



TYPES AND DESCRIPTION OF "FACTOR" IN ARAB LINGUISTICS

Umurzakov Islam Makhmud ugli

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17490575>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 28th October 2025

Accepted: 29th October 2025

Online: 30th October 2025

KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT

This thesis states that in Arabic linguistics, the concept of "factor" (Arabic: عامل - influencing or governing element) is one of the main pillars of grammatical theory. This theory was developed by early grammatical scholars, in particular, scholars belonging to the Basra and Kufa schools, and the theory of "action" (عمل - influence, management) systematically explains how words interact within a sentence and the changes in their i'rab (grammatical tone) as a result of this influence. "Amil" is an element in which one word grammatically affects another word and brings it to a certain state (raf', nasb or jarr) or verb state (jazm, nasb). This thesis highlights the types of factors in Arabic linguistics, their working mechanisms, and their importance in understanding the syntactic system of the Arabic language..

Input

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The concept of "Amal" in Arabic grammar

The "agent" theory is a scientific approach that deeply analyzes the syntactic system of the Arabic language. According to this theory, every word in the Arabic language acquires its status (raf', nasb, jarr or jazm) through the influence of a certain factor. This factor can be apparent (zāhir - ظاهر) or approximate (muqaddar - مقدر), that is, it can exist openly or implicitly. Thus, the relationship between "factor" and its subordinate element (ma'mul - معمول) is the basic unit of Arabic grammatical analysis.

This theory reflects how Arabic grammarians viewed language as a system based on cause and effect: that is, every grammatical situation must have one cause - one "factor." Thus,

they were able to analyze complex sentence structures and explain situations that seem "illegal."

Main types of factor

1. Verbal factors

The most powerful and fundamental factor in Arabic grammar is the verb. The verb gives its agent (owner) the status of raf', and its agent (complement) the status of nasb. Transitive verbs (af'āl muta'addiyah) can sometimes govern one, two, or even three maf'ūls. For example, "alima" (علم) - when the verb "to know" is used in the sense of "to inform," it governs three maf'uls in the state of nasb.

Verbal factors also include verb-like letters. These are "inna" and its companions (inna wa akhawātuhā - إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا) - words such as "inna," "anna," "lākina," "ka'anna," "layta." They influence nominal sentences, making the noun nasb and the message raf'.

2. Naming factors

Some nouns and noun-like words also act as a factor. The most famous are "kāna and his companions" (kāna wa akhawātuhā - كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا), which influence nominal sentences, transforming the name into raf' and the message into nasb. This group includes "kāna," "aṣbaḥa," "ẓalla," "bāta" and others.

Also, the noun al-fā'il (active participle) and the noun al-maf'ūl (passive participle) can be a factor when used in the meaning of a verb. For example, when an active participle denotes a constant or habitual action, it brings the noun after it to the state of nasb.

3. Letter factors

Jar letters (ḥuruf al-jarr - حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ) are factors that make the following word jar in Arabic. Letters such as "min," "ila," "an," "ala," "fi," "bi" can serve as examples of this. They always give the next word a genitive (majrur) position. Also, some auxiliary phrases or forms of speech are used as a cliff factor over time.

4. Spiritual or hidden factors

This is one of the deepest aspects of Arabic grammar theory. Latent or semantic factors are not present in pronunciation, but their grammatical influence is noticeable. The most famous example is the hidden factor that determines the state of raf' of mubtada' (the beginning part of a nominal sentence). Grammarians believe that in this case, the subject is under the influence of "ibtido" (beginning of the sentence) due to raf'a, that is, the meaning of the "main factor."

Also, when the word "ya" (يَا) is used in an exclamatory case, the meaning of the call itself is a factor. Even when "ya" is dropped, there is an exclamatory meaning, and the noun retains its special status.

Additional types and specific cases:

- factors determining the state of nasb.

Besides verbs, some particles and letters also give the state of nasb. For example, exceptions (ḥuruf al-istithna) - "illa" and similar ones; limiting elements "innama" are also considered as a factor of nasb. Also, the adverbs hāl (state), time and space (ẓarf - time and ẓarf - space) also acquire the state of nasb under the influence of a meaningful or hidden verb;

- factors that determine the definitive and relative positions of verbs.

Some letters in Arabic transform the muḍāriʿ (present or future tense) form of verbs into the state of determination or nasb;

- determining factors: "lam," "lammā," "lām al-amr," "in," "man";
- attributive factors: "an," "lan," "kay," "ḥatta" (in the sense of purpose).

These factors show that the ʿamal theory in Arabic also works fully in the verb system.

Conclusion

Factor theory is one of the most fundamental theoretical concepts of Arabic linguistics. It served as a convenient mechanism for explaining the change of words in iʿrab. Grammatical schools have different views on this matter, but in general, factor theory remains one of the main foundations of Eastern linguistics..

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