

AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI TƏHSİL NAZİRLİYİ

BAKİ DÖVLƏT UNİVERSİTETİ



BAKİ DÖVLƏT UNİVERSİTETİNİN

ŞƏRQŞÜNASLIQ

JURNALI

JOURNAL OF
ORIENTAL STUDIES
OF BAKU STATE UNIVERSITY

1/2026

ISSN (Online) 3134-7231

ISSN (Print) 3134-9013

Bakı – 2026

**Azərbaycan Respublikası Ədliyyə Nazirliyində
21 oktyabr 2021-ci il tarixində qeydiyyatdan keçmişdir
(Mətbu nəşrlərin reyestrinə daxil edilmə nömrəsi 4361)**

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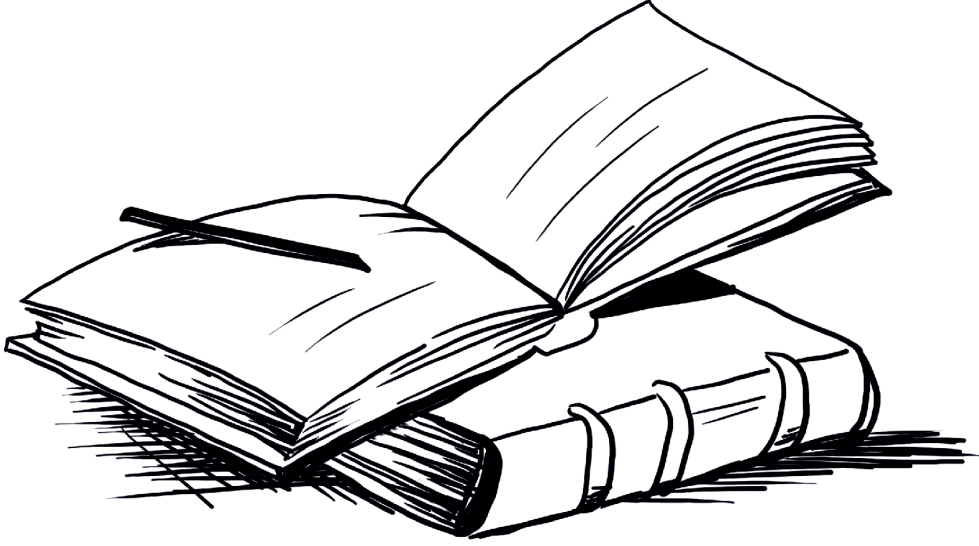
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UOT 811.411.21

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30546/209805.2026.105.1.328>

THE FUNCTIONAL DOMAINS OF *JARR* AND *NAŞB* IN ARABIC: A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS WITH THE AZERBAIJANI CASE SYSTEM

VUGAR GARADAGHLI*

Summary

This paper offers a contrastive-functional analysis of the Arabic case forms jarr and naşb in Modern Standard Arabic and compares their functional distribution with the agglutinative case system of modern standard Azerbaijani. We argue that the traditional identification of jarr with the genitive case and naşb with the accusative case fails to capture the actual range of grammatical functions encoded by these forms.

*On the basis of empirical data from Modern Standard Arabic, we demonstrate that jarr functions as a polyfunctional case domain encompassing at least four major subdomains: possession and attributive relations in *iḍāfa* constructions, direction of motion, location, and source of motion. The form *naşb*, in turn, covers a cluster of distinct functions, including direct object marking, adverbial meanings of time, manner, and degree (notably in *ḥāl* and *maf'ūl muṭlaq* constructions), as well as modal, focal, and emphatic roles.*

The contrastive comparison with Azerbaijani shows that these functional subdomains correspond to several formally independent case categories and syntactic devices, revealing a systematic asymmetry in form-function mapping. While Arabic exhibits a many-to-one mapping between morphological form and grammatical function, Azerbaijani displays a predominantly one-to-one mapping. We conclude that jarr and naşb should be analyzed not as specialized case markers, but as polyfunctional case domains. This perspective contributes to contrastive Arabic-Turkic grammar and to a broader typological understanding of case systems.

Keywords: *case, jar, naşb, functional case domain, contrastive linguistics, Arabic-Azerbaijani, form-function mapping.*

Introduction

In traditional grammatical descriptions of Arabic, nominal forms are usually classified as having three cases: nominative (*raf'*), genitive (*jarr*), and accusative (*naşb*). This terminology has become firmly established in both pedagogical and scholarly Arabic linguistics and continues to be widely used in descriptions of Modern Standard Arabic.

However, the functional distribution of the forms *jarr* and *naşb* in actual syntactic usage extends far beyond the meanings traditionally associated with the genitive and accusative cases in the European grammatical tradition. In particular, the form *jarr* is used not only to express possessive relations in *iḍāfa* constructions, but also to mark directionality, location, and source in positions following prepositions. Similarly, the

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form *naşb* functions not only as a marker of the direct object, but also as a means of encoding adverbial, modal, and emphatic meanings.

This discrepancy between traditional terminology and actual functional distribution calls into question the sufficiency of identifying *jarr* with the genitive case and *naşb* with the accusative case. From a typological perspective, it points to an asymmetric relationship between form and function in the Arabic case system, in which a limited number of morphological markers serve a wide range of syntactic and semantic roles.

In order to identify and formalize this asymmetry, the present study proposes a contrastive-functional analysis of the forms *jarr* and *naşb* in Modern Standard Arabic, using the agglutinative case system of modern standard Azerbaijani as comparative material. *“A grammatical analysis based on one language or a small number of languages will not suffice to reveal linguistic universals; only a systematic empirical survey can do so”* (Christiansen et al. 2009: 5). Unlike Arabic, Azerbaijani encodes each of the major syntactic roles – possession, direction, location, source, and direct object – by means of a distinct case suffix, which makes it possible to trace the distribution of functional meanings across morphological forms with a high degree of transparency. The functional specialization of Azerbaijani case suffixes is directly reflected in their syntactic government. As Khalilov illustrates, different grammatical relations require different case forms, e.g. *“feilin tələbinə görə: kitab-dan oxumaq, kino-ya baxmaq və s.; qoşmanın tələbinə görə: sən-ə görə, ev-ə qədər və s.”* (Khalilov, 2000: 154).

The aim of this study is to establish the functional domains of the forms *jarr* and *naşb* and to contrast them with the corresponding case categories of Azerbaijani. It is argued that *jarr* and *naşb* do not constitute cases in the narrow European sense, but rather function as polyfunctional case domains encompassing several distinct grammatical roles. In this way, the paper contributes to contrastive Arabic-Turkic grammar and to a more general typological understanding of the relationship between form and function in case systems.

1. Case as a Grammatical and Functional Category

In typological and functional linguistics, case is commonly viewed not merely as a formal morphological marker, but also as a means of encoding the syntactic and semantic roles of nominal groups in a clause. *“Case is a system of marking dependent nouns for the type of relationship they bear to their heads. Traditionally the term refers to inflectional marking, and, typically, case marks the relationship of a noun to a verb at the clause level or of a noun to a preposition, postposition or another noun at the phrase level”* (Blake, 2001: 1). In this sense, case functions as an interface between morphological form and grammatical function, reflecting how roles such as agent, patient, recipient, location, and direction are distributed within linguistic structure.

In typological and functional linguistics, it has repeatedly been noted that case markers often exhibit functional polysemy and do not stand in a one-to-one correspondence with syntactic roles across languages. As Blake observes, *“case systems are often characterized by a high degree of polysemy, with a single case form serving a range of different syntactic and semantic functions”* (Blake, 2001: 79). See also Croft (2003) and Malchukov and Spencer (2009).

From a typological perspective, case systems differ in the nature of the relationship between form and function. In some languages, there is a predominantly one-to-one correspondence between a case marker and a syntactic role, whereby each basic grammatical function is encoded by a distinct morpheme.

This type of mapping is characteristic of agglutinative languages, including modern standard Azerbaijani, in which functions such as possession, direction, location, source, and direct object are expressed by separate case suffixes.

This typological characterization of Azerbaijani is in line with general observations about agglutinative case systems. As Blake remarks in his discussion of case typology, *“Turkish is a convenient language to use to illustrate case since it is an agglutinative language”* (Blake, 2001: 10). The Azerbaijani case system exhibits the same structural principle of formal specialization of case markers.

This approach is grounded in the general typological principle that linguistic categories must be analyzed in terms of the systematic relationship between form and function across languages. As Croft emphasizes, *“typological classification ...requires a cross-linguistic analysis of the relationship between linguistic form and function”* (Croft, 2003: 15).

In other languages, by contrast, a single case form may serve multiple syntactic and semantic functions. In such systems, an asymmetric and polyfunctional relationship emerges between form and function, whereby a limited number of morphological forms cover a wide range of grammatical roles. This type of functional distribution is characteristic of inflectional languages, including Modern Standard Arabic. This asymmetry between morphological form and grammatical role is not anomalous from a typological point of view. As Blake explicitly notes, *“grammatical relations need not be in a one-for-one correspondence with cases”* (Blake, 2001: 10).

In this paper, we treat case not as an isolated morphological marker, but as a functional domain that unifies a set of syntactic and semantic roles that are regularly encoded by the same form. By “functional case domain”, we mean a stable association between a single morphological form and a recurrent cluster of grammatical functions, regardless of their traditional case labels. This terminological and methodological choice is consistent with Blake’s proposal to treat case categories in functional rather than purely formal terms. As he states, *“for this reason I will refer, for the most part, to cases as having functions or meanings”* (Blake, 2001: 10). This functional interpretation of case is consistent with typological observations that cross-linguistic comparison becomes problematic precisely in situations where a single morphological form systematically combines multiple grammatical functions. As Croft notes, *“difficulties in cross-linguistic comparability arise chiefly when a single form combines multiple functions (as often happens)”* (Croft, 2003: 14). This understanding of case allows us to move beyond the purely terminological identification of *jarr* with the genitive case and *naşb* with the accusative case, and to analyze these categories as polyfunctional case domains.

A contrastive comparison of the inflectional case system of Arabic with the agglutinative system of Azerbaijani provides a useful typological perspective for identifying how grammatical functions are distributed across morphological forms. In Azerbaijani, each of the major functions – possession (*iyəlik*), direction (*yönlük*), location (*yerlik*), source (*çıxışlıq*), and direct object (*təsirlilik*) – is encoded by a distinct case suffix. From a formal point of view, Azerbaijani case suffixes are regular inflectional

markers that attach to the end of nominal stems and follow both derivational and plural suffixes. In Azerbaijani grammatical tradition, the category of case is explicitly treated as a morpho-syntactic category, reflecting both formal and functional properties. As Khalilov states, “*hal kateqoriyası morfoloji-sintaktik kateqoriyadır. Bu kateqoriya üzrə dəyişən sözlər formaca morfoloji, vəzifəcə sintaktik tələblərdən irəli gəlir*” (Khalilov, 2000: 154). This makes it possible to use the Azerbaijani system as a functional “matrix” for interpreting the distribution of roles encoded by the forms *jarr* and *naşb* in Arabic.

We therefore analyze case as a functional category and treat *jarr* and *naşb* as case domains encompassing several distinct grammatical functions. In the following section, we reconstruct the functional field of *jarr* on the basis of data from Modern Standard Arabic.

2. The Functional Field of *Jarr* in Modern Standard Arabic

The form *jarr* is traditionally described in Arabic grammar as the genitive case, whose primary function is to express possessive relations and to mark nouns governed by prepositions. However, such a definition captures only a limited portion of the actual functional spectrum of this form and fails to account for the diversity of syntactic and semantic roles that are regularly encoded by *jarr* in Modern Standard Arabic. As Ryding explicitly states, “*the basic rule that applies to both classes is that the noun, noun phrase, or adjective object of the preposition is in the genitive case*” (Ryding, 2005: 367).

From a functional perspective, *jarr* does not constitute a single narrowly defined grammatical category, but rather a cluster of interrelated roles that can be grouped into at least three major zones: (i) the expression of possession in *idāfa* constructions, (ii) the marking of nouns governed by prepositions, and (iii) the encoding of locative, directional, and ablative meanings. We examine each of these zones in turn.

2.1. *Jarr* in Possessive Constructions (*idāfa*)

In *idāfa* constructions, the form *jarr* marks the second component of the noun phrase and expresses a range of attributive relations, including possession, part-whole relations, generic-specific relations, and material relations. In such constructions, *jarr* functionally corresponds to the genitive case in agglutinative languages, including Azerbaijani.

Compare: *كتاب الطالب kitābu t-ṭālibi* “the student’s book” and *müəllimin kitabı* “the teacher’s book”.

In both languages, the noun denoting the possessor is marked by a dedicated morphological device: *jarr* in Arabic and the genitive case (*yişalilik*) in Azerbaijani. In this position, the functional correspondence between *jarr* and the Azerbaijani genitive is relatively transparent.

However, even within *idāfa* constructions, the form *jarr* is not restricted to the expression of possession in the narrow sense. It is also used to encode a broader range of attributive relations, for which Azerbaijani often requires additional lexical or syntactic means in order to specify the precise semantic type of the relation.

2.2. *Jarr* after Prepositions: Expansion of the Functional Spectrum

The most substantial divergence between the traditional interpretation of *jarr* as a “genitive case” and its actual functional behavior emerges in positions following

prepositions. In these contexts, *jarr* functions as an obligatory form governed by the preposition, while simultaneously serving as a morphological marker for a range of spatial and relational meanings regardless of the specific semantic role of the noun phrase.

Compare: إلى الجبل *ilā l-jabali* ‘to the mountain’ and في الجبل *fī l-jabali* ‘on the mountain / in the mountain’, من الجبل *mina l-jabali* ‘from the mountain’.

In all three cases, the noun الجبل is marked by the form *jarr*, despite the fact that the semantic roles involved are clearly distinct: direction toward a goal, location, and source of motion. From a functional perspective, these constructions correspond to three different case meanings in Azerbaijani: *yönlük* (direction): *dağa* – ‘to the mountain’; *yerlik* (location): *dağda* – ‘on the mountain’; *çixışlıq* (source): *dağdan* – ‘from the mountain’.

Thus, in prepositional contexts, the form *jarr* covers a functional field that is distributed across three distinct cases in the agglutinative system of Azerbaijani. This alone renders the label ‘genitive case’ methodologically inadequate for describing the full functional range of this form.

2.3. *Jarr* as a Locative, Directional, and Ablative Marker

Functionally, *jarr* is not a ‘case of possession’, but rather a generalized marker of governed noun phrases, including those that express spatial and directional relations.

In these contexts, *jarr* realizes at least the following core functions:

1. Locative function

في المدرسة – *fī l-madrasati* – ‘in the school’ ↔ *məktəbdə* – *yerlik*;

2. Directional function

إلى المدرسة – *ilā l-madrasati* – ‘to the school’ ↔ *məktəbə* – *yönlük*;

3. Ablative function من المدرسة – *mina l-madrasati* – ‘from the school’ ↔ *məktəbdən* – *çixışlıq*.

From a functional point of view, these uses of *jarr* have nothing in common with the genitive case in its traditional European sense. They show that *jarr* functions as a morphological marker serving a cluster of spatial and directional roles.

2.4. Interim Summary: The Functional Spectrum of *Jarr*

The analysis demonstrates that the form *jarr* in Modern Standard Arabic regularly encodes at least the following functions:

1. Possession and attributive relations (in *iḍāfa* constructions);
2. Direction of motion (after prepositions such as *ilā*);
3. Location (after prepositions such as *fī*);
4. Source of motion (after prepositions such as *min*).

In Azerbaijani, these functions correspond to four distinct case markers: the genitive (*yiyəlik*), the dative (*yönlük*), the locative (*yerlik*), and the ablative (*çixışlıq*). The relationship between the form *jarr* and the Azerbaijani case system is therefore not one of one-to-one correspondence, but of systematic overlap between functional domains.

This makes it possible to treat *jarr* not as a ‘genitive case’, but as a functional case domain encompassing several distinct syntactic and semantic roles. In the following section, we carry out a parallel analysis of the functional field of the form *naşb*.

3. The Functional Field of *Naşb* in Modern Standard Arabic

The form *naşb* is traditionally described in Arabic grammar as the accusative case, whose primary function is to mark the direct object of a transitive verb. However, as in the case of *jarr*, this interpretation captures only a portion of the actual functional spectrum of *naşb* and fails to account for the diversity of syntactic and semantic roles that are regularly encoded by this form in Modern Standard Arabic.

From a functional perspective, *naşb* does not constitute a single narrowly defined grammatical category, but rather a polyfunctional case domain encompassing at least three major zones:

1. The marking of the direct object,
2. The encoding of adverbial meanings, and
3. The expression of modal, focal, and emphatic relations.

We examine each of these zones in turn.

3.1. *Naşb* as a Marker of the Direct Object

The most prototypical function of *naşb* is the marking of the direct object in transitive constructions.

Compare: شرح زيدًا تاريخًا *şaraḥa Zaydun tāriḥan* “Zayd explained history”.

In such constructions, the form *naşb* functionally corresponds to the accusative case in Azerbaijani (*təsirlik hal*), where the direct object is marked by the suffixes *-i/-i/-u/-ü*.

Compare: *Zeyd tarixi şərḥ etdi* – “Zayd explained history”.

In this position, the functional correspondence between *naşb* and the Azerbaijani accusative is relatively transparent. However, unlike Azerbaijani, where the accusative case is specialized primarily for marking the object, *naşb* in Arabic is also used in a range of other syntactic roles.

3.2. *Naşb* in Adverbial Functions

A substantial part of the functional domain of *naşb* consists of adverbial uses in functional terms, in which the form marks circumstantial meanings of time, manner, cause, and degree.

Compare: صباحًا *şabāḥan* “in the morning”, سريعًا *sarīʿan* “quickly”, كثيرًا *kaṭīran* “very much, a lot”.

In these positions, *naşb* functions as a morphological marker of adverbial meanings that correspond to adverbial or circumstantial constructions in Azerbaijani: *səhər-səhər*, *tez*, *çox*.

From a functional point of view, these uses of *naşb* are unrelated to object marking and demonstrate that this form serves a distinct adverbial subdomain, which in Azerbaijani is realized primarily by lexical and syntactic means rather than by a dedicated case marker.

3.2.1. *Naşb* in *ḥāl* and *mafʿūl muṭlaq* Constructions

An important component of the adverbial subdomain of *naşb* is constituted by its use in *ḥāl* and *mafʿūl muṭlaq* constructions, which are traditionally treated as special syntactic positions in Arabic grammar but form part of a unified adverbial field from a functional perspective.

The construction *ḥāl* is used to express the temporary or accompanying state of the subject or object and is regularly marked by the form *naşb*.

Compare: جاء زيدٌ سريعاً *ǧā`a Zaydun musri`an* “Zayd came quickly / in haste”.

In such constructions, *naşb* encodes a circumstantial meaning of manner, which functionally corresponds to adverbial constructions in Azerbaijani: *Zeyd təlāsik ǧaldi* – “Zayd came quickly”.

Similarly, the construction *maf`ul muṭlaq*, in which a noun derived from the same root as the verb is used to intensify, quantify, or otherwise modify the verbal action, is also marked by *naşb*.

Compare: ضربهُ ضرباً شديداً *ḍarabahu ḍarban šadīdan* – “He struck him a severe blow / He struck him severely”.

Here, *naşb* marks a noun phrase that functions as an adverbial modifier of degree and intensity. From a functional perspective, such uses also belong to the adverbial subdomain of *naşb* and have no direct counterparts in the Azerbaijani case system, where the corresponding meanings are expressed by lexical and syntactic means.

Thus, the constructions *ḥāl* and *maf`ul muṭlaq* confirm that *naşb* is systematically used to encode adverbial meanings that go far beyond the marking of the direct object.

3.3. *Naşb* in Modal, Focal, and Emphatic Constructions

A separate and typologically significant segment of the functional domain of *naşb* is constituted by its use in modal and emphatic constructions, in which the form marks a noun phrase occupying a focal or syntactically highlighted position.

Compare: إِنَّ زَيْدًا طَالِبٌ *`inna Zaydan ṭālibun* “Indeed, Zayd is a student”, يَا رَجُلًا *yā rajulan* “O man!”

In these constructions, the form *naşb* encodes neither an object nor an adverbial function, but serves as a formal marker of a syntactically and pragmatically salient position. From a typological perspective, such uses correspond to what may be described as focal or emphatic case forms, which have no direct analogues in the agglutinative case system of Azerbaijani.

3.4. Interim Summary: The Functional Spectrum of *Naşb*

The analysis demonstrates that the form *naşb* in Modern Standard Arabic regularly encodes at least the following functions:

1. The direct object in transitive constructions;
2. Adverbial meanings of time, manner, and degree;
3. Adverbial constructions *ḥāl* and *maf`ul muṭlaq*;
4. Modal, focal, and emphatic positions.

In Azerbaijani, these functions correspond to formally independent means: the accusative case (*təsirlik*) for the direct object, adverbial and circumstantial constructions for adverbial meanings, and intonational and syntactic devices for the expression of focus and emphasis.

The relationship between the form *naşb* and the Azerbaijani system of grammatical role encoding is therefore one of systematic overlap between functional domains. This makes it possible to treat *naşb* not as an “accusative case” in the narrow European sense, but as a polyfunctional case domain encompassing several distinct syntactic and semantic roles.

4. Contrastive Mapping of Case Domains: Arabic and Azerbaijani

The contrastive-functional analysis of the forms *jarr* and *naşb* in Modern Standard Arabic and their comparison with the agglutinative case system of modern standard Azerbaijani reveal a systematic asymmetry in the mapping between morphological form and grammatical function.

As demonstrated in Sections 3 and 4, neither *jarr* nor *naşb* stands in a one-to-one correspondence with a single syntactic or semantic role. Instead, each of these forms encodes a cluster of distinct grammatical functions that are distributed across several formally independent case markers and syntactic devices in Azerbaijani.

Table 1 summarizes the functional distribution of the Arabic forms *jarr* and *naşb* and their contrastive correspondences in Azerbaijani.

Table 1. Functional distribution of *jarr* and *naşb* and their correspondences in Azerbaijani

Arabic	Function	Azerbaijani encoding
<i>jarr</i>	possession (<i>iḍāfa</i>)	genitive (<i>iyəlik</i>)
<i>jarr</i>	direction	dative (<i>yönlük</i>)
<i>jarr</i>	location	locative (<i>yerlik</i>)
<i>jarr</i>	source	ablative (<i>çıxışlıq</i>)
<i>naşb</i>	direct object	accusative (<i>təsirlilik</i>)
<i>naşb</i>	adverbial meanings	adverbial constructions
<i>naşb</i>	<i>ḥāl</i>	circumstantial constructions
<i>naşb</i>	<i>maf'ül muṭlaq</i>	lexical-syntactic devices
<i>naşb</i>	modal / focal / emphatic roles	word order / intonation

As shown in **Table 1**, the relationship between the Arabic forms *jarr* and *naşb* and the Azerbaijani case system is not one of one-to-one correspondence, but rather of systematic overlap between functional domains. While Arabic employs a limited set of morphological case forms to encode a wide range of syntactic and semantic roles, Azerbaijani follows the opposite strategy, distributing comparable functions across multiple specialized case markers.

This difference can be characterized as an asymmetry in form-function mapping. In Arabic, a many-to-one mapping is observed, whereby several distinct grammatical functions are encoded by the same morphological form. In Azerbaijani, by contrast, a one-to-one mapping predominates, whereby each basic syntactic role is encoded by a distinct case suffix.

From a typological perspective, this asymmetry reflects a fundamental difference between inflectional and agglutinative strategies of grammatical encoding. In the inflectional system of Arabic, case forms exhibit a high degree of functional polysemy, whereas in the agglutinative system of Azerbaijani there is a strong tendency toward formal specialization of case markers.

The contrastive mapping of these two systems makes it possible to reassess the traditional identification of *jarr* with the genitive case and *naşb* with the accusative case. These identifications fail to capture the fact that both forms function as polyfunctional case domains encompassing several distinct syntactic and semantic roles that are encoded separately in Azerbaijani.

5. Typological Implications

The contrastive-functional analysis of the Arabic forms *jarr* and *naşb* and their comparison with the agglutinative case system of Azerbaijani yield several typologically significant implications.

First, our results demonstrate that the traditional labels “genitive” and “accusative”, when applied to *jarr* and *naşb*, fail to capture the actual functional distribution of these forms. Neither *jarr* nor *naşb* functions as a specialized case marker encoding a single syntactic role. Instead, both forms operate as polyfunctional case domains encompassing clusters of distinct grammatical functions.

Second, the asymmetry revealed in the mapping between morphological form and grammatical function highlights a fundamental typological difference between the inflectional strategy of grammatical encoding in Arabic and the agglutinative strategy observed in Azerbaijani. In Arabic, a limited set of morphological case forms is used to encode a wide range of syntactic and semantic roles, resulting in a many-to-one mapping between form and function. In Azerbaijani, by contrast, comparable functions are distributed across multiple formally independent case markers, yielding a predominantly one-to-one mapping.

Third, these findings have important consequences for the typological description of case systems and for contrastive grammar more generally. They show that the mechanical transfer of terminological categories from the European grammatical tradition to typologically distinct languages may obscure the real structure of grammatical systems. This conclusion is consistent with Croft’s observation that “*the variation in structure makes it impossible to use structural criteria, or only structural criteria, to identify grammatical categories across languages*” (Croft, 2003: 13). Similar concerns about the cross-linguistic applicability of traditional case labels and the functional polysemy of case forms have been raised in typological studies of case systems (Malchukov & Spencer, 2009). In particular, the identification of *jarr* with the genitive case and *naşb* with the accusative case masks the fact that these forms serve as multifunctional domains covering sets of grammatical roles that are encoded separately in other languages.

Finally, the analysis supports a functional conception of case as a domain of regularly associated grammatical meanings rather than as a purely formal marker of a single syntactic role. From a broader typological perspective, this functional reanalysis of case categories reflects a more general methodological principle, namely that grammatical categories should be defined primarily in semantic and functional terms rather than on the basis of formal criteria alone. As Croft succinctly formulates this point, “*the ultimate solution is a semantic one*” (Croft, 2003: 14). This perspective provides a more adequate framework for describing languages in which a small number of morphological forms systematically encode a broad spectrum of functions.

Conclusion

In this paper, we have carried out a contrastive-functional analysis of the forms *jarr* and *naşb* in Modern Standard Arabic and compared them with the case system of modern standard Azerbaijani. The analysis has shown that these forms cannot be fully captured by traditional genitive-accusative labels in their traditional European sense.

We have demonstrated that the form *jarr* regularly encodes at least four distinct functional subdomains: possession and attributive relations in *iḏāfa* constructions, direction of motion, location, and source of motion. The form *naşb*, in turn, covers at least four major subdomains: the marking of the direct object, adverbial meanings of time, manner, and degree (including *ḥāl* and *maf'ūl muṭlaq* constructions), and modal, focal, and emphatic positions.

The contrastive comparison with Azerbaijani has shown that these functional subdomains correspond to several formally independent case categories and syntactic devices, which makes it possible to treat *jarr* and *naşb* as polyfunctional case domains rather than as specialized case markers.

In this way, the paper contributes to contrastive Arabic-Turkic grammar and to a more general typological understanding of the relationship between form and function in case systems. The results of the study may be relevant both for further typological research and for the practice of describing and teaching Arabic grammar, where traditional case labels often fail to reflect actual patterns of grammatical encoding.

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**Ərəb dilində carr və naşb-ın funksional sahələri:
Azərbaycan dilinin hal kateqoriyası ilə müqayisəli təhlil**

VÜQAR QARADAĞLI**

Xülasə

Məqalədə müasir ərəb ədəbi dilində carr və naşb formalarının funksional-müqayisəli təhlili aparılır və onların müasir Azərbaycan dilinin hal qrammatik kateqoriyası ilə qarşılaşdırılması təqdim olunur. Göstərilir ki, carr-ın yiyəlik halı, naşb-ın isə təsirlik halı kimi ənənəvi şərh bu formaların ifadə etdiyi qrammatik funksiyaların real spektrini tam əks etdirmir. Araşdırma materialı əsasında əsaslandırılır ki, carr forması yalnız izafət konstruksiyalarında yiyəlik və atributiv münasibətləri deyil, həm də hərəkətin istiqaməti, məkan və çıxış mənbəyi mənalərini əhatə edən polifunksional hal sahəsi kimi çıxış edir. Naşb forması isə birbaşa tamamlığın ifadəsi ilə yanaşı, zaman, tərz və dərəcə bildirən zərflik mənalərini (o cümlədən, hāl və maf'ül mutlaq konstruksiyalarında), eləcə də modal, fokus və vurğu xarakterli sintaktik mövqeləri reallaşdırır. Azərbaycan dili ilə müqayisə göstərir ki, ərəb dilində bir morfoloji forma bir neçə qrammatik funksiyaları ifadə etdiyi halda, Azərbaycan dilində həmin funksiyalar müxtəlif müstəqil hallar və sintaktik vasitələr vasitəsilə kodlaşdırılır. Bu əsasda carr və naşb formalarının dar mənada hal kimi deyil, funksional hal sahələri kimi şərh edilməsinin məqsədəuyğun olduğu nəticəsinə gəlinir. Tədqiqat nəticələri hal sistemlərinin tipoloji təsvirinə və ərəb-türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikasına töhfə verir.

Açar sözlər: qrammatik hal kateqoriyası, carr, naşb, funksional hal sahəsi, müqayisəli dilçilik, ərəb və Azərbaycan dilləri, forma və funksiya münasibəti.

**Функциональные значения «jarr» и «naşb» в арабском языке:
сопоставительный анализ с категорией падежа азербайджанского языка**

ВЮГАР КАРАДАГЛИ***

Резюме

В статье проводится функционально-сопоставительный анализ форм «jarr» и «naşb» в современном арабском литературном языке в сравнении с грамматической категорией падежа современного азербайджанского языка. Показано, что традиционное отождествление «jarr» с родительным, а «naşb» – с винительным падежом не отражает реального объема грамматических функций, кодируемых данными формами. На материале современного арабского языка обосновывается, что «jarr» функционирует как полифункциональная падежная зона, охватывающая, помимо посессивных и атрибутивных отношений в конструкциях идафы, также значения направления, локализации и источника движения. Форма «naşb», в свою очередь, реализует совокупность разнородных функций, включая маркирование прямого объекта, адвербиальные значения времени, образа действия и степени (в том числе в конструкциях «hāl и maf'ül mutlaq»), а также модальные, фокусные и эмфатические позиции. Сравнение с азербайджанским языком выявляет системную асимметрию в соотношении формы и функции: если в арабском языке несколько грамматических

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значений объединяются в рамках одной морфологической формы, то в азербайджанском языке соответствующие функции выражаются разными специализированными падежами и синтаксическими средствами. Делается вывод о целесообразности интерпретации «jarr» и «naşb» не как узкоспециализированных падежей, а как полифункциональных падежных зон, что имеет значение для типологии падежных систем и контрастивной арабско-тюркской грамматики.

Ключевые слова: падеж, «jarr», «naşb», полифункциональный падеж, сопоставительная лингвистика, арабский и азербайджанский языки, соотношение формы и функции.

Redaksiyaya daxil olma tarixi: 02.12.2025
Çара qəbul tarixi: 22.01.2026
Çар olunma tarixi: 28.01.2026