

## The Meanings of the Arabic Auxiliary “ب”



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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 ب 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-mufassal 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 I'rab" by Ahmad Qabbis, a well-known Syrian linguist, Al-Ardabiyl's commentary on Az-Zamahshari's "Al-unmuzaj 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 Arabic: معنى حروف حروف الجار حروف الاضافة حروف تجر الاسم حروف الجر الاصلية حروف الزائدة حروف الجر الشبيهة etc.

### INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the topic is that the original auxiliaries in Arabic, حروف الجار, are used in many different senses and should be known to all grammar and Arabic scholars, researchers, scholars, postgraduate and doctoral students, translators and all Arabic language enthusiasts.

In the authoritative sources as well as in modern textbooks and manuals, the original helpers are mentioned separately. In this article, we will focus on the meanings of the primitive auxiliary ب from the primitive auxiliaries.

ب primitive auxiliary (other) is distinguished by its ambiguity among primitive auxiliaries. In grammatical sources it is acknowledged that it means more than 20. Muhammad Fahir, an Egyptian scholar of grammar, writes about this and about his assistant in general in his work توضيح النحو: Commentary on Grammar:

الباء-و هي حرف جر يجر الظاهر والضمير ويقع أصليا وزائدا وله معان كثيرة أشهرها: البديل أي: تكون بمعنى كلمة "البديل"

that is: The ب primitive auxiliary puts apparent nouns and rhymes in the accusative case, and it can be an original or an auxiliary. This auxiliary has many meanings, the most popular of which is the meaning of "fee".

Thus ب primer auxiliary has the following meanings:

1) بدل is translated into Uzbek as "instead of" "for" "in return" "exchange"

For example:

باع الكفر بالايمان – He sold faith instead of disbelief.

2) للتعويض used in the sense of exchange, the word is translated into Uzbek as "pay" "payment" "compensation", for example: اشتريت الثوب بخمسة دراهم و بعثت الفرس بألف درهم – I bought clothes for five dirhams and sold a horse (horse) for a thousand dirhams.

This meaning is also called الثمن بء in BMGrande's "Course in Arabic grammar in comparative historical development"[1. 395].

For example:

Allah says in the Qur'an:

أولئك الذين اشتروا الضلالة بالهدى [2. 3-26]- These are they who buy error in exchange for guidance.

The above two meanings of the ب – primitive auxiliary are similar. About the difference between them "توضيح النحو" is written as follows:

و تسمى ايضا : باء المقابلة العوض لانه تأخذ شياء او تعتي شياء في مقابل شياء آخر و بينما و بين باء البديل تداخل. المراد بالتعويض دفع شياء من جانب نظير أخذ [3. 98] شياء من جانب آخر و الفرق بين العوض و البديل: أن العوض فيه شياء في مقابلة شياء آخر اما البديل فهو اختيار احد شئين دون دفع

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ب-primitive auxiliary is also called “choice” because a person can choose or give or receive something voluntarily instead of something else. In this regard, there is a partial similarity between “payment” and “exchange”. “التعويض” means to receive or give something in exchange for something else, with its loss. The difference between the two is that بدل is the voluntary acceptance of one of two things without losing one, and عوض is the voluntary acceptance of one thing in exchange for losing something else.

3. للاستعان – this word is translated into Uzbek as “help”, “means”. ب primitive auxiliary here indicates that the action was performed using an object or tool, for example: كتبت بالقلم - I wrote with a pencil. أشار بظرف العين. He gestured out of the corner of his eye.

4. للاتصاق – means near, side, front, circumference, adjacent. That is, the action took place around the side of an object, for example:

جلست به – I sat next to him.

مر به – He walked past her.

أمسكت بمقبض السيف - I grabbed the side of the sword handle.

5. للمصاحبة – means to pass, to follow, to go together, to accompany, to be together, united, joined together. In this case, the auxiliary ب can also mean the auxiliary مع, for example: Allah says in the Qur’an: فسيح [4] بحمد ربك: Praise be to your Lord. بسلام. اذهب باذنك - Go with (greetings). سار بأهله. - He left with his family. اشترى الفرس بلجامه. - He bought the horse along with the saddle. - With your permission.

6. للاتصاق – meanings such as sticking, joining. For example: دأبه - He contracted the disease

7. للملابسة – means such as appearance, method, manner, style, manner, action, speed, e.g: بأحسن وجه - in the best way. الوجه - with some pictures.

8. الظرفية – Hol. [5]. In this case, the meaning of ب, while giving the meaning of the root auxiliary “في”, also refers to the place or time (place) of the action, for example: بالباب - He met her at the door. بالليل - Night and day. عين يشرب به - It is a spring of drinking water. This meaning is also given in the Qur’an, for example: الا ال لوط نجبنهم بسحر [7] - (Although we had little strength in Badr, Allah has defeated you) [6] ولقد نصركم الله بدر. - We saved only the family of Lot in the morning.

9. للقسم - Used to express an oath, i.e. to represent (signify) an oath. For example: برأسك - I swear by your head. بالله - I swear by Allah.

10. للتعليل – translated as cause, reason, indicates that the action was performed for a reason, for example: هلك بذنبه - He perished because of his sin. - The stranger died of a cold. Allah says in the Qur’an: [2. 3] - ولهم عذاب اليم بما كانوا يكذبون. - They will have a painful retribution for their lying. فبظلم من الذين هادوا حرمنا عليهم طيبات أحلت لهم. [8. 103] - We forbade them what was lawful for them because of their wrongdoing.

11. نقضهم ميثاقكم لعناهم - We cursed them only because they broke their covenants. فيما [9]

12. value This meaning was partially mentioned above as well. ب - This meaning of the auxiliary is similar to its meanings بدل and تعويض, for example: اشتراه بمائة دينار - He bought it for a hundred dinars. بثمن قليل - for a small price.

13. للتعضية – It is translated into Uzbek in the sense of transition, transfer, translation. In particular, ب – this meaning of the primitive auxiliary refers to verbs, in which the auxiliary converts intransitive verbs into transitive, e.g: ذهبت بابني الي الطبيب - I took my son to the doctor. In this case, the verb ذهب is translated as “to go”, “to leave”, and, ب, ذهب is translated as “to lead”. We will refer to more examples: جاء - to come, ... دخل - to enter, ... ب - to bring in, هبط - to fall, هبط ب - take down. Allah says in the Qur’an: [2. 4] - ذهب [2. 4] - It is as if Allah removed their faces and left them in the darkness, unable to see.

14. ب - this meaning of the primitive auxiliary is to express some experiences in idiomatic (specific) phrases, sentences, in which a person is ready to do something, even in return for the most unique and necessary thing, respect for the applicant is used to state that it is at a very high level. For example: بأبي أنت و أمي - For the honor of my parents, I will forgive your sins, or: I am ready to give both my father and mother for you.

15. Used to measure time and distance, e.g.: بعد ذلك بدهر - After a few dahr (years), وراء المدينة بأميال - A few miles (kilometers) behind the city. ب - primitive auxiliary also comes with some downloads and means the following:

16. In noun negation, after the words ما and ليس, the noun is placed in front of the participle to deny, e.g: ما هو بجاهل - He is not ignorant. - لست بكسلان. - You are not lazy.

17. A work in conjunction with a load of اذا means that an action or event occurs suddenly, for example: خرجت الي الدار فاذا أسد بالباب - When I go out into the yard, there is a lion standing in front of the door. كتبت الرسالة الي صديقي فاذا هو بداخل. - I was writing a letter to a friend when he came in himself.

18. When the ب – primitive auxiliary is loaded with the loads لا, دون, غير, it means that something does not exist, does not exist, is not present, disappears, for example: نهر بلا ماء - waterless river, بلا ثمن - free, بغير حساب, بدون سحر - uncountable, without doing magic.

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18. ب - the primitive auxiliary is also used in some peculiar - idiomatic expressions, e.g: كفي بالله شهيد [10] - give it to me, علي به - Allah Himself is sufficient as a witness.
19. ب - the primitive auxiliary is used not only after nouns but also after many verbs, which partially or completely alters the meaning of these verbs, e.g.: قام - stand up, ... قام ب - to do something, to do, علق - to hang, ... علق ب - to hang, to cling to, أخذ - to get, أخذ بيده - He took her in his arms.
20. للزيادة - plus, extra, means ب - The primitive auxiliary nouns and verbs can also be preceded by more letters. The great scholar Abdul Qadir Al-Jurjani writes about this in his book "One Hundred Factors in Arabic": "لا تلقوا بأيديكم الي التهلكة". "لا تفسدوا أنفسكم بالطمع في أيديكم". [2. 195] - Do not destroy yourself with the greed of your own hands. [2. 30] - Spend in the way of Allah, and do not destroy yourselves with your hands.
21. ب - primitive auxiliary عن - comes in place of the primer assistant, e.g: سأل سائل بعذاب واقع (One) questioner asked about the torment that would fall. [11]
22. ب - primitive auxiliary علي - may also replace the original auxiliary. For example: Allah says in the Qur'an: أهل الكتاب من ان - Among all the books, there is one that, if you entrust him with a large sum of money, he will return it to you (again without betrayal) [12]. And: منهم ان تأمنه بدينار لا يئده اليك - However, there is one (and one) that will not give back until you stand firm on it [12. 59].
23. Well-known anthropologist Muhammad Fohir writes about this assistant in his book "Grammar Commentary": وقد اشار الي: "عوض" and "استعن" - give specific meanings. Muhammad Fahir says that Ibn Malik referred to this in his work. For example, it is said in a hadith: اذا استعنت بالله. [13] - that is: If you want to ask for help, just ask from Allah.

## CONCLUSION

In short, language is constantly evolving. It does not stop developing. Classical grammar scholars, modern grammar scholars, and linguists studying Arabic have studied the meanings of primitive auxiliaries in depth and classified them in a specific style. They wrote comments to them. In Arabic, "حروف الجار" "ظروف" "حروف" is used in relation to the original auxiliaries, in Uzbek it is used as auxiliary or original auxiliaries, and in Russian as a preposition, sobstvenno preposition. Auxiliaries are used so often in Arabic. The true meanings of a noun or verb are also understood through auxiliaries. The more salt is needed in a dish, the more necessary the role of auxiliaries in Arabic grammar, and they are very widely used in Arabic. This is why it is so important to study and know them in depth. A thorough study of the auxiliaries will ensure that the translation is accurate and precise.

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