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 unchangeable 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 particle, demonstrative pronoun, visible pronoun.

Language: English

Introduction

The syntactic change in words in Arabic language is known as “e’rob” (الإعراب). When this notion refers to nouns it expresses the case, regading 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 (المضرمات), each of them refers to the groups of unchangeable words. The person number suffixes in content of a verb are considered possesive suffix pronouns. All theologians believe that the pronoun comes on a form in various syntactic functions. They can be grouped as follows: conjunction to words and not conjunction (personal pronouns or the pronoun connected with the word (اليأ), having and not having the form in the content of a verb (visible in the content of a verb (person-number endings) pronoun), (possessive pronoun in the composition of a verb), (the pronoun replacing a noun in the accusative case), (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 مصنوب) does not come at the beginning of the sentence, as well as does not with إلا - (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]:

أعذب ريب العرش من فتنة بغيت على فسا لي عوض إلا ناصر

I seek refuge in the Lord Arsh the oppressors [For] there is no other support for me.

Connective pronoun adjoin: to the verb وَلَمْ يَسْتَفْعَ (لَمْ يَسْتَفْعَ) - you are a teacher who does good things for his students), to the letter (أَنَّى وَلَمْ يَسْتَفْعَ - your religion is for you, and my religion is for me. Surah Al-Kafiroon, verse - 5). There are nine of them, and

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they are: the, these, the same, these, the same

“Alif” (the...) “tā” (the...) “vāv” (the...) “nūn” (the...) (the...) (the...) (the...) (the...)

Neither being syntactically the most active among compound pronouns, acts as the first and second subordinate part of the sentence: comes as a subject, object complement, genitive of definition. For example: “I am not from Kays, Kays is from me.” The inquirer about me and them, [3, p. 89].

One of the famous syntax scientists of the century Mukhammad Jamolidinn ibn Molik says about the connective pronoun: “I am not from Kays, Kays is from me.”

One of the most famous linguists of the fifteenth century, Mulla Abdulrahmaon Jami, calling the pronouns conjoining the verb as “subject with a pronoun” (a verb with a pronoun, first and second subordinate syntactic part, in the function of a genitive of definition: “Kāf”, “hā”, “hāā” (the...) (the...) (the...), for instance: “If you learn); as a complement: “I taught you; you learned mz);” (the reader taught me); in the function of a genitive of definition: “Nāā” and “yā”, which denotes the first person singular form. One more example: “The inquirer about me and them, [3, p. 114].

Visible and hidden pronouns (the...) (the...) (the...) (the...) (the...). Visible pronouns have the form which expresses itself in the composition of a verb. Like a pronoun נא"א for example: כ"א, כ"א, כ"א, כ"א, כ"א, כ"א, כ"א.
pronouns: they are applied for the person 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 "hā", 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:

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Those who are guided by God and they are those to find salvation. Surah Lukmon, 5- Quranic verse).

A sample from the poem Jarir ibn Atiya:

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Those who are guided by God and they are those to find salvation. Surah Lukmon, 5- Quranic verse).
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” (أسماء 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 gave plural and singular feminine and masculine forms. These pronouns exist in the duality (الذان) masculine, (الذن) and in feminine form. Along with this the identical forms in the genitive and accusative forms (الذن, الذان) are considered declinable. For example: أَلْيُحْـيَى. This word (الذي) which is a result of a change can be divided into two parts (الذي جمع من مصر كانية الذن جاما بهما هناك). My friend, who returned from Egypt, gave me two books that he brought from there.

Sakkokiy paying attention to one place, one function of the relative pronouns, says as follows: the letter “الما” acts as the pronominalizer (اليا). This particle is used in order to address the uncertainty, by identifying the person or subject being communicated. As the scientist points out: “The word “الما” is an exact person and is indicated with الل. 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 الذن 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 لررررا،صلررررنا،صذا،صذو also comes in the same function,” [9, p. 78].

The affixes given by the scientist "الما" and "لم" which are considered a bright morphological sign that the name, are as well called the definite articles (التمازج). This particle is used in order to address the uncertainty, by identifying the person or subject being communicated. As the scientist points out, "Zaydi 2 ن" is an exact person and is indicated with الل. 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.

Relative pronouns which have number and gender category, Sakkokiy has gave plural and singular feminine and masculine forms. These pronouns have the number and gender category. Sakkokiy paying attention to one place, one function. When forming a compound word, there will certainly be a compound word, there will certainly be a compound word, there will certainly be a compound word, even if it has two forms" [9, p. 78].

The relative pronoun only comes in the sentences with noun and predicate with the personal pronouns, for example: أمَّن هذٰا الذن هو جدٰد لَه من دُون الرحمن إن الكفاون - آنِقِم في غورٰر. (Who will help you other than the merciful? Disbelievers are only in pride. Surah Mulk, Quranic verse 20).

Sakkokiy on relative pronouns when plural feminine and masculine forms are used. "Here, the connector is written thete singular frm of the nouns, the duality in comparison has many forms. (الذن) and (الذان) (plural mn). The connectors (الذن) and (الذان) (plural mn) forms, writing "There are also among the tribes Beni Akl and Beni Kinana," gives the following extract as a proof. The extract is from Luba’s poem: نحن الذين صبحوا الصباحا يوم الخليل غارة غلظاً

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 ما، من، ذو الطائفة، ذا في عيانه, about he evidences views by the opinions of famous scientists before him. About this pronoun he wrote: "- (in the collocation "which one of them", the word أي، which? ) Sibavayhi and those who follow him, according to their opinion, is a word linking entirely. - أية - ("which‘mn) according to the view of Khalil ibn Akhmad" [9, p. 78].

This word أي does not have the category of a gender and number, is considered as the single form pronoun for the person and object. In contrast with the rest of the relative pronouns, it is considered as declinable according to its syntactic function, that is there is a change in the word. For example: فأئي أعمل علا صلحا - (wins that who does good deeds);

I respect those who do good deeds); - (came close to the person who did good deeds).

The reason Sakkokiy brings this pronoun in the style of أي، أئي, it is in the case of an izafa (posessor) with a pronoun, especially when it comes is this task, it is unchanged with دمامة. We can give the following example as a voidance for this: it: ثم لنذزور من كل سميحة -(أي، أئي) أعمل علا صلحا (then we will separate those who are the most vile to the Merciful. Surah Maryam, Quranic verse 69). According to the opinion of Mustapha Ghalaian, one 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 Sabivaykhiy this word is considered unchangeable, Sibavahyiy wrote that he included it to the group of letters (الميتح). 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 ما، من, ذو 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 ما، من, there is a question particle, that is من ذا in the form (who؟). 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 in the composition of ذا. When forming a compound word, there will certainly be a compound pronoun returning to the interrogative particle, for example: ذا ما (الذي) ذا قرأت (ة) ذا ما. 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 ما s applied to the objects. Sometimes their places can be changed. For example: أَلَمْ تَرَ أنَّ اللَّهَ يَسَّجَدُ مِنْ فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمِنْ فِي الأرْضُ – (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: أَتَى أَلِي ذُو دَمْثُمَ – (active men came up to me); أَتَى أَلِي ذُو نَشْطَ – (active women came up to me).

The work Miftahu-ul-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.

References: