

## Comparative Study Of Syntactic Agreement In Arabic And Uzbek Languages

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**Annotation:** The article deals with factors of "agreement" in comparison with Uzbek and Arabic languages. The agreement of subject and predicate, adjective and the noun, modifiers are explained shortly with examples.

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We usually imagine the agreement of adjectives when we speak about the topic of "agreement". But the agreement is not limited to this case. So it is worth to study the "agreement" with its categories and their position in the sentence.

As we know, there are four grammatical categories in Arabic: case, number, gender and being definite or indefinite

The *ism* (nouns) in Arabic makes syntactic combination and agrees partially or fully with the denoting or qualifying word. It agrees with the following:

Agreement of modifiers, they agree from two to four categories;

Parallel structure agrees in one category;

Premodifier and appositive agree in two categories;

Emphasis agrees in two categories;

Noun phrase agrees in one to four categories;

Verb phrase agrees in 0 to two categories.

Now we shall study each of them separately.

**Agreement of modifiers.** The modifier modifies the word before it or the word after it (indicative pronouns) and follows them syntactically. It takes its case and its condition (definite or indefinite). It must agree with these two categories. And it agrees with the singular and dual case. But in plural the following changes occur:

The rational masculine *ism* (nouns: human beings, demons, angels, etc) agrees with masculine plural *ism* and feminine singular *ism*. For example:

حضر الاجتماع المهندسون المتقدمون

*The advanced engineers came to the meeting*

جاء المعلمون النشيطة

*Active teachers came*

(The Arabs use the second method too, but the orientalist consider it as rare due to its controversy to their initial Arabic education)

Rational feminine plural *ism* agrees with feminine plural and singular *ism*.

الطالباُت الممتازاُت في مكتبة جامعنا

*The excellent student girls are in the library of our university*

إن الجوارِيَّ النبيلة في قصر فرعون كُنَّ يخدمن مثلَ الإماء الحبشة

*The noble bondmaids in the palace of Pharaoh served like the Ethiopian bondmaids.*

The modifier of irrational broken plurals are often feminine singular, sometimes it can be feminine plural. Examples:

اشتريتُ من الدكان كتبا جديدة

*I bought new books from the bookstore*

عقُّ الوالدين من الذنوب المُوبقات

*Disobedience towards the parents is one of the premature sins*

If the plural of irrational *ism* is sound plural (*jam'etas'hih*), the modifier can be used in two methods. Examples:

في بيّتهم فئران عاقلة و قِطاط غافلات

*They have sensible mice and oblivious cats at home*

رياضيُّو وطننا يُنجزون نجاحا كبيرا خلال السنين الأخرين

*The athletes of our homeland have achieved great success over the last years*

عند المسافرين أكالات كافية

*Travelers have enough food*

If the modifier is *Masdar* (the initial form of the verb in Arabic) or superlative form of adjective but without ال (in the form of أَفْعَلُ), it becomes masculine and singular.

هن نساءً عدلٌ

*They are fair women*

هؤلاء لنا بنات أكرم فتياتٍ

*These are the most generous girls for us*

**The parallel structure** must agree in the case. Sometimes it can agree with more than one category. But it is not the agreement, because every word has its own condition and their accordance does not mean the "agreement".

أكلنا في المأدبة خبزا و سمكتين و لحمَ الدجاج و الفواكه

At the banquet, we ate bread, two fish, chicken meat and fruit

**Premodifiers** agree with the case and *e'rab*, but the premodifier and the noun it modifies must be definite *ism*.

جاء أخوه أحمد

*His brother Ahmed came*

Post modifiers can either agree or cannot agree in other categories.

Example:

أخذ هدية الملك السيوفَ

*He received the gifts of the king the swords.*

**Emphasis** agrees with the case and condition (definite or indefinite). Both of them must be definite and they agree in number (plural and singular) and gender. Example:

التقى العمال أنفسهم الأميرَ عينه

*The workers themselves met the prince himself*

**Adverb** agrees with the subject in gender and number but does not agree in case and condition. Because the adverb is indefinite and *mansub* (accusative case)

قام الاولادُ ضاحكين فرأيتهم مسرورين

*The children stood laughing, and I saw them pleased*

Sometimes the adverb agrees with *Masdar*, but not with the subject. Examples:

الرجل المخلصُ يُنفقُ ماله سِرًّا

*The truehearted man donates his money secretly*

يعمل المرائي الخيَرَ علانية

*The hypocritical does good deeds publicly*

**Noun phrase.** The subject and predicate agree as the modifiers agree with each other. They are *marfu'* (nominative case) but the predicate is indefinite and the subject is definite. Sometimes both of them may be indefinite or definite. Examples:

الدين النصيحة

*The religion is advice*

دخلت الغابة فإذا أسدٌ رابضٌ

*I entered the forest and saw a lion crouching*

**Verb phrase.** The verb agrees with the subject in gender and number. If the subject is followed by the verb, it agrees as the modifiers do. Example:

(الناس تقول (يقولون) ما ترى (يرَوْن)

*People say what they know (or see)*

If the verb followed by the subject, the verb is always singular. Its gender is similar to the agreement of modifiers. Example:

إذا كسَفَتِ الشمسُ نبحت الكلابُ و صاحت الأدياك فخرج الأولادُ لمشاهدتها

*If the sun eclipses, the dogs bark, the cocks crow and kids go out to watch it*

Modifier stands after the noun it modifies in most of the languages as well as in the Uzbek language because if it is reversed, it becomes predicate. Example:

*Yangikitob —>kitobyangi.*

*the new book -> the book is new*

The agreement occurs in a predicate in the Uzbek language. But the modifier agrees with the noun it modifies neither in number nor in case. But the predicate agrees with the subject in these two categories. This agreement is similar to the Arabic one. Example:

*Bolalarkasalyokibolalarkasaldirlar.*

*The boys are ill*

Both of the examples are correct. We can see this agreement in verb phrases too. Examples:

*Itlarvovilladi, odamlarularniquvdilar.*

*Itlarvovilladilar, odamlarularniquvdi.*

*The dogs barked and people banished them*

Although the first example is famous, the second one is also correct. We can see here the agreement specific to Arabic. The related pronouns agree with the word it related in Arabic, in Uzbek the related pronoun to *itlar– dogs (from the example)* is plural. Because it is incorrect to say *u (he)* to the word which the suffix *-lar (the suffix of plural)* in Uzbek. So the example is *ularniquvdilar (they banished them)*.

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