



Types and Classification of Adverbs of Place and Time in Arabic

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OPEN ACCESS

SUBMITTED 18 February 2025

ACCEPTED 16 March 2025

PUBLISHED 17 April 2025

VOLUME Vol.05 Issue 04 2025

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Abstract: All languages in the world have grammatical categories such as nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, and auxiliary words, which form the unity of a particular language. In particular, Arabic grammarians and Arabists divide all words in the Arabic language into the following three important word groups: These are: **إِسْمٌ** (ism), **فِعْلٌ** (fi'el) verb and **حَرْفٌ** (harf) auxiliary words. Among the word groups, adverbs, which belong to the group of auxiliary words, also have an important role and scope as grammatical units. This article will focus on adverbs in Arabic, especially adverbs. The types of adverbs and their meanings are discussed, and adverbs that refer to place and time are classified using tables.

Keywords: Independent word, auxiliary word, pure auxiliary, adverbial auxiliary, adverb, place, time, agreement, sentence, task.

Introduction: It is known that in linguistics, including Arabic grammar, auxiliaries belong to the group of auxiliary words. In general, auxiliary words are words that do not have an independent meaning: they consist of auxiliaries, connectors, prepositions, and they do not denote the names of objects and events. Their main grammatical feature is to express the mutual relationship of words with complex meaning. Therefore, auxiliary words perform the function of various grammatical tools. In such cases, the grammatical means are not in the independent word, not connected to it, but next to it, around it.

Some auxiliary words are nouns, which, while performing the function of auxiliary words in speech, lose their original meaning and, as auxiliary words, perform the function of conjunctions and other grammatical functions. At the same time, such auxiliary words sometimes retain their original meaning.

Auxiliary verbs developed from independent word groups. However, the transition of independent words to the auxiliary verb group occurred over a long period of time. Such words, while initially used in their own meaning, can also perform the function of auxiliary verbs. As time passes and languages develop, they lose their independent lexical meaning and become auxiliary verbs.

In some languages, auxiliaries are used after nouns or noun phrases (in Arabic, before such words) to express syntactic relations such as means, purpose, reason, time, place, etc. As mentioned above, auxiliaries are originally formed from independent words. Accordingly, they are divided into two groups:

- 1) pure (original) assistants;
- 2) functional auxiliaries (words used as an auxiliary).

Functional auxiliaries are words with independent meanings and are used as auxiliaries only in certain places. Functional auxiliaries are divided into the following types according to their morphological form and meaning, or according to which word family they belong to:

1. Noun assistants (side, side, middle, etc.)
2. Verbal auxiliaries (nasal, before, formerly).

So, in linguistics, there are terms like "noun auxiliaries" and "verb auxiliaries", and Uzbek linguists G. Abdurakhmanov and Sh. Shukurov say the following about them in their book "The Historical Grammar of the Uzbek Language": "Some of the noun auxiliaries occur only in the form of adverbs". B. M. Grande, one of the Russian Arabic scholars, in his scientific work entitled "Kurs arabskoy grammatiki v sravnitelno - istoricheskom osveshchenii" explains the auxiliaries expressing place and time under the terms "nesobstvenno prelogi imena", "narechie".

In Arabic, such adverbs are described by the term **ظَرْفٌ** (plural **ظُرُوفٌ**). **ظَرْفٌ** – There is another term for adverbs in Arabic grammar, which grammarians also call **مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ**, that is, adverbs. Abu Abdullah ibn Malik, one of the classical grammarians, in his famous work "Alfiya", defines adverbs, that is, adverbs, as follows:

الْمَفْعُولُ فِيهِ، وَ هُوَ الْمُسَمَّى ظَرْفًا. الظَّرْفُ وَقْتُ أَوْ مَكَانٌ

That is: The auxiliary complement is called an “adverb.”
Adverbs express place or time.

One of the modern linguists and linguists, the famous Lebanese scientist Antoine ad-Dahdah, in his book "مُعْجَمُ اللَّغَةِ النَّحْوِ الْعَرَبِيِّ" classifies words expressing place and time as follows:

ظَرْفُ زَمَانٍ

Words that express time

These words are divided into the following types:

1. a) words that express indefinite time and can be formed in conjunctions and express the meaning of time, for example: **الذنا** – without stopping, **الأيام** – never, **اسماد** – in the meantime, **حيناً** – then, at that time, **زماناً** – at the time, **عنداً** – at that time, **دودبا** – during the time, **وقت** – as in time.

- b) Words indicating a specific time, for example: أُسْبُوع – in a week, حَرِيف – in autumn, حَمِيس – on Thursday, رَّبِيع – in spring, سَاعَة – at an hour, شَبَّاط – in February, شَهْر – in a month, عَام – in a year, قَرْن – in an age (100 years), يَوْم – on a day, ثَلَاثَة أَيَّام – in three days and other similar words.

2. Words that express the content of time and do not vary in agreement, for example: **عَلَّنَا** - at this time, **أَمْسِي** - yesterday, **إِنَّا** - at what time, **رَائِيسَا** - for now, **لَمَّا** - when, **الْأَيَّانَا** - at what time, **صَبَاحَا** - in the morning, **masā'a** - in the evening, etc.

ظَرْفٌ شَبِيهٌ مُتَصَرِّفٌ

Expressing place and time, it can be varied in agreements

words that are

Such words express place and time in the accusative case, and with the help of some basic auxiliaries, they can also be in the accusative case. Of these:

1. The words **عِنْدَ**, **لَدَيَّ**, **مَتَّى**, **بَعْدَ** with the root auxiliaries **قِيلَ**;
2. The words **هُنَا**, **أَيْنَ**, **إِلَيَّ** and **مِنْ** with the root auxiliaries **تُخْتَفِ** فَوْقَ;
3. The word **حَيْثُ** with **إِلَيَّ**, **بِ**, **مِنْ** with the root auxiliaries;
4. The word **مَتَّى** with the root auxiliaries **إِلَيَّ** and **حَتَّى**;
5. The word **أَلَّا** with the root auxiliaries **مِنْ**, **إِلَيَّ**, **مُدَّ**, **مُدَّ** can be used in the demonstrative case.

ظَرْفٌ غَيْرُ مُتَصَرِّفٍ

Words that express place and time and do not vary in agreement

Such words are in the accusative case and are used only to express place and time. These are words like: اَيْنًا, اينما, اينلا, اينلا, qatu, laduñ, laday. These idioms are found only in sentences expressing place and time. It is not used in other cases.

ظَرْفٌ مُتَصَرِّفٌ

Words that express place and time and are in agreement. Such words are used to express place and time, as well as in other tasks.

1. In fact, one of the last characteristics of adverbs is that some words that express time or place appear in conjunctions in a variety of ways to suit the function of different situations. In other words, some words that express time and place may also perform other

functions in some situations. For example:

a) in the present case: سافرت و ليلا - I traveled in the evening.

b) in the function of the owner of the verb sentence: طَابَ لَيْلُكَ – Have a good night.

c) as the possessor of a noun phrase: لَيْلُكُمْ سَعِيدٌ – Have a good night.

2. If the action of a word expressing place and time ends with a damma, it is necessary to indicate the word itself with the reflexive pronoun that governs it. For example: يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ صُمْتُ فِيهِ – I fasted on Friday.

If the reflexive pronoun expressing time is attached to the verb, not as indicated, it will have fulfilled the function of an indirect complement, for example: يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ صُمْتُه – I fasted on Friday.

All of this applies only to words expressing time (or place) and which can be classified in conjunctions. Such cases do not occur in other words.

ظَرْفُ مَكَانٍ

Words expressing the state of place

They have the following characteristics.

The last actions can be varied in the conjugations:

a) words expressing ambiguous places, such as: اسماء - in front of, warā'a - behind, tahta - under, شيمالا - left, يامين - right, faṭṭa - above, which indicate one of the six sides.

b) Words that denote a specific boundary or a limited place, for example: بَحْرٌ – in the sea, بَلَدٌ – in the country, بَيْتٌ – in the house, جَبَلٌ – in the mountain, قَرْيَةٌ – in the village, مَدِينَةٌ – in the city, مَسْجِدٌ – in the mosque, نَهْرٌ – in the river.

2. Words that express location and are not differentiated by conjunctions, for example: أَيْنَ – where, ثَمَّ – there, ثَمَّتْ – there, حَيْثُ – where, هُنَا – here, أَنَّى – on which side, بَعْدَ – after, عَلَ – above, قَبْلَ – in front, لَدُنْ – in place, لَدَيَّ – in place, and other similar words.

After considering the above issues, we have developed a statistical table of words indicating place and time, as much as possible. There are about 70 of them, and we have arranged them in the tables as follows.

Table 1

Alphabetical arrangement of auxiliaries indicating place and time in Arabic.

متى	52	صدد	35	بين	18	أنى	1
مذ	53	ضمن	36	بكرة	19	أمام	2
منذ	54	ضحوه	37	بعيد	20	أمس	3
مرة	55	عند	38	تحن	21	أبدأ	4
مع	56	عوض	39	تارة	22	أمد	5
ميداء	57	عل	40	تلقاء	23	إذا	6
نحو	58	غدا	41	تجاه	24	الآن	7
نصب	59	غذوة	42	ثم	25	أين	8
هنا	60	غب	43	ثمت	26	إذ	9
هناك	61	فوق	44	حين	27	إذا	10
هناك	62	قبل	45	حوالى	28	أيان	11
وقت	63	قبيل	46	حول	29	أصيل	12
رواء	64	قبال	47	دون	30	أخفا	13
وسط	65	قرب	48	داخل	31	أحوالى	14
يمين	66	قصاد	49	دائما	32	اسفل	15

67	لدى	50	ريث	33	بعد	16
68	لدى	51	ريثما	34	بينما	17

Table 2
Adverbs denoting position

	No		No		No
لدى	25	حيثما	13	أنى	1
لدى	26	حول	14	أمام	2
نحو	27	دون	15	أداء	3
نصب	28	شمال	16	أين	4
هنا	29	صدد	17	حوالي	5
هناك	30	ضمن	18	اسفل	6
هناك	31	عل	19	بين	7
وراء	32	فوق	20	تحت	8
وسط	33	قبال	21	تلقاء	9
يمين	34	قدام	22	تجاه	10
		قرب	23	ثم □ ثم	11
		قصاد	24	حيث	12

3 – table
Adverbs of tense

	No		No		No
غب	25	بعيد	13	أنى	1
قبل	26	تارة	14	أمس	2
قبيل	27	حين □ حينما	15	أبدأ	3
قط	28	حقا □ أحقا	16	أمد	4
لما	29	حوالى	17	الآن	5
متى	30	دائما	18	أيان	6
مدة	31	ريث □ ريثما	19	إذ	7
مذ □ منذ	32	صباح	20	إذا	8
مدة	33	عند	21	أصيل	9
مع □ مع	34	عوض	22	بعد	10
وقت	35	غدا	23	بين □ بينما	11

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the possibilities and richness of the Arabic language are well known. We have included in the tables only those words that we encountered during our research. It is natural that other words indicating place and time appear in the Arabic language that were not included in our research. We have tried to organize only some words representing the place and time found in grammatical sources and dictionaries, i.e. in alphabetical order, classify them, give their meanings, show and explain them through examples. In the course of our research, we came to the final conclusion that it would be more appropriate to simply classify the Arabic auxiliaries, that is, adverbs, and conduct a thorough study of their semantics, along with theoretical analysis, based on tables, and only then will it be relatively easy to learn, master, and remember them.

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