Auxiliary Word Classes In Arabic Grammar

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Abstract: This article studies the grammatical and semantic features of the auxiliary word category called letters in the Arabic language. The lexical meaning of letters, their place in a sentence and types are analyzed. The article highlights the morphological classification and functional functions of letters, and considers their functions as a means of determining relations in speech based on the views of classical Arabic linguists. The article serves to provide a deeper understanding of the Arabic language and enrich the theory of auxiliary words.

Keywords: Arabic language, letter, auxiliary word, morphology, grammar.

Introduction: In Arabic linguistics, auxiliary words, that is, "letters", are one of the main grammatical categories of the language. They do not have an independent meaning, but act as a connecting tool, establishing relations between other words in the structure of a sentence. Letters play an important role in determining the content and form of a sentence, as they affect the case system and determine the relationship between words. Therefore, studying letters phonetically, morphologically and syntactically helps to better understand the grammar of the Arabic language. This article discusses the lexical meaning, types and functions of letters in a sentence. The letter word class is understood as words that do not express an independent, separate meaning, but only when combined with another word. In N.Ibrahimov's book "Grammar of the Arabic Language" it is defined as "This class includes definite articles, prepositions, various prepositions, and auxiliary words in general" [1:25]. So, when we say "letter", we mean the auxiliary word class. Because if we look at the works on Uzbek grammar, the definitions given to auxiliary words in them fully correspond to the definition given to letters above. For example, in the book "Mother Language" by O. Hamrayeva, auxiliary words are defined as follows: "Words that do not have the meaning of a noun, do not answer a specific question, and do not function as a

specific part of a sentence in a sentence are auxiliary words" [2:179].

Here we will briefly discuss letters. If we look at the lexical meaning of the word "letter", الحرف في الأصل الطرف والجانب [3:19] means "letter - side, edge". This definition fully corresponds to the letters that form the basis of words known to us. This is because they indicate the beginning and end sides of words. However, as mentioned above, auxiliary parts of speech are also called "letters". The reason for calling auxiliary parts of speech letters is explained by the great linguist Ibn Anbari as follows: " فسمي حرف لأنه يأتي في طرف الكلام " - [4:35] it is called a letter because it comes at the edge of speech." That is, they are called "letters" because they perform the function of ensuring the connection between words in a sentence, helping to complete the meaning. This idea becomes clearer in the following definition:

" ذلك لأنها تأتي في أوائل الكلام وأواخره في غالب الأمر فصارت كالحروف والحدود له" [5:20]

"The reason this part of speech is called "harf" (letter) is because it usually appears at the beginning or end of a sentence, thus becoming like its edge and boundary". The word "harf" (letter), in terms of its usage, conveys the following meanings:

1. الحروف المباني [al-ḥuru:fu-l-maba:niy] (foundational

letters) - characters that constitute the structure of a word, i.e., letters in the Uzbek language. There are 28 of these in the Arabic alphabet.

2. الحروف المعاني [al-ḥuru:fu-l-ma'a:niy] (meaningful letters) - letters that convey meaning only when combined with another word - a noun or verb, written independently without being part of another word's structure. Although the auxiliary "ل" (for) is written together with another word, it does not become one of the base letters of the word it's attached to and retains its separate meaning. This type of letter is specifically called an auxiliary part of speech. Although they are not independent, they are termed الحروف المعاني [al-ḥuru:fu-l-ma'a:niy] (meaningful letters) because they possess their own meaning. Mahmud Zamakhshari provided the following definition for meaningful letters:

"الحرف – ما دل على معنى في غيره"[6:379]

"A letter is a word that indicates a meaning in another (word)." The meaning of parts of speech other than letters becomes fully understood when they are used. However, for example, when the prepositions "في" [fi:] (equivalent to the suffix "-da" in Uzbek) or "إلى" [ila:] (equivalent to the suffix "-ga" in Uzbek) are used, no specific meaning forms in the human mind. Rather, if combined with another word, such as "في البيت" [fi-l-bayt] (at home, inside the house), or "إلى البيت" [ila-l-bayt] (to home, towards the house), a certain meaning is understood. Considering these examples, "في" [fi:] (suffix "-da") or "إلى" [ila:] (suffix "-ga") do not convey meaning independently, but only when combined with another word like "البيت" [al-bayt] (house), leading to a change in its meaning. Some letters, although called letters, have independent meanings, which contradicts the definition of a letter given above. This is because a letter is considered a letter only if it does not have an independent meaning. However, these have their own independent meanings. They are: نعم [na'am] (yes), بلى [bala] (likewise), إي [iy] (O), إنّه [innah] (certainly). Auxiliary words are studied from several aspects. These are:

1. We study them by dividing them into the following five groups based on the number of letters they contain:

A) الأحادية [al-aha:diyya] (single) - auxiliary words consisting of a single letter, of which there are 13 in total:

الهمزة والباء والتاء والسين والفاء والكاف والالم والميم والنون والهاء والواو والألف والياء

B) الثنائية [as-suna:'iyya] (double) - auxiliary words consisting of two letters. There are 26 of them:

آ، اذ، ال، أم، أن، ان، أو، أي، أي، بل، عن، في، قد، كي، لم، لن، لو، لا، مذ، من، ما، نون التوكيد

الثقيلة، هل،ها، وا، يا

الثالثية [as-sula:siyya] (triad) - auxiliary words consisting of three letters. There are 25 of them.

آي، أجل، إذن، إذا، اال، الى، اما، إن، أن، أيا، بلى، ثم، جلل، جير، خلا، رب، سوف، عدا، عل، على،

الرباعية (D لات، ليت، منذ، نعم، هيا [ar-ruba:'iyya] (quartet) - auxiliary words consisting of four letters. There are 15 of them:

إذما، إلا، ألا، أما، إما، حتى، حاشا، كأن، كلا، لعل، لكن، لما، لولا، لوما، هلا

E) الخماسية [al-xuma:siyya] (quintet) - an auxiliary word consisting of five letters. It is لكن

Words belonging to the auxiliary part of speech can be analyzed as follows based on their ability to influence or not influence the declension of the word that comes after them (declension is the phenomenon of "inflection," referring to the change in the final letter of a word. This change, in turn, leads to a change in meaning):

A) الحرف العاطل [al-harfu-l-'a:tilu] - auxiliaries that do not affect the change in the verbs of the following word (noun or verb). There are 28 of them:

أجل، إذ، إذا، آل، أما، إما، أما، أي، بلى، جير، السين، سوف، قد، كال، لو، لوما، الجيم، الميم

النون، نون التوكيد الثقيلة، نعم، الهاء، هل، هال، ها، األلف، الياء

B) الحرف العامل [al-harfu-l-'a:milu] - auxiliary words that lead to a change in the grammatical case of the following word, which are:

1. حروف الجر [ḥuru:fu-l-jarr] - prepositions.

2. نواصب المضارع [navasi:bu-l-mudo:ri'] - auxiliary words that change the present-future tense of the verb to the subjunctive mood.

3. الجوازم [al-java:zimu] - particles that make the end of verbs unvowelled (giving the verb the meaning of conditional mood).

4. الحروف المشبهة بالفعل [al-ḥuru:fu-l-mushabbaḥatu bi-l-fi'l] - verb-like particles.

There is another aspect of auxiliary words, and Mahmud Zamakhshari initiated their classification into groups based on this aspect. He states the following on the topic of "Ḥarfu-l-jarr" (prepositions):

" وهي ثلاثة أضرب ، ضرب لازم للحرفية وضرب كائن اسما وحرفا، وضرب كائن حرفا

وفعلا"[6:288]

"It is of three types: one that holds the letter, one that comes as a noun and letter, and one that comes as letter and verb".

Mahmud Zamakhshari presented this distribution in

the topic of prepositions and divided all prepositions into these three categories:

1. Words that are only letters, that is, auxiliary parts of speech. There are nine of them:

من, إلى, حتى, في, الكاف, الباء, الام, رب, واو القسم, تاء القسم

2. Words that function as both nouns and particles. There are five of them: على (ala), عن (an), الكاف (al-kaf), مذ (mudh), منذ (mundhu)

3. Words that function as both verbs and particles. There are three of them: حاشا (hasha), خلا (khala), عدا (ada)

Additionally, auxiliary parts of speech are also categorized according to the function they perform within a sentence.

Ibn Yaish classified particles based on their function in the sentence and the meanings they express, stating:

" وجملة الأمر أنه دخل الكلام على ثلاثة أضرب لإفادة معنى فيما يدخل عليه، ولتعليق لفظ بلفظ آخر

وربطه به، ولزيادة ضرب من التأكيد."[7:450]

"In conclusion, it (the letter) performs three functions within a sentence:

1. Expressing a new meaning in the word it enters.

2. Connecting or combining one word with another.

3. Expressing emphasis".

Auxiliary words that appear within a sentence and convey a new meaning come in three forms:

A) When added to a noun, it expresses a new meaning that did not exist before. For example: the letter "ال" [al] (definite article) when added to the noun "رجل" [rajulun] meaning "some man," becomes "الرجل" [ar-rajul] which means "this, that, specific man."

B) When used with a verb, it expresses a new meaning.

For example: the particle "قد" [qod] (already) when used with the past tense verb "قام" [qo:ma] meaning "it happened," becomes "قد قام" [qod qo:ma] which means "it has definitely happened, it has already occurred."

C) When incorporated into a complete sentence, it expresses a new meaning. For example, "ما" [ma:] (a particle meaning "not") when added to the sentence "جاء زيد" [ja:'a zaydun] - "Zayd came," transforms it to "ما جاء زيد" [ma: ja:'a zaydun] meaning "Zayd did not come," giving the sentence a new negative meaning.

Auxiliary particles can be classified according to their word-connecting properties as follows:

A) It connects one name to another. For example, in the sentence "جاء زيد و عمرو" "Zayd and Amr came," the conjunction "و" - "and" connects "عمرو" to "زيد," showing that the verb attributed to "زيد" also applies to "عمرو."

B) It connects one verb to another. For example, in the sentence "قام زيد و قعد" "Zayd stood and sat," the verb "قعد" is connected to the verb "قام."

C) It connects a verb to a noun. For example, in the sentence "نَظَرْتُ إلى زيد" "I looked at Zayd," the verb "نَظَرْتُ" is connected to the noun "زيد" through the preposition "إلى."

D) It is used to connect one sentence to another. For example, the sentence "إن تعطني أشكرك" "If you give me, I will thank you" is originally in the form "تعطني أشكرك" "You give me, I thank you," where there is no connection between "تعطني" and "أشكرك." The conjunction "إن" [in] (if) connects the meanings of the two sentences.

Summarizing the analysis of the aforementioned auxiliary parts of speech - particles, we present their types and functions in the table below.

Table 1
Types of letters in Arabic and their functions

Types of letters in Arabic	Their duties
حروف الجر [ḥuru:fu-l-jarr]	(all except the main and revenue) contracts, assistants
الحروف المشبهة بالفعل [ʾalḥurū:fu-l-mushabbahatu bi-l-fi'li]	Modal words of confidence and suspicion
حروف العطف [ḥurū:fu-l-aṭf]	Ties
حروف التنبيه [ḥuru:fu-t-tanbi:h]	Load (question, surprise)

حروف النداء [ḥuru:fu-n-nida:i]	Exclamation – an exclamation expressing a command or exclamation
حروف التصديق و الإيجاب [ḥuru:fu-t-taṣdi:qi va-l-iyja:bi]	Modal words expressing affirmation and response
حروف الإستثناء [ḥuru:fu-l-istiṯna:i]	Borderline loading
حروف الخطاب [ḥuru:fu-l-xiṭa:b]	Second person pronouns
حروف الصلة [ḥuru:fu-ṣ-ṣila]	Words used to enhance the meaning of participial and infinitive forms of the verb
حرفا التفسير [ḥarfā-t-tafsi:r]	Identification binder
الحرفان المصدريان [ḥarfa:ni-l-maṣdariya:ni]	Action name suffix
حروف التحضيض [ḥuru:fu-t-taḥḍi:ḍ]	Words expressing desire
حرف التقريب [ḥarfu-t-taqri:b]	A word that brings the past closer to the present
حروف الإستقبال [ḥuru:fu-l-istiqba:l]	Frontline workers representing the future
حرفا الإستفهام [ḥarfa:-l-istifha:m]	Questionnaires
حروف الشرط [ḥuru:fu-sh-sharṭ]	Conditional connectors
حرف التعليل [ḥarfu-t-taʿli:l]	"For" (uchun) assistant
حرف الردع [ḥarfu-r-radʿ]	A modal word that means "absolutely not"
اللامات [al-la:ma:t]	"lam" prefixes used to express different meanings
تاء التأنيث الساكنة [Ta:ʾu-t-taʾni:si-s-sa:kinati]	A suffix indicating that the performer of the action is a female in the singular form.
النون المؤكدة [An-nu:nu-l-muʾakkida]	A suffix expressing emphasis

هاء السكت [Ha:ʾu-s-sakt]	The suffix "ha": indicating a stopping point in verses of the Holy Quran
شين الوقف [Shi:nu-l-vaqf]	The suffix "shi:n" is added to the word after the suffix ka:f, which indicates the gender of the word, and indicates the ending.

CONCLUSION

In Arabic, auxiliary word groups called "harf" are an important component of the grammatical system. They do not have independent meanings, but appear as elements that express meaning in combination with other words and determine grammatical relationships in a sentence.

Lexically, the term "harf" means "border", "side", and this is explained by their ability to be placed at the beginning or end of a sentence and establish a meaningful relationship with other words. In Arabic linguistics, letters are divided into two main groups: الحروف المباني (letters that form the structure of a word) and الحروف المعاني (auxiliary words that convey meaning). Meaningful letters serve to express various semantic relationships such as grammatical connections between words, logical connections, meaning reinforcement, emphasis, questioning, exclamation, condition and reason.

Using the theories developed by classical linguists such as Zamakhshari and Ibn Yaish, it is possible to determine not only the external structure of letters, but also their functional role in speech, semantic possibilities and syntactic connections. In particular, the relationship of letters with nouns and verbs, the mediating nature of establishing connections between parts of sentences, allows us to directly compare them with auxiliary words in the Uzbek language.

The systematic classification and table of types and functions of letters presented in the article also indicate the need for in-depth study of these language units not only theoretically, but also practically.

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