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The Problem of Maful In Arabic And Their Division into Types

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ABSTRACT

This article comprehensively discusses the concept of maful, one of the important syntactic units of the Arabic language, and the issue of its division into types. In Arabic grammar, maful is an element that receives the direct or indirect effect of the verb and is one of the main components of a sentence. The correct definition and use of maful is of great importance in the correct understanding and translation of Arabic texts.

The article first presents the lexical and terminological meanings of the concept of maful. Then, their main types – mafʼul bih (direct object), mafʼul fīhiy (time and place), mafʼul li-ajlih (cause), mafʼul maʼu (accompanying) and mafʼul mutlaq (independent) – are explained separately. Simple examples are given for each type, and their relationship with the verb and their syntactic position in the sentence is analyzed.

Keywords: mafʼul, syntax, ʼal-mafʼuulu-l-mutlaqu, ʼal-mafʼuulu bihi, ʼal-mafʼuulu fiyhi, ʼal-mafʼuulu maʼu, ʼal-mafʼuulu lahu.

INTRODUCTION

In Arabic grammar, one of the important rules for clearly understanding the meaning of a sentence is the secondary parts of the sentence that are in formal inflectional agreement. Meanwhile, in Uzbek grammar, words in inflectional agreement always answer the question of Who? What? Where?, in Arabic grammar, nouns in inflectional agreement are not always the answer to such questions. In Arabic, there are types of nouns that are in formal inflectional agreement. Mahmud az-Zamakhshari divides them into the following types in his book "al-Unmuzaj fi-n-new":

المنصوبات علي ضربين: اصل و ملحق به. فالاصل هو المفعول و هو خمسة اضرب والملحق به سبعة اضرب

"Nouns in the Tushum agreement are of two types: original and similar names".

a) The nouns in the original accusative case are "mafʼul". They are of five types:

1) المفعول المتلق – ʼal-mafʼuulu-l-mutlaqu – "Absolute accusative";

2) المفعول به – ʼal-mafʼuulu bihi – "Indirect complement";

3) المفعول فيه – ʼal-mafʼuulu fiyhi – "Place-place case";

4) المفعول معه – ʼal-mafʼuulu maʼhu – "Joint complement";

5) المفعول له – ʼal-mafʼuulu lahu – "Cause, purpose case".

b) The nouns in the original accusative case are of seven types:

1) ألحال – al-hal – "State case";

2) ألتشاهيد – at-tamyiz – "Restriction";

3) المستثني – al-mustasna – "Exception";

4) "ألخبرفي باب "كان – the participle in the chapter "كان" (kana);

5) "ألاسم في باب "انَّ – the noun in the chapter "انَّ" (inna);

6) اسم "لا" لنفي الجنس – the noun "la" linafyi-l-jins "لا" is the possessive that comes after the absolute negative charge;

7) "ليس"بمعني "لا" و "ما" خبر – the participle of the sentence that includes the negative charges "ما" and "لا" that come in the meaning of "ليس" in the sense of "ليس" .

However, in Arabic grammar books, mafuls are called in different forms and with different terms. For example, there is a contradiction in the opinions of representatives of the Basra and Kufa schools of linguistics.

Basra grammarians divide mafuls into five types, namely maful bihi, maful mutlaq, maful maahu, maful fiyhi, and maful lahu .

Among the grammarians, Sayrafi considers the mafʻul to be six, introduces the term "mafʻul minhu" as the sixth, and gives as an example the sentence اخترت زيدا القوم، أي من القوم – "I chose Zayd from the people".

al-Jawhari also mentions a seventh of the mafʻul, calling it "mafʻul duwnahu", and gives as an example the word "Zayd" in the sentence قام القوم إلا زيدا – "The people stood, except Zayd". This is called "mustasno" by grammarians.

Many grammarians place the mafʻul bihi before the other mafʻuls. The reason for this is mainly the confusion between the foil (the possessor of a sentence that begins with a verb) and the mafʻul bihi .

The grammarians of Kufa, on the other hand, argue that there is only one mafʻul (complement) of the verb, which is "mafʻul bihi", and that the rest are not mafʻul, but "mushabbah bil mafʻul", that is, similar to mafʻul.

Among the grammarians, Ibn Siraj places the mafʻul mutlaq as the first of the mafʻuls.

Ibn Yaʼish also places the mafʻul mutlaq as a true mafʻul, because the foil (the doer) brings the masdar (the name of the action) from non-existence to existence, that is, into existence. Therefore, the real verb is this, regardless of whether the verb is transitive or intransitive. For example: – قام زيدٌ قيامًا, "I hit Zayd (definitely)", ضربتُ زيدًا ضَرْبًا – "Zayd (definitely) stood". The other verbs do not have this feature, he says.

In grammarians' classification of verbs into types, in determining which of them are real verbs, and in the differences of opinion on this matter, two aspects play an important role:

1) which of the verbs is performed by the subject in real reality;

2) how closely the verbs are related to the verb.

Clarifying this issue requires considering each of the verbs separately, one by one.

In conclusion, it can be said that the concept of verb occupies a special place in the syntax of the Arabic language. This article has covered the lexical and terminological meaning of the verb, its function in a sentence, and the grammatical and semantic characteristics of its types. As can be seen from the analysis, each type of verb – verb bih, verb fihiy, verb li-ajlih, verb maahu, and verb mutlaq – is defined by specific questions and tasks and is in a strong syntactic relationship with the verb.

Correctly identifying verbs serves not only to construct grammatically correct sentences but also to fully understand the meaning of the text. Identifying verbs is especially important in the correct analysis of classical literary texts. Therefore, perfect knowledge of verb types in the study of the Arabic language is one of the necessary knowledge for linguists, translators, and students of religious sources.

In conclusion, verbs in the Arabic language are not only a grammatical unit but also a tool that reveals the rich semantic possibilities of the language. In the future, there are prospects for a deeper study of this topic and an analysis of the concepts based on modern linguistic approaches.

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