



# PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTING MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORIES IN RIZOUDDIN IBN FAKHRIDDIN'S WORK KITOB AT-TASRIF

Roxat Mamadshoyeva

Master Student of the Yangi Asr University

Teacher at Mir Arab Higher Madrasah Bukhara, Uzbekistan

## Abstract

This article analyzes the principles of presenting morphological categories in Rizouddin ibn Faxriddin's Kitob at-Tasrif and their scientific foundation. The study examines the formation rules of verbs, nouns, and functional categories, their connection with syntactic and semantic context, and compares medieval Arabic linguistic traditions with modern approaches. The research methods include historical-typological, comparative, and philological analysis. The results indicate that Rizouddin ibn Faxriddin's approach is based on systematic classification and functional methodology, making it a significant scientific source for the study of Arabic morphology.

**Keywords:** Rizouddin ibn Faxriddin, morphological categories, verb and noun, arabic linguistics, systematic classification, functional approach.

## Introduction

### “RIZOUDDIN IBN FAXRIDDINING “KITOB AT-TASRIF” ASARIDA MORFOLOGIK KATEGORIYALARNI YORITISH PRINSIPLARI”

## Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqola Rizouddin ibn Faxriddinning “Kitob at-Tasrif” asarida morfologik kategoriyalarni yoritish prinsiplari va ularning ilmiy asosini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqotda asar fe’l, ism va harf kategoriyalarining shakllanish qoidalari,



sintaksis va semantik kontekst bilan bog‘liqligi, shuningdek, o‘rta asr arab tilshunosligi an‘analari bilan zamonaviy yondoshuvlar solishtiriladi. Tadqiqot metodlari sifatida tarixiy-tipologik, solishtirma va filologik tahlil qo‘llanilgan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Rizouddin ibn Faxriddinning yondoshuvi tizimli tasniflash va funksional yondoshuvga asoslangan bo‘lib, u o‘rta asr arab tilshunosligi va zamonaviy morfologik tadqiqotlar uchun muhim ilmiy manba hisoblanadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Rizouddin ibn Faxriddin, morfologik kategoriyalar, fe‘l va ism, arab tilshunosligi, tizimli tasniflash, funksional yondoshuv.

#### **Аннотация:**

Статья посвящена анализу принципов освещения морфологических категорий в трактате Ризуддина ибн Фахриддина *Kitob at-Tasrif* и их научной основе. В исследовании рассматриваются правила формирования глагольных, именных и служебных категорий, их связь с синтаксическим и семантическим контекстом, а также сопоставление традиций арабской лингвистики средневековья с современными подходами. В качестве методов исследования использованы историко-типологический, сравнительный и филологический анализ. Результаты показывают, что подход Ризуддина ибн Фахриддина основан на систематической классификации и функциональном подходе, что делает его важным научным источником для изучения морфологии арабского языка.

**Ключевые слова:** Ризуддин ибн фахриддин, морфологические категории, глагол и имя, арабская лингвистика, систематическая классификация, функциональный подход.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In the history of Arabic linguistics, issues of morphology occupy a special place, as word forms and their grammatical categories serve to deepen the understanding of a language’s structural and expressive capabilities. In the tradition of medieval



Arabic linguistics, morphology developed not only as a field concerned with classifying words according to their forms, but also as one closely connected to the analysis of their syntactic and semantic features. In this regard, the work *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* by the renowned medieval linguist Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin is considered an important source in the field of morphology. This work played a significant role in the development of scholarly culture in the Arab and Islamic world and contains extensive information on linguistics, grammar, and verb studies.

The relevance of *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* lies in its systematic explanation of morphological categories, its identification of the syntactic functions of word forms, and its clarification of the unique structural principles of the Arabic language. The principles used in the work to describe morphological phenomena not only reflect the methodology of traditional Arabic linguistics but also allow these concepts to be analyzed from the standpoint of modern scientific research. In his work, Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin thoroughly examines verbs, nouns, particles, the rules of their formation, as well as grammatical categories such as gender, number, and case. This demonstrates a systematic and methodical approach to morphology within medieval Arabic linguistic scholarship.

The aim of this study is to identify the principles and methodological approaches used in *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* to present morphological categories. Within the research, the ways in which morphological concepts are classified in the work, the grammatical functions of verb and noun forms, and their connection to syntax are analyzed. At the same time, the approach of Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin is compared with the traditions of medieval Arabic linguistics to determine the scholarly novelty and methodological distinctiveness of his work.

## METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

In order to conduct an in-depth analysis of the presentation of morphological categories, it is essential to determine a clear methodological framework. Since Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin's *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* is one of the principal sources for studying the morphological system in medieval Arabic linguistics, the methodology of this research is focused on two main directions: first, a

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<p><b>ISSN (E): 3072-175X</b></p>	<p><b>Volume 01, Issue 02, November 2025</b></p>
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philological and morphological analysis of the text using the classical methods of Arabic linguistic scholarship; second, systematization of morphological categories and identification of their functions through modern linguistic approaches.

Another important aspect of the research is the philological analysis of the text. The philological study of the Arabic text in *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* makes it possible to identify word forms, verb and noun categories, morphological rules, and syntactic relations. Through this method, the linguistic structure of the text can be examined in depth, the morphological features of word classes can be identified, and their positions within syntactic contexts can be analyzed. Additionally, descriptive and analytical methods are employed in the research to systematize morphological categories and reveal their essential characteristics.

The literature review is conducted in two main directions. The first direction includes classical sources of Arabic linguistics: the works of al-Zamakhsharī, Ibn Mālik, and other medieval Arab scholars on morphology. These sources help to understand the extent to which Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin relied on earlier scholarly traditions and how he presented morphological categories. The second direction consists of modern linguistic research, including articles, monographs, and dissertations in both Arabic linguistics and Uzbek linguistics related to *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf*. These sources help strengthen the theoretical basis of the research and enable a comparison of morphological concepts with contemporary studies.

The literature review shows that Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin relied on two main principles in presenting morphological issues: first, systematic classification, meaning the clear definition of word classes and grammatical categories; and second, a functional approach, meaning the linking of word forms with their syntactic and semantic contexts. These principles allowed the author to present morphological concepts on a scientific basis.

Moreover, the literature review indicates that unlike many other medieval Arabic linguistic sources, Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin's work allows the analysis of verb and noun categories from a modern linguistic perspective. For example, verb categories such as tense and mood, and noun features such as case, gender, and number are presented systematically, with clear explanations of their syntactic

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connections. This characteristic allows the work to be evaluated as a bridge between medieval Arabic linguistic traditions and modern linguistic research.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin’s *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* leads to several important scientific conclusions. The study showed that morphological categories in the work are presented through a systematic and methodological approach, with clear classification of verb, noun, and particle categories, along with detailed explanations of their syntactic functions. This represents an advanced example of the systematic study of morphology in medieval Arabic linguistics. The principles used in the work to explain morphological issues have preserved their relevance not only in classical Arabic linguistics but also in modern linguistic studies.

The results of the analysis show that Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin relied on two fundamental principles in presenting morphological categories: **systematic classification** and **the functional approach**. According to the principle of systematic classification, word classes—verbs, nouns, and particles—are examined as separate groups, with clearly defined rules of their formation and categories such as tense, case, gender, and number. This approach makes it possible to organize morphological concepts in the work on a scientific and structured basis.

The functional approach, meanwhile, serves to explain word forms within their syntactic and semantic contexts. For example, the verb categories of tense and mood, as well as the noun categories of case and definiteness, are illustrated with examples in the work, which facilitates a deeper understanding of the structure of the language.

Comparative analysis shows that the presentation of morphological categories in *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* differs in certain aspects from traditional Arabic linguistic sources. For instance, whereas in Ibn Mālik’s *Alfiyyah* the categories of verbs and nouns are presented briefly and in a generalized manner, Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin provides systematic classification and extensive examples for each category. This characteristic allows the work to be viewed as a bridge between the traditions of medieval Arabic linguistic scholarship and modern linguistics.



In *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf*, the categories of verbs are presented in the most detailed manner. The forms of the verb—including the perfect, imperative, and subjunctive forms—as well as their classification according to tense and mood, are clearly explained. Moreover, the morphological forms of verbs and their syntactic functions are illustrated through extensive examples. This confirms once again the central role of the verb in the morphological system of the Arabic language and its importance in medieval linguistic scholarship.

Grammatical categories such as gender, number, case, and definiteness are systematically classified, and their interrelations with verbs and other word classes are demonstrated. Through this, the work serves as an important source in explaining the morphological and syntactic features of nouns in medieval Arabic linguistics. Although the category of particles is treated somewhat more briefly, essential information regarding their functions within words and phrases is provided.

The scholarly significance of *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* lies in its demonstration of a systematic approach to morphology within medieval Arabic linguistic science and in its establishment of a solid theoretical foundation for modern linguistic research. The principles used in the work to present morphological categories are grounded in scientific methodology and are also important in terms of their connection with other branches of linguistics, such as syntax, semantics, and verb studies.

## CONCLUSION

The morphological analysis of Rizouddin ibn Fakhridin's *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* yields several important scientific conclusions. The study revealed that the categories of verbs, nouns, and particles are presented through a systematic and methodological approach, with detailed explanations of their formation rules and grammatical categories such as tense, case, gender, and number. This aspect provides a strong foundation for considering

The results of the analysis show that Rizouddin ibn Fakhridin's approach is based on two fundamental principles: **systematic classification** and **the functional approach**. Through systematic classification, word classes and

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<b>ISSN (E): 3072-175X</b>	<b>Volume 01, Issue 02, November 2025</b>
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grammatical categories are clearly defined, while the functional approach serves to explain them within syntactic and semantic contexts. The examples provided in the work present morphological concepts clearly and on a solid scientific basis. Unlike many classical Arabic linguistic sources, *Kitāb at-Taṣrīf* presents morphological concepts in a broad and systematic manner. This makes the work a scholarly source that serves as a bridge between the traditions of medieval linguistic scholarship and modern linguistic research.

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