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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 inflected 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 indeclinable 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

The syntactic change in words in Arabic language is known as "e'rob" (الإعراب). When this notion refers to nouns it expresses the case, regarding the verb it expresses inflection. There are unchangeable words in every syntactic process, which are called "unchangeable." 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 possessive suffix pronouns. All theologians believe that the pronoun comes on one form in various syntactic functions. They can be grouped as follows: conjunction to words and not conjunction متصل - ضمير متصل (conjunction pronoun), ضمير منفصل (personal pronouns or the pronoun 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), ضمير مستتر, (hidden pronoun), by the syntactic function in the sentence ضمير مرفوع

(possessive pronoun in the composition of a verb), ضمير منصوب - (the pronoun replacing a noun in the accusative case), ضمير 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 لا - (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]:

أعوذ برب العرش من فنة بغت علي فما لي عوض إلاه ناصر

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

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

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usually من s applied to the persons, then, ما s applied to the objects. Sometimes their places can be changed. For example: ألم تر أن الله يسجد له من في السماوات ومن في الأرض – (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 الطائفة (ذو toyi) 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 نشط – (active men came up to me); أتى إلي ذو نشطن – (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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