Syntactic And Semantic Analysis Of Constraints, States And Absolute Masdars

Buzakho Begmatova, Sarvinoz Kasimova, Shirin Zaynutdinova

Abstract: Masdar can come up with different functions in a sentence and be similar in size and morphological performance in the syntax. In this case, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the features and terms of use of the masjid and those parts of the sentence in order to correctly identify and translate the studied parts of the sentence. Masdar can come in the functions of the head or the secondary parts of the sentence. In the analyzed sentence, it is represented by a mask, and it is not difficult to distinguish that part of the cross. Because they are rulers in a sentence, their syntactic role and their semantic meaning are clearly expressed in the sentence. As for the secondary parts, however, they are morphologically similar, although they come with syntactic and semantically different functions if expressed in masks. Therefore, in identifying the secondary parts of a sentence, we must pay attention to the semantic and syntactic aspects of the main parts of the sentence and the secondary ones.

Index Terms: case, culture, compatible combinations, customs, detector, filler, jad, jar, masdar, religion.

1 INTRODUCTION

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. 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, horses 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 - زراعة is used only to represent and possess the cross section. Possessive case - حجز is used after the auxiliaries and to represent an unmatched identifier. Intelligible - نصب used to describe object and modifier, 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-nahv": 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

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quality. For example: He's younger than me.

Now let's take a look at the original Arabic sources to find out how Arab linguists describe their categorization of Al-unmuzzaf fi n-nawh 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 Qatran-nado and Ballus-sado, the following comments are made on the subject: "Constraint is: name, second-order, word-indefinable, irreplaceable word, word that defines ambiguously. Another famous Arabic linguist, Hifni Nosif, in his book Ad- durussunnahwiyah: "If a sentence has no word, and is preceded by the absolute verb (masdar) and the language, which is used to determine the cross-section of the meaning of "sugar" is "indefinable, irreplaceable," it is a grammatical category specific to the Arabic language, which is used to determine the cross-section of the meaning of the sentence."

The Arabian Talabov's textbook "Arabic language," describes the absolute 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: "I bought a bucket of dates (persimmon)."

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The following may be substituted for the maf’ul absolute: "جَعَلَهَا هُدًىٓ". That is, "بِهَا وَلَّدَهَا" and "بِهَا وَلَّدَهَا" we can give the words of a mockery to the absolute masters. For example, - reh tecdeys ylaer l"لَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ رَحمٌ". The word is absolutely masdar and in the prose, "مَرَّتَ جَالِلًا" and the word has come to it as a hymn. 5. "أَنْ رَزَقَلَهُ بِعَدَيْنِ". I told him some hesitation. In this sentence "عَدَيْنِ". The word has been absolutely masdar, "مَرَّتَ جَالِلًا". And the word has come to him as a hymn. As a rule, absolute masders are in the form of prose.... 6. "أَنْ ذَكَرْتِي مَرَافِدَ لِلمْصِدَرَ.

"We can give synonyms to Masdar." For example:

"I woke him up".

We can give a demonstration figure before the masdar. We can only give them the quality of the masdars without giving it. For example:

نَفَّذْتُمُ الْحَيَاةِ بِسَرِيعَةٍ (تَتَطُّورُ الْحَيَاةِ سَرِيعَةً) هذَا مَعْصِرًّا

"Life is developing rapidly."

The first sentence maf’ul mutlaq تَتَطُّورُ الْحَيَاةِ سَرِيعَةً the word is omitted, its quality سَرِيعَةً given the word itself. It also تَتَطُّورُ الْحَيَاةِ سَرِيعَةً such as in the prose.

إِنَّ ذَكَرْتِي مَرَافِدَ لِلمْصِدَرَ.

"We can give a demonstration figure before the masdar."

هذَا مَعْصِرًّا. "I respected him."

إنَّ ذَكَرْتِي مَرَافِدَ لِلمْصِدَرَ.

"We can give words that indicate Masdar’s number".

مَكَانَاتُهَا مَّعْصِرَاتٌ "I met him several times".

In this sentence هذَا. The word ‘maful mutlaq’ تَتَطُّورُ الْحَيَاةِ سَرِيعَةً in the form of nasb. Occasionally, maf’ul mutlaq may be omitted in phrases that have been implicitly involved by the responsible.

For example:

مَكَانَاتُهَا مَّعْصِرَاتٌ "You really are my son" in this sentences maf’ul mutlaq has been an absolute مَكَانَاتُهَا مَّعْصِرَاتٌ the word for the masdar omitted, in fact his appearance was supposed to be مَكَانَاتُهَا مَّعْصِرَاتٌ.

It is clear from the foregoing information that absolute masjid 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 masters 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. The situation in Arabic differs from that in Uzbek. When the language is studied in the language of the grammar, or rather, in the second part of the sentence, in the original Arabic grammatical references it is referred to as "البَيْتَبَتِ،" that is, the names that are in the yield." As can be seen, the Arabic language, as we have seen before, is alluded to in terms of consonants such as tamil and absolute masseur, and in particular the names in the revenue agreement. The yield is a means of formalizing the name’s dependence on the verb. Accordingly, the word in the coming of the revenue is strongly linked to the meaning of the sentence itself - the sentence itself. The functions of the revenue agreement are varied, ranging from the expression of an unrestricted filler to clarifying the meaning of the verb, specifying, and formalizing the boundary-explaining complementarity. The name of the origin of the revenue may mean location, time, cause, time, scope, progress, and so on. These are formalized as follows:

1. الْمَفْعُولُ المُطلُقُ

2. - al maf’ul ly –مَفْعُولٌ سَلَفٌ - self-complementary and often represented by masks, which is why it’s called masdari mutlaq.

3. - Maful Maha’ah, that is, the complement of unity. To have such a complement, the sentence must have a verb or a verb meaning.

4. الْمَفْعُولُ فِي هِيَّةٍ

5. - Maful fahu –cases two types. They are cases of time and place.

5. As it is seen from the above data, the last o two Mafuls have included the types of state in the Uzbek language such as time, place, reason and purpose. In addition, there are other types of state in the Arabic language, such as status and quantity (also known as rash). The status of the case is known as "halal" and is referred to as "the names in the original revenue agreement." Now let's look at each case separately.

Modefire Place and time - al - Maful fihi. Maful fihi the place and time in Uzbek or Russian. The place and time refer to the place, time, and time of the action, and when - where? and its derivatives - where? - where from the answer to such questions is. The place - the content of the space is expressed as a place of action, a direction, a place of departure. For example:

- This is Sharon’s fourth visit to Washington. In this sentence, the word "Washington" is used as a reference to the place where the action took place. It also refers to the time when the action took place, and when? The answer to this question is ذهبت امس مع صديق في المسرح.

"I went to the theater with my friend last night. In this context, the word "night" has always been a function of time. As we examine how this type of situation is described in the original Arabic sources, including Fu’ad Ne’mat, in his work on Arabic grammar, he described the maful fihi مَفْعُولٌ فِي هِيَّةٍ: "زمان الفاعل أو مكانه (إي يقع في جواب "من") أو "أين" (يذكر لي نية) تم الفعل.

Maful fihi the verb is the name in which the action refers to the time or place where the action is performed, and it answers the questions "where?" and "when?". - نيولي، هذه هي أشياء من الفعل.

"I met him several times". مَكَانَاتُهَا مَّعْصِرَاتٌ "You really are my son" in this sentences maf’ul mutlaq has been an absolute مَكَانَاتُهَا مَّعْصِرَاتٌ the word for the masdar omitted, in fact his appearance was supposed to be مَكَانَاتُهَا مَّعْصِرَاتٌ. Maful fihi the activity if pointing to the time it is performed, the time is pointing to the position, the position is called the position.
Let's go to another scientist's point:

Macalan:

"Chairman of the National Council Josim al-Khurafi left for the United States last night for his vacation."

The position is the place where the action is performed.

inside

Right

Excluded

outside

Left

Excluded

It is worth noting here that if the place is clearly specified, then the default position is used. According to Fuad Nemat, the most important words to describe the position are:

behind - before

in front of - before

left - front

south - east

west - between

on - near

around - under

between - inside

opposite - in front of

The time and place are divided into two.

Words in the status quo.

They can come in either status or other function.

I will visit you on Friday.

Birds sing in the morning.

The earthquake continued for some time.

I walked for a kilometer.

As we have already mentioned, these words can also come in other functions. In particular, as in these examples:

1 km 1000 m

In this sentence, the word miles is used not as a state but as a function.

It came Friday.

In this sentence too, the word is not a case, it has come as a function.

"Words that do not stand in agreement, but which are for the better."

They are:

For example:

1. - "Airplanes fly over the clouds."

2. - "I prayed in the mosque."

"In the second half of September, New Delhi will host the Tunisian Week of Short and Long Films."

The status quo. Now, when we talk about another type of situation, the quantity and degree of performance. Words that come in the form of degree quantities also come with uncertainty as to the meaning of the fahi, and to what extent?

The answer to these questions is. For example:

1. - "We wrote this phrase twice."

2. - "I came today, tomorrow, and one night."

"The Sinai Peninsula is located east of the Suez Canal."

In our first example, the word "double" comes as a quantitative measure, indicating the number of times the action has taken place, and the amount of revenue. In the second sentence, there are two cases: the first is "how many" is the number, the answer is a quantity, and the second is the word "very". The answer to the question is in the status of degree, and both of them are represented by an uncertain name when it comes to revenue. State or status. In the Arabic grammar, "al-hol," which refers to the "names of the origin of the proceeds of origin," refers to the condition or accent in our native language. BM Grande describes this type of circumstance as the case in his work "The Arabian Grammar in use – historical terms" and states: is in the default position. The status condition determines the owner or the status of the bafi. The owner of the case, or the mu'foo bihi, is known as the "sohib-ul-hol" and he is clearly in the position of yield.

For example:

"The commander has won."

But, the "muntasiran" winner has been trying to figure out how the "al-qoida sarkarda" has acted, and the revenue is in agreement. It is clear from the above information that both Uzbek, Russian and Arabian linguists give a very similar description of the situation. Arab linguists have also
mentioned these types of cases.

There are three situations:
(a) The condition which represents the external state and corresponds with the owner in terms of sex and number:

- The airplane returned safely.
- Two planes returned safely.
- The planes returned safely.

(b) in the form of a sentence (similar to a sentence) (the name in the case of predlog and the subsequent syllable). For example:

- رأيت الطائرة بين السما haunt (nasb).
- I saw the plane in the clouds.
- When I woke up the sun was shining.
- The child was crying.

"was crying". The phrasal verb is used in sentence as case In summary, we can say that the phrase "al-hol" in Arabic linguistics is in Uzbek or Russian, and is often used to denote the position of the subject in the course of action, usually in vague terms. Cause and purpose. Arabic linguists name this type of Mafool, which comes in the form of nasb. They are named in some sources. Nonetheless, both provide a reason and purpose that are known to us. The work is called a noun that describes the purpose and motive of the action .

Masalan:

He fled because he was afraid of you". He stood in awe of him". He beats to educate him". 

Due to the increased speed, the bus control was broken and led to its collapse. Now we would like to draw your attention to the opinion of Arab linguists about this Mafool. In particular, Hifni Nosif's work states that each action may be the cause and purpose of its action . Summarizing the above, we can conclude that this is a phrase that refers to the various situations in which the action is performed, which is expressed in terms of purpose, cause, time, place, condition, and extent. In Arabic, cases can be composed of rhymes, pronouns, pronouns, and nouns in the receiver and target. In Arabic, words are translated into three terms. They are, main case (in Arabic "الاسم"), intelligible case (in Arabic "اسم العMARK" nb) and qaratqich possessive (is named "الاسم العMARK"). In Arabic, most of the time, the main parts are in agreement. The word that comes after the pre-auxiliaries, and the arrow-marker, that is, the preacher's hymn, is in the concurrence of the rider. Therefore, the term 's' is used in Arabic only in two places. As for the yield, it is arguably the most efficient language in the Arabic language, and it is used by Arabian linguists in all cases where the head and target are not used. The main object of our research is the limitation, the case, and the absolute masks, which are expressed in the syntax of the Arabic language by means of the yield agreement. From the point of view of our native language - Uzbek, we mean the main and secondary sections. The main parts are made up of cross sections and the secondary ones are identifiable, complementary, and
As we have seen, the opinions of the Arabic, Uzbek and Russian linguists on the pronunciation of the names are not different. The Arabic linguist Fuad Nemat points out that the names are in 11 cases, while the famous medieval linguist Mahmud Zamahshari is different, names in the prose mode are: “Names in original prose” and “Names in original prose form”. We have already talked about the data on revenue sharing, now that we have done our main research, a comparative analysis of the constraints, the absolute magnitude and the situation. First, let’s talk about the similarities between these three sentences. As we have already mentioned, all three are in revenue: Mahmud has a beautiful face – Mahmud's face is good. (word by word: Mahmud is good in behavior). In these examples, one of the parts of the Arabic discourse is the restriction, which, as we have shown in the previous section, performs the constraint horse in the uncertainty of the case. Therefore, in the above sentences words in this sentences and words in the next sentences exclude the case in uncertainty of the form of revenue, expressed and constrained. A restrained word delineates and delineates more precisely the subject matter of the sentence.

For example:

1. - I stood to respect of him. In this sentences the word is uncertain as to the cause, and the revenue is in intelligible case.
2. - حفظ محمد الكتاب رغبة في الفهم - Muhammad memorized the book to improve his knowledge.
3. - امياض تم تيمير ايسبيك عارزة - I always read Arabic books.
4. - امياض "امياض" - The student walked right and left.
5. - نتى هذى الجملة مزيارى - We wrote this phrase twice.
6. - القراءة هذا النسج جملة - Students read the text as a sentence.

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He's younger than me. – هو أصغر مني سناً

Unlike the restriction, absolute masdars are used only in verbs, not in nouns. This is because only the masdars from the root of the verb are used as absolute masdar. For example:

A farmer picked cotton. – يجمع الفلاح القطن جمعاً

Another distinctive feature of absolute masdar is that it can produce a personalized identifier. Except for the restriction. For example:

فظ خوف الجبان – فظ خوف الجبان

Occasionally, absolute masks may come with their uncontrollable identifier. For example:

He was as scared as the cowards. – كانا سائراً كالخاطئة

Now let's look at the difference between the case and its types, with constraints and absolute masdars. It is well known that time and place are called Arabic Mafal Fihi, and are formed from horses that arrive in an uncertain form. By this point, it looks like a restriction and absolute masdars, but the times and places may be different from these two parts of the sentence, as well as the exact nouns that come with the aim of using a pretext. For example: We sat in the reading room until the evening.

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, 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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