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## THE CORE MEANINGS OF “في” PREPOZITION OF THE ARABIAN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

All linguists know that auxiliary words are widely used in both Arabic and Uzbek. This article discusses the meanings of في 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-Ardabiyl's commentary on Az-Zamahshari's "Alunmuzaj fin-nahvi", B.M.Grande's "Arabic Grammar Course in Comparative-Historical Lighting"

### KEYWORDS

In Uzbek: auxiliaries, primitive auxiliaries, original auxiliaries, prepositions, real prepositions, meaning. In .etc معني حروف حروف الجار حروف الزائدة حروف الجر الصلية حروف الجر الارب حروف الجر الشبيهة .

### 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 meanings of the root auxiliary في.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The root auxiliary في has the following meanings:

1. The primary and main meaning of the root auxiliary في refers to the fact that an object or a person is located inside an object. For example: التلميذ في المدرسة  
– The student is at school. In his book, Muhammad Fakhir says the following about this main assistant: هي حرف جر يجر الظاهر و الضمير أي تأتي لعدة معان أشهرها: الظرفي  
Namely: في the root auxiliary puts the demonstrative noun and pronoun in the demonstrative case. It has several meanings, the most commonly used being:
  1. في الكوب الماء - refers to place and time, e.g: في المسجد محمد - Muhammad in the mosque. I finished the work in two days. في الانتهاء ذلك - at this time.
  2. للتعليل - represents reason, basis, reason. For example: ولو لا فضل الله عليكم و رحمته في الدنيا و الآخرة لمسكم في - Had it not been for God's grace upon you in this world and the hereafter, He would have punished you greatly for your praise.
  3. للمصاحبة - means to go together, to be together, to accompany, together, to join, for example: في القوم جاء - He came with the people. I got up at sunrise.
  4. للمقايضة - It is used to compare, contrast, compare one thing to another, for example: علمي في بحره الاقطرة -

ما – If science is compared to the sea, my science is not even a drop of it.

5. الاستعلاء نحو - الاستعلاء means height, top, over, above: الاستعلاء - Never put a pole on a date.

6. للالصاق - It is used to mean to stick, to stick, to stick, to stick, to glue. Ethnologist Antoine ad-Dahdah writes about this in his book: الباء "أي للالصاق مثل: وقف الحارس في الباب: أي ملاصقا له - في The root auxiliary ب can be a synonym of the root auxiliary ل - i.e. to stick, to stick, for example: The guard stuck to the door.

7. الي - can come in the meaning of the main helper. We refer to the work of Muhammed Fakir again: ان تكون بمعنى "الي" نحو قوله تعالى: لو شئنا لبعثنا في كل قرية نذيرا namely: The root auxiliary في can come in the meaning of the root auxiliary الي, Allah says in the Qur'an: If We willed, We could have sent a warner (prophet) to every village (and city).

8. بين - "among", "within" can come in the meaning of adverbial auxiliary, for example: من فيكم يعرف ذلك? - Who among you knows that?.

9. Sometimes it refers to the movement inside something and the end point of the movement of an object or person as a result of this movement. For example: الكتاب في الخزانة - وقع في جب - He placed the book inside the shelf.

10. An event that happened within a period of time - refers to the exact time of the event, e.g: في هذه السنة – this year, في شهر مايو – At 5 o'clock. – الساعة الخامسة في May.

11. Refers to a specific time in the course of an action, e.g: العمل في ثلاثة ايام أنجز – He finished his work in three days.

12. Narrative refers to the topic or idea of the event. For example: هو يتكلم في كل موضوع – He speaks on any subject. - He thought about it. ففكر في ذلك - It has a history book. - الباب الثاني في الفعل - The second chapter of “Verb” in grammar.

13. Desire refers to the idea of desire, e.g: في ذلك رغب – That’s what he wanted. هل لكم في ان... – Would you like to ...?

14. Count is used to express the multiplication of numbers. For example: ضرب اربعة في خمسة – He multiplied four by five.

15. It is used to measure the width and length of the field. For example: طولها خمسون ميلا في عشرة عرضا - It is 10 miles wide and 50 miles long.

## 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. It is in Arabic regarding the main helpers : “حروف الجر”, “حروف الجر”, “حروف الجر”. If the terms “are used, they are used in Uzbek 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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