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## **ON THE WORDS NOT INFLECTED FOR CASES BY ABU YA'KUB SAKKOKIY**

Abstract: This article analyzes Sakkoki's views on pronouns, one of the words not iflected for cases. Pronoun is considered important because it contains a large number of words among the unchangeable words. In this article discussed most active pronoun, which is indeclinabe in cases in arabic language. Scientific opinions have been analyzed regarding types of pronouns. As well as, tasks of pronoun in gaps and its positions were mentioned.

Key words: Sakkokiy, conjunction pronoun, personal pronouns, hidden pronoun, compound pronoun, exception particle, demonstrative pronoun, visible pronoun.

Language: English

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## Introduction

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The syntactic change in words in Arabic language is known as "e'rob" (الإعراب). When this notion refers to nouns it expresses the case, regading the verb it expresses inflection. There are unchangeable words in every syntatic process, which are called "unchengeable." Linguists have expressed their views on this matter. Among these scholars, Sakkoki's view on this are remarkable for their excellence and completeness among the rest.

There are several types of pronouns (المضمرات), each of them refers to the groups of unchangeable words. The person number suffixes in content of a verb are considered posessive suffix pronouns. All theologians believe that the pronoun comes on ona form in various syntactic functions. They can be grouped as follows: conjunction to words and not conjunction ا ضمير متصل (conjunction),

personal pronouns or the pronoun) -ضــمير منفصــل connected with the word إيا), having and not having the form in the content of a verb - ضمير بارز (visible in the content of" a verb (person-number endings) pronoun), by the - ضمير مستتر, (hidden pronoun) -ضحير مرفوع syntactic function in the sentence

(possessive pronoun in the composition of a verb), the pronoun replacing a noun in the) - ضمير منصوب accusative case), خمير مجرور (the pronoun replacing a noun in the genitive case) [1, p. 358-366; 2, p. 139-145].

All the seven types of gathered pronouns do not change in any syntactic process.

Compound pronoun (ضمير متصل) does not come at the beginning of the sentence, as well as does not with  $\mathcal{Y}_{i}^{j}$  - (exception particle). This case can only be seen in the poem. For example: in the interpretation definition book of Ibn Aqil on the poem by an unknown author [3, p. 89]:

عليَّ فما لي عوض إلاه أعوذ برب العرش من فئة بغت ناصر

I seek refuge in the Lord Arsh the oppressors [For] there is no other support for me.

Connective pronoun adjoins: to the verb ( سليه ما أنت المعلم ) ask the things it owns), to the name -ملك you are a teacher who does good things - بطلابك البار for his students), to the letter (لکم دینکم ولی دین - your religion is for you, and my religion is for me. Surah Al-Kafiroon, verse - 5). There are nine of them, and



they are: المتاء، نا، الواو، الألف، النون، الكاف، الياء، الهاء، ها . p. 114].

"Alif" (الألف), "tā" (التاء), "vāv" (الواو), "nūn" (النون)) conjoining to the verb in exact and abstract voice, perform the job of a Subject. For example: - ( درست) they two studied); درست - (you learned mz); درست) - (they learned mz), درست) - (they learned mn).

"Nāā" and "yā" (نا والياء) Neither being syntactically the most active among compound pronouns, acts as the the first and second subordinate part of the sentence: comes as a subject, objective complement, genitive of definition. For example acting as a subject: درسنا (learned); ندرسین - (you are learning); درسنا - (you learn); as a complement: درسنا - (we were taught); درسنا المدرس (the reader taught me); in the function of a genitive of definition: i تغبل - (May Allah accept from, me from us).

"Kāf", "hā", "hāā" (الحاف والهاء وها) this conjunction pronouns are direct and indirect objects, they act as genitive of determiner. They can't act as Subjects. For example: درّستك - I taught you: منه و-you went away from him and that women; حتابك your book.

One of the famous syntax scientist of the century Mukhammad Jamoliddin ibn Molik says about the conjunction pronouns:

وذو اتصل منه ما لا يبتدا (أ) ولا يلى إلا أختيار أبدا

كالياء والكاف من ابنى أكرمك والياء والها مَّن سليه ما ملك

[Sentence] does not begin with the pronoun having conjunction nature, it is added to ابنی only poetically. "kāf" and "yā" in ابنی أكرمك -( my son honored you), "hā" and "yā" in طلك -( ask him whatever exists) [are considered pronouns] [3, p. 89].

One of the most famous linguists of the fifteenth century, Mulla Abdurahmaon Jami, calling the pronouns conjoining the verb as "متصل ضمير" which act as a Subject in the sentence, outlines that [5, p. 356].

One of the modern linguists Mustafo Ganiy pointing out tese pronouns التاء، الواو، الألف، النون, said that the letter "mīm" which they contained was called as the "base letter" by the scientists (حرف العماد) [3, p. 114].

Former linguists, including Sakkokiy, stated combining and shortening these two versions, according to them and now-famous linguist Mustafa Galayaniy, the pronouns which make these forms are considered: التاء، نا، الواو، الألف، النون، الكاف، الياء، الهاء، ها (3, p. 114]. (3, p. 114] (3, p. 114]. (3, p. 114] (3, p. 114]. (3, p. 114) (3, p. 114]. (3, p. 114) (3, p. 114). (3, p. 114). (3, p. 114) (3, p. 114). (3 letter "mīm" in the first and third person with "alif" expressing duality, itself alone represents the plurality as a first order character.

In this regard, it is advisable to state an important specific rule regarding the connective pronoun related "yā", which denotes the first person singular form. This pronoun comes along with "nūn" when it is added to a verb, a verb noun, and the particle that affects the subject and auxiliaries. As the main task of this particle is to keep the kasra which is the original action of the pronoun [and] it is called "holder nūn" (نون الوقاية), in some sources it is called "base nūn" (نون العماد) [see:5, p. 365]. When it conjuncts with the particle affecting the subject it is optional to add this complement, in the rest of the cases this pronoun conjuncts with "holder nūn" (نون الوقاية). It is mandatory to add "holder nūn" (نون الوقاية) when they are conjoined with the auxiliaries ending with voiceless "nūn" (نون الوقاية). For example:

أيها السائل عنهم و**عنّي** لُست من قيس ولا قيس منّي The inquirer about me and them,

I am not from Kays, Kays is from me.

(a verse from the commentary of Ibn Akil) [3, p.

97]. The pronoun which can come at the beginning of the sentence, as well as with the particle <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> it is called a "separated pronoun" [personal pronoun] ( المنفصل). For instance: المنفط وما نشط وما نشط الا أنت you are active, there is no one else active than you. The number of these pronouns is twenty two, and two of them comes in combination with then particle <u>ا</u> (meaning of emphasis). These pronouns act as a Subject, Predicate and do not change form. The pronouns which come combined with the particle <u>ا</u>. (meaning of emphasis), act as an object [6. P, 212-213].

- (affirmation meaning) though it comes with the pronoun conjunction with the particle, it belongs to the group of separated pronouns. If affirmation is in the – إياك نعبد وإياك نستعين) in the – إياك نعبد وإياك المتعين meaning We pray only to you and ask help only from you [we pray no one except you and seek help from anyone except you] Surah Fatiha, 4-оят), in the composition of a verb (as a subject with a pronoun three) we can say show expression separating two pronouns with two identical syntactic functions. For . In fact) - إن الله ملَّككم إياهم، ولو شاء لملَّكهم إياكم :example Allah has given you a denominator over them, if he wished to he could have given them domination over you) [7, p. 203]. One more example: حسبتُكَهُ – the following sentence(I thought you were him) can be expressed as حسبتك إياه. Besides, if two similar pronouns act similarly it is necessary to express them separately by means of this particle, for example: not in the form ,سألتنين, but سألتنيني (you asked me).

Visible and hidden pronouns ( الضمير البارز). Visible pronouns have the form which expresses itself in the composition of a verb. Like a pronoun -كتبت for example: -كتبت



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it hey read قروّوا; pronouns النواد: they ate الياء : they read قروّوا; pronoun النياء : you take this بخذي. It can be observed that in the hidden pronoun verb the imperative mood (الكتب أنت - write, hidden pronoun verb the imperative mood (الكتب أنت - write, hidden pronoun المنت - getting annoyed, active participle أفت), active participle (أفت) - getting annoyed, with the meaning in the form الكتب أنت - I am getting annoyed), verb expressing bafflement (ألعن العلم), in places where name of the action replaces the verb ( المعنا وأطعنا we heard and bent our neck according to the meaning the form [سمعنا وأطعنا].

the pronoun acting as a subject in) - ضمير مرفوع the composition of a verb), ضمير منصوب - (pronoun replacing the subject in the accusative case), ضمير pronoun replacing the subject in the genitive) -مجرور case) is named according to the syntactic role in the sentence. For example, as there is a subject in the main case the pronoun replacing the sim is called ضمير pronoun replacing the subject in the composition of a verb). The rest also have similar أولادك أحسن أحسن تربية :characteristic. For example you improve the upbringing of your children, الله إليك [then] Allah will make you better. In this sample pronoun replacing the subject in te) - ضحرور genitive case ) if it comes with the meaning الكاف "your" and "to you", it stays in one unchangeable form [see: 8, p. 44-45].

Demonstrative pronoun (المعبية) being considered as one of the unchangeable words, does face any changes at the end of the word.

Sakkokiy gives the following description to the demonstrative pronoun in a peculiar way: "Refers unconditionally to something mentioned earlier before the speaker and the listener. In places where there is no need to be seen or to be told: 12 - (this is mz), 12 - (this is mn), 12 - (this is mz), 12 - (this is mz), 12 - (this is mn), 21 - (these are mx, mn) apart from these to the applicable words الإشرارة  $12 - 10^{\circ}$  (are called "demonstrative names" [demonstrative pronouns])" [9, p. 77-78].

From this explanation, it is said that there are no person-number in the demonstrative pronouns, and due to the presence of expression of the signal they are called "names expressing the signal" (أسيماء الإشيارة). Besides, Sakkokiy in the collocation "except these" suggests here ذان، تان the duality of the pronouns ذان، تي، ته، ذه the signal that تا.

Even if there is a masculine form of the demonstrative pronoun  $\downarrow$ , in the contemporary Arab language it comes in combination with "hā" ((a)) which express drawing of attention [10, p. 100], that is in the form (a). In all the listed pronouns of Sakkokiy, this particle is combined. Along with this, it is also expressed that the person or object being indicated is located nearby. As Sakkoky wrote there are  $are_{,j} \downarrow_{,j}$  forms of the this pronoun  $\downarrow_{,j}$  (these are mz,mn) as well, and they are applied for the person and the object with the meaning "these, those". For example:  $- e_{,j}$ 

(Those who are guided by God and they are those to find salvation. Surah Lukmon, 5- Quranic verse).

A sample from the poem Jarir ibn Atiya:

ذم المُنازل بعد منزلة اللوي ۗ والعيش بعد أولَئك الأيام

Livo (a province in Iraq) worsening the location after location,

And the life after those days.

However, in most of the cases this form of the pronoun is considered for use in persons. Mostly in this places, in the plural form for the objects the form تلك الأيلم نداولها بين الناس (so let's spend these days among the people. Surakh of Oli Imran, Quranic verse 140). Moreover, this pronoun has the form تاك [10, p. 102].

There are also forms of when the last letter of the pronoun is doubled (ذائك، تابك) - (two us us -mz) (two of them-mn) which express the duality [see: 5, p. 375].

There are some pronouns left out of the view of Sakkokiy which do not change and are not conjugated in the case indicating the place. That are used to indicate close distance"here, over here" (هناك), for too far distance "that, that place, there" (هناك), for too far distance "over that place, over there" (هناك). For the word "This place, here" (هناك) as well there exist the forms as هناك هناك (11, p. 192].

One of the places Sakkokiy hasn't paid attention to are the forms where the "kaf" and "lam" are added to which express the exclamation. Although these particles are added, demonstrative pronouns continue to participate in any syntactic task unchanged. These are the forms: ذلك، تلك، ذانك، نانك، أولئك. Moreover, when "kaf" is added to ذا , it refers to the second person and changing in the gender expresses the possessive meaning into the word being indicated, for example: friend, this is your book ). Due to )-ذاك كتابُك يَا صديقُ the condition that there is "alif" expressing the duality هذان، هتان، ذانك، he demonstrative pronoun forms , it changes to the letter "yā" in the genitive and accusative cases. Thus, although, there is a change in the same type of pronoun according to the syntactic function, in many forms it is included in the composition of unchangeable words, since such a case is not observed.

Sometimes the pronoun "hā", which expresses the attraction of attention, and the the personal pronoun can be added into the middle of this pronoun, and this means that the sentence is expressed by maturity, for example: - (Hey, you love them-they do not love you. Oli Imran's surah, 119-Quranic verse) [see: 4, p. 122].

The meaning of the demonstrative pronouns is also increasing with the addition of an particles. This meaning is connected with the remoteness-proximity of the distance.

Continuing this topic, Sakkokiy wrote as folows: "For places where there is a need to be told, but they are not seen by eye, the following words are used: الذي، التي، ما، من، ذو الطائية، ذا في ماذا، الألف و الام



These are the words performing their action are called -موصولات ("connectors" [relative pronouns])" [9, p. 78].

Being the connecting words between the main and attributive clause in the subject, predicate, they are named as "connective words" (أسماء موصولة) [see: 12, p. 86-103]. These are also included to the type of unchangeable words according to their syntactic function. These words can be divided into two parts according to their form. One is different considered having single form and the second various forms according to the gender category.

Relative pronouns which have number and gender category, Sakkokiy has gave plural and singular and feminine and masculine forms. These pronouns in the exist in the duality الذان masculine, التان and in feminine form. Along with this the identical forms in the genitive and accusative forms in the identical forms in the genitive and accusative forms in the duality are considered declinable. For example: أعطاني صديقي أعطاني صديقي My friend, who returned from Egypt, gave me two books that he brought from there.

Sakkokiy paying attention to one place, one function of the relative pronouns, says as follows: the letter "الفسارب زيدا with الذي مرب زيدا (" Zaydi urgan") with الذي ضرب زيدا has one meaning, even if it has two forms" [9, p. 78].

The affixes given by the scientist "alif" and "lām", which are considered a bright morphological sign that the name, are as well called the definite articles (لام التعريف). This particle is used in order to address the uncertainty, by identifying the person or subject being communicated. As the scientist points out, "Zaydi urgan" is an exact person المذي and is indicated with  $\mathcal{Y}$  . In the role of relative pronoun, this particle is combined only with the verb (definite elative particle), the noun (indefinite relative particle). Hence, although the meaning in both forms is the same, the connection with the word group is different. comes in combination with the الذي relative pronoun and verb groups, the definite article can only come with the noun groups. Sakkokiy tells about the word performing such function wrote: "As well, the word also comes in the same function," [9, p. 78]. ذو الطائية The relative pronoun only comes in the sentences with noun and predicate with the personal pronouns, for أمن هذا الذي هو جند لكم من دون الرحمان إن الكافرون :example Who will help you other than the) - إلا في غرور merciful? Disbelievers are only in pride. Surah Mulk, Quranic verse 20).

Sakkokiy on relative pronouns when plural feminine and masculine forms are used: "Here, the connector is written nthe singular frm of the nouns, the duality in comparison has many forms. الذين (plural mz), اللائين (plural mn) foms, writing "There are also among the tribes Beni Akl and Beni Kinana,", gives the following extract as a proof. The extract is from Luba's poem:

نحن الذين صبحوا الصباحا يوم النخيل غارة ملحاًحا

At the day of nakhil (tilt) we are those who were stable and made the day break [9, p. 78].

Although, Sakkokiy does not give much information about single form relative pronouns, he describes them in the book as ما، من، ذو الطاتية، ذا في , about أي he evidences views by the opinions of famous scientists before him. About this pronoun he wrote: 'أيهم'' - (in the collocation "which one of them", the word أي which?) Sibavayhi and those who follow him, according to their opinion, is a word linking entirely. أيه. - ("which"mn) according to the view of Khalil ibn Akhmad" [9, p. 78].

This word أي does not have the category of a gender and number, is considered as the single form pronoun for the person and object. In comparison with the rest of the relative pronouns, it is considered as declinable according to its syntactic function, that is there is a change in the word. For example: لفاز أي عمل العمد (Wins that who does good deeds); احترمت أيًا عمل عملا صلحا (I respect those who do good deeds) – قرب من أي عمل عملا صلحا (came close to the person who did good deeds).

The reason Sakkokiy brings this pronoun in the style of أيهم, It is in the case of an izafa (posessor) with a pronoun, especially when it comes is this task, it is unchanged with damma. We can give the following ثم لننز عن من كل شيعة versa as an voidance for this, it: ثم لننز عن من كل then we will separate those) - أيُّهم أشد على الرحمان عتيا who are the most vile to the Merciful. Surah Maryam, Quranic verse 69). According to the opinion of Mustapha Ghalayan, one of the famous scientists of our time, in this case it is possible to change in the case [see: 4, p. 129]. Opinion of Sakkokiy based on the opinion of Sabivaykhiy this word is considered unchangeable, Sibavaykhiy wrote that he included it to the group of letters [miftah]. According to the rule of unchangeability, words in any syntactic function which are included in any letter category in Arabic are considered unchangeable.

Except this word من، ما، ذا، ذو the relative pronouns are considered to be single form [8, p. 137]. ذا Sakkokiy does not concentrate on that. The word when combines with the words ما، من , there is a - ماذا (?in the form (who) - من ذا question particle, that is (what?). In this case it is considered a question particle. This pronoun comes after interrogative pronouns, forming a compound word, also in the function of a relative pronoun. When stated that come with the interrogative pronouns, Sakkokiy wrote that in the composition of i. When forming a compound word, there will certainly be a compound pronoun returning to the interrogative particle, for example: ما (الذي) ذا قرأت (٥) what did you readwell ماذا cannot be written separately like ماذا Even if it comes in the function of interrogative particle or relative pronoun, this word is considered an unchangeable word.

Not having other forms in the relative pronouns , they are considered unchangeable. If



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usually من s applied to the persons, then, أ s applied to the objects. Sometimes their places can be changed. For example: أ لم تر أن الله يسجد له من في السماوات ومن في (Do you see, everything in the sky and on the earth worships Allah. Hadj surah, Quranic verse 18) [see: 8, p. 129-130].

The reason why Sakkokiy called the word ذو الطائية ("toyi ذو الطائية ("ذو is that relative pronoun exists in the Toyi lahja of Arabic language. It is like the previous pronouns has a single form and does not have a gender and number categories. For example: أتى إلي ذو ; (active men came up to me) – أتى إلي دو نشط (active women came up to me).

The work Miftahu-l-ulum is considered an important source in the grammar of Arabic language. In this work, the scientist systematically combines words that are changes in the cases under one topic, which is not observed in the remaining sources. Sakkokiy gives his own logically consistent views about almost all types of pronouns.

In Arabic, regardless of the function the unchangeable words have in the sentence they do not decline. Pronouns act as a subject, genitive of definition, indirect object, direct object with an auxiliary. There is no change in the pronoun combined with the auxiliary. Although there is a change in the duality feminine and masculine forms of pronouns in the accusative and genitive cases, they are considered unchangeable words.

Pronouns are distinguished by an abundance of types among the unchangeable words. Each type of pronouns comes in unchanged forms. When connective pronouns are combined with a noun, in all the cases creating a definite conjunction comes in a genitive case. The word that comes in such a syntactic function should come in its own genitive case. It comes on one form because it is in the content of the unchangeable words. From the phonetic point of view due to the fact that it has the action word kasra in from of it it gets adjusted to it and has the form which change to kasra. It is only regarding the "hā" in the composition of relative pronouns with damma expressing the third person.

When the connective pronouns are attached to the verb, they act as an accusative case and there is no change for syntactic changes. There is no syntactic change in all the other types of pronouns. Although no syntactic change takes place, each pronoun has a specific meaning.

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