A Contrastive Study of Prepositions in English and Spoken Arabic in Lower Zab Villages

Assistant Prof. Ali Hassan Mohammed
University of Tikrit - College of Basic Education

Abstract:

Prepositions express certain relations between two parts of a sentence. The phrase following the preposition is called its complement. In English, morphologically two kinds of prepositions are distinguishing; simple and complex. A simple prepositions consist of one word: in, on, after, before. Complex prepositions consist of one more than one word; a part from, instead of, in view of, in case of. The research paper aims at pointing out the similarities and differences in both languages standard English and colloquial Arabic spoken in lower Zab villages. Both languages will be contrasted so as to stand upon the main similarities and differences. A worthnote point to be mentioned; not to fear of colloquial dialects and accents since the standard Arabic is still existed and used in different situations. Data is collected of informants from the area; they are typical Arabic speakers. In conclusion: contrasting both language will reveal similarities and differences of preposition in position whether they are postponed or fixed. Conclusions, will be obtained from data analysis.
دراسة مقارنة لحروف الجر باللغة الإنجليزية واللغة العربية المنطوقة في قرى الزاب السفلي

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور
علي حسن محمذ
جامعة تكريت / كلية التربية الأساسية

الملخص:

تعبر حروف الجر عن بعض العلاقات بين جزءين من الجملة. يسمى العبارة التالية حرف الجر تكملة لها. في اللغة الإنجليزية، شكلياً نوعين من حروف الجر تميز، بسيطة ومعقدة. تتكون حروف الجر البسيطة من كلمة واحدة: before, after, on, in. تتكون حروف الجر المعقدة من أكثر من كلمة واحدة. جزء من، بدلا من. في حالة: before, after, on, in. تهدف ورقة البحث إلى توضيح أوجه التشابه والاختلاف في اللغتين القالبيتين واللغة العربية العامية المنطوقة في قرى الزاب الدنيا. ستتم مقارنة كلتا اللغتين بحيث يقفن على أوجه التشابه والاختلاف المتعلقين. نقطة تستحق الذكر: عدم الخوف من اللهجات العامية واللهجات لأن اللغة العربية القاسية لا تزال موجودة وتستخدم حالات مختلفة. يتم جمع البيانات من المشاركين من المنطقة. هم المتحدثين باللغة العربية المحضية. في الختام: سيكون التشابه بين اللغتين عن أوجه التشابه والاختلاف في حروف الجر في الموضع ما إذا تم تأجيلها أو إصلاحها.
1. Introduction:

The various types of relational meaning, those of Place and Time are the most prominent and easy to identify. In the most general terms, "a preposition expresses a relation between two entitles one being that represented by the prepositional complement" (Quirk, et al, 1973:143). The most productive word forms used for prepositional verbs tend to be different from those used for phrasal verbs. Only the verbs get and go overlap among other lexical verbs for instance (took, work, know, hear, use etc). While only in and on are productive as both adverbial particle and preposition. Besides, in general there are a large number of verbs used to form prepositional verbs, and these are distributed widely across semantic domains. The preposition 'in' and its spoken colloquial Arabic in this area (LZV) equivalent /bi:/ express a place relation obtaining between the subject e.g. Sarah in the kitchen. The relation between Sarah and the place "Kitchen". On the whole, the position of prepositions in both English and spoken Arabic (LZV) is before its complement and this is rigidly fixed for Arabic.

2. prepositions in English:

Prepositions typically states place or time (at, in, before), direction (to, from, into, down), causation (for), or relation (of, about, with, like, as, near). They are invariable in form and have to occur before a noun, in the examples below the prepositions are in bold and the nouns they go with are underlined:

- With their blocks about linguistics, they went to school
The difference between prepositions and adverbs is that prepositions come before the nouns they relate to and that adverbs are on their own:

- He went **in**; they ran **out**; and he jumped **down**

  (Gelder en, 2010: 18)

Some other examples of one word prepositions are (**during**, **around**, **after**, **against**, **despite**, **except**, **without**, **towards**, **until**, **till**, and **inside**). Sequences such as (instead of , **outside of**, away from, **due to** and are also considered to be preposition even though they consist of more than one word. Infrequently, prepositions are transformed into verbs as in the following examples:

- They **upped** the taxes.

Some prepositions have very little lexical meaning and are mainly used for grammatical purposes. For instance **of** expresses a relationship between two nouns rather than a locational or directional meaning:

- The door **of** that car

Prepositions are there for a category with lexical meaning and grammatical characteristics. These preposition are treated as lexical. A partial list given to illustrate them as follows:


  (ibid: 19)
The prepositional phrase (pp) is built around a preposition. These prepositions indicate relations in space and time. PPs include a P and NP, as in the following example:
- The book is on the table

![Diagram]

2.1 Simple and Complex Preposition

Prepositions may be *simple* or *complex*. The former, which are the commonest, consist of a single word, whereas the latter consist of two words or three as follows:

(a) **Simple**: These consist of one word: *in, on, at, over, by, between*, etc

(b) **Complex**: these are two-and three-word prepositions.

(i) **Two-word prepositions**: These may consist of the following:
- preposition + preposition: *along with, excepts*
- Adjunctive + preposition: *prior to, contrary to.*
- Adverb+ preposition: *instead of, apart from.*
- Conjunction+ preposition: *because of, as for.*

(ii) **Three word prepositions**: These consist of preposition+ (the) noun + preposition.
*by means of, at the expense of, on behalf of, with regard to, in front of, with reference to.*
Most of the common English prepositions, such as (at, in, and for) are simple, i.e. consist of one word. Other prepositions, consisting of more than one word, are called complex. Most of these are in one of the following categories:

[A] ADVERB or PREP+PREP: along with, as for, away from, out of, up to, etc.

[B] VERB/ADJECTIVE/CONJUNCTIONS/etc.
- PREP: owing to, due to, because of, etc.

[C] PREP+NOUN+PREP: by means of, in comparison with, in front of, etc.

In [C] which is the most numerous category, the noun in some complex prepositions is preceded by a definite or indefinite article:
- in the light of, as a result of

A worth mentioning point, simple prepositions are normally unstressed, whereas in complex prepositions the stress falls on the word (adverb, noun, etc.), preceding the final preposition.

(Quirk, R. 1973: 145).

An important distinction can be drawn between Free VS. bound prepositions. Free prepositions have an independent meaning; the choice of preposition is not dependent upon any specific words in the context. In contrast, bound prepositions often have little independent meaning, and the choice of the prepositions depends upon some other word (often word the preceding verbs). Normally prepositions are placed before their complements. There are however, a few cases where prepositions are placed before their complements. There are a few cases which prepositions are postponed, positions of prepositions and classification of preposition as follows:
(i) in questions: What are you looking at?
(ii) in relative clauses: This is the book I was looking for.
(iii) In exclamations: What a strange thing dreams are made of!
(iv) In the passive voice: This answer was agreed upon.
(v) In to-infinitive: He is pleased to talk to.
(vi) In –ing constructions: That man is not worth listening to.

(Quirk, et al, 1999:74)

2.2 Syntactic Functions of the prepositional phrase in English:
The syntactic functions of prepositional phrase in English can be summarized as follows:
(i) Adjunct: They are studying in the library.
(ii) Disjunct: in brief, there is no solution for the problem.
(iii) conjunct: on the contrary, she was very cooperative.
(iv) Complementation of a verb: she is looking after her son.
(v) Complementation of an adjective: He is fond of sweets.
(vi) postmodifier of a noun phrase: The book in the corner is valuable.

2.2.1 A prepositional phrase can also function as follows:
(i) A postmodifier in a noun phrase:
   ex:- The students in the college are cooperative.
(ii) An adverbial:
   ex: They were shouting on the bus.
(iii) Complementation of a verb or an adjective
   ex: He is looking at the door.
   ex: He is afraid of the dog.

2.3 Deferred (stranded) prepositions:
Prepositions may appear at the end of a sentence, forming a discontinuous prepositional phrase as follows:
- Has it been paid for?
- He is impossible to agree with.
- Who can we deal with?
- The mobile is what I am asking about.
- I hate being gazed at.
- What she is worried about is the exam result.
- What was the accident due to?

(Ibid: 423-425)

2.4 Modification of prepositional phrases:
A prepositional phrase may optionally be modified by an adverb; creating the following sequence: adverb +preposition+ complement.

ex: totally out of date; quite near hear; directly opposite the mosque; just before midnight; badly in debt.

(Quirk, et al, 1999:74)

2.4.1 Expansion of prepositional phrases:
A prepositional phrase can be expanded by having two prepositional coordinated by "and" , "or".
- I go by bike to and from school.
- is she for or against the idea?

(Ibid:75)

2.4.2 Homomorphs of prepositions:
English has a number of lexical items that function as both prepositions and verbs or adverbs or conjunctions.

(i) presposition and verb: baring, considering, expecting, following, including, regarding, given, granted.
- preposition: The shops open seven days a week excluding official holidays.
- verb: they are not excluding the possibility of an agreement.
(ii) preposition and Adverb: abroad of, off, up, between, a long, etc
English has a combination of verb plus particle the latter element may be either a preposition or an adverb:
- Preposition: The book is on the desk.
- Adverb: He turned on the radio.
(iii) prepositions and conjunction: Since, until
- Preposition: I haven't seen her since March.
- Conjunction: I haven't seen him since we were kids.

3. Semantic features of prepositions:
(i) The choice of prepositions is sometimes governed by the part of speech to which the preceding word belongs as follows:
- Noun + preposition: concern for, pride in.
- Verb + preposition: depend on, worry about.
- Adjective + preposition: angry with, at, happy about.
(ii) A single verb may acquire a large number of meanings depending on the prepositions that follows it. For example, the verb look combines with the following prepositions: for, after, up, down on, out of, to, into, beyond, and a head.
(iii) Prepositions exhibit the semantic relation of polysemy (one form; several meanings). For example, the preposition by expresses the following semantic functions.
- Position near: I sat by my father.
- movement near: I walked by the shop.
- agency: The message will be sent by the cell-phone.
- relative to a point in time: He will reach the airport by evening.
- means: They will be sent by E-mail.
- extent: The stamps measure 4 cm by 2cms.
3.1 prepositional meanings:

Different prepositions, express different semantic relations. The most common relations expressed by English prepositions are the following:

(i) Spatial relations:
Some prepositions express spatial relations such as position and destination.
- Position          She is at school.
- Destination      He went to school.
- Space               She was drawing at my table.

Other prepositions that express the notion of position are: away from, off, out of, over, under, above, below, etc. Examples of preposition that denote space are: by, beside, near(to), with, close to, opposite, around, round and about.

(ii) Temporal relations:
Temporal relations are expressed by: at, on, in, by.
- They arrived at eight o'clock.
- She always travel by night.

(iii) Duration is expressed by: for, during, over, throughout, until, up to, etc.
- They have waited for three hours.
- He waited over three until dawn.

(iv) Other prepositions of time are: before, after, since, by.
- He has been studying here since October.
- He will be here by noon.
3.2 Other Meanings Expressed by English Prepositions are in the Following:

- **cause / reason / motive**: *because of, on account of, for, from.*
  - She failed *because of* his carelessness.
- **recipient / goal / target**: *for, to, at*
  - He arranged an invitation *for* Maria
- **Source / origin**: *from.*
  - He comes *from* France.
- **Manner**: *like, with*
  - life is *like* a stage.
  - The team played with great moral.
- **means by**: *by*
  - I go to school *by* bus.
- **instrument**: *with:*
  - He broke the window with a stone.
- **agentive**: *by*
  - He was shot *by* the gang.
- **Stimulus**: *at, about*
  - He is worried *about* her.
- **accompaniment**: *with*
  - He said he was waiting *with* us.
- **Support**: *for, with*
  - They are *for* the refugees suffering.
- **Opposition**: *against*
  - He agreed well *against* birth control.
- **having**: *of, with, without*
  - He is a man *of* action.
- **concession**: *in spite of, for all, with all.*
  - He came to school *in spite of* the traffic jam.
4. Preposition of Spoken Arabic in lower Zab Villages (LZV) and data analysis:

The Arabs lack a single governmental system that could put the final touch to the language and its dialects as it exists today and command general acceptance under the tent of standard Arabic. To be successful, the task must be undertaken jointly by all the Arabic speaking peoples regardless of present day political circumstances. (Al-Ani, 1978:38-39) . In colloquial Arabic spoken in this area prepositions govern the complement in the genitive case. The position of the preposition is like English, but in Arabic it is rigidly fixed before its complement. Prepositions in LZV govern their complement in the genitive case and they can be classified into the following:

4.1 Simple prepositions in (LZV): Instead of the preposition/ fi /, used /bi:/ commonly in literary Arabic in the sense "in", we her /bil/ in spoken hear Arabic, although / fi / also occurs, especially in common expressions and also frequently in the
colloquial speech of more educated people. Preposition in the spoken Arabic (LZV) occurs in forms like /b/ or /ib/ as follows:
- /b/ or /ib/ is used with personal suffixes /bi:ha/, /bi:hum/ is the moral expression for "in" preceding nouns.
- /bi/ and its usage:
  • in local sense:
    • /b-u:r/ "in Assur".
    • /bi-L-qalʕa/ "in the fortress"
    • /bi-L-ʕra:gl/ "in Iraq"
    • /bi-L-ʕa:lam/ "in the world"
    • /bi-ʃ-firga:ʃl/ "in sharqat"
    • /ʔi:zittu:n bi-n-nahr ?a-Za:b/ "they throw him into Al-Za:b river"
    • /bi-L-manʕaqal/ "in the area"
    • /bi-L-mad:i:nal/ "in the twon"
    • /bi-ʤarjal/ "in the village"
    • /b-baʃd alMana:ʃiq/ "and in some areas"
  • in a temporal sense:
    • /bi-L-li:L/ "in the night"
    • /b-ʕaʃrunʃa L-ha:dir/ "in our present time"
    • /bi-L-ʕahd ?aL-qadi:ml/ "in the ancient time"
    • /b-ʔauqa:t alʔafrɑ:h/ "during wedding feasts"
    • /bi-ʃ-ʃe:ʃl/ "in the summer"
  • in an instrumental sense:
    • /ji:hwmu:nha b-na:rl/ "they heat it in fire"
    • /ji:Luffu:n bi:ha ra:ʃhuml/ "they cover their head with them"
    • /tuʃbuʔa b-lo:n ʔswadl/ "she dyes it with black colour"
    • /bi-L-ʕasal/ "with the stick"
•/az-za:raʕ  ja:dru:nu: ʔajdan  bi-L-miːra:/ "the crop they winnow also with the winnowing fork"

The preposition /li/ is the normal expression for "to". Apart from this form we can also find /ʔiːl/, /ʔal/, /l/ and /La/. The texts provide us with some examples of /ʔala/, which should preferably regarded as a borrowing from literary Arabic /ʔala:/, Apart from the meaning "to" – in a local and temporal sense – or in the sense of "for" /li/ often occurs as an expression for "I have, you have, he has, she has" etc. Sometimes as a genitive. The following quotations from the text constitute examples of the use of the forms mentioned in various senses:

(a) "to", "for", or in the datival sense:

•/li/
- /makfuːfa  li-l-ʕaraʔ  Li-t-ʔabiːa  li-mutar/ "open to the open air, to nature, to the rain"
•/l:
- /maːjdaːl  lha  fuːyl  biːhal/ "she no longer has any use of them"
- /tihajaʔ-ʔhum  daːmaːʕa ʔaXriː:n/ "other people are ready for them"
•/?ila:/
- /jruːhuːn ʔilaːl-mulla  wa-ʕand  af-ʃjeːl/ "they go to the mullah (a religious man) and the sheikh" trible in chief.

(b) In a local sense:
•/li:/
- /raːhaw  li-l-madoras/ "they went to the school"
-/w-jruːh li-lrawdə/ "and he goes to the kindergarten"
-/Li-l-ʕamal/ "and I come to work"
-/ʔa:rdʒ li-l-bjet/ "I come back home"
-/mn if-farq li-Lɣarəbl/ "from the east to the west"

-/ʔiː/ 
-/min bj:t ?Ibjet/ "from house to house"

-/ʔaː/ 
-/jirdʒaʕ La-ʔahaIul/ "he comes back to his family"

-/ʔiIaː/ 
-/taharak min bjit ʔila ʔa:Xar/ "he moved from one house to another"
-/min bjet ʔil bjiːt/ "from house to house"
-/ʔa: mantaqt al-ʕamal/ "to the place (locality of the work)"

(C) In a temporal sense:
-/ʔilal/
-/dalaw hieːn ʔila sint ʔaːlf w-tisʃa mi:jə w-ʔarbaʃtaʃʃ/ "they remained here up to the year 1914"

In the sense of "I have, you have, he/she has " etc. :
-/ʔiI/
-/ʔilhen taːri:X ʕariː:q/ "they have an ancient history"
-/ʔilha ʔɔʃt min ʔaʃiːd tismaʃhal/ "it has a sound which you hear from afar"
-/ʔilha ʔɔʃal qadiːm b-taqaːliːd alʕraːq/ "they have an old origin in the traditions of Iraq".

-/ʔelː/ 
-/ʔeqal maːʔal laːʔaːt / "there are triangles in it"
•/la:/
- lɑ: ha min ḡašl ta:ri:Xi: mʊhimɑ: b-Ṣaṣørnɑ l-ḥa:ḍer/ "they have an important position in our present time, because of their historical origin".

•/l/: This form occurs together with the suffix of the 3rd person singular masculine:
- Lu:ʤɑrnje:nl "it has two horns"
- w-kol ġnsa:n ḡori:jtɑ w-kɑrɑːmtɑl "and every human being has his freedom and dignity"
- l-Χςu:r mu: - lhe z-ziː:nl. "the pearls have no decorative (purpose):
- Lo ḡooom ḡbiːr. "it has a big mouth"
- Lo: ḡooom -insert- "it has a small mouth".

/Salal/, abbreviated /Sall/ or /Sal/ "on, to" (often a synonym to li, la, ḡila):

•/Salal/:
- ljɡra ṣala ḡadiːda/ "he reads over a piece of iron"
- lɟhutuːn al-ḡadiːda ṣala lisanhɑmtime. "they put the piece of iron on their tongue"
- w-dʒiːt haːf-sɪkil ṣala wɪdɡhil "and I came (fell down) in this way on my face"
- ṣala ʤhrɑl "on his back"
- w-truːh ṣala bjeːthal "and she goes to her house"
- tɪtmaːdad ṣaliha l-maːrɑl "the woman is stretched on it"
- w-rsmɑw ursal:hal "and they drew on it"
- ljdʒiːbuːnu ẓaleːnaː l-Ṣaṭɑːriːnl "the sellers of perfume bring it to us"
•/ʕɑl/:  
-\/jruːhuːn ʕala ʔaħadʃ/ "they go to somebody"  
•/tigɪ ʕal-libas  edʒaːsaːdʃ/ you come to ask about the clothing of the body"i.e. outdoor clothes.

•/ʕal/:  
-\\/w-bjiːsha ʕa-Lʔaʤaːnibʃ/ "and their selling to the foreigners"  
-\haːdi L-Xaːfuːga jihmuːnha ʕa-n-naːrʃ/ "they heat this spoon on the fire"  
-\ʔiða raħit ʕal-ʃuːtaːrʃ/ "if you go to the perfume vendor (druggist)"  
-\\/ʕa-L-bajsikilʃ/ "on bicycle"  
-\\/ʕa-tariːqʃ/ "on the road"  
-\\/ʕa-L-ʃanṭaːʃalʃ/ "on the area"  
-\\/ʕa-L-ʃida wa-dalakarʃ/ "with tool and the tractor"  
-\ʔaLʔiːdib ʕa-L-ʃida waɔːrɔːrʃ/ "before with tool and the bull"  
-\w-daːʃ ɗʃaːn ?ajdan ʕa-L-bogarʃ/ "And the threshing happened also with cows"

•/min, mn/. "from, of"  
-\ʔaLʔdʒai min ʔalsuːgʃ/ "he came from the market"  
-\min ʃind ʔalদiːrʃ/ "from the locality"  
-\mdbiːdaːn ʔaʃafʃ/ "they started from the dawn"  
-\min ʃimaːnha ʔalʃaːkʃ/ "for a long time they have called it ʔalʃaːk the same area"  
-\ʔaLʔiqiːm mino ʔabjaːdʃ/ "part of it white"  
-\mantsuːdʒ min aʃuːfʃ/ "an aba- a cloak of wool"  
-\ʔaLʔwarda min ʔaʃahabʃ/ "rose of gold"  
-\min ʃinaːʕaʃ ʔarʃjaːnʃ/ "this necklace belongs to the work of the shepherds"
-"?agwa minhom  jsu:lbɔ:nhum/ "they who are stronger than them, rob them"

•/?an/ "about, of, for":
-"maja?rifu:n ʔanha  kulf/r/ "they do not know anything of it"
-"al  taqa:li:d al-bif/sa/ "the traditions of the ordeal"
-"ʔo?ha  ngu:l  maji: ʔan al-ma:/ "we say the word maji:(water) instead of alma:"

•/?ind/
It is used particularly with personal suffixes /?idl/, "at, with, to". It is very often used in the sense "I have, you have, he/she has "etc.
-"jru:hu:n ʔind  afje:Xl/ "they go to tribe in chief"
-"darast  bilma:drasa  ʔind  ʔahali / "I studied at school (living) with my family"
-"?indak/ "you have "
-"ʔindo?  ʔiXtija:r/ "the choice remains with him"
-"kol  biet  ʔindo  taqali:d hasa:y  "every house has specific traditions nowadays"
-"?idha  ma:da/ "she has got material"
-"?idhom - ʔidna  ma:da/ "they have material"

•/ma?  masa/ "with"
-"wjfi:lu:nha  masa:hom/ "and they carry it with them"
-"jioawlu:n  ma?  aλora:s/ "they ignored the watchmen"
-"wa:ldu  ja:Xo?  tfam  ridga:l  ma?a:h/ "His father takes some men with him"
-"ma?a:h  ridga:len, ola:oal "with him(=he has) two, three men"
-"wanisa:?  tfu:t  bidabtsa  ma?a  ?aridga:l / "and the women go to the dabcha (dance) with men".
-"fa:lu  ma?a:hom/ "they took with them"
•/wijal "with"
-\lji:u:lnu wijal humid "they carry it with them"
-\lambda\nu\nu wajjaa \\lam:\n \\mil\l "I put salt together with the mud"
-\lam:\a\la duja \\an\hu\tu\nu wajja \\ait\nnl "we put this together with the mud"
•/\aa\ena:\n / "during"
-\lwajjabil wax\aa\ena:\n jawn azawadzyl "and before and during the wedding day"
•/gabool "before"
-\gaboo\l Allharb all\a:l\a:lamja=all\a:oa:l "before the first world war"
-\gaboo\l du\lX\l Allhada=ral "before the coming of civilization"
-\gaboo\l ta\aa\oor\um bi-L=ha\da=ral "before they had been influenced by civilization"
-\l\aal \aa\itol=:\n \alam\mri:\ki= gablul "the American occupation before it"
•/ba\a\d/ "after"
-\l\aal \sarab dzaw ba\a\d all\a=ja:jui=riji=nl "the Arabs came after the Assyrians"
-\ba\a\d \sam\lja=t all=ha\sa=dl "after the harvesting operation"
•/\d\jida=ml "in front of"
-\d\jida=ml sif\fati al-fuda suwa=rl "in front of a (sifefi:fa) plate of silver there is an bracelet"
-\l\asif\f\a d\jida=ml\a swa=rl "in front the (sif\f\a) plate there is a bracelet"
-\d\jida=ml al\eswa=rl "in front of the bracelet"
•/Xalfil "behind"
-\lt\r\kab wi\ju radzol, Xalfo/ "She rode with a man, behind him"
• /waral/ "after, behind":
  - /lo:lo:/ wara ?al- ?amal/ "she goes after the sheep"
  - /hasa:ʕ/ minhu: jimʃi: wara ?a:o:r/ "now who goes after the bull"
  - /hasa:ʕ/ minhi tirka:w wi:jə ra:dʒil, Xalʃo/ "now who rides with a man, behind him"
  - /tirka:w wara fa:Xeʃl/ "she rode behind a person"

• /fo:g/ "above, over, on":
  - /ʔahot/ ?ala:Xar fo:go:l "I put the other one on it"
  - /w-fo:g/ ?al ko:l tilbas ʕa:ba:h/ "and over everything she wears a cloak"

• /taḥt/:
  - /ma:/ ʔitbajin taḥt ?al ʕeʃa ?al ʔawal/ "it does not appear under the first cover"

• /ben/ "between, among"
  - /bjen/ ?al ta:?aorr bi-L-ʔa:dər/ "among those who have been influenced by culture"

• /bena:t/ "between"
  - /jtim/ ?al ʔitifa:q bena:t ʔoməl/ "the agreement will be made between them"

• /ʤəwə, dʒəwal/ (because of the very quick pronunciation of the vowel after /ʤ/ it is difficult to make an exact transcription, i.e. to decide which vowel value is the most correct: /ʤəw/, /ʤəw/ or /ʤəw/. "inside and:
  - /sawow/ Xana:deq dʒəwə:hal/ "they made trench inside it"
  - /jfu:tu:n/ dʒəwə:ha jimna: jisra:l/ "they went into it from the right side, from the left side"
"one clock, there was no under it, neither an underskirt nor underclothes, not even drawers"

•/miɔl/ "like, as"
- /miɔl ʔal Xana:deql/ "as the trench"
- /miɔil gla:dal/ "like the necklace"

•/hawa:li/ "about, circa, approximately"
- /hawa:li ʔa:la:o mi:t sanal/ "about three hundred years"
- /hawa:li sabʕat ʔa:la:f nasma:/ "about seven thousands person"

•/naḥwal/ "towards":
- /w-hom jizḥafu:n naḥwa ʕadgnu:bl/ "and they advanced towards the south"

•/Xa:ridʃ/ "outside":
- /Xaridʃ ʕal-byetl/ "outside the house"

•/da:Xill/ "inside"
- /da:Xil Xema / "inside a tent"

•/ba:la:/ "without":
- /gaːbol ʕeb bil.mara timfî: baːla ḥzaːml/ "a shame for the woman to walk without any belt"

•/bida:/ "instead of":
- /tlbas bida:lha ḥaswaːrl/ "instead of them she wears (genuine) bracelet"

•/wakt/ "during in time/ :
- /w-l-mara maːʃi:r ʕindha ḥeːda: ʔila wakt ʔal ʕaisl/ "and at is not possible for the woman that she has (wears) shoes except at the time of the wedding feast"
4-2. Compound Prepositions

- /ʕala ʃikil/ "like":
  /gabol ʔana:s ʔidzaw ʕala ʃikil na:s rohall/ "people came like nomadic(wandering) people.

- /ʕala ʔu:l/ "continually through"
  /ʕala ʔul ʔal jo:m mista:mar:n bil ʕamalija/ "they start continually through the day going on with the operation"

- /bala , bidu:n , bdu:n (bi-du:n , b-dun)/ "without"
  /bidu:n tahdi:d ʔalmaral/ "without any limitation for the woman"
  /ljimsko:n ʔadzid ʔid mula: bdu:n maḥkama/ "they make a contract with mula without any court"

- /da:jr ma: do:r/ "round":
  /w-bini:jt da:ʔij  da:i:jru ma: libin/ "and (when) I have built round it adobes"

- /min gabəl/ "before , prior to ":
  /jdi:na pla:stik min gabəl ʔal- Xamsi:na:tl/ "plasic came to us before the fifties"

5. Comparison of prepositions in Standard English and Spoken Arabic in Lower Zab Villages (LZV)

The semantic function and syntactic function in both verities reveal the aspects of prepositions. As far as the syntactic function is concerned in both languages , prepositions are proposed before their complements. In very few cases, English prepositions may be proposed: fragment in the genitive case. Morphologically, they are of two main types : (i) Inseparable and separable. Inseparable preposition consist of one consonant prefixed to a noun: /Xa:bar bilmo:baill/ (He phoned with a phone cell). Separable prepositions are of two or three types: Those that are made of two or three
consonants and end in different vowels (from since): /min gaboll/ and prepositions comprising nouns in the accusative: /bi:n , dʒawəl/ (between , under). The preposition phrase has various syntactic function and the place of the preposition is fixed before the complement:

(i) constituent of a sentence: /hoːa jʃtaƔal bilmaʃsam/ he is working in the restaurant.

(ii) Predicate in nominal sentence: /ʔɑlqoːri fog ʔalṭbaXl/ the teapot on the cooker.

It is to be noted that if the subject is indefinite, it is placed after the prepositional predicate to avoid starting a sentence with an indefinite noun. The inverted order is syntactically equivalent to the formal subject 'there' in (Aziz. 1989: 187).

English .CF /fog ʔalraf mazharijal/ there is a vase on the shelf /fog ʔalraf mazharijal/.

(iii) Modifier of a noun: /nasr ʔalhag bilmsaːwɑːl/ (Justice's victory in equality) /nasor ʔalhag-bi lmisɑːwɑːl/

(iv) Complement of a verb: (I look for the reference) /dɑwɑrit ʕal mɑṣdar/.

(v) Complementation of an adjective : /hum ʔmwɑlɑʕiːn bil hɑlɑwjɑːl/ "they are fond of sweets"

(vi) Disjunct: /min ʔalwaʃiːn ʔin ʔalmuʃkilah tfibiːrɑh/ "clearly, this problem is big"

(vii) conjunct: /bilraƔum min ʔɑːlk lam jofliːh bi drasaiːh/ "inspite of that he didn’t succeed in his study"

The complement of English prepositions has a common case or the objective case if the complement is a pronoun (e.g. to her).

(ibid:187)
(i) English prepositions may be either simple or complex where as preposition of spoken Arabic in (LZA) are all simple:
(ii) Unlike English, some Arabic prepositions consist of a letter or sound, e.g., /bi/ , /l/ , /k/ , /t/ , /w/ .
(iii) Unlike English prepositions, in spoken Arabic of (LZV) as a colloquial Arabic, the prepositions govern the noun that follows them in the genitive case.
(iv) unlike preposition of spoken Arabic in (LZV) standard, English ones may be standard or deferred, creating a discontinuous prepositional phrase.
(v) unlike preposition of spoken Arabic (LZV) standard, English prepositions and prepositional phrases may be pre-modified by an adverb.
(vi) unlike preposition of spoken Arabic in (LZV) standard, English ones may have multiple class membership, e.g., adverbs, conjuncts, verbs.
(vii) unlike preposition of spoken Arabic in (LZV) standard, English has a large number of phrasal verbs that consist of a verb plus a particle that may be either a preposition or an adverb. For example, the verb AGREE combines with several prepositions, each expressing a different relationship.
-AGREE: with, about, on, to, as follows:
(viii) English allows coordination of preposition, whereas, preposition in lower Zab Villages does not. For example the following English sentence is rendered differently from the spoken Arabic in lower Zab villages.
- I go by bike to and from the college. /ʔɑru:ħ ʔila l-kulija waʔardɡaʃminha: bi-d-doradɡa/
(Literally: I go to the college and come back from it).
there is no one-to-one correspondence between meanings of prepositions expressed by English and spoken Arabic in lower Zab villages. This contrast explains inference errors made by Arab EFL learners who rely heavily on literal or word-for-word translation from English. For example, the English adjective word *(afraid)* if followed by *(of)* whereas the adjective as spoken Arabic in lower Zab villages is */Yaijfl* "afraid of" is followed by */min/ "from". This clarifies the erroneous phrase "afraid from". So in such case of one-to-one translation, the meaning will be spoiled and grammatically the sentences will not be well-formed. Moreover, in some contexts, as English preposition may have a zero equivalent in standard and colloquial Arabic for example, the prepositions *on, at, and in*, in the following sentences are not realized by a prepositions when translated into Spoken Arabic in (LZV).

-She arrived *on* Monday. */waʃlt jawn ?aoni:n/*
-She left home *at* seven. */ra:hat min ?al bet b sabʕɑ/
-She suffers from *cancer*. */hija ?ib ḥalat ?alṣarṭa:n/*

As far as, prepositions of Spoken Arabic in lower Zab Villages, they may have a zero equivalent when translated into standard English. For example the following sentence in spoken Arabic has the preposition */KaLa:/ "on, about" whereas the standard English translation does not have a preposition. */ʔitɑlʕɑ ʔalʕamal bi qisim ʔalʔaqiqɑ:t ?al dgnɑ?:ʔiahl/ "has a work at the process of investigation in the department of criminal cases". This point has its impact during the process of interpretation and can be tackled and taken into consideration. Besides, the aspect of */tana:wub/ "alternation" in Arabic.
A further syntactic feature of prepositions namely those traditionally called transitive preposition which they share in common with transitive verbs is the fact that they occur and immediately follow object pronoun their complement like us / me. It should be noted that since right / straight serve to intensify the meaning of a preposition, they can only be combined with those uses of prepositions which express the kind of meaning and sentence structure which can be intensified in the appropriate way (contrast the grammaticality of He may right / straight for the exit with the ungrammatically of He bought a present right / straight for Mary.

(Radford: 34-35)

5.1 The semantic relations expressed by prepositions in English and spoken Arabic in lower Zab Villages (LZV) are best summarized in a table as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic relation</th>
<th>Standard English</th>
<th>Spoken Arabic in (LZV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position: Position</td>
<td>In, on, at</td>
<td>/ʕan/ , /ʕal/ , /b/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>To, on, into</td>
<td>/li/ , /ʔal/ , /dʒawa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neg. position</td>
<td>Off, away from</td>
<td>/ʕan/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative position</td>
<td>Over, under</td>
<td>/fog/ , /dʒawa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Destination</td>
<td>Over, under, behind, etc.</td>
<td>/fog/ , /dʒawa/ , /warə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage</td>
<td>Across, on, in</td>
<td>/fog/ , /b/ , /Ye:r/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Along, across</td>
<td>/maʕa/ , /ʔabr/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>Beyond, over</td>
<td>/fog/, /wara/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resultative</td>
<td>Over, out of</td>
<td>/fog/, /wara/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pervasive</td>
<td>All over</td>
<td>/bikol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time when</td>
<td>At, on, in</td>
<td>/b/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>For, from,…to</td>
<td>/min/, /ll/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point relation</td>
<td>Before, after, since, between, up to, till</td>
<td>/ll/, /ll/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause purpose</td>
<td>For</td>
<td>/min/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source. Origin</td>
<td>From</td>
<td>/b/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner</td>
<td>With, in, like</td>
<td>/bala:/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means. Instrument</td>
<td>By, with, without</td>
<td>/b/, /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agentive</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>/l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm</td>
<td>at</td>
<td>/l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompaniment</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>/b/, /maʕa:/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modifiers – Genitive 'of'</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession</td>
<td>of, with, without</td>
<td>/šala/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It must be noted that this is only a rough and cursive may of comparing the subtle meanings of prepositions in English and spoken Arabic in lower Zab Villages (LZV). English has been taken as a basis of discussion; this is more a matter of convince since syntactic study of English preposition is available. On the other hand, a dash(-) is used under Spoken Arabic as colloquial and standard Arabic, this means that Arabic expresses this sense not by means of preposition, but by other means which needs to be tackled in further study.

5.2 The semantic relations of preposition are notoriously difficult to delimit in a precise way, and any attempt to do justice even to the main sense of prepositions will require a detailed study which falls outside the scope of the present research. On the other hand, preposition of spoken Arabic in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concession</th>
<th>in spite of, despite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>with regard to, as to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exception</td>
<td>except for, except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative condition</td>
<td>but, for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Matter</td>
<td>on, with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingredient</td>
<td>of, with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect</td>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaction</td>
<td>at, to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( /\text{ma:\$ada/}, /\text{ma:Xala/} \) 
\( /\text{\$al/}, /\text{\$an/}, /\text{b/} \) 
\( /\text{\$in/}, /\text{\$b/} \) 
\( /\text{\$b/} \) 
\( /\text{\$al/, \$ll/, \$l/} \)
lower Zab area, The linguistic situation in the Arab world, however great some of its problems, has been more favorable than that existing in certain politically united countries such as, china, India… etc. The Arabs could be said to have a 'common denominator' in the Arabic language. However, they lack a single governmental system that could put the final touch to the language and its dialects as it exists today and command general acceptance under the tent of standard Arabic. To be successful, the task must be undertaken jointly by all the Arabic-speaking peoples regardless of present-day political circumstances.


6.Conclusions:
1. Prepositions of spoken Arabic in lower Zab Villages (LZV) govern their complement in the genitive case. They are of two types: inseparable and separable. In Standard English two kinds of prepositions are distinguished: simple and complex. A simple preposition consist of one word (in, on, after, before). Complex prepositions consist of more than one word: (in case of, apart from, instead of, in view of). In (LZV), prepositions are compound as English is an analytic language.

2. Prepositions play a large part in Arabic language and its structure and are the cause of many difficulties to the foreign students. There is no logical reason why a speaks is right in certain contexts and right in another. Idioms- in which preposition are frequently concerned – are peculiarities of language whose "rightness" or "wrongness" is based on usage, not on logic or etymology.

7.Suggestions:
The subject can be studied from different points of view, their functions and semantic point of view.
**Phonetic Symbols:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>symbols</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/h/</td>
<td>voiceless glottal fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʔ/</td>
<td>voiceless glottal stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/h/</td>
<td>voiceless pharyngeal fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/g/</td>
<td>voiced velar stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɣ/</td>
<td>voiced velar stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʔ/</td>
<td>voiced uvular fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/q/</td>
<td>voiceless uvular stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/x/</td>
<td>voiceless velar fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ð/</td>
<td>voiced dental fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td>voiceless inter-dental fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ς/</td>
<td>voiced pharyngeal fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/k/</td>
<td>voiceless velar stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>voiceless post-alveolar fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tʃ/</td>
<td>voiceless palato-alveolar affricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dʒ/</td>
<td>voiced palate-alveolar affricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/r/</td>
<td>voiced alveolar liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/j/</td>
<td>voiced palatal glide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/z/</td>
<td>voiced alveolar fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/s/</td>
<td>voiceless alveolar fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/S/</td>
<td>voiceless alveolar emphatic fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>voiced dental stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>voiceless dental stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/T/</td>
<td>voiceless dental emphatic stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/f/</td>
<td>voiceless labio-dental fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>voiced bilabial stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/m/</td>
<td>voiced bilabial nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/n/</td>
<td>voiced alveolar nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/l/</td>
<td>voiced alveolar lateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/w/</td>
<td>voiced labio-velar glide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vowels
/i/ high front short unrounded
/ee/ mid front long unrounded
/oo/ mid back long rounded
/uu/ high back long rounded
/aa/ low central long unrounded

/ii/ high front long unrounded
/e/ mid front short unrounded
/o/ mid back short rounded
/u/ high back short rounded
/a/ low central short unrounded
References

• Quirk, R. and Sidney Greenboum (1973) University grammar of English (England: Essex)
• Quirk, et...al (1999) LONGMAN GRAMMER of SPOKEN and WRITTEN ENGLISH (England: Essex)