

WEAK VERBS USED IN THE WORK AND THEIR STATISTICAL,
MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

Marhabo Meliboyeva,

Senior Teacher of Kokand SPI

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 الفعْلُ سَهْمٌ قَتْرٌ نَ بَرَمَانَ كَجَاءَ وَيُجِيءُ وَجِيءٌ. الفعْلُ مَا دَلَّ عَلَى. الدروس جامع معنى فى نَفْدَ " أو "السين" أو سوَفَ", أو "تاءِ التانيثِ الساكنة، أو "ضميرِ الفاعلِ"، وعالمته أن يقبل "ق" أو "نون اكتبَ نَ". التوكيدُ "مثلَ قد قامَ بنَ". قد يقومُ. ستذهبُ. سوف نذهبُ. قامتُ. قمتُ. لَيَكْتَبَنَّ. ليكتبَنَّ " is something that denotes the meaning that incarnates the tense. example: جَاءَ وَيُجِيءُ اوجيءُ its sign ,has a denoting pronoun and the acceptance of a denoting noun. Example: 1 Ibrakhimov N., Yusupov M. Grammar of the Arabic language. - T., 1997,- B. 79 10 10. اكتبَنَّ. ليكتبَنَّ. لَيَكْتَبَنَّ. قمتُ. قمتُ. قامتُ. سوف نذهبُ. ستذهبُ. قد قامَ. قد قامَ. The classification of the verb اكتبَنَّ 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: الصحيحُ والمعتلُ, right and wrong. Proper verbs are those in which the core letters are healthy. اكتبُ: example these verbs will be three types: مَسَالُ, مهموزٌ, فُضَاعُ او مٌ, solim, hamzali, ambivalent. Solim verbs one of the core letters are also illicit verbs that are not letters. They are neither hamzali nor ambivalent. Example: اكتبُ وذهبُ compound verbs are verbs in which one of the core letters is a hamza. They are of three types. مهموز الفاء كأخذُ ومهموز العين كسألُ, ومهموز الالم كقرأُ. Double verbs will have one of the core letters repeated twice. They are of two types. Hesitancy of three-core verbs and hesitation of four-core verbs. Example: were were were increased after were were were 11 11 ثُفُ رُ كَزُ were مضاعفٌ were كمدٌ ومرٌ، ألثي: other letters were وادهامٌ if ikkilangan. were وبٌ were وشدٌ were واعشوشبٌ were كعظٌ m, and this character is not considered ikkilangan. Incorrect verbs one of the core letters will be an ill-fated letter. Example: وقال ا دَعُ و ارمى these verbs will be four types. Solimsifat, blank, embroidery and

lafif verbs. The first syllable letter of the singular verbs is vile. Example: ر و ت were were were were the core of the middle letter of the verb is empty illatli عد و. Example: وباع قال. embroidery verbs the last syllable letter will be ill-mannered. Example: رمى ي ر Lafif verbs two core letters are illated. Example: وفى وى ط these verbs are also of two types. Side-by-side lafif and separated lafif. Side-by-side laffif verbs are two-vile stem letter verbs that come side-by-side. خوى ونوى: example separated lafif verbs whose two illated letters do not come side by side. Example: فى ووقى ا و will be recognized in the past tense, with the correct and incorrect verbs with the addition of letters in the present tense and Zoi, with zoida free from letters . 1 . غلييني مصطفى . مصر. العربية الدروس جامع . 2008. صحيح (أقسامه الفعل) كانت ما فالصحيح قسمين إلى . عتل وم ، - وضعفها أحرفه قوة باعتبار - الفعل ينقسم (والمعتل الصحيح (العنوان ضمن) حرف ة ب ف ضاع أحرفا الأصلية وم ، ومهموز ، ، همزة وال . ة سال م أقسام ثلاثة وهو . "وكاتب كتب" مثل صحيحة أحرفه ، كسال العين الأصلية ه أحرف ومهموز ، كأخذ الفاء مهموز أقسام ثلاثة وهو . "الأصلي أحرفه أحد يكن لم ما فالسالم عل أحد كان ما والمضاعف . زيادة . كقرأ الالم لغير وعلم وذهب كتب" مثل ، همزة أحد كان ما والمهموز مضعفا وال ومهموز ر المكر كان فإن ث ف مضاع قسمان وهو كمد التي ودمدم ل ز كز باعي ر ف ومضاع ، ر وم كررا . م الأصلية ه أحرف أحرفه أحد كان ما المعتل . والفعل كعظ مضاعفا الفعل يكون فال - م مثل ، . وشدّ واعشوشب وادهام واشتدّ ب دا- زائ حرف ه و و عد كوة لفيف ، و ، وناقص ، وأجوف ، مثال أقسام ث أربعة وهو ر . "ورمى وقال عد و" عل حرف ة الأصلي كقال علة ي ض كر علة حرف ه الم كانت ما . "فى والناقص و وى عين كانت ما والأجوف . عل حرف فاة كانت ما فالمثال فيف مفروق ولفيف ، مقرون لفيف قسمان وهو وال لفيف ط" نحو ، أصليان العلة أحرف من حرفان فيه كان ما . ورمى . وباع الصحيح ويعر فيه العلة حرفا كان ما المفروق واللفيف . "ونوى طوى" حو فالل ن ، مجتمعين م فيه العلة رفاح كان ما المقرون . "ووقى فى و" نحو ، فترقين م ف . المجرد الماضي إلى جوع بالر - فيه والمزيد المضارع فى - الأفعال من . والمعتل

B.M. Grande'S course ARABSKOY grammar v sravnitelno istoricheskoy osvveshenii, 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(معتل فعل) Or مضاعف فعل); 2) compound verbs ((3) مهموز فعل weak verbs

(they are divided into: a) proper similar verbs (مثل فعل) (b) empty verbs (أجوف فعل) (v) fuzzy verbs (4 13 13) hyphenated incorrect verbs (فصل) a) hamzali – double verbs; B) weak – double 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 the combination of 2. 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 (دلتت, فرت, LSA'bo) b) if after the first of the two vowel letters there is an elongated vowel; مدلول, 14 14 c) if the first of the two vowel letters is ambivalent; تدلل, دلال A Short declension is made in two ways: 1) with the In this case, two vowels remain together at the end of the syllable. Coming in two floured to prevent (last letters after floured (التقاء الساكنين) (shiladi'qo" I "or floured of" one", 2 short) through the correct verb form; for example: يف رز يد لل, يف But, after such a binary is not likely to make or plural. They are 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 أخذ. In the middle of the word: a) after the vowel letter fatha comes alif, kasra comes ي, zamma comes و serves as a base; يسأل, بيئس, بيئس sometimes, after the letter ي comes, fathaga has a "Arc" base. 15 15 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, يؤخذ, خطئت يأخذ, قرنت, سؤال, تبطون takes. Ladi'bo 2) even if the hamza is fathali, it has come before its movatning sole (سأل, 3) if the hamza is fractional, its base will be "ي", no matter what the movement in front of it is. (سئل) 4) if the hamza is Zamali, the previous movement is kasra, the sole is "ي", if the fatha or zamma, the sole will be (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 "خطيئة" G) if an elongated alif comes after the halal

339	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 09 in September-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

OSVETSHENII. Moscow.2001 207-page 18 18 و and ي will have its own action. If there is a suffix letter ahead, then: 1) the letter و and ي gives its action to the letter that came before it, and after it is not a weak consonant, a stretch mark و or ي is placed. Of course action is put to them respectively: educational and self ي were ا و long, - يَ يُقُّ > يَ يُقُّ and - يَ يُقُّ zidan'o gives < م < يَ يُقُّ < يَ يُقُّ < يَ يُقُّ come from and then remain weak undosh o'zrgarmasdan: تفويم تبیین, تبيان, weaker the letter will be lowered in the following cases: a) and 4 of chapter 10 masdarida blank character, for example: إقامة b) in chapter I of character majhul sifatdosh ratio: و, - , hamda يَ يُقُّ, In the case of a sign indicating the elongation of the vowel, those who come after the letters و and ي will have the following options: a) if there is a stretching ا, the weak letter will not fall. ي ان. تلقى but 'after Kasra' ي

USED LITERATURE:

1. Akramov, Sh, and Sh Tukhtasinova. "Interpretation Of Secondary Parts In The Valentian Aspect." *JournalNX* 7.03 (2021): 406-410.
2. Sobirovich, Madrakhimov Ilkhomjon. "Results of Consistent Classification of Lexemes." *Middle European Scientific Bulletin* 24 (2022): 325-328.
3. Khasanov, Akbarjon. "Artistic Repetition and Artistic Meaning." *Eastern European Scientific Journal* 6 (2018).
4. Yigitaliyev, Umidjon. "“shaxs” konseptining verballashuvi." *Globalashuv davrida tilshunoslik va adabiyotshunoslik taraqqiyoti hamda ta'lim texnologiyalari* 1.1 (2022): 20-22.
5. Rahmatullayeva, D. "Historical-Functional Characteristics of Uzbek Word Units Like "Science-Enlightenment"." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION* 1.4 (2022): 27-30.
6. Toshkhujayeva, Shoiraxon. "LINGUAPOETIC RESEARCH OF BELLE-LETTER-DESCRIPTIVE MEANS." *World Bulletin of Social Sciences* 4.11 (2021): 47-51.
7. Рахимова М. О. ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ ЗНАКОВОСТИ СЛОВА В ВИРТУАЛЬНЫХ И АКТУАЛЬНЫХ СИТУАЦИЯХ //Ученый XXI века. – 2017. – №. 1-2.
8. Rahimovna, Tojiboyeva Mahbuba. "Issues of Language and Speech in the Works of Alisher Navoi." *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY* 3.6 (2022): 137-140.
9. Усманова, София Алимовна. "ТОПОНИМЫ, ИМЕНУЕМЫЕ ПРОФЕССИЕЙ МЕТАЛЛУРГИИ." *ББК 81.63 И87* (2022): 240.
10. Abdurakhimovna, Ramziya Juraeva. "Lexemas of meaning of clothes in mukimi's works." *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)* 10.3 (2021): 199-202.
11. Khodjaeva, D., and O. Tukhtasinova. "Emphasis in Phrase." *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research* 3.6 (2022): 322-324.
12. O'G'Li, Raximov Sarvarjon Akramjon. "TIL, TAFAKKUR VA MADANIYAT MUNOSABATI." *Talqin va tadqiqotlar ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali* 1.11 (2022): 107-110.