

# PRONOUNS AND THEIR PLACE IN ARABIC GRAMMAR

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## Abstract

In Arabic, the pronoun belongs to the group of nouns and is divided into the types damir munfasila, ismi ishara, damir fasl, damir muttasila, damir a'aid, ismi mawsula, ismi istifhom.

**Keywords:** Person, number, genus, gender, concord, declension.

## Introduction

It should be noted that the importance of studying the Arabic language is only growing with the general scientific and technological development of the Arabic-speaking countries and the deepening and expansion of co-operation between the Arab world and other countries, including the independent republics of Central Asia. The study of this issue is important to us not only from a philological point of view, but also in view of the broad prospects for the development of Uzbekistan's political and economic relations and scientific and cultural ties with the Arab States, which are seeking cooperation with our republic in various fields of economy, culture, science and industry. Thanks to the intellectual and creative potential of our great ancestors, the cultures of the Uzbek and Arab peoples have become very close. The immortal genius of our ancestors, their great scientific, cultural and spiritual heritage bind our peoples together. Imam al-Bukhari, Imam at-Termizi, Ahmad al-Ferghani, Imam Maturidi, Mahmud al-Zamakhshari, Najmiddin Kubro, Burhoniddin Marginani, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Khoja Akhror Wali and other thinkers are well known in many countries of the world. This determines the relevance of the topic of our study, for the study of vocabulary, phonetics, syntax is certainly necessary, but this knowledge will be practically useless if a person does not possess grammatical skills. If a person does not possess grammatical skills, he/she will not be able to express his/her thoughts competently in written or oral speech, but will be able to reproduce only a set of words, i.e. it is not enough only to know lexical units, to be able to read, but it is important to build your speech competently so that your interlocutor understands you and there are no obstacles in dialogue or monologue. Arabic is currently the most widely spoken of the Semitic language group and belongs to its southern branch. Arabic is the official language of more than 20 countries, with over 300 million native speakers. They are mainly concentrated in the Middle East, but there are also groups around the world. It is also the official language of the United Nations, the Arab League, the Organisation of Islamic Solidarity and the African Union. In addition to the millions of native speakers, many millions of Muslims



know Arabic as a foreign language, as the language of the Quran. It is understood among Muslims around the world.

The largest number of surviving literary monuments belongs to the so-called classical period of the development of the Arabic language. The monuments of the pre-classical Arabic language are, first of all, numerous works of Arabic pre-Islamic poetry, which were preserved for a long time in oral transmission and were later (in the eighth and twentieth centuries) recorded by Arab philologists. Literary monuments of the classical Arabic language are also the Koran and the richest artistic, scientific and religious literature of the period of the Arab Caliphate.

In these literary monuments, the Arabic language is a fully developed language with an established grammatical system and a rich vocabulary, formed on the basis of the ancient Arabic language and Arab tribal dialects, reflecting the diversity of their vocabulary.

Phonetically, literary Arabic is characterised by a well-developed system of consonantal phonemes, especially laryngeal, emphatic and interdental phonemes.

In grammatical terms, Literary Arabic is characterised by a significant development of inflectionality. Each grammatical form is based on a three-syllable (less often four-syllable) root. Formation of words occurs mainly due to the internal structural change of the word (the so-called internal inflection).

The vocabulary of the modern Arabic literary language is characterised by the fact that the main part of it is originally Arabic. Some part of the vocabulary is common-semitic and only an insignificant part is foreign.

As in all languages of the world, Arabic words are divided into parts of speech. Parts of speech are characterised by clear morphological categories and are distinguished as a matter of course. One Arabic grammar says "if it is asked why there are three parts of speech in Arabic, it should be answered that there are no others".

There are three parts of speech in Arabic: verb, name, particle, which in turn include subcategories.

Verb - **الفعل**. This category includes all verb tenses, inflections and other verb forms. The verb is characterised by a great development of verb forms called genders; a single system of conjugation for all verbs; a developed system of tenses (three simple and three compound tenses); two hyphenations (active and passive); five inclinations (indicative, subjunctive, conditional, imperative, and intensified); and a system of verb nouns (so-called masdars) associated with genders. The Arabic verb is conjugated in persons and numbers. The verb endings showing the person are considered in Arabic grammar to be fused pronouns.

Name - **الإسم**. This category includes noun, adjective, pronoun, and noun. The group of names is characterised by a unified system of cases, expression of grammatical gender (masculine and feminine) and form formation within each subgroup of names, the presence of the category of definiteness-indefiniteness and three grammatical numbers (singular, dual and plural).

Particles - **الحرف**. A particle in Arabic is an immutable part of speech that has service functions. These include interrogative and affirmative particles, the article, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, and all other auxiliary particles. Many particles control the form of the verb or



name that follows them. Particles in Arabic are numerous and varied. If a particle consists of a single letter, it is written consonant with the following word.

A pronoun (in a broad sense) is a lexico-semantic class of denominative words, whose meaning includes either a reference to a given speech act (to its participants, speech situation or to the utterance itself) or an indication of the type of speech relation of the word to extra-linguistic reality (its denotative status). The pronoun is an independent type of words in linguistics. The pronouns in the Russian language are "declined noun words that do not name objects, their attributes and quantities, but only point to them". It follows that a pronoun with its independent semantic meaning does not show the properties of an object like a noun, adjective, numeral and adverb, but can replace them completely (fully).

For example:

ذهب محمود الى البيت هو ذهب الى البيت

Mahmoud went home. He went home.

In this example, the proper name "Mahmoud" has been replaced by the personal pronoun "He". When learning any foreign language, we more or less analyse, compare it with our mother tongue. As we know, the comparative principle plays a significant role in analysing the systems of the mother tongue and the language under study. We all know that the grammar of Arabic is perfect. The pronoun is one of the constituent parts of this grammar with its number of classifications and peculiarities of usage. A careful study of the rules of pronoun usage is necessary for correct and grammatical use of pronouns, as well as correct understanding when translating.

Arabic is now considered to be the mother tongue of more than 200 million people, which is about 3% of the world's population. This puts it among the most widely spoken languages in the world (after Chinese, English, Hindi and Spanish).

In Russian and Uzbek languages, the category of pronouns, their semantics and to some extent morphology are considered as a separate part of speech. Thus, for example, in the grammar of the Russian language linguists single out pronouns as an independent part of speech. According to their meaning and grammatical features, pronouns in the Russian language are divided into several classes:

- personal
- possessive
- interrogative
- negative
- indefinite
- determinative
- indicative and so on.

However, as is known, Arabic grammatical scholars do not single out pronouns into a special section, i.e. a part of speech. In Arabic, pronouns are divided according to their use into the following types:

1. personal pronouns - ضميرٌ مُنفصلٌ
2. Indicative pronouns - إسم الإشارة -
3. Separative pronouns - ضمير الفصل -



4. Split possessive pronouns - ضمير متصل

5. Returning pronouns - ضمير عائذ

6. Relative pronouns - اسم الموصول

7. Questioning pronouns - اسم الإستفهام

Let us consider how the classification of pronouns is given in the works of some Russian, Russian and Arabic grammarians.

A pronoun is a word that replaces in a sentence a noun, a numeral, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes entire word combinations. In sentence structure, it can act as a subject, complement, definition, etc. The same idea concerning pronouns can be found in the works of the national scientist M.A. Khamraev: "Olmoshlar gapda ýzlarni ýrinsiz takrorlashdan kutkaradi, fikrni ikhcham, kisha kilib ifodalashga yerdam beradi".

Pronouns are considered to be always definite, so they do not require a definite article. In a sentence, pronouns will fulfil a duty-role according to the following types:

1) substituted noun. Answers the question of the noun being replaced and becomes a member of the sentence.

2) Substituted adjective. Depending on the adjective being replaced, becomes a definition and agrees in turn with the adjective being defined.

3) a substituted numeral. Such pronouns are usually used to express quantity and fulfils in a sentence the functions of a determiner, a nominal predicate, and sometimes a circumstance.

The pronouns in Arabic, by their properties repeat (represent) the object or subject, without naming it specifically. pronouns can be used instead of nouns, numerals, adjectives, while answering their questions. To determine what member of the sentence is a pronoun, you need to ask it a question and determine what word it replaces. The pronouns in Arabic, as mentioned above, are separate and fused. And according to the data in the textbooks of the Arabic language pronouns on their meaning are divided into the following groups: personal, indicative, interrogative, relative and merged.

The famous Arabist B.M. Grande in his work "The Course of Arabic Grammar in Comparative-Historical Illumination", in which the grammar of the Arabic language is very deeply covered, and in particular, the subject of pronouns that interests us, says: "The pronouns in the Arabic language are peculiar with regard to the composition of the roots. Grammatically they do not represent a single class of words which could be distinguished as a special part." Grande cites such a division:

A) "A name latent in memory, implied" (إسم مُضْمِرٌ), i.e. personal pronouns.

B) "Name with unspecified meaning" (إسم مُبْهَمٌ), i.e. this group includes indexical and relative pronouns.

B) "Explicit name" (إسم ظاهِر), all other names.

Referring to Arabic scholars, Grande divides personal pronouns into separate nominative pronouns and fused pronouns. Grande calls pronouns attached to a preceding verb, name or preposition pronouns as pronoun suffixes or, referring to Arab scholars, as suffixed pronouns.

Arab scholars - linguists, following their system of grammar of the Arabic language, consider the group of words, which are considered as personal pronouns, as a subsection of the Arabic grammar. Arab grammarians consider pronouns as auxiliary words, again helping to avoid



repetition in speech. For example, the Arabic scholar Antoine Dahdah in his work "معجم قواعد العربية العالمية" gives detailed lexical comments on the use of pronouns in Arabic speech. An interesting fact is that the Arabic linguist calls pronouns "إسم غير متصرف" - "names that do not flexibly change".

Pronouns differ significantly from names and verbs in the composition of their bases and root structure. The general rule of "three-letter" roots does not apply to them, especially since pronouns do not form branching nests of words from which the root could be distinguished by morphological division. In addition, personal pronouns do not form a unified system with regard to the composition of bases, in which different forms for persons, numbers, etc. would be formed from one root by means of, for example, morphemes.

Arab linguists actively studied the lexicon of the literary language, so they are responsible for various classifications of words (by structure, semantics, origin, frequency), calculation of the possible number of roots in Arabic, development of rules of compatibility of certain consonants in the root. Particularly great progress was made in morphology, considering parts of speech and the peculiarities of their form formation, which are not syntactically determined. This included such questions as parts of speech (name, verb and particles), root structure, names and their multidimensional classification on various grounds (explicit names - nouns, adjectives, hidden names - personal pronouns, general names - indicative and relative pronouns, etc.), verbs (with detailed classification of their forms and meanings), two- and threefold names, formation of relative names, formation of composites, formation of number and genus forms, changes in the form of a word due to the presence of weak root consonants, etc.

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