



THE CORE MEANINGS OF “ﻝ” PREPOZITSION OF THE ARABIAN LANGUAGE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: In Uzbek: auxiliaries, primitive auxiliaries, original auxiliaries, prepositions, real prepositions, meaning.

Received: 18.04.2023

Accepted: 23.04.2023

Published: 28.04.2023

Abstract: All linguists know that auxiliary words are widely used in both Arabic and Uzbek. This article discusses the meanings of ﻝ primitive auxiliary in Arabic. Our textbooks do not pay much attention to the meaning of these auxiliary. However, this topic is widely covered in the scientific works of both classical grammarians and modern grammarians. We have tried to summarize all the information in these works and show all the meanings of this primitive auxiliary. To shed more light on this, we have used various sources, such as the following and many other works, including the medieval grammar of Mahmud az-Zamahshari’s “Al-mufasssal fin-nahvi”, and Abdul-Qahir al-Jurjani’s “Hundred Factors in Arabic Nahvi”, the famous and one of the modern Lebanese scholars Antoine al-Dahdah’s “Mu’jamul lug’atin-nahvil arabi”, “Al-kamil fin-nahvi vas-sarfi val l’rab” by Ahmad Qabbis, a well-known Syrian linguist, Al-Ardabiyli’s commentary on Az-Zamahshari’s “Alunmuzaj fin-nahvi”, B.M.Grande’s “Arabic Grammar Course in Comparative-Historical Lighting”

INTRODUCTION

The root auxiliaries known as “hurufu-l-jar” (الجار حروف) in Arabic are used in different meanings. In authoritative sources, as well as in modern textbooks and manuals, basic assistants are mentioned separately. In this article, we will focus on the meaning of the root auxiliary ﻝ from the root auxiliary. The root auxiliary ﻝ has the following meanings:

ﻝ - root helper

لِ - the root helper is distinguished from other root helpers by its ambiguity and specific features. In the grammar of the Arabic language, it is used as a preposition, and a jarr letter. This root auxiliary is characteristic of the Uzbek language ...niki, ...ga, ...gacha, ...ga; can be translated through words and prepositions such as related, for, about, during. Its specific features and meanings are as follows:

The famous Egyptian linguist Abdul Aziz Muhammad Fakhir writes about the root auxiliary لِ in his work entitled "Commenting on the Grammar of the Arabic Language":

1. الأَم حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ الظَّاهِرُ وَالْمُضَمَّرُ، وَتَأْتِي أَصْلِيَّةً وَزَائِدَةً: وَلَهَا مَعَانٍ أَشْهَرُهَا لِانْتِهَاءِ الْغَايَةِ
(عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ مُحَمَّدٌ فَأَجْرٌ "تَوْضِيحُ النَّحْوِ" الْجُزْءُ الثَّلَاثُ ص - 93 . 1)

That is: the root auxiliary لِ puts demonstrative nouns and pronouns in the demonstrative case. It can act as a real root helper and also as a letter (loading). It has many meanings and the most important one:

- 1) صُمْتُ شَهْرَ - done or to be done refers to the end point of an action, for example: صُمْتُ شَهْرَ - I fasted until the end of Ramadan. قَرَأْتُ الْكِتَابَ لِخَاتِمَتِهِ - I read the book to the end.
- 2) One of the special features of the root auxiliary لِ is that when it is added to compound pronouns other than the compound pronoun of the first person, it turns its fatha into a fraction while preserving its meaning, e.g.: لَكُمْ، لَنَا، لَهُ، لَكَ .
- 3) لَهُ الْمَلِكُ - refers to ownership of property, possessions, acquisitions, goods, things, etc., e.g.: لَهُ الْمَلِكُ - Ownership and His alone is the praise. 2 (2. Holy Qur'an. Surah Taghobun - verse 1. Translation by Abduzaziz Mansur). وَالْمَنْزِلُ لِمَحْمُودٍ - This house belongs to Mahmud; أَمْوَالٌ لِمُحَمَّدٍ - This is Muhammad's money.
- 4) شِبْهُ الْمَلِكِ - meaning similar to ownership or meaning that one object belongs to another object, it forms an addition compound expressing belonging, for example: أَلْبَابٌ لِلدَّارِ - patio door; وَالسَّرْجُ وَاللِّحْصَانِ - a horse's yuga.
- 5) السَّبَبُ وَالسَّبَبِيَّةُ - cause, reason, basis; excuse; refers to the cause of defect, deficiency, vice and the like. In this case, he shows the reason for the situation in the sentence that comes before it in the sentence that comes after it, for example: إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ بِالْحَقِّ لِتَحْكُمَ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ - Indeed, We have sent down this Book (Qur'an) to you in order that you may judge among people in the way that Allah has shown. 3 (3. Holy Quran. Surah Nisa 105 verse. Translation by Abdulaziz Mansur). لَمْ يَجْتِنِ جُنْتًا - He could not acquire anything new because of his extreme stupidity. جِئْتُ لِإِكْرَامِكَ - I came for your honor.
- 6) لِلتَّنْيِينِ - It is used to explain, clarify, define something, for example: لِإِيْلَافِ قُرَيْشٍ - For making the Quraysh (population) comfortable., 4 (4. Holy Qur'an. Surah Quraysh, verse 1. Translation by Abdulaziz Mansur).
- 7) لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ - used to make an intransitive verb transitive, e.g.: مَا أَحَبَّ عَلِيًّا لِلسَّلَامِ وَمَا أَبْغَضَهُ لِلْحَرْبِ - He taught Ali to love peace and hate war.
- 8) لِلإِخْتِصَاصِ - something is used to mean that something belongs to something else, belongs to something, for example: الْجَنَّةُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ - жаннат мўъминларгадир.
- 9) لِلإِسْتِحْقَاقِ - right; used to express characteristic, worthy e.g.: أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ - All praise belongs to Allah.
- 10) لِلتَّنْبِيْغِ - It is used in the sense of conveying a message to someone, to report, to inform, to convey some information, e.g.: قُلْتُ لَهُ - I told him, فَضَسَّرْتُ لَهُ - I commented to him.
- 11) لِلصِّيْرُورَةِ - the origin of something, or something - something - is often used to define the fate, destiny, future and perspective of people, for example: وُلِدَ الْإِنْسَانُ لِحَيَاةٍ أَبَدِيَّةٍ - Humans are born for eternal life.
- 12) لِلْقَسَمِ - represents an oath, e.g.: اللَّهُ لَأَفْعَلَنَّ هَذَا - By Allah, for you to do the same.

- 13) **إِنَّهُ فِي الْحَقِّ** – Indeed he is right. **إِلَيَّ، عَلَيَّ، فِي، عِنْدَ، بَعْدَ** can give meanings of ravish and other root auxiliaries, e.g:
- 14) **فَلَسَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَ الْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي** – So, let them also accept me (my calls) and believe in me. 5. (5. Holy Qur’an. Surah Baqarah verse 186. Translation by Abdulaziz Mansur). **لِيُكْتُبْ** – Let him write.
- 15) **يَا لِفَرَحٍ** – Ah, joy, how good it is to be happy! **يَا لَهُ رَجُلًا** – What a man he is! **لِلتَّعَجُّبِ** - used to express surprise, surprise and admiration, for example:
- 16) **لِلْمُعَاقَبَةِ** - means to chase, to pursue, to follow, to take revenge, to punish, to exchange, to take turns, to go one by one, for example: **لَزِمَ الشَّرُّ لِلشَّقَاوَةِ** - Evil brings misfortune. 6. (6. Abdul Kahir al-Jurjani “One Hundred Factors in the Arabic Language” 7 pages).
- 17) **وَلِنَضْعِ الْمَوَازِينِ الْقِسْطَ لِيَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ** – We will set up just balances for the Day of Judgment...7. (7. Holy Quran. Surah Anbiyya verse 47. Translation by Abdulaziz Mansur. 326 pages). **الطَّالِبُ لِلنَّيْتِ** - The student is at home.
- 18) **لَلزَّائِدَةِ** - work - an extra letter is added to emphasize the action, to strengthen its meaning, e.g.: **ضَرَبْتُ لِرَيْدٍ** – I hit Zayd.
- 19) Used to attribute a work or any source to the author, for example: **كِتَابُ مُلُوكِ الْعَرَبِ لِأَمِينِ الرَّيْحَانِيِّ** . Amin ar – Rayhani’s “Kings of Arabia” book.
- 20) The word “bar” is omitted in Arabic when this auxiliary verb is used in noun phrases, for example: **لِي كِتَابٌ** - I have a book.
- 21) It is used to tell the specific date of the lunar days, for example: **لِسَبْعِ خَلْوَنٍ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ** – The seventh day of Ramadan.
- 22) Used to express purpose, e.g: **فَامَ لِمُعَاوَنَةٍ** – He got up to help. **ذَهَبْتُ لِرِيَاةٍ** – I went to see him.
- 23) **لَامٌ كَيٌّ – كَيٌّ** gives the meaning of the root auxiliary, e.g: **جَاءَ لِيَطْلُبَ شَيْئًا** – He came to ask for something.
- 24) The following is used in some specific (idiomatic) expressions, e.g: **هَلْ لَكَ أَنْ تَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ** – Are you willing to do this? **مَا كَانَ لِيَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ** – He doesn’t want to do that. **بِهِ دَرَّةٌ مِنْ رَجُلٍ** – What a good person he is.
- 25) **لِلْجَوَابِ** – can come in the sense of answer, e.g: **وَلَوْ لَا دَفَعُ اللَّهُ النَّاسَ بَعْضُهُمْ بَعْضًا لَفَسَدَتِ الْأَرْضُ** . If God does not repel some of the people with others, the Earth will surely be corrupted. 8. (8. The Holy Qur’an. Surah Baqarah 251 verses. Translation by Abdulaziz Mansur, 31 pages).
- 26) **وَأَنَّ رَبَّكَ لِيحْكُمُ** – a thing done or to be done - refers to the starting point of an action, e.g: **بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فِيهَا كَانُوا فِيهِ يَخْتَلِفُونَ** . Indeed, your Lord will judge between them on the Day of Resurrection about the things they used to disagree about. 9. (9. Holy Quran. Surah Nahl 124 verses. Translation by Abdulaziz Mansur 281 pages).
- 27) Represents relevance. For example: **الْكِتَابُ لِرَيْدٍ** – The book is Zayd’s.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the language is always developing. It does not stop developing. Classic philologists, modern philologists and Arabic linguists have focused on the basic assistants and classified them in their own way, and have written comments on them. In Arabic with regard to the main helpers: “حروف الجر”, “حروف الجر”, “حروف” If the terms are used, in Uzbek they are used with basic auxiliaries, real auxiliaries, or original auxiliaries, and in Russian with expressions such as “preposition”, “sobstvenno prelogi”. Auxiliaries are used so much in Arabic that the real meaning of a

noun or verb is understood through auxiliaries. Therefore, it is very important to study and know them in depth. A complete and thorough study of the assistants will lead to accurate and precise translation.

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