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 unchangedable 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: Sakkoki, conjunction pronoun, personal pronouns, hidden pronoun, compound pronoun, exception pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, visible pronoun.

Language: English

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Introduction
The syntactic change in words in Arabic language is known as “e'trob” (الإعراب). When this notion refers to nouns it expresses the case, regarding the verb it expresses inflection. There are unchangeable words in every syntatic 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 (المضمومات), 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 thea form in various syntactic functions. They can be grouped as follows: conjunction to words and not conjunction - ضمير متصل (personal pronouns or the pronoun connected with the word يا), 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 مسئكر (hidden pronoun), by the syntactic function in the sentence - ضمير مرفوع (possessive pronoun in the composition of a verb), - ضمير متصل (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 الا - (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 فئة بغير علماء أخرى
I seek refuge in the Lord Arsh the oppressors

[For] there is no other support for me.

Connective pronoun adjoins: to the verb - ضمير متصل (أنت وتعلم أنت الدهر - you are a teacher who does good things for his students), to the letter, to the alphabetical order.

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they are: the pronouns, nouns, the 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” (pronoun of the subject), in some sources it is called “base nūn” (pronoun of the subject) [see: 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” (pronoun of the subject). It is mandatory to add “holder nūn” (pronoun of the subject) when they are conjuncted with the auxiliaries ending with voiceless “nūn” (pronoun of the subject). For example:

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 “yā” it is called a “separated pronoun” [personal pronoun] (المضمر). For instance: when 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 اَيَا (meaning of emphasis). These pronouns act as a Subject, Predicate and do not change form. The pronouns which come combined with the particle اَيَا (meaning of emphasis), act as an object [6, P. 212-213].

- اَيَا (affirmation meaning) though it comes with the pronoun conjunction with the particle, it belongs to the group of separated pronouns. If affirmation is one of the reasons for that (i.e., that I have given you a denominator over them, if he wished to he could have given them domination over you) [7, p. 203]. One more example: حسنًا) the following sentence( I thought you were him) can be expressed as (يَا) حسنًا) (I thought you). 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 مثلكم (you are like) مثلكم (you are). You asked me.

**Table: Impact Factor:**

| Journal | Impact Factor |
|---------|--------------|
| ISRA (India) | 4.971 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | 0.829 |
| PHHH (Russia) | 0.126 |
| G1F (Australia) | 0.564 |
| ESJI (KZ) | 8.716 |
| JIF | 1.500 |
| SJF (Morocco) | 5.667 |
| OAJJ (USA) | 0.350 |

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impersonal pronouns: they read; pronoun: you take this [referring to something]. It can be observed that in the hidden pronoun verb the imperative mood (write, hidden pronoun - you, that is you write) active participle (getting annoyed, with the meaning in the form - اَلَخَلَفُ ُّّيَّ َّيَّ - I am getting annoyed), verb expressing bafflement [he is the one baffled, that is how good the science is!], in places where name of the action replaces the verb (meaning is connected with the remoteness (here, over here) indicating the place. That are used to indicate close distance “here, over here” far distance “that, place, there” getting annoyed, for too far distance “over that place, over there” For the word “This place, here” (what) as well there exist the forms as , [11, p. 192].

One of the places Sakkokiy hasn’t paid attention to are the forms where the “kāf” and “lām” 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: Moreover, when “kāf” is added to , 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 the condition that there is “alif” expressing the duality in the 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 “ḥā”, which expresses the attraction of attention, and 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 follows: “For places where there is a need to be told, but they are not seen by eye, the following words are used:
These are the words performing their action are called "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" (أسمااء 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 given plural and singular and feminine and masculine forms. These pronouns in the exist in the duality the (الاثنان), the (الاثنان) and in feminine form. Along with this the identical forms in the genitive and accusative forms (الثنايا) are considered declinable. For example: أختي صديقتي (My friend, my friend) who returned from Egypt, gave me two books that he brought from there.

Sakkokiy in paying attention to one place, one function of the relative pronouns, says as follows: the letter "الو (the problem) with Zaydi organ) ( "Zaydi organ") with which Zaydi organ has one meaning, even if it has two forms" [9, p. 78].

The affixes given by the scientist "الو (the problem) and "للم (which), which are considered a bright morphological sign that the name, as are well called the definite articles (الثنايا). This particle is used in order to address the uncertainty, by identifying the person or subject being communicated. As the scientist points out, "Zaydi organ" is an exact person and is indicated with آلح. In the role of relative pronoun, this particle is combined only with the verb (definite relative 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 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 نين (plural relative pronouns) also comes in the same function," [9, p. 78]. The relative pronoun only comes in the sentences with noun and predicate with the personal pronouns, for example: أمت هذا الذي هو جد كل من دون الرحمن إن الكفرون (Who will help you other than the merciful? Disbelievers are only in pride. Surah Mulk, Quranic verse 20).

Sakkokiy in 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. "الاثنان (plural mn), "الاثنان (plural mn) forms, writing: "There are also among the tribes Beni Aki and Beni Kinana," gives the following extract as a proof. The extract is from Luba’s poem:

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 ماهمن (the most vile to the Merciful. Surah Maryam, أياه أيه آتي (I respect those who do good deeds); الأمة الذي (came close to the person who did good deeds). The reason Sakkokiy brings this pronoun in the style of أيه أيه (I respect those who do good deeds) in the vers into a form of 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 Sakko based on the opinion of Sabiyahkiy this word is considered unchangeable, Sibavahkiy wrote that he included it to the group of letters (ميثفا). 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، ماهمن ذا في the relative pronouns are considered to be single form [8, p. 137]. Sakkokiy does not concentrate on that. The word ذا when combines with the words من، ذا, there is a question particle, that is ذا من ذا (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 ذا من ذا is in the composition of ذا. When forming a compound word, there will certainly be a compound pronoun returning to the interrogative particle, for example: (ما ذا ذا قرأ (What did you read it)? As well ذا cannot be written separately like ذا ذا. Even if it comes in the function of interrogative particle or relative pronoun, this word is considered an unchangeable word.

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usually من s applied to the persons, then, مَا s applied to the objects. Sometimes their places can be changed. For example: ‘اَمَّن يَرَى الْلَّهُ يُسِجّدُ لَهُ مِن فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمِن فِي اَلْأَرْضِ’ (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 called ("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: أَنَى أَلِي دَوَّ حَتَى دَوَّ نَشْطَ - (active men came up to me); أَنَى أَلِي دَوَّ نَشْطَ – (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 front 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 dama 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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