#### IJSSIR, Vol. 11, No. 09. September 2022 WEAK VERBS USED IN THE WORK AND THEIR STATISTICAL, MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

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Annotation: this article examines the comparison of incorrect verbs on the works of arab, Russian and Uzbek nahvers.

**Keywords:** incorrect verbs, Arabic, Russian and Uzbek languages, statistical, morphological and semantic analysis.

The verb is one of the largest topics in the Arabic language, and nahvchi scholars in their works gave information about it in their style. In particular, in the book of Mustafa alayini العربية الفعلُ سه م ِ قتر ٍ ن بزمان َ كجاء ويَ مُ جيء َ وجيء. " الفعل ما دل ً على the verbs are given as follows, الدروس جامع معنى في نَ فُ دَ " أو "السين" أو سو َ ف"، أو "تاء التأنيث الساكنة،، أو "ضمير الفاعل"، وعالمته أن يقبل "قَ أو "نون اكتُ اكتبَ ْن "The verb . التوكيد'" مثلَ قد قام بّن. ` . قد ُ يقوم ُ . ستذهب ُ . سوف نذهب ِ . قامتْ . قمت . قمت. ل ّ يكتبن. لَيكتب ّن its sign جادَ ويُ جي َ ا وجيء :is something that denotes the meaning that incarnates the tense. example silence is a تاء denoting muannas ,has a denoting pronoun and the acceptance of a تاء silence is a denoting noun. Example: 1 Ibrakhimov N., Yusupov M. Grammar of the Arabic language. - T., 1997,-The classification .قد قام .قد أيقوم . ستذهب . سوف نذهب . قامت . قمت . قمت . لِ يكتبن. لَيكتب ّن. اكتُبّن 10 10 B. 79 10 of the verb الكتب ن is classified in tense, noun and morphological terms. From this we will consider the morphological classification of the verb. The verb is divided into two parts. Correct and vile verbs. Verb and its types. Classification into correct and incorrect verbs. From the attention of the strong and weak of the letters of the verb are divided into two parts: الصحيح والمعتل, right and wrong. Proper verbs are those in which the core letters are healthy. اكتب ا وكاتب example these verbs will be three solim, hamzali, ambivalent. Solim verbs one of the core letters, فَّ ضَاع ا ومُ ، ومهموز ً ، مَّ إسال are also illicit verbs that are not letters. They are neither hamzali nor ambivalent. Example: اكتب وذهب compound verbs are verbs in which one of the core letters is a hamza. They are of three types. Double verbs will have one of the core letters .مهموز الفاء كأخذ ُ ومهموز َ العين كسألَ ، ومهموز َ الالم كقرأ repeated twice. They are of two types. Hesitancy of three-core verbs and hesitation of four-core verbs. were were increased after مضاع 11 11 ثّ ف ر ّ كز were مضاع ف were تكمد ّ were ومرَّ، َّالذي :Example m, and كعظَّ واعشوشب were وشذَّ were و دمدم لّ واشتد if ikkilangan وادهام other letters were باعي لز this character is not considered ikkilangan. Incorrect verbs one of the core letters will be an ill-fated letter. Example: وقال ا دَعَ وَ ارمى these verbs will be four types. Solimsifat, blank, embroidery and

337	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences &
	Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 09 in September-2022
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lafif verbs. The first syllable letter of the singular verbs is vile. Example: ي و ث were were were were were were the core of the middle letter of the verb is empty illatli وباع قال. Example: عَد وو embroidery verbs the last syllable letter will be ill-mannered. Example: ورمى ي َ اِ لِ Lafif verbs two core letters are illated. Example: ووفى وى طَ these verbs are also of two types. Side-by-side lafif and separated lafif. Side-byside laffic verbs are two-vile stem letter verbs that come side-by-side. خوى ونوى example separated will be recognized في ووقى ا وَ will be recognized في ووقى ا وَ in the past tense, with the correct and incorrect verbs with the addition of letters in the present tense وأقسامه الفعل ( صحيح 2008 مصر العربية الدروس جامع غلييني مصطفى and Zoi, with zoida free from letters . 1 كانت ما فالصحيح أربي قسمين إلى عتل من منه - وضعفها أحرفه قوة باعتبار - الفعل ينقسم ) والمعتل الصحيح ( العنوان ضمن ) حرفَ ةَ ِّ أَف صاع أحرفا الصلية وم ، ومهموز ، " ، همزة وال بة سال مُ أقسام ثالثة وهو . "وكاتب كتب" مثل صحيحة أحرفه ، كسأل العين الصلبة ه أحرف ومهموز ،كأخذ الفاء مهموز أقسام ثالثة وهو ]". الصليّ أحرفه أحد يكن لم ما فالسالم عل أحد كان ما ُ والمضاعف ُ أَ يزيادة بكقر أ الالم كغير وعلم وذهب كتب " مثل ، همزة أحد كان ما والمهموز ُ مضعفا وال ومهموز ر المكر كان فإنَّ ثُ ف مضاع قسمان وهو كمد التي ودمدم ل لز كز باعي ر ف ومضاع ، ر وَم كررا". م الصلية و أحرف أحرفه أحد كان ما المعتل والفعل كعظَّ مضاعفا الفعل يكون فال - ممثل ، ف . وشذَّ واعشوشب وادهام واشتد ب دا- زائ أٌ حرف هُ وو َ عَدَكو ةَ الفيفٌ و ، وناقصٌ ، وأجوف ،مثالٌ أقسامٌ تْ أربعةُ وهو ر. "ورمي َ وقالَ عَدَوا عل ِ حرف ة الصليَّ كقال علة َ ي صَرِكر علة حرف ه الم كانت ما . "في والناقص و وي عين كانت ما واألجوف . عل حرف فاؤه كانت ما فالمثال فيفَ مفروق ولفيف ، مقرون لفيف تسمان وهو واللَّ فيف طَ" نحو ، أصليَّان العلة أحرف من حرفان فيه كان ما ورمي وباع الصحيحُ ويُعرَفيه العلة حرفا كان ما المفروق واللفيف . "ونوى طوى" حو فاللَّ ن ،جتمعين م فيه العلة رفا حكان ما المقرون . "ووقى في و" نحو ، فترقين م ف المجرد الماضي إلى جوع َّ بالر - فيه والمزيد المضارع في - األفعال من والمعتل

B.M. Grande'S course ARABSKOY grammar v sravnitelno istoricheskom osveshenii, information about incorrect verbs is given as follows. Incorrect verbs classification of incorrect verbs morphological features of the syllables of verbs are divided into correct and incorrect verbs from the point of view of belonging to different stems.(Whole and integer verbs). This section will consider some changes that should be studied separately when pronouncing incorrect verbs. The term "wrong" is subject to its own separate laws, not obeying the correct verbs. From this point of view, it is possible to talk about the different tusks of the verb, for example, strong and weak tusks. In this case, the STEM is taken as a base for morphological constructions. For this reason, it is feared that the cores with two consonants are cores composed of three consonants according to the scheme developed by the founders of the arab nahv system. Let us remind you again that "three-letter" and other terms are usually pronounced about consonant sounds, while in reality it is not about letters. The classification of verbs is like the classification of the limbs. Improper verbs are classified as follows: 1) hyphenated(فعل المعار); 2) compound verbs ((3) معناعف فعل)

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(v) fuzzy verbs (أجوف فعل) they are divided into: a) proper similar verbs (مثال فعل) b) empty verbs (أجوف فعل) hyphenated incorrect verbs verbs a) hamzali – double verbs; B) weak – double ((4 اناق فصبعل ( 13 13 ) verbs C) hamzali – weak verbs g) fully weak verbs 5) hamzali and have two literal vices full weak verbs. Double verbs are said to be double verbs with the same second and third syllable letter. Features of the formation of double verbs: 1. The same core letters to a sound that is expressed through a single "tashdid" is ا دلّ. If an action follows after the first of the letters with the same core, this action will move back, that is, to the letter with the suffix. 3. If the first Core is an elongated alif after the letter, the next two letters merge through a tashdid with one. If there comes another vowel after the first vowel letter, the tashdid event occurs .does not give 4. The case of Tashdid occurs in cases in Qui: a) If after the second of the two vowel letters there is no movement sukun مدلول; LSA'bo b) if after the first of the two vowel letters there is an elongated vowel; مدلول 14 14 ندلل. دلل ; c) if the first of the two vowel letters is ambivalent ندلل. دلل تدليل A Short declension is made in two ways: 1) with the In this case, two vowels remain together at the end of the syllable. shiladi'qo" I "or; يَفِرّ, يَف floured of" one", 2 short) through the correct verb form; for example: رِ يُد لل, يف But, after such a is made through L'yo making the. لم يدال, لم يدلوا, لم تدلى is made through L'yo making the First Command declination is also done through these two paths. Compound verbs are said to be Compound verbs to verbs in which one of the core letters is a hamza. They are divided into 3 types. a) the letter of the first stem is hamzali; b) the letter of the second STEM is hamzali; c) the third core letter is a consonant. The "inaccuracy" of compound verbs is known in writing. Because, it comes to changing the base letters rather than coming. 1. At the beginning of the word "alif" for hamza serves as a base; 2 إذن, أخذ. In the middle of the word: a) after the vowel letter fatha comes alif, kasra comes comes, fathaga has يبسس, بيئس, يسأل sometimes, after the letter و zamma comes, ي a "Arc" base. 15 15 هيئة b) movement after a vowel letter: 1) if the hamza is soguny, its base is put in accordance with the movements, if fatha, "alif", if kasra, Sagittarius, zamma, vov يأخذ, يؤحذ, خطئت Ladi'bo 2) even if the hamza is fathali, it has come before its movatning sole قرئت, سؤال, تبطؤان.takes 3) if the hamza is fractional, its base will be "ي", no matter what the movement in front of it is.سأل if the hamza is Zamali, the previous movement is kasra, the sole is ", ع" if the fatha or zamma, the sole will be و". يبطؤون, يقرؤون, يهنئون" v) after an elongated vowel: 1) if the hamza is fractional or hike, a base is placed in accordance with the movement after the Suku. 2 تساؤل, سائل) if the hamza is a fathalik, the Hamza itself is written without a base being placed after the letter alif yoli vov, but after the letter arc, the hamza gets the base "ع". خطيئة G) if an elongated alif comes after the halal

	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences &
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alphabet, then instead of the two alphabets, one alif with Maddah is written. أاخذ -خخخ d) at the end of the word: 1) after the moving letter, the base is subjected to this action. 2 قارئ, يقرأ) after the vowel verbs in which the first ظمء, استقراء, مسوء, مشيء "The hamza is written without a base." ي,و,ا " the hamza is written without a base syllable letter is consonant 16 16 such verbs are also used by the above rules, and at the same time, the following are also applied. If the word begins with a sound that explodes from the larynx, then the next explosive sound is dropped and a phenomenon of stretching occurs. This is orthographically seen as follows: ") "<sup>†</sup> "is written instead of "a<sup>°</sup>". For example: instead of the first person singular of a verb ال الغ أا instead of ال تلي أن in order ال تلي أن sinstead of أا الألك voziladi; 4-chapter أكل الما sinstead of إكل أن written. to make the Present-Future Tense 1st تلف for the verb ألف, Chapter 8 is written أتلف instead of ال person. b) At the beginning of the word it is written أو, أي instead of –, -أ. The imperative form of the instead of إيسر is written أسر is written of the verb أمل ل م أو is written instead of أمل ل م م أو is written instead of - تأ". أخذ" In Chapter 8, the participatory compound verbs become assimilated with the letter السر of و sometimes, the letter أخذ, أكل, أمر form of command llarining'fe خذ, كل, مر Ladi'bo. خذ اتَّ اتَّ أهل - هل of the compound verb in Chapter 6 is exchanged. In أمر, توامر is written instead of تأمر. Verbs with the middle core the Middle core with the combined verbs are used by the rules of the sign of the hamza that come above. 17 17 verbs with the last STEM consonant in such a type of verbs, the sound that explodes from the larynx will be the last consonant of the stem. The base letters are more subject to change here than in the base divisor letters to the Hamza seen above. In this case, in verbs, the hamza can stand at the end of the word or bring affixes after itself. In addition, before Hamza, chapter I has a second stem verb with different actions. All this is clearly visible in the orthography. وَيِبِطْ, يِعْرَأْ, يهنئ are less likely to have orthographic effects than Chapter I when making chapters other than such verbs. In a figurative ratio, the hamza will have a base suitable for the movement of the second consonant. دِنْ were دِنْ Present-time the movement of the core while in the second letter of the next to be 'fit diapers gets fatha'ga letter. رأتفى . The present-next Zamani of all chapters except chapters 5 and 6 will receive a base corresponding to 'Kasra', which is the action of the second core letter, while Chapters 5 and 6 will correspond to ' fatha1 ن, نتهنأ . نُهنَنَ dual-Hamed verbs are subject to the rules that apply to the above Hama at the time these verbs are also tousled. Weak verbs are said to be weak or the consonant letter ی. In essence, ی or the consonant letter د. they are not syllable letters when taken. The letter 1 does not mean a weak core consonant, it only indicates the length of the vowel sound or the base on the \$\varepsilon\$ sign. At the beginning of the word \$\varepsilon\$ and :for example. between the word does not occur وصل, يبس, ووصل, والدة. no changes with any action ي B.M.Grande. Course ARABSKOY grammar V SRAVNITELNO-ISTORIChESKOM 1

	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences &
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OSVETSHENII. Moscow.2001 207-page 18 الا ي and ي will have its own action. If there is a suffix letter ahead, then: 1) the letter  $\mathfrak{g}$  and  $\mathfrak{g}$  gives its action to the letter that came before it, and after it is not a weak consonant, a stretch mark  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\mathfrak{g}$  is placed. Of course action is put to them respectively: educational and self  $\mathfrak{g}$  were  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\mathfrak{g}$  long,  $\mathfrak{g}$  is placed. Of course action is put to them respectively: educational and self  $\mathfrak{g}$  were  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\mathfrak{g}$  is placed. Of course action is put to them respectively: educational and self  $\mathfrak{g}$  were  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\mathfrak{g}$  is placed. Of course action is put to them respectively: educational and self  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\mathfrak{g}$  is placed.  $\mathfrak{g}$  or  $\mathfrak{g}$  and  $\mathfrak{g}$  is come from and then remain weak undosh o'zrgarmasdan:  $\mathfrak{g}$  is gives  $\mathfrak{g}$  is give at the letter will be lowered in the following cases: a) and 4 of chapter 10 masdarida blank character, for example:  $\mathfrak{g}$  b) in chapter I of character majhul sifatdosh ratio:  $\mathfrak{g}$  were were  $\mathfrak{g}$  is  $\mathfrak{g}$  b) you who came before the letter 'kasri' if harakatli,  $\mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\mathfrak{g}$ , hamda  $\mathfrak{g}$  will have the following options: a) if there is a stretching  $\mathfrak{g}$ , the weak letter will not fall.  $\mathfrak{g}$  will have the following options: a) if there is a stretching  $\mathfrak{g}$ , the weak letter will not fall.  $\mathfrak{g}$  will have the following cases: a) will have the following case: a) if there is a stretching  $\mathfrak{g}$  is by the set of t

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