

INTERPRETATION OF QUALITY IN THE WORKS OF UZBEK AND RUSSIAN ARABISTS

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Abstract: *Currently, the study of foreign languages is very widespread, and it is also supported by our state. Because, through knowledge of foreign languages, one can become aware of new cultures and new traditions. This strengthens the ties between countries.*

Every student who wants to learn the Arabic language perfectly should not ignore its unique features. In particular, the importance of studying the grammatical phenomena unique to this language determines the relevance of the topic.

Keywords: *original adjective, relative adjective, adjective denoting color, Arabic scholars, analysis*

Adjectives denoting a subject in Arabic are mostly made up of three-consonant base words. Adjectives, like nouns, have singular, dual and plural. The way of forming the singular and binary is no different from the way of forming nouns. An adjective in the plural is usually used when it refers to people. There are more than 20 adjectives in Arabic. 10 of them are the most common weights.

Original adjectives. Under the names of “**صفة**”, i.e. quality, feature or image, description (**نعت**), are the original adjectives, and in Arabic grammar, the names belonging to this category determine the nature and characteristics of the defined word in a certain amount.

We know from grammar rules that it is not always possible to clearly separate quality from a noun. For example:

Teacher Zayd

زَيْدُ الْمُعَلِّمِ

In the phrase, the word **المُعَلِّمِ** can also be taken as an explanatory word..

It can also be translated as "teacher" (instructor) Zayd" as a determiner.

Adjectives are also formed from verbs and are divided into the following groups:

- a) **إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ** real participle.
- b) **إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ** passive adjective.

Adjectives often describe a temporary action or state of being performed by a person or thing. They can also describe a permanent characteristic, such as in the case of a noun, for example;

حَاكِمٌ - The word "governor" means "one who rules, governs." Also, كَاتِبٌ "writer" The word also has the above property.

A characteristic feature of adjectives in the Arabic language is that they do not differ in time. They can refer to different times in the same way. This characteristic of adjectives brings them closer to adjectives. What is unique about them is the presence of definite and indefinite degrees in them.

Regarding their control, an adjective can require the noun following it to be in the accusative case, like a noun, or it can require the noun following it to be in the accusative case, like a verb.

On the one hand, the adjective is similar to the noun of an action formed from a transitive verb in its grammatical properties. This form of the adjective, in addition to the comparative and superlative degrees, expresses the real characteristics of the subject, such as "good, beautiful, clear, thin", and the material from which the subject is made is not expressed, but the power of the object is indicated. The passive degree is put in the accusative case by analogy and limitation of adjectives, on the other hand, the adjective can be in the definite case and can also be in the accusative case in the superlative structure.

Another Arab grammarian, Fuad Ne'mat, defined the adjective as follows:

النعت تابع يدل على صفة في اسم قبله⁴³

The adjective is dependent on the word that comes before it.

A virtuous person has arrived

جاء الرجلُ الفاضلُ

The word الفاضل in this sentence is an adjective and is connected to the word الرجل.

A relative adjective expresses the sign of an object in relation to another object or concept. It often expresses the material from which the sign is made, the place of origin, the belonging to an object, and other similar signs of the definition it is defining.

The relative adjective has both a muzakkari and muannas forms, just like the substantive adjective. The muzakkari of the relative adjective is formed by removing the suffix -un from the end of the noun and adding the suffix -iyyun instead. The muannas relative adjective, like most adjectives, is formed by adding the suffix -atun to the muzakkari end.⁴⁴

خَشَبٌ wood

خَشَبِيَّةٌ - wooden, made of wood

Conclusion

⁴³ فؤاد نعمة "ملخص قواعد اللغة العربية" ١٩٩٧ م ص-٤٥٤

⁴⁴ Ibrohimov N., Yusupov M.. Arab tili grammatikasi. -T.: 2004, 1 j. B.48

Every student who wants to learn Arabic at a perfect level should not ignore its peculiarities. It is especially important to study the grammatical phenomena unique to this language.

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