

## Comparative and Superlative Degree of Adjectives and the Order of its Use in Sentences

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### ABSTRACT

It is known that after learning any language, in order to speak it without mistakes, the grammar rules of this language are studied as perfectly as possible. This article explains in detail the rules for using the comparative adjective "ismut-tafzil" between sentences in literary Arabic. In this case, books by leading scholars on Arabic grammar were used.

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### INTRODUCTION

In Arabic grammar there is a rule called "Ismut-at-tafzil" and it is called wasf (adjective). It is a noun formed from the verb to connect two objects in some quality, indicating that one of them is superior to the other. Example: أعلم - more learned, أفضل - the best, these two words show that their owners are superior to other people in knowledge and grace, and also indicate that they participated in these two affairs.

Ismut at-tafzil in Uzbek is obtained by adding the suffix "more" to the words example: more, more learned, better.

In some cases, nouns denoting an accretive degree can occur between two different adjectives of two unrelated nouns. Then it is desirable that one of the two names surpasses the quality of the next name. Ex:

الصيف أحرُّ من الشتاء. هو أبلغ في حرِّه من الشتاء في برده

Summer is hotter than winter, i.e. summer heat is more severe than winter cold.

In some cases, the sentences give the form أفعل "af'alu" and it is not intended to increase the degree. Ex:

رُبُّكُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِكُمْ، أَيْ "عَالِمٌ بِكُمْ"

Your Lord knows you well. It is not a question of you knowing more, but the meaning of the one who knows.

أَكْرَمْتُ الْقَوْمَ أَصْغَرَهُمْ وَأَكْبَرَهُمْ

I have shown respect to the elder and the younger in the tribe. In this example, the smaller and the larger of them are not the target.

Nouns denoting the degree of addition have the form أفعل (af'alu) from three-base verbs, and from verbs that are added to four- and three-base verbs, the infinitive (stem) of this verb is made using

Ex:

محمد أكثر إكراماً للضيوف

Muhammad treats his guests a lot

هذا الطالب أكثر اجتهادا من رفيقه

This student is more active than his friend.

الوردة أشد حمرةً من بين الزهور

Rose is the reddest (or very red) of all flowers.

Subjunctive nouns are trisyllabic, complete (i.e. not formed from imperfective verbs) and from certain verbs. Accordingly, accretive words cannot be formed from nouns such as *حمار*, *بيت*, four-base verbs such as *استخرج*, *انطلق*, *دخر* with the addition of additional letters, as well as *عَرَجَ*, *سَوَدَ*, *عَيَّدَ*, *arija*, since the root of these two verbs is *ا*. There is *اغْيَدَّ اسْوَدَّ*, and there is no difference between the verb *عَرَجَ* and *بات*, *صار*, *كان*, *ضُرِبَ*, *قُتِلَ* and *ما فَهَمَ* and *ما كَتَبَ*, are not formed from verbs because they are imperfect, unknown and negative (not being).

Arabic has singular, dual and plural forms, as well as muzakkar and muannas. Ex:

أفعل أفعالون أفعال  
فُعَلَى فُعَلِيَانِ فُعَلِيَاتٍ فُعَلٌ

In the above example, the plural form occurs in two different forms, the plural form of words in Arabic is two different, some words are used in the correct plural form and some in the broken plural form.<sup>1</sup> Ex:

رجع المعلمون الأفاضلون

The best teachers are back.

العلماء أكارمُ الناس

Scientists are the most precious people.

نجحت من الامتحان الطالباتُ الكبرياتُ yoki الكُبُرُ

High school girls passed the exam.

The comparative plural noun has one form, *أفعلٌ* in which the letter *ا* hamza is dropped from three Arabic words to form the plural form. These words are: *خير*, *شرٌ*, *حبٌ*

Ex:

خير الناس من ينفع الناس

The best thing about people is that which benefits people.

شرُّ الناس المفسدُ

The worst of men is the destroyer.

حَبُّ شيءٍ إلى الإنسان ما منعا

The most beloved thing for a person is what is forbidden to him.

Cases of agreement or disagreement of a secondary noun with a preceding noun in number, coincidence and proportion.

1. In the first case, the accusative case of the noun must be in the singular and muzakkar, regardless of the number and gender of the preceding noun, it can be in two forms. First: the plural noun is followed by the auxiliary " من " .

Ex:

زيد أفضلٌ من عمرو، الزيدان أفضل من عمرو، الزيدون أفضل من عمرو،  
هندٌ أفضل من عمرو، الهندان أفضل من عمرو، الهندات أفضل من عمرو.

<sup>1</sup> Arabic language textbook. p. 198 Mirqabil Khasanov. Tashkent. – 2007. Hilal.

In the second case, the accusative case is attached to the following indefinite noun (in addition) and does not agree with the previous noun in number and gender, but must be singular and masculine. Ex:

زيدٌ أفضلُ رجلٍ، الزيدان أفضل رجلين، الزيدون أفضل رجالٍ  
هند أفضل امرأة، الهندان أفضل امرأتين، الهنداث أفضل نسوة

2. In the second case, the noun al in the plural is accompanied by the article “ال” and agrees with the previous noun in number and gender. Ex:

زيدٌ الأفضَلُ، الزيدان الأفضَلان، الزيدون الأفضَلون  
هندُ الفضلي، الهندان الفضليان، الهنداث الفضلياثُ yoki الفضلُ

3. In the third case, the plural noun may or may not coincide with the preceding noun in number and gender, and is said to be more eloquent than the non-coordinated one. In this case, the accusative case of the noun is combined with the proper name that follows it.

Ex:

الزيدان أفضلُ القوم، الهندان أفضلُ القوم or الزيدان أفضلا القوم، الهندان فضليا القوم  
ولتجدنهم أحرص الناس على حياة الدنيا

"You will find them greedy for the worldly life," in this example you will see that the singular word أحرص "ahrasa" does not go with the plural word "هم" because in this example the superlative noun does not go with the noun. what precedes it is eloquent.

Nouns in the accusative case cannot be a factor to nouns in the accusative case, except for nouns in the accusative case that follow it, which express a limitation, a condition, that is, do not cause it to be in the accusative case.

But in it, the personal pronoun is hidden, and the obvious noun that follows it cannot be its owner (verbs).

In this regard, the scholars of Nahw say that in the case of "kuhl", only the noun in the main agreement that follows the noun in the accusative case is its owner.

Ex:

An example of a prepositional phrase is the constraint that follows it.

أنا أكثر منك مالا و أعزُّ نفراً

"I have more wealth than you, and my people are stronger." In this example, the word أكثر "aksaru" is a declension factor for the word مالا "malan", and the word أعزُّ "aazzu" is a declension factor for the word نفراً "nafaro".

The accusative case of a noun is the case factor after it.

زيدٌ أحسنُ الناس مبتسماً

➤ Zayd is the best of people when he smiles. In this example, the word أحسنُ "ahsanu" influences the word مبتسماً "mubtasiman" and causes it to appear in the accusative case.

فإننا وجدنا العرضَ أحوَجَ ساعةً إلى الصون من رِيْطِ يمانٍ مسهَم

We believe that the dignity of the people needs to be protected more than the striped garments made in Yemen. The word أحوَجَ "ahvaja" in this verse is a component of the following word ساعةً "sa'atan".

All the words أحوَجُ، أحسنُ، أعزُّ، أكثرُ in these examples hide the personal pronoun هو "he", as mentioned above.

Incorrect use of comparative adjectives in sentences.:

زيدٌ أحسنُ الناس حسناً

Zayd is the most beautiful of people.

زيدٌ أشربُ الناس عسلاً

Zeid drinks a lot of honey.

مررتُ برجلٍ أحسنَ منه أبوه

I passed a man whose father was better than him.

Zayd is the happiest of people. The error in this sentence is that the word أَحْسَنُ "ahsanu" cannot be a factor in the Arabic rule. In the second example, as mentioned earlier, the accusative case of the noun cannot be a factor of the noun in the accusative agreement. In the third example, the accusative case of the noun does not cause the noun following it to become marfu.

## CONCLUSION

It is important to study the Arabic language and its grammatical rules related to nahw and sarf. It is very important to learn the comparative and accusative degrees of quality through examples, to know their meaning in sentences. Every researcher should know the meanings of the words used in the sentences at the comparative level of quality. It is necessary to know these grammatical rules.

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