



IN THE WORK "AL-FAVOIDU-Z-ZIYAIYYA" BRIEF CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN, VERB, LETTER GROUP

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ABSTRACT

In this article, Abdurrahman Jami's work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya" covers nouns, verbs, letter groups and classifications given by Jami. Jami's unique approach to interpreting these categories is also discussed.

KEYWORDS

Commentary, manuscript, lithograph, modern Arabic, "Al-Fawaidu-z-Ziyoiyya", grammar, comparative style, classical Arabic, Abdurrahman Jami, nouns, verbs, letter, transitive and intransitive verbs, Ibn Hajib, command may, conditionally, linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

In the work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya": اسم ism is derived from the word **الْأَسْمُؤُ** *al-asmū* and means "high", "high", "high". "Because the name is higher than its brothers," it was explained. Jami gave a special explanation for the reason why the noun group اسم comes before the rest of the groups. Other classical works on Nahw do not contain such information.

The "Name" chapter of the work "Al-Favoido-z-Ziyaiyya" is the basis of the work, and its content is very widely commented. Jami mentions in the work five main characteristics that are characteristic of names only. Commenting on the acceptance of the definite article al, which is one of the characteristics of collective nouns, he gives an example from the hadith, saying that instead of



ل (lom) in م, ال (mim) can express the definite article in nouns.

Also, Abdurrahman Jami mentions that because the article am is rarely used, linguists such as Ibn Hajib, Halil, Sibawayhi did not provide information about it in their works. Also, in the works of Mahmud Zamakhshari, this belief is not found. It can be seen that Jami explained in depth the grammar factors that are rarely used in usage.

Abdurrahman Jami in his work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya" believes that the main feature of the verb is that it refers to one of the three tenses even when it is alone.

Abdurrahman Jami's unique style is that he pays more attention to the originality. A scientist makes deep reflections, clearly expressing the original core, construction, and essence of words and grammatical rules. From the grammatical point of view of the accusatives ان, لان (never, not, never), كي (for, intending to), إذن (if so) that require the present-future verb of Jami to be in the case of nasb (indicative form) provided accurate information based on factual evidence as to how it was made and changed.

In his commentary, Jami emphasizes that auxiliary verbs appear in the possessive case in the sentence, and the participle in the accusative case. In the work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya" 17 of the "Auxiliary verbs" are listed. Mahmoud Zamakhshari mentions 13 of these types of verbs. Jami notes that Sibawayhini mentions 4 auxiliary verbs.

The actions of the verbs نعم (wonderful, good) and بنس (naughty, disgusting, unfortunate), which are called "verbs of praise and insult" in Arabic by the

scholar "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya", are based on the weight of verbs in the vocabulary of the tribe of Arabs "Banu Tamim" emphasized that it was made.

The types of verbs described in the chapter on verbs in the work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya" and their functions are not much different from modern scientific works. However, we did not find complete information in modern scientific works about how the original roots of some grammatical terms, weights, and grammatical rules, which have remained unchanged to this day, were selected.

In his work "Al-Favoidu-z-Ziyaiyya", Abdurrahman Jami divided the series of letters and words according to their meanings and interpreted them with separate terms. The author explained that there is no strict boundary between prepositions, auxiliaries and all auxiliary words included in the letter group. According to Jami, they may have different grammatical functions. Ibn Hajib points out that auxiliary words only serve to connect the meanings of the verb or verb. Jami also mentions that these words serve to connect the meaning of the verb to the noun.

The scientist divides auxiliaries into three: he emphasized that they come in the meaning of letter-auxiliary words, letter and name, as well as letter and verb, and he comments on each of them separately, their functions and meanings in the sentence. For example, he points out that the preposition ب "bi" can occur in seven different meanings in a sentence and proves it based on examples.

Abdurrahman Jami's unique style is that the scientist explains the reasons for the origin of each



grammatical category used in Arabic linguistics and explains why it is used with clear evidence. Jami's approach distinguishes him from other Arabic classical linguists.

Jami paid special attention to the different aspects of the use of "charges expressing persistence" and commented on five of them. Denoting the person to whom the speaker's speech is addressed, the main function of these five prepositions is to express a clear difference in the meaning of distance.

In Al-Favoido-z-Ziyaiyya, the information about equal conjunctions is important in the section of الحروف العاطفة - "connecting conjunctions" meanings, places of use are perfectly explained. If the conjunction *w* directly connects two connected parts of the sentence, the conjunction *f* expresses their sequence, and the conjunctions *حتى*, *ثم* and *و* express the sequence of meaning and indicate that some time has passed in between. Jamiy notes that the duration of the conjunction *حتى* is shorter than that of *ثم* and longer than that of the conjunction *ف*.

Abdurrahman Jami gave important information about letter word group and even today, except for some differences, the information about letter group given by Jami is used in Arabic grammar.

CONCLUSION

Abdurrahman Jami, unlike other authors, described the Arabic language in his own way. His approach is not to follow any scholar who passed before him, but to argue with his own approach, based on the interpretations of the statement in the work "Kofiya".

Jami's approach was favorable to the educational process in madrasahs. That is why his work has become the main manual in madrasahs. Jami's linguistic views are different from the approaches of the authors who have covered the dialect of the Arabic language before him and the approaches of contemporary European Arabic scholars.

There is reason to introduce Jami's unique approaches in modern Arabic linguistics. Modern Arabic studies should also use Jami in its methodology.

Abdurrahman Jami's work "Al-Fawaidou-z-Ziyaiyya" covers the methods of Arabic grammar, except for some differences in grammatical terms in the work, the grammar of the Arabic literary language created by Sibawayhi and developed by Mahmud Zamakhshari, Sakkaki, Mutarrizi and Abdurrahman Jami is still valid today showing perfection.

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