

## SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS, STATES AND ABSOLUTE MASDARS

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### Annotation

It consists of a set of words or some (some) of grammatically formed, intonational completeness, expressing relative conclusions. The concept of slices applies to sentences containing more than one word. It is not possible to speak of parts of a sentence in a single word. Because the parts of the sentence are part of the syntactic integrity that results from the interconnectedness of the words in the sentence.

### Key words:

**Introduction:** Sections are a syntactic category that arises in a sentence based on the various related vocabulary links and expresses the relationship between the constituent elements of the sentence. The material of the snippets is the word. Words can act as a part of a sentence only when they are syntactically interconnected with each other. Syntactic communication is the main characteristic feature of the phrase.

Sections of speech are divided into two parts according to their functions in sentence construction: the main parts and the secondary ones..

The main parts play an important role in the organization of the sentence. They are the core of the sentence. The predicate required for the speech is usually expressed using head lice. The main parts are **made up of cross sections**.

In addition to the headings, other sections may also be involved in the matter. But they do not play a major role in the organization of the sentence. Therefore, they are referred to as secondary parts of the sentence.

The second part of the speech is used to identify the main parts, to clarify their meaning, and to fill the void. Second-order parts, according to their functions, are of three types: **filler, case, detector**. Each **second section** has its own lexical-semantic and grammatical features.

Second-order pieces have sentences and live with it, in relation to the cross section. They have and identify the cross section, and one secondary unit may identify the other. But even then, it has a later defined secondary branch or is subject to cross-section. For example: The guy sat in the bed of the tea house on the left. In our example, they have identified one of the second pieces, one on the left and the third on the teahouse. This is the next second piece, which is connected to the bedside section. This means that secondary units are directly or indirectly related to the main components.

As for the Arabic language, there is no such thing as 'secondary parts' in the language. The second parts of the sentence are “additions” in the sentence that only serve to expand the sentence. In the Uzbek language the second level is studied on the subject of "parts of speech", while the Arabic is covered by various grammatical topics. For example, the detector is studied within the section entitled "Syntax Syntax" in the section called "Compound-Complex Compounds", while the complementary and case-based sources in Arabic Grammar are referred to as "alphabetic, namely, the names that are in the yield." As you can see, the complement and status in the Arabic language is described in terms of compromises. There are also other secondary units in this language that are identifiable, complementary, and in addition, that are not found in other languages. One of these pieces is the "Restriction" topic, which we will explore below.

As is known, nouns are in six languages in Uzbek and Russian. These are the beginnings, receipts, targets, departures, times, and outputs. In Arabic, however, words that fall into the category of nouns, in contrast to these, are grouped into three consonants. The arrangement of words is inextricably linked to their role in the sentence. These arrangements are as follows:

General agreement - **رفع** used only to represent and possess the cross section.

**Possessive case** - **جرّ** is used after the auxiliaries and to represent an unmatched identifier.

**Intelligible** - **نصب** used to describe object and modefire, and in all cases where head and arrow agreement are not used.

The "limiting" grammatical category we are trying to explore is also one of the names that are in the line of receipts. For this reason, let us first briefly explain this agreement. The "prose state" of the Arabic names, that is, from the perspectives of Uzbek and Russian linguists, as described earlier, "yield" was studied by Arab linguists in great detail, and their works contain extensive information on this..

In particular, the well-known linguist Mahmud Zamakhshari gave the following information about this agreement in his book "Al-unmuzaj fi n-nahw": Names in the form of "consensus" are of two types. These are: 1) Original (pronouns); 2) Similar to the original (literally: Mahmud is good in behavior).

The restriction is used when a section of a sentence is of comparative or superficial quality. For example:

He's younger than me – هو أصغر مني سنّاً

Now let's look at the original Arabic sources to find out how Arab linguists describe this category

Al-unmuzaj fi n-nahw states the theme of restriction: “Limitation is the absence of a whole sentence (that is, it serves to clarify and limit the meaning of the sentence) and the yield is in agreement

In Ibn Hisham's book Qatrun-nado and Ballus-sado, the following comments are made on the subject: "Constraint is: name, second-order, word-indefinable, irreplaceable word, word that defines ambiguous

Another famous Arabic linguist, Hifni Nosif, in his book Ad-durusun-nahwiya, states  
 قلت: اشتريت فنطاراً وسكت لا يفهم السامع عين المراد من القنطار بحيث لا يعلم هل اشتريت قنطاراً سكرًا او صابونًا او غير ذلك. فاذا قلت اشتريت قنطاراً سكرًا فلفظ سكرًا يسمى تمييزاً.

"All weights, weights, numbers, distances are vague words.

If you say, "I bought a piece of blood," the listener will not understand why you bought something, that is, whether it's sugar, soap or anything else. If you say: I bought a piece of sugar, the word "sugar" is a sign, that is, a restriction, and it is uncertain when it comes to revenue. "

Limitations such as weight, weight, distance can also be expressed by the word itself, in the case of isolation brochure or by the prepositions "min", "bi". For example:

رطلا من عسل اشتريت رطل عسل او I bought a bucket of honey.

اشترت صاعا تمر او صاعا من تمر - I bought a bucket of dates(persimmon).

Arab linguists also say that the number is from 11 to 99, and that it is a limitation.

The views of Uzbek and Russian Arabs on restraint are not different from those of Arab linguists. In particular, the Russian Arab archaeologist BM Grande cites the following:

For example:

11 people - احد عشر رجلاً 30 camels - ثلاثون ناقّة

اشترت رطلا سمنا و مدّا – I bought a bucket of oil, some wheat, and two meters of dough  
 ”قمها و مترين حررا

Let us give more details to the numbers. Count is two types. One is a compound, ie a combination of numeric and non-compliant determinants, and the other is a numerical, non-compliant determinant, and the other is a quasi-constraint, that is, always an indefinite, syntactic unit of unity and revenue.

The part that is permissible is counted in two. The first is permissible in the plural, and the second is in contradiction with the word. The plural word includes the number of repayment numbers from 3 to 9, for example: ربيع 3 people and ثلاثة رجال

4 women - نسوة The number of offset words in a word is 100 or more, for example: مائة رجل 100 people and ألف درهم 1000 dirham. As we have seen, the number of Muzakkar names varies from 3 to 9 تاء - ma with , Count the exact name Muannas from 3 to 9 تاء - ma without.

The numbers that are limited to the number are the numbers from 11 to 99. They are divided into complex and organized fragments. The compound contains numbers from 11 to 19, for example: أحد عشر رجلا – eleven people. Compatible combinations contain numbers from 21 to 100, for example: جاءني أحد و عشرون غلاما - twenty-one



servants came to me and maidens. رأيت إحدى و عشرين جارية - I saw twenty-one maidens.

In tens 20 to 90, muzakkar and muannas are used equally, e.g. : عشرون رجلاً - twenty people and تسعون امرأة - ninety women, because , decimal numbers do not have two types, such as unit numbers. But from the top ten , more precisely, it is the number one restriction after the top ten to ninety.

The "low" interrogation also requires that a restraining word be followed . After the “low” interrogation, the unit stands for revenue generation. For example: كم كتابا قرأت – how many books have you read?

The data presented above show that "restriction" is a grammatical category specific to the Arabic language, which is used to determine the cross-section of units of weight, volume, distance, and the number. The word restraint is often inaccurate and comes with revenue.

One of the most commonly used agreements in Arabic is the revenue agreement, which, as we have stated above, is divided into two, namely, the original and the original. The names in the original revenue agreement include the Mafools, and the Muful, the absolute Masjid, also belong to the group of names in the original revenue, which Arabic linguists describe:

المفعول المطلق و هو المصدر غالي نحو: ضربت ضرباً و ضربة و ضربتين و قعدت جلوساً.

Absolutely masdar , he is, in fact, a masdar. For example: I hit one, two, and sat down. Clearly, the verb scope can sometimes be used in the sentence to reinforce the meaning that is understood from that verb. Masks in this position are called "ma'ful mutlaq" or "mutloq masdar" and come at the end of the sentence, in vague terms, in prose. For example, ضربوا اللص ضرباً - "The thief was severely beaten."

Linguist B.M Grande says this about absolute masdar: “It is clear that every verb, whether it is temporal or mundane, has its own masdar. These are the things that come with the yield, that is absolute masdar (مفعول مطلق an absolute object) are referred to as”.

It should also be noted that in the place of absolute mascot, the meaning of the synonym verb, rather than the exact verb may be used.

For example وقف قياماً instead of وقف وقوفاً - “he woke up”.

جلس جلوساً instead of جلس قعوداً - “ he sat down”

We also want to draw your attention to the views of Arab linguists.

Fuat Ne'mat said that , المفعول المطلق اسم منصوب من لفظ الفعل (مصدر) يذكر معه لتأكيدده او لبيان نوعه او عدده. “Maful is a noun in a pronunciation of an absolute verb (masd) and the emphasis is on the expression of its type or number.”.

For example:

I learned the lesson- حفظت الدرس حفظاً

The farmer picks cotton - يجمع الفلاح القطن جمعاً

The Arabian Talabov's textbook “Arabic language”, describes the absolutely masdar : Absolute masdar is in fact a form of rhyme, made from the verb itself, and placed in the vague form of revenue. In Arabic, such proverbs are used in the sentence as a means to promote a more vivid and fluent expression of action. In sentence we use absolutely masdar after the verb:

يتساقط في ميدان القتال الجنود تساقطاً - On the battlefield, many fighters are killed. The idea that adaptive and incompatible identifiers can come with the responsible absolute is present in all textbooks. Including E. Talabov explains this: The presence of a determinant (whether adapted or not adapted) in the face of absolute masculinity increases its expression power:

ضحك الطالب ضحكا شديداً - The student laughed.

In this example ضحكاً absolutely masdar , شديداً its adaptive identifier.

طردني طرد الغريب - He pursued me like a stranger.

In this example, the absolute masdar طرد الغريب came with an unmatched identifier .

Also, in the textbook of N.I Ibragimov and M.Yusupov, “Arabic language grammar “ is called the absolute maf’ul , and in some cases the masdar is preceded by the absolute masdar.

“أشدُّ، كَلُّ” the words are in the form of nasb, while the masculine is the melodious hymn to them “مضاف اليه” – the second part of the sentence you may see.

It also serves to increase the level of action that is understood from the verb.

For example : حبت الأم اولادها كل الحب that is : “The mother loved her children very much”.

V. E Shagal notes that in such cases, the words “very” and “strong” can be added to the translation.

For example, ضربه أشد الضرب “He bit with all his might”.

These and other such cases are discussed in more detail by Arab linguist

قد ينوب على المفعول المطلق ما يدل عليه و من ذلك.<sup>1</sup>

“The following may be substituted for the maf’ul absolute:”.

That is , “كل” and “بعض” we can give the words of a mockery to the absolute masters.

For example,

أحترمه كل الإحترام - “I really respect her”.

In this sentence “كل” The word is absolutely masdar and is in the prose, “الإحترام” and the word has come to it as a hymn.

أتردد عليه بعض التردد - “I told him some hesitation”.

<sup>1</sup> فؤاد نعمة. ملخص قواعد اللغة العربية. ص. 69

In this sentence “بعض” The word has been absolutely masdar, “التردد” And the word has come to him as a hymn.

As a rule, absolute masdars are in the form of prose.<sup>2</sup> أن نأتى بمرادف للمصدر.

“ We can give synonyms to Masdar. ” For example:

دفعته حفزاً - “I woke him up”.

In this sentence حفزاً word دفعا synonym of masdar.

We can only give them the quality of the masdars without giving it. For example:

تتطور الحياة سريعاً  
تتطور الحياة تطوراً سريعاً (هذا مع مصدر) өки

"Life is developing rapidly."

The first sentence maf'ul mutlaq تطوراً the word is omitted, its quality سريعاً given the word itself. It also “تطوراً” such as in the prose.

أن نأتى باسم الإشارة قبل المصدر.<sup>3</sup>

"We can give a demonstration figure before the masdar.

“ I respected him. ” - أكرمه ذلك الإكرام-

ان نأتى بما يدل على عدد المصدر

“ We can give words that indicate Masdar's number ”.

“ I met him several times ” - قابلته عدة مرات

In this sentence “عدة” The word 'maful mutlaq' is in the form of nasb.

Occasionally, maf'ul mutlaq may be omitted in phrases that have been implicitly involved by the responsible.

For example:

اشكرك شكراً but in fact اشكركاً

قوموا قياماً but in fact قوموا قياماً

“You really are my son” - “انت إبنى حقاً” in this sentences maf'ul mutlaq has been an absolute حقاً the word for the masdar omitted, in fact his appearance was supposed to be. احققه حقاً

It is clear from the foregoing information that absolute masdar is one of the most important and widely used topics in Arabic grammar. As we have seen in the examples, the design is different. There is not enough information about absolute masdars in Uzbek and Russian textbooks. In them, the subject is very brief, and is only given as the name in which the proceeds from this verb come.

**In summary**, we can say that the constraints, cases, and absolute masses have some similarities and some differences in syntax. All of these parts are more precise,

<sup>2</sup> Ўша манба. –Б. 70.

<sup>3</sup> فؤاد نعمة. ملخص قواعد اللغة العربية. ص. 69



more precise and limited in the meaning of the sentence in which they are present, and represent the time, place, reason, purpose, and condition of the action, as well as the nouns and nouns that often occur in the incoming position. forms. At the same time, these parts of the sentence have some differences. For example, if an absolute proverb is a verb clause or a synonym of a verb, it is formed by a noun derived from the root, in an uncertain form, and the restriction is made up of a noun phrase in the form of an adjective. Unlike these two sections, the position of time and place may at times be in agreement with the predicate. In contrast to all of the above, the state of affairs aligns with the subject of action in sex and number.

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