the stem repeated in the form of a double consonant, "juda- very", "ko'p- many", "hardoim-always", May also have additional meanings specific to the word "qattiq - hard". In some words, the suffixes "م" [mim] and "أ" [alif], "م" [mim] and "ي" [yay], "أ" [alif] va "و" [waw] can be added to the stem together, rather than individually, to express the exaggerated form of the adjective. Affixes of this form have the meanings of adjectives "-ilgan", "-uvchi", adjectives "-li", "-agon":

TABLE 6

| فاعول [fā'ālun] | مفعيل [mif'ālun] | مفعال [mif'ālun] |
|---|--|--|
| حاسوس [hāsūsun] – o'tasezgir – very sensitive | منطيق [mintīqun] – nice speaker | مذكار [mizkārun] – memorable |
| جاسوس [jāsūsun] – josus - spy | مسكين [miskīnun] – bechora - poor | مدرار [midrārun] – kattamiqdordaquyuvchi - large amount of pouring |
| فاروق [fārūqun] – judaaqli - very smart | معطير [mi'tīrun] – xushbo'y - fragrant | منحار [minhārun] – so'yilgan - slaughtered |

The exaggerated form of the adjective can be formed not only by prefixes or infixes, but also by transfixes (in Arabic its function is fatha, kasra, damma) and "ة" [tamarbuta], where transfixes are added to the stem in the form of "a/i", "u/a/a", and they act as adjective-forming affixes:

| فعلة [fu'ālun] | فعل [fa'ilun] |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ضحكة [duhakatun] – ko'pkuluvchi | فرق [fariqun] – qo'rroq |
| هزأة [huza'atun] – mazaxchi | فطن [fatīnun] – tushunuvchan |
| لمزة [lumazatun] – so'kag'on | لبيق [labiqun] – nozik |

The فعول [fa'ālun], مفعال [mif'ālun], مفعيل [mif'ālun] and مفعيل [mif'ālun] weights do not change in the muzak and muannas genders [3], but remain the same in both sexes.

Qualities similar to a definite degree adjective. Although adjectives similar to the adjective of the definite degree "الصفة المشبهة" [aṣ-ṣifatu-l-mushabbahatu] have the property of expressing a character like the adjective, they are mainly made up of intransitive verbs, while the adjective also reflects the meaning expressed by the present tense verb, this type of adjective can also

express the meaning of an action that began in the past and continues to the present. Such adjectives are formed from three or more stemless verbs based on the following weights:

TABLE 7

| | |
|--|--|
| فعل [fa'lun] | فعل [fa'ilun] |
| صعب [ša'bun] – og'ir - heavy سهل [sahlun] – oson- easy | عسر [‘asirun] – og'ir - heavy شكس [shakisun] – qaysar - stubborn فرح [farihun] – xursand - happy |
| فعال [fi'ālun] | فعال [fu'ālun] |
| دهاق [dihāqun] – liqto'la - full لزام [lizāmun] – kerakli - required | شجاع [shujā'un] – shijoatli- courageous رخاء [rux'āun] – bo'shashgan - lethargic |
| فعليل [fa'īlun] | فعال [fa'ālun] |
| أمين [amīnun] – bexatar - safe حليم [ḥalīmun] – yumshoqtabiatli - soft in nature | جبان [jabānun] – qo'rroq - coward رزان [razānun] – og'ir-bosiq - calm |
| أفعل [af'alu] | فيعل [fay'ilun] |
| أصم [aşammu] – soqov - dumb أصفر [aşfaru] – sariq - yellow أهيف [ahyafu] – kelishganqad-qomatli - handsome stature | طيب [tayyibun] – yaxshi - good ضيق [ḍayyiqun] – tor - narrow قيم [qayyimun] – bebaxo – priceless |
| فعلان [fa'lānu] | فعل [fu'lun] |
| غرثان [g'ursānun] – qornioch - hungry ريان [rayyānun] – sug'orilgan - sug'orilgan | صلب [sulbun] – qattiq - hard حر [hurrun] – ozod - free |

Comparative level of adjective: The comparative degree form "اسم التفضيل" [ismu-t-tafḍīli] of the adjective also belongs to the group of passionate derivative words in Arabic, which is formed by placing a three-syllable verb or its infinitive in the weight of "أفعل من" [af'alu min], where it is added to the stem as an affix giving "ا" [alif] “-roq” meanings, and the character-property is preceded by "من" [min] prepositions before the name of the object being compared. However, it is recorded as a word-forming weight in Arabic because it is a form of a word belonging to the adjective category. For example:

هو أصبر من هذا [huwa aṣbar min haza] – u bundansabrliroq - he is more patient than that

الربيع أفور من الخريف [ar-rabī' uadfa'u min-al-xarīfi] – baxorkuzdaniliqroq - spring is warmer than autumn

أنت أذكمنه [anta azkāminhu] – senundanzukkorroqsan - you are smarter than him

العسل أفور من السكر [al-'asalu alazzumin-as-sukkari] – asalshakardanshirinroq - honey is sweeter than sugar

In Arabic, the comparative degree of adjective is manifested by comparing the characteristics of one person or thing with another, preferring one over the other. The comparative level of the adjective is in the form of an affirmative verb, which does not contain the letters alif, waw, and yay, allows the meaning understood from the verb stem to be compared, is clear, the perceived meaning must include the meanings of character-feature, color-type, physical deficiency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The analysis of the weights of the derivations of the word “mushtaqot” in Arabic revealed the following:

First, the adjective weights belong to the performer of the fundamentally understood meaning (طائر [tā'irun] – uchuvchi / pilot – طار [tāra] – uchmoq/ to fly, راكب [rākibun] – yo'lovchi / passenger – ركب [rakiba] – minmoq/ to ride, سائح [sā'iḥun] – sayyoh/ tourist – ساح [sāḥa] – sayohatqilmoq/ to travel); that the meaning understood from the basis is happening at the same time (ذاهب [zāhibun] – ketayapti/leaving – ذهب [zāhaba] – ketmoq/ to leave, bormoq/ to go, جالس [jālisun] – o'tiribdi/ sitting – جلس [jalasa] – o'tirmoq/ to sit, ضارب [dāribun] – urayapti/ beating – ضرب [dāra] – urmoq/to beat, شارب [shāribun] – ichayapti/ drinking – شرب [shāriba] – ichmoq/ to drink); the direct possession of a meaning understood from the basis, the reflection of that meaning in itself without excessive action, refers to (نابل [nābilun] – nasl-nasabli/ lineage – نبل [nabula] – nasl-nasablibo'lmoq/ to be hereditary, دارع [dāri'un] – zirhli/ armored – درع [dir'un] – zirh/ armor, مرضع [murḍi'un] – emizikli/ suckling – أرضع [arḍa'a] – emizmoq/ to suck).

Second, the weights inherent in the exaggerated form of adjective are a strong realization of a fundamentally understood meaning (صبور [ṣobūrun] – uzoqsabrqiluvchi/long patient – صبر [sabara] – sabrqlmoq/ to be patient); the occasional, forced realization of a meaning understood from the ground (صبار [ṣobbārun] – o'tasabrqluvchi/ very patient – صبر [sabara] – sabrqlmoq/ to be patient); habituation to the implementation of the meaning understood from the basis (معوان [mi'wānun] – yordamchi/assistant – اعان [āna] – yordambermoq/ to help, معطاء [mi'tā'un] – saxovatli/ generous – أعطى [a'tā] – in'omqilmoq/ to make a gift, مهداء [mihdā'un] – xotirjam/ calm – هدأ [hada'a] – tinchbo'lmoq/ to stay calm); the acquisition of a basically understood meaning refers to (نجار [najjārun] – duradgor/woodworker – نجر [najara] – randalamoq/ to scrape, جزار [jazzārun] – qassob/ butcher – جزر [jazara] – so'ymoq/ to slaughter, سباح [sabbāḥun] – suzuvch/swimmer – سبح [sabāḥa] – suzmoq/ to swim).

Third, weights with adjectives similar to a definite degree adjective are related to the weight of a body or the degree of difficulty of a task, to the fact that the meaning understood from the core is expressed by physical structure, deficiency, character, color, refers to character-specific expression.

Fourthly, the comparative level of adjective makes it possible to compare the characteristics of two persons or objects, if they are made of a core, which refers to the adjective of a person, an object, and the weight of which is used with the preposition "من" [min], the form used without a preposition indicates the degree of accumulation of adjective .

CONCLUSION

To conclude, morphologically derived words based on the type of passion of word formation express more qualitative features, and they are formed on the basis of the verb stem. Some word weights are formed only on the basis of transitive verbs, while others are used in the same way for the genus muzakkar and muannas. The tendency of the verb, the presence or absence of a defective letter in it, and the features of its conjugation also play an important role in the formation of suffixes.

In the construction of such words, "ا" [alif], "و" [waw], "ي" [yay], "م" [mim] and "ة" [tamarbuta] are added to the stem as affixes. In the absence of these affixes in the stem, the actions of fatha, kasra, and damma act as transpices. There are also qualities similar to definite degree adjective and similar weights in the form of an exaggeration of adjective; the exaggerated form of the adjective differs from the transitive verb stem in that adjectives similar to the definite degree adjective are formed from the intransitive verb stem.

Among the weights on which the aspirations are made, فاعل [fā'ilun] and مفعول [maf'ūlun], فعل [fa'lun], فعيل [fa'ilun] are synonymous with weights (makes adjective and participle form), مفعول [maf'ūlun] are weights with فعيل [fa'ilun] weights (passive degree makes adjective form), فاعول [fa'ūlun] مفعول [maf'ūlun] (passive degree makes adjective form) weights; فاعل [fā'ilun] and فاعل [fā'alun], فعل [fu'lun] (noun and passive degree adjectives), and فعل [fu'ulun], فعلة [fa'latun] and فعلة [fu'latun], مفعل [muf'ilun], مفعل [muf'alun], مفعل [maf'ilun] weights (noun, definite and passive degree adjectives, adjectives) were found to be mutually homonymous.

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[2] Derivative chapters are verb forms in Arabic that add affixes such as "ت-" [ta-], "أ-" [a], "إن-" [in-], "إست-" [ista-] to the stem that makes up three letters.

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