

VERB NOUNS IN ARABIC AND ENGLISH

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Аннотация: Отглагольные имена (или номинализации) занимают важное место в грамматической системе арабского и английского языков. Они представляют собой имена, образованные от глагольных основ, и выполняют различные функции в предложении. Несмотря на то, что они существуют в обеих языковых системах, их образование, использование и функции имеют значительные различия.

Ключевые слова: Масдар, глагол, падеж, инфинитив.

Abstract: Verb names (or nominalisations) occupy an important place in the grammatical system of Arabic and English. They are names formed from verb bases and fulfil various functions in a sentence. Although they exist in both language systems, their formation, usage and functions have significant differences.

Keywords: Masdar, verb, case, infinitive.

Masdar as a verb name in Arabic grammar. The gerund as a non-personal verb form. Some aspects of their comparison. As is customary in Arabic grammar, a verb name in Arabic is called Masdar (المَصْدَر "source"), while in English such a name is called The Gerund.

Grande B.M. in his work "The Course of Arabic Grammar in Comparative and Historical Illumination" notes that the action name in Arabic conveys the abstract name of the action or state without any indication of the person, tense, pledge and other specific characteristics of the verb. It is included in the verb system and is regarded with it as a category regularly formed from all verbs and verb bases-simple and derivative-and having points of contact with the verb in its control.

For example: كِتَابَةٌ "writing", فَهْمٌ "understanding", دُخُولٌ "entering".

Khalidov. B.Z., also gives the definition of masdar, in his opinion masdar is a name of action (state), i.e. a verbal noun with the most general meaning. Masdars can act as both main and secondary members of sentences. They are governed by the same case form of the complementary names as the verbs from which they are formed.

For example:

العَاوِلُ يَعْتَمِدُ عَلَى عَمَلِهِ "The intelligent relies on his labour";

الإِعْتِمَادُ عَلَى السَّلْمِ... "Oparah to the world..."

إِنْتَقَلَ إِلَى الْبِلَادِ الْآخَرَ "he moved to another country";

الْإِنْتِقَالُ مِنْ بَلَدٍ إِلَى آخَرَ صَعْبٌ "moving from a country to another is difficult".

Arabic grammarians call the action name "masdar" (المَصْدَر "source") because they consider this category as the semantic source of all verb forms. Action names are given in dictionaries under each verb.

The name of action, or masdar, is the name of an action or state, regardless of such verb characteristics as tense, person, inclination, pledge, etc. In this respect, in its semantics it is close to the Russian infinitive, but differs from it in that the action is represented to a certain extent "objectified", substantivised. The connection of masdar with a name has its formal expression in the fact that masdar, as a name, changes in cases, unlike the infinitive. From the syntactic point of view, masdar, like a name, can have another name after it in the genitive case, but it, like a verb, in certain cases also rules the accusative case.

Masdar is used in a sentence as an infinitive (indefinite form of the verb).

For example:

أَرَادَ الْعَمَلَ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ "He wanted to work in a school";

يَعْرِفُ أَخِي الصَّغِيرُ الْقِرَاءَةَ وَالْكِتَابَةَ "My younger brother can read and write";

أَدْرُسُ الْحَدِيثَ بِلُغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ "I am learning to speak Arabic".

In these examples, it can be seen that when masdar is used instead of a verb, it always has the form of a definite state.

Masdar is translated in the sentence by an infinitive. In Arabic, masdar is not used with the negative particle لا "not" which is used with verbs, but is used with the word مَمْنُوعٌ "forbidden, forbidden". That is, "Not to talk" مَمْنُوعُ التَّكَلُّمِ (lit. Talking is forbidden); "Not to smoke" مَمْنُوعُ التَّدَخِينِ (lit. Smoking is forbidden).

Grande B.M. in his work points out that morphologically masdars in the Arabic language have inflections of names, change in cases, can be in the state of definite-indefinite.

On the side of syntactic relations the action name is used in the function of the subject and predicate of a nominal sentence.

In dictionaries, the masdars of simple base verbs (Gen. I) are given with the verb immediately after the Perfect and Imperfect forms. These are the masdars that are closest to the meaning of the infinitive. In addition, there are many other simple nominative bases with abstract meaning which are close to the masdars, but are as it were a step further away from the meaning of the infinitive, e.g.: عِلْمٌ "knowledge", "science", طِبْقٌ "correspondence", صُلْحٌ "world", شَرْقٌ "east", "rising", etc. These last are given in dictionaries already in the form of simple words. The gradations between the action name close to the infinitive and the concrete name are quite numerous.

Often the masdar is further substantivised and concretised, moving away from the infinitive meaning and acquiring the meaning of a verbal name. Thus, for example, from the verb عَرَفَ "to know", masdar عَرَفَانٌ means not only "the act of recognising" or

"the fact of possessing knowledge of something", but more specifically "knowledge", "cognition", and "appreciation". In some cases the masdar loses its abstractness and denotes concrete objects. The words قَتْلٌ "killing", جَرْحٌ "wounding" and سَبْيٌ "captivity" in the expression قَتْلٌ وَ جَرْحٌ وَ سَبْيٌ mean "there were killed, wounded and captives". In this case, the semantics of these forms are in contact with the use of abstract names as a broken plural.

Masdar is a nominative form with the verb property of governing the direct or indirect complement. As a nominative form, masdar has the categories of genus (addition of ة) and case.

The masdar, like the verb, can convey the category of transitivity and non-transitivity, control the accusative case and the genitive case with a preposition.

V.G. Lebedev in his work notes that the masdar from a directly transitive verb can control the direct complement, and from an indirectly transitive verb - the complement with a preposition. However, if the direct complement is not separated by other words, but follows directly after the masdar, the name acting as the complement will have the genitive case form. Such a construction is called "idafa". In an isofetal combination, the masdar requires that the names of the subjects or the direct object of the action be in the genitive case.

For example:

أَكَلَ خُبْزٌ "eating bread"; زَرَعَ الْقُطْنِ "sowing cotton".

If the masdar is formed from a verb governed by a preposition, the preposition in masdar is retained. For example:

التَّحَدَّثُ "to talk about...", تَحَدَّثَ "to get a flat", حَصَلَ عَلَى شِقَّةٍ "to receive", حَصَلَ عَلَى شِقَّةٍ "to talk about a new film".

Names of action can also be used in the construction after prepositions, with them placed in the genitive case. For example:

بَعْدَ الْأَكْلِ "after eating", قَبْلَ الدُّخُولِ "before going out".

Like a verb, an action name can have an object after it, standing either in the accusative case or with the preposition لِ. This happens with the following clauses.

(a) When two names depend on an action name, one in the sense of the subject of the action, the other in the sense of the object; the latter is put in the accusative case or used with a preposition, e.g.:

حُبُّ الرَّجُلِ لِلْوَطَنِ or حُبُّ الرَّجُلِ الْوَطَنَ "man's love for his homeland";

ضَرْبُ زَيْدٍ عَمْرًا "the beating of Zayd Amr".

b) When a pronoun suffix is attached to an action name, e.g.:

حُبِّي لِلْوَطَنِ or حُبِّي الْوَطَنَ "my love for my homeland";

ضَرْبُهُ عَمْرًا "his beating of Amr".

c) When the action name and the name expressing the object are separated by some other words, e.g.:

ضَرَبَ بِسُيُوفٍ رُؤُوسَ قَوْمٍ "beating people's heads with swords";
 إِطْعَمَ فِي يَوْمٍ ذِي الْمَسْغَبَةِ يَتِيمًا "feeding orphans in times of famine".

Masdars can pass into the category of nouns. The indicator is the presence of the plural form of the words. For example:

عِلْمٌ - عُلُومٌ "science-sciences",
 دَرْسٌ - دُرُوسٌ "lesson-lessons",
 فَصْلٌ - فُصُولٌ "semester-semesters".

The gerund is a non-personal verb form. Despite being a verb form, the gerund has more of the characteristics of a noun. In particular, in a sentence it can be a subject, complement and predicate, gerund can be used after prepositions, it can be preceded by possessive pronouns. The gerund has both the properties of a noun and the properties of a verb. The gerund is formed by attaching the ending -ing to the verb. For example:

Making mistakes is unpleasant.
 I don't like his manner of reading.

The gerund, like the masdar, names an action without connecting it to time and subject. For example:

I remember hearing this song in my childhood;
 I like reading short stories.

The English gerund after the particle no is used in instructions-restrictions, e.g.:
 "No talking!"

Unlike the Arabic masdar, the gerund has the following properties of a verb: it has the form of tense and pledge, and also has active and passive forms. Also gerund does not possess the categories of gender and cannot be used with the article, unlike the Arabic masdar.

According to L.S. Barkhudarov, the English gerund has active and passive forms. The active form of the gerund (IndefiniteActive - indefinite in the active voice) (giving, beating) is formed by adding the suffix ing to the semantic verb. The active form of the gerund can be used, for example, in this sentence:

He remembered reading the books poken about by all; I like shooting.

The Indefinite Passive ((being given, being beaten) is formed by using the word being and the 3rd form (participle I) of the semantic verb, e.g.: He does not like being told what to do..... She loves being looked at.

In English grammar there are two cases, the common case and the possessive case. The ending of the gerund in the general case does not change, and in the possessive case it is more often expressed as belonging, as it was said above, the belonging of the masdar to the subsequent name is called "idafa". In English, a similar construction can be expressed using the gerund with the preposition of. For example:

We discussed different methods of teaching foreign languages...;

When do you think of going there?

The gerund, like the masdar, is most often used after prepositions, but since prepositions can only be combined with nouns, any verb after a preposition takes the form of a gerund. After a preposition, the gerund is used as a prepositional indirect complement, a determiner, a circumstance and a nominal part of the predicate.

In the function of the prepositional indirect complement, the gerund is used after verbs requiring certain prepositions. For example:

verb to be disappointed at, I was disappointed at not finding them at home;

verb to be afraid of, I am afraid of being late.

Unlike the Masdar, the gerund can be defined by an adverb. For example:

He likes driving quickly;

I don't like walking slowly.

The gerund, unlike the masdar, never has an article or plural form, which is how it differs from a noun. There is no form of gerund like masdar in Russian, but its meaning can be conveyed by a noun, infinitive, participle, verb in the personal form.

Like the verbal noun, the gerund is combined with possessive pronouns, forming gerundial turns with their help. For example:

My reading this book;

Without her talking about it.

Masdar formation models. Masdar is formed from all the verb forms of Arabic (the most common are 10 verb forms) according to special models. The action names are given in dictionaries under each verb.

There are many models, over forty, for the action name of verbs of the I breed. From each verb it is formed either by one model, or by two or more. There are no general rules, but it is possible to indicate some tendencies for the most common forms.

1. The most common patterns are as follows:

(a) **ضَرْبٌ**; - "to beat" (**ضَرَبَ** **فَعَلَ** and **فَعَلَّ** - in transitive action verbs of the types **فَعَلَ** and **فَعَلَّ**); **فَهُمْ** - "to understand" (**فَهَّمُ**);

b) **جُلُوسٌ** - "to sit" (**فَعَلَ** **جَلَسَ**) - in non-transitive action verbs of the type **فَعَلَ** (**جَلَسَ**);

c) **حَزَنٌ** - "to be sad" (**فَعَلَ** **حَزَنَ**) - from state verbs like **حَزَنَ** (**فَعَلَ**);

d) **صُعُوبَةٌ**. - "to be difficult" (**فَعَلَ** **صَعَّبَ**) - from state verbs like **صَعَّبَ** (**فَعَلَ**) and **فَعَّلَهُ**.

2. If a verb has forms with different type vowels and with different meanings, each of these forms may correspond to a different action name, e.g.: from **لَبَسَ** "to put on" - **لَبْسٌ**; from **لَبَسَ** "to put on", "to wear" - **لَبْسٌ**.

3. If a verb with one type vowel has several different meanings, a special action name may correspond to each of them, e.g. from 1: **ضَمِنَ** "to vouch for" - **ضَمْنٌ** and **ضَمَانٌ**;

2) "to suffer from a chronic disease" - **ضَمْنٌ** and **ضَمَانَةٌ**.

4) The following groups of verbs with similar meanings tend to form action names according to the same models:

a) verbs meaning "to shout loudly", especially when referring to animals, form masdars: either by the model (زَارَ) فَعِيلٌ "growl"; or by the model (صَرَخَ) فُعَالٌ "shout", "howl" (صَرَخَ);

b) verbs meaning "to be sick with a disease" form masdars according to the model (سَعَلَ) فُعَالٌ "to cough";

c) verbs with the meaning of movement form masdars according to the model (طَارَ) فَعْلَانٌ "to fly";

d) verbs with the meaning "to occupy a position", "to do something" are more often formed by the model فِعَالَةٌ. At the same time, this masdar, can also get the meaning of a particular profession or occupation (رَأَسَ "to be an emir, prince" (رئاسة); رَأَسَ "to lead" (إمارة)).

The derivative genera of three-letter verbs form masdars according to certain models.

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