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**CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SYNTAX OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE  
(BASED ON THE WORK OF MIFTAHU-L-ULUM)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Abu Ya'qub Sakkoki's work "Miftahu-l-ulum" is one of the rare works that have preserved their importance in Arabic grammar. The fact that the work became very popular after it was written can be explained by the fact that it covers several areas of Arabic grammar and is written in a unique way. The work "Miftahu-l-ulum" consists of three main sections and several supplementary chapters. The first section is devoted to Arabic usage (morphology), and the second section is to Nawh (syntax). The nahv section of the work differs from other sources related to the field in that it contains a unique systematic structure of topics and new views on Arabic nahv.

**Key words**

Abu Ya'qub Sakkaki, "Miftahu-l-ulum", grammar, word groups, adjective, descriptive, noun phrase, verb phrase.

The famous German orientalist Karl Brockelmann listed the scholars who played an important role in Arabic linguistics and made a great contribution, and mentioned Abu Ya'qub Sakkoki in the next place after Mahmoud Zamakhshari [2:171]. Abu Ya'qub Sakkoki is famous for his work "Miftahu-l-ulum" in Arabic linguistics. This work covers all the sciences related to the grammar of the Arabic language. That's why the author said about it: "In this work I collected the sciences that should be learned very well and called it "Miftahu-l-ulum" - mftah al-alwm "The Key of Sciences"." They asked me to summarize and classify [a work] for them. After hearing such words, I classified them in a way that every wise man could understand, so that they could enjoy them with full joy" [1, 1b].

The work "Miftahu-l-ulum" consists of three parts, the first part is morphology (use); the second part is syntax (language); the third part describes the science of adulthood.



In the second part of the work, Abu Ya'qub Sakkoki presents his views based on an approach that is different from the rest of the works. Many separate works have been written on Nahw science. Sakkoki's views on this science in his work are distinguished from the works dedicated to this science by their unique method. Its differences from other works can be observed in the introduction itself. Saccoquis, after defining what Nahw is, approaches his own method of covering logical consistency, and ends the second chapter with "On the Necessary Element in the Science of Nahw" (في ضبط ما يفتقر إليه في ذلك) called [1, 30b]. Such naming can be traced only to Zacchaeus and his work. Another feature is that the title makes it clear what the topic is about. About the purpose of this season: "The purpose of this season is revealed when it has three elements. These three elements are: al-Qabl - (receiver), al-Fa'al - (implementer), al-Athr - (target)," Sakkoki said [1, 30b].

This chapter, which is considered a prelude to the second part, is characterized by introducing terms that are not found in the works of its time. These terms given by Sakkoki indicate that the work is based on unique, deep scientific views. These terms القابل - (receiver), الفاعل - (implementer), الأثر - (target) cover all syntactic changes in the sentence.

After explaining what the science of grammar is and the necessary elements in it, in the first chapter of the grammar section, he discusses about syntactic change and describes words that do not change syntactically. By clarifying one, the other becomes known. To determine the variable, the determination of the constant is close," wrote Sakkokiy [1, 31a]. In this chapter, syntactically invariant words are explained in a systematic way that is not found in the rest of the works. [1, 31a-32b].

Saccocian describes the second-level clauses under a separate name and topic, which come in the role of defining and explaining. In the rest of the works, they are described as separate topics. In Sibawayhi's work, these topics are under the chapters "Adjective and characterization, emphasis and emphasis, explainer and explainer, etc." (مجرى النعت على المنعوت والشريك على الشريك والبدل على المبدل منه وما أشبه ذلك) described [3: 421-437; 4: 184-186, 190-193]. Mahmoud Zamakhshari mentioned the topics of emphasis (التوابع), quality (الصفة), descriptive (البدل), non-adjective noun descriptive (عطف البيان), cohesive clause (العطف بالحروف) as part of "Followers" [6: 91-101].

Emphasizing that syntactically there are two types of change in a sentence, Sakkoki calls the chapter covering these topics "Two types of change" (wjha al-'arab) [1, 33a]. This naming of the subject gives a holistic conclusion that there are two types of syntactic changes in Arabic. Works covering topics from which such conclusions can be drawn are rarely observed even among native speakers. Sakkokiy about these changes: "A word with a change at the end (معرب) is of two types in accepting the change (اعرب) one of which cannot accept the change itself,



and the words that accept it when someone other than itself accepts it; in the second, there are words that accept change," he wrote [1, 33a]. Clauses of the second type come before the first type of clauses, causing the latter to accept the change in itself.

Within the framework of the first type, Sibawayhi, following the Zamaksharis, combined the topics of adjective (صفة), explanatory [explaining with a non-adjective noun] (عطف البيان), a unitary clause connected with an auxiliary word (معطوف بحرف), emphasizing the meaning (تقيد), explanatory (بدل) into one. described in detail under the title.

Sakkoki studied these topics as syntactically variable sentence fragments and showed that he has a different method from the rest of the scholars who cover them within the framework of syntactically variable words.

In the first chapter, syntactically variable and invariable parts of speech, describing the types of variable words in the agreement, noting that the number of changes in verbs is three: "In verb participle sentences (verb sentence), there are three types of verbs: artfa - raf" [good news], antsb - nasb [desire Mayli], انجزم are verbs that appear in jazm [conditional may]," Sakkoki wrote [1, 34b].

It can be seen from the above mentioned three elements that the scientist covered the important rules of Nahv science in three chapters. In the second chapter, Sakkoki discussed about the words that can make a syntactic change in the structure of the sentence, and called it "about the one that can perform a syntactic task" (في الفعال) [1, 34b].

In the second chapter, Sakkoky emphasized that it is a group of verbs that make syntactic changes in the structure of the sentence: "According to the strict opinions of most of our masters, the verb is the root [primary] in action [syntactic task] without a noun or letter in the words. They argue that the influencer is stronger than the influenced. The verb tense is the strongest of the above types as it expresses the name of the action. According to their strong opinion, the verb is ahead of the noun and the letter in terms of action [ability to make syntactic changes]," he wrote [1, 34b].

Saccocius repeatedly mentions the word "our owners". This word is a reference to the representatives of the Basra school of linguistics. In the course of the work, Sakkoki's agreement with the representatives of the Basra school in the conflicting views on the formation of the word indicates that he belongs to this school. Emphasizing that verbs are stronger than nouns and letters because they cause two types of changes in the words that follow them, he explained the parts of verb participles. Also, within this topic, Saccocus divides the sentences into three types and describes them in detail. You can find out from the name that this division is done according to which part comes first in the sentence. Sakkoki,



following the scholars who passed before him, called a sentence that begins with a noun "nominal sentence" (جملة اسمية), a sentence that begins with a verb "verb sentence" (جملة فعلية), and a sentence that begins with a case of place is called "adverbial sentence" (جملة ظرفية) [1, 35a].

In this chapter, Saccoquius focuses on the letter [auxiliary word groups] separately, in detail, among the words that lead to syntactic changes. Another aspect that is rarely observed in the remaining sources is the naming of letters. From this naming it is possible to understand what syntactic change they cause. For example: "The letter that makes nasb first and then raf" (ما ينصب ثم يرفع من الحروف) [1, 43b], "First raf' and then the letter that makes nasb" (ما يرفع ثم ينصب من الحروف) [1, 45a].

In the second part of the work, that is, in the nahv section, you can observe the seasons that came without a name. This situation is not observed in the first part. The fact that the topics are covered in detail belies the idea that the naming of the seasons is a figment of the imagination of the scientist. The following conclusions can be made regarding the fact that Sacco did not name the season:

First, that Saccocius intended to draw the attention of the reader by not giving the name of the season;

The fact that the second, untitled seasons are a continuation of the previous seasons;

Third, the important rules that were not explained in the previous chapter are presented with special attention.

Most of the untitled chapters contain information about the previous chapter that is important. The next new thought will be on a separate topic. This is also the mastery of Saccocius, who possessed a method of logical consistency. It can be observed that all seasons listed without names are directly connected logically to previous seasons.

Saccoeus named the third chapter "On the sign, i.e., about change" (في الأثر وهو) (الإعراب) after describing the variable word, the words that can make a syntactic change [1, 54a]. It is in this chapter that what is a variable word, a change of words that can make a syntactic change, is explained. This is the clearest evidence that the work was written in a logical approach from beginning to end. In this chapter, the scientist described syntactic changes. He explained in detail the visible and invisible types of syntactic changes, that is, they can be learned according to their function in the structure of the sentence.

Another characteristic of the work, which is rarely observed in other sources, is that it gives reasons for the occurrence of syntactic processes, following Sakkoki's Sibawayhi. Unlike Sibawayhi, Sakkoki united these reasons under a separate topic and devoted a chapter to each reason. Such a situation is not observed in Sibawayhi. Sibawayhi cites these reasons as part of related topics. For example,



within the topic of changes at the end of the word, he gave the reasons for the syntactic process related to verbs [3: 14, 16, 17], and within the topic about related words, the reason for the participle [i] of the verb form [5: 272].

In the concluding part of the work, certain reasons are given for the writing, while in the concluding part of the work Sakkoki gives the reasons for the syntactic processes. The most important aspect is that each reason is given under a separate chapter and named by the associated name. From the fact that the number of seasons is ten, it can be seen that ten reasons are covered.

On the basis of his deep scientific views, Saccocus united in ten chapters the causes of the syntactic process, which were not observed in the works of his predecessors. The proof of each of them with verses and verses is a proof of his deep knowledge.

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