

## PREPOSITIONS IN ARABIC

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the structure, grammatical aspects, types and usage of prepositions in the Arabic language. In addition to expressing syntactic relations, prepositions in the Arabic language play an important role in expressing the meaning of a sentence semantically. Of course, this article will be useful for those interested in the Arabic language and students studying it.

**Keywords:** Arabic language (اللغة العربية) letter word group (حرف), prefixes (أحروف جر), accusative case (جرّ), word in accusative case (مجرور).

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada arab tilidagi old ko'makchilar (predloglar)ning tuzilishi, grammatik jihatlaari, ularning turlari va ishlatilishi haqida tahlil qilinadi. Arab tilida old ko'makchilar (predloglar) sintaktik munosabatlarni ifodalash bilan bir qatorda, semantik jihatdan gapning ma'nosini ifodalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Albatta ushbu maqola orqali arab tiliga qiziquvchilar va uni o'rganayotgan talabalarga foydali bo'ladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** arab tili (اللغة العربية) harf so'z turkumi (حرف), old ko'makchilar (أحروف جر), qaratqich kelishigi (جرّ), qaratqich kelishigidagi so'z (مجرور).

**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируются структура, грамматические аспекты, типы и употребление предлогов в арабском языке. Помимо выражения синтаксических отношений, предлоги в арабском языке играют важную роль в семантическом выражении смысла предложения. Эта статья, безусловно, будет полезна всем, кто интересуется арабским языком, и студентам, изучающим его.

**Ключевые слова:** арабский язык (تعبير علاء غلا), часть речи "харф" (حرف), предлоги (أحروف جر), родительный падеж (جرّ), слово в родительном падеже (مجرور).

|    | Kelishiklar        | Aniq holat         | Nooaniq holat     |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Bosh kelishik      | الهاتف telefon     | هاتف telefon      |
| 2. | Tushum kelishik    | الهاتف telefonni   | هاتفاً telefonni  |
| 3. | Qaratqich kelishik | الهاتف telefonning | هاتفا telefonning |

Therefore, it cannot be used to form other sentences. In addition, in Arabic, conjunctions are placed before the word to which they are attached.

Auxiliary words and prepositions that serve to express meanings such as place, time, purpose, reason, means, togetherness are called auxiliary words and prepositions (auxiliary - الجرّ حرف) [Abduhafiz Abdujabbarov. Arabic language textbook. p. 78. T-2005].

Prepositions are divided into three groups.

1. Original (root) prepositions.

Words that have lost their independent word form and are used only as prepositions are original prepositions. Original prepositions include the following:

في - in, in; Student at the university. - جامعة في الطالب  
من - from, from; Student left the university. البيت من الطالب خرج  
إلى - to, towards; Student went to the university. الجمعة إلى الطالب دخل  
على - above, above; The notebook is on the table. - على الدفتر  
عن - about, from; The student asked about the lesson. - عن التالب سل  
bi - with, through; He wrote the letter with a pencil. - Is there a book?  
li - for, belonging to; This book is a student's book  
ka - like, like; Girls are beautiful like flowers. - كالوردي جميلة البنات

suffixes bi, li, ka are added to words.

|  |            |  |    |
|--|------------|--|----|
| بِالْقَلَمِ  | بِقَلَمٍ   | <b>bilan,</b><br><b>vositasida</b>                   | بِ |
| Qalam <b>bilan</b>   |            |  |    |
| لِلطَّالِبِ  | لِطَّالِبٍ | <b>Uchun,</b><br><b>...niki,</b><br><b>...da bor</b> | لِ |
| Talaba <b>uchun,</b><br>Talabada <b>bor,</b><br>Talabaniki |            |  |    |
| كَالشَّمْسِ  | كَشَمْسٍ   | <b>-dek, kabi,</b><br><b>singari</b>                 | كَ |
| Quyosh <b>kabi</b>   |            |  |    |

If  
the  
aux  
ilia  
ry  
“ل”  
co  
me

s before the article “ال”, “ا” is not written.

لِلْمَدْرَسَةِ = المدرسة لـ

If the first letter of the noun is “ل”, the letter “ل” of the article is not written either.

لِ + لِلْغَةِ = اللغة

2. Noun (made) prepositions. Adverbs (الزروف)

This group includes words that have not lost their noun character, can be used as nouns, and act as adverbs. When these words are used as adverbs, they often come in the accusative case [N.Ibrahimov. Arabic grammar book. p. 56. T-1997

]:

داخل - inside, into; Inside the university داخل الجامعة

خارج - outside, to the outside; Outside the school خارج المدرسة

عبر - through; Through the book عبر الكتاب

خلال - during; near; During the vacation العطلة خلال

قرب - near; Near the house البيوت قرب

امام - in front of; In front of the car السارة امام

عَمَّ خَلْفَ - behind; behind; Behind Omar

بَيْنَ الطَّالِبَيْنِ - between; Between two students

الطَّوْلَةَ فَوْقَ - above; upon; On the table

الطَّوْلَةَ تَحْتَ

الْأُسْتَاذِ عِنْدَ - at; in the presence of; In the presence of the teacher

الْمَدْرَسَةِ حَوْلَ - around; about; Around the school

These noun (made-up) prepositions are formed from nouns, that is, from some nouns. They require the word following them to be in the case of jar, that is, in the accusative case, but الجر is not called a حروف. Based on the original Arabic sources, auxiliaries formed from the noun word group are called ravish, in sentence analysis they are analyzed as mudaf- مضاف and the word following them-إليه

مضاف

[ file:///C:/Users/MSI/Downloads/%D0%A1%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%D1%8F-28402-ru%20(2).pdf ].

### 3. Complex prepositions.

These consist of two or three words and express more complex relationships than the above prepositions[ N.Ibrohimov. Arabic Grammar Book. 57-p. T-1997

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عِظْلَ - in order to, on the way to;

سَبِيلَ فِي - in the way to, on the way to;

مِنْ خَوْفَا - in fear of ...;

إِلَى النَّظَارِ بِصَرْفٍ - because of;

إِلَى النَّظَارِ - because of;

عَنْ فَضْلَةٍ - next to; near;

عِطْلَةٍ فِي - during ...;

زَائِدَةٍ - next to; near;

بِوَسْأَةِ - by means of

لِ نَتِيجَاتٍ - as a result

مِنْ بِالْغَمِ - despite ...

These prepositions are connected to the basic auxiliaries such as لِ إِلَى مِنْ لِي, forming complex auxiliaries. We can see this in the examples given above.

In conclusion, prepositions in the Arabic language serve to connect words with others in a sentence, and they perform a semantic function in addition to performing a syntactic function. For example, they express place, reason, time, etc. As mentioned above, it also determines the case of the word following it. Students studying the topic of prepositions should definitely study this topic carefully, because the topic of prepositions in Arabic is considered grammatically complex. By using prepositions correctly, it is possible to ensure the clarity of the idea being expressed.

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