

## **Prepositional Verbs in Arabic: A Corpus-based Study**

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### **Abstract**

In this paper, we investigate prepositional verbs in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) with a focus on verbs collocating with the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’. We extract the candidates from tagged text corpora of more than 106 million words. We analyze the extracted candidates according to the valency of the construction and the faithfulness of the English translation to the original entries. Results show that the majority of entries require one argument while others require extra optional argument. While most of the translated candidates retain the original preposition, the remaining ones either collocate with a different preposition or do not collocate with prepositions at all. Furthermore, results show that active and passive mismatch is inevitable in translating prepositional verbs. We conclude with proposing a typical entry of prepositional verbs to be followed by Arabic-English learners’ dictionaries. At the end of the paper, we share our gold data for further use by teachers, translators and lexicographers who are interested in Arabic.<sup>1</sup>

**Keywords:** prepositional verbs in Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic, corpus-based study, applied lexicography, Arabic teaching and testing

### **1. Introduction**

According to [Cambridge Dictionary](#), prepositional verbs have two parts: a verb and a preposition which cannot be separated from each other, for example *break into (a house)*. Prepositional verbs are common in every natural language. In Arabic, prepositional verbs are quite common and they are usually polysemous in nature. Modhaffer and Sivaramakrishna

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<sup>1</sup> The abbreviations used throughout this paper are as follows: MSA = Modern Standard Arabic, CA = Classical Arabic, 3SG = third person singular, SG = singular, MS = masculine, PAST = past tense, DET = definite article, NOM = nominative case, ACC = accusative case, GEN = genitive case, PN = proper noun, SL = source language, TL = target language, sb = somebody, sth = something, ~ = the same head entry, NLP = Natural Language Processing.

(2017) reported that every sixth word in Arabic is a preposition. Most of these prepositions appear in true collocations with other open class words.

This paper investigates the construction of Verb + /fi:/ ‘in’ which is an instance of prepositional verbs in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). The preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ is one of the most common prepositions in Arabic. According to Modhaffer and Sivaramakrishna (2017), the preposition في /fi:/ ‘in’ is the second most frequent preposition in Modern Standard Arabic. In a text corpus of 106,572,775 words, the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ was observed to occur 3,116,311 times which is tantamount to 17.4068% of all the occurrences of the prepositions. The preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ occurs 2.9241% in each 100 Arabic words.

This paper makes a highly focused investigation to the verb+/fi:/ construction in Arabic. It sheds light on the transitivity of the verbs in these constructions and find out the number of arguments they require. It also examines the English translation of such constructions and reveals how far they are faithful to the original text. Further, this paper carries significant pedagogical value as the data can be used in Arabic language teaching courses and testing services. It is of a particular interest to translators who investigate the problems and difficulties raised by Arabic verbs, Arabic prepositions or Arabic prepositional verbs. The major contribution of this paper relates to the lexicographers as we propose a typical entry of these prepositional verbs to be followed as a prototype in compiling Arabic monolingual, bilingual or learners’ dictionaries.

## 2. Brief Theoretical Background

According to Alshumasan (1987), the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ is used mainly to denote **ʔazzarfijjati**, i.e. adverbs of place and time. These adverbs are divided into two types: **haqi:qatan** “real adverbs” and **maja:zan** “abstract adverbs”. Other uses of the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ include **ʔattaʔli:li** “justification” and **ʔalmuqa:jasati** “comparison”. An interesting point in the Classical Arabic (CA) grammar is that, in some cases, /fi:/ ‘in’ was regarded as **za:ʔidan** “extra, having no meaning”. However, in modern linguistic theory, /fi:/ ‘in’ cannot be extra and it has either syntactic or semantic value in each true prepositional phrase.

Fiteih (1983) investigated prepositions and prepositional verbs in Classical Arabic (CA) in the framework of transformational generative grammar. He classified prepositional verbs according to the type and number of arguments they require: one preposition, a noun and a preposition or either of them. He drew examples from the Holy Qur'an. Although Fiteih (1983) is one of pioneering works in Arabic prepositional verbs, the data it used is relatively very small: the Holy Qur'an contains only 77,439 words.

Heliel (1994) compared Arabic verb + particle constructions with those of English, with a focus on implications for translation and lexicography. He concluded that in Arabic, the verb retains most of its meaning whereas the preposition retains some of its literal or physical meaning.

Zaidi et. al (2012) attempted a hybrid approach for extracting collocations from Arabic Qur'an texts. They experimented on several resources some of which have been adapted by the authors to suite the task of extracting collocations from the Holy Qur'an. Most of the collocations they extracted were noun phrases or adjectival phrases. It has to be noted that the Qur'an corpus contains 77,439 only. In such works, the prepositional verbs are usually mixed with collocations, multiword units and prepositional phrases. Most of these works also suffer a serious lack of sound linguistic foundations based on which a clear-cut demarcation between collocations, compound words or multiword units is established. Such studies are abundant in the proceedings of workshops on Natural Language Processing (NLP) of Arabic.

Aldaresh (2013) investigated the difficulties of Arabic verb-preposition construction which are faced by the English Learners of Arabic. He concluded that such difficulties are attributed to contextual factors and other reasons specific to the structure of Arabic language.

Galal (2015) presented a critique of English-Arabic collocation dictionaries. He attacked the Dictionary of Collocations (DEDC) and Al-Hafiz Arabic Collocations Dictionary (AACD) for translating English collocations into free Arabic words, leaving a wealth of Arabic collocations which could be used as correspondents or equivalents of the English collocations.

### 3. Methodology

The prepositional verbs of this paper were automatically extracted from Modern Standard Arabic multi-genre text corpora of 106,572,775 words. Newswire corpus is a subset of the MSA newswire corpus collected by Dr. Ahmed Abdelali. MSA newswire corpus can be obtained for free<sup>2</sup>. The remaining corpora were crawled using our own web crawler from various sources from the World Wide Web. Details of our crawler will appear in a future work.

Before extracting the candidate constructions, we trained our own model of Stanford Part of Speech Tagger (2000, 2003) and tagged the above mentioned corpora. It has to be noted that the accuracy we achieved is 94.63%. For the sake of morphological analysis, we used our own rule-based morphological analyzer to separate prefixes and affixes from Arabic words in the text corpora. Following the Penn Treebank Tagset, the prepositions were tagged as IN. The verbs were assigned several tags the details of which will appear in a separate work in future. Table 1 gives the details of the text corpora, genres and counts.

**Table 1: Details of the text corpora**

S.N.	Genre	Count
1.	Arabic Encyclopedia	12,074,459
2.	Information Technology	10,642,705
3.	Law	13,990,679
4.	Medicine	12,550,449
5.	Military	18,984,193
6.	Newswire	38,330,290
	<b>Total words</b>	<b>106,572,775</b>

The extraction process is simple and straightforward. A loop was used to check if the given word is a verb and the immediately next word is a preposition /fi:/ 'in'. If the condition evaluates to true, then the two words are extracted to a container object, and a counter was automatically incremented to calculate the frequency of occurrence of each candidate. Initially, 6749 candidates were extracted. We had to go through the candidates and we manually filtered

<sup>2</sup> <http://aracorporus.e3rab.com/argistestsv.nmsu.edu/AraCorpus.tar.gz>

out the constructions in which the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ was found functioning as an adjunct. An example of an adjunct is given in [Example 1](#) below:

- (1)
- ʔistajqaza          fi: waqt-in          mutaʔaxxir-in  
awake.3SG.MS.PAST in time-GEN late-GEN  
‘He awoke late.’

We manually transcribed the candidates according to the guidelines of International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), and worked out their English translation which is, by no means, a perfect translation. Being a subjective task, the output of two translators for the same piece of text is inevitably different.

#### 4. Data Analysis

The final list of candidates contains 208 unique entries whose total frequency of occurrence is 28379. The unique entries are listed in [Appendix 1](#). We will analyze the data with reference to two parameters: 1) the valency of the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ and 2) the faithfulness of TL translation to the SL entry. For ease of readability, we used English as the target language.

It has to be noted that, in all the examples, we used the past tense because the canonical form of all Arabic verbs is in the past tense. All verbs in the examples bear the third person singular number and masculine gender. These are the configurations of the canonical verb form in Arabic. In case the meaning of an entry is metaphorical or non-compositional, we will state it right below the entry, else it is not stated. Each entry has more than one gloss, but we provided only the most salient one.

##### 4.1 Valency

In terms of valency, /fi:/ ‘in’ was attested to require only one argument in 181 (87%) entries and additional optional argument in 27 (13%) entries. In the first case, the verb is inherently intransitive. Examples are given in [\(2\)](#) below:

(2)

- i. ja:ʔa fi:  
come.3SG.MS.PAST in  
sth was stated in (especially in a reference work, or the Holy Qur'an)
- ii. ʔiʃtaraka fi:  
participated in
- iii. ʃa:raka fi:  
participated in
- iv. waqaʃa fi:  
fell down in
- v. naʃaħa fi:  
succeeded in
- vi. badaʔa fi:  
commenced in
- vii. sa:hama fi:  
participated in
- viii. jara: fi:  
moved in
- ix. ħaqqqa fi:  
investigated
- x. ʃamila fi:  
worked in/for

Some prepositional verbs optionally allow additional argument between the verb and the preposition. This is due to **ʔattaqdi:mu wattaʔxi:ru** “preponing and postponing” which is an inherent feature of Arabic. These verbs can function as intransitive and transitive, depending on the context. 27 instances (13% of the total entries) were attested in our data. The representation of the prepositional verb is given in (3):

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- (3) Verb + preposition + argument1 [as in 4.i]  
 Verb + argument1 + preposition + argument2 [as in 4.ii]

Examples of these prepositional verbs in MSA are given in Example (4) below:

(4)

- i.    ʔarsala            fi: tʕalabi     l-musa:ʕadat-i  
       send.3SG.MS.PAST   in search.SG DET.help.GEN  
       ‘He requested help.’
- ii.   ʔarsala            zajd-an        fi: tʕalabi     l-musa:ʕadat-i  
       send.3SG.MS.PAST   Zajd.PN-ACC   in search.SG DET.help.GEN  
       ‘He sent Zaid to ask for help.’
- iii.   ʔaθa:ra fi:  
       aroused (sth) in sth
- iv.    ʔistaʔraqa fi:  
       spent (time) in doing sth
- v.     baʕaθa fi:  
       sent (sb) to sb
- vi.    ʔabda: fi:  
       expressed (feeling) towards
- vii.   ʔaḏḏana fi:  
       announced (sth) to sb
- viii.  ʔanfaqa fi:  
       spent (sth) on sb/sth
- ix.    baḏala fi:  
       offered (sth) for
- x.     ʔawdaʕa fi:  
       deposited (sth) in sth

- xi. ?amʕana fi:  
[usually of sight] closely examined sth

## 4.2 Faithfulness to Source Language

Translating prepositional verbs to another language is a very challenging task. The main difficulties are:

- I. Different prepositions in the SL and TL
- II. Some SL prepositional verbs are translated as main verbs in the TL
- III. Some SL prepositional verbs are in active mode, but their correspondents or equivalents in TL can be translated only in passive mode.

More details about such unfaithfulness are given below.

### 4.2.1 Different Prepositions in the SL and TL

One of the problems encountered in the translation task is the difference in prepositions of the SL and TL. This is one of the major areas where learners of foreign languages commit a lot of mistakes, as their mother tongue tends to influence the translation and use of the prepositional verbs in the TL. Examples of this problem are given in [Example 5](#):

(5)

- i. ʃaraʕa fi:  
started to
- ii. ?ashama fi:  
contributed to
- iii. fakkara fi:  
thought about
- iv. ?intafara fi:  
spread over
- v. tasabbaba fi:  
brought about
- vi. raʔa: fi:



- looked at
- vii. ?ixtalafa fi:  
disagreed on
- viii. qadima fi:  
came out with
- ix. safa: fi:  
aimed at
- x. ?iftahara fi:  
became famous for

#### 4.2.2 No Prepositional Verbs in TL

Another form of unfaithfulness to the SL is the situation where SL prepositional verbs are translated as main verbs. That is because their correspondents or equivalents do not collocate with prepositions. In our data, 28 (13% of the total) entries of this form were attested. Examples are given in (6) below:

(6)

- i. haqqaqa fi:  
investigated
- ii. fakka fi:  
doubted
- iii. fa:za fi:  
won
- iv. daqqaqa fi:  
scrutinized
- v. hamasa fi:  
murmured
- vi. farrat'a fi:  
wasted

- vii.   ʔaxlafa fi:  
breach
- viii.  ʕa:θa fi:  
ravaged
- ix.   tama:da: fi:  
did sth in a presumptuous manner
- x.    tʕaʕana fi:  
impugned (a verdict)

#### 4.2.3 Active Voice and Passive Voice Mismatch

The last facet of unfaithfulness to the SL is the difference in voice whereby the SL prepositional verb is in the active mode and the correct translation can be produced only in the passive mode. If these constructions were translated to English in the active mode, the meaning would be totally different. Examples are given in (7) below:

(7)

- i.    ja:ʔa        fi:  
was stated in (especially in a reference work, or the Holy Qur'an)
- ii.   tarabba:       fi:  
was brought up in
- iii.  taraʕraʕa       fi:  
was brought up in

#### 5. Results and Conclusions

So far we have shown that prepositional verbs are very productive in MSA text corpora. We have narrowed the scope of our investigation to the verbs which collocate with the preposition /fi:/ 'in'.

Whereas most of the prepositional verbs investigated in this paper are easily translated into English, in which translation the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ is the same, some of them do not have exact match in the TL translation. This phenomenon can be regarded as specificity of TL.

It has to be noted that each entry in [appendix 1](#) can have a lot of collocations which are very valuable to include in a standard lexicon, or in Arabic-English learners’ dictionaries. [Figure \(1\)](#) presents a proposed typical entry of the prepositional verb وقع في /waqaʕa fi:/ ‘fell in’.

**Figure (1): Proposed dictionary entry for a prepositional verb in Arabic**

<p>وقع في /waqaʕa fi:/ <i>prepositional verb (present tense يقع في /jaqaʕu fi:/, noun وقوع /wuquʕ:/, root وق ع</i></p>	
1	<p><b>MOVED DOWNWARDS</b> [<i>intransitive</i>] moved or dropped down from a high place</p> <p>وقع الأسد في الحفرة waqaʕa lʔasadu fi lhufirati</p>
2	<p><b>EMOTIONS</b> [<i>intransitive</i>] fell in love with someone</p> <p>فلما رآها الملك وقع في حبها falamma: raʔa:ha lmaliku waqaʕa fi: hubbiha:</p>
3	<p><b>ACTION</b> [<i>intransitive</i>] took place</p> <p>ولكن حريقا وقع في المكتبة wa la:kinna ħari:qan waqaʕa fi: lmaktabati</p>
4	<p><b>IMPROPER BEHAVIOR</b> [<i>intransitive</i>] committed a mistake, a prohibited action or a crime</p> <p>وقع في الجرم المشهود waqaʕa fi: lʔurmi lmaʕhu:di</p>
5	<p><b>DISCOVERING</b> [<i>intransitive</i>] found something by chance</p> <p>وقع في يده كتابا waqaʕa fi: jadihi kita:ban</p>
6	<p><b>OF LETTERS</b> [<i>transitive</i>] received a letter or correspondence</p> <p>فلما وقع الكتاب في يده، أحم أن يحرقه falamma: waqaʕa lkita:bu fi: jadihi, ʔahamma ʔan juħriqahu</p>
7	<p><b>FEELINGS</b> [<i>intransitive</i>] ~ نفسه ; liked something</p> <p>فلما رأى البيت، وقع في نفسه falamma raʔa lbajta waqaʕa fi: nafsihi</p>

- 8 **AMBUSH** [*transitive*] ~كمين ; was trapped in an ambush  
 وقع الجيش في كمين محكم  
 waqaṣa ljaǰṣu fi: kami:nin muḥkamin
- 9 **CONTROLLED BY OTHERS** [*transitive*] if someone ~قبضة someone else such as police or court of justice, the police caught them after chasing or a search operation  
 وقع المجرم في قبضة الشرطة  
 waqaṣa lmujrimu fi: qabḍati ṣṣurtʿati

In conclusion, we examined the prepositional verbs in Modern Standard Arabic with a focus to those verbs which collocate with the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’. We investigated the number of arguments needed by the preposition /fi:/ ‘in’ in each entry (§ 4.1). We highlighted the facets of unfaithfulness of TL translation to the original entries in the SL (§ 4.2). We showed that each entry was attested in our data to have a lot of collocations and we proposed a typical entry of the prepositional verb /waqaṣa fi:/ ‘fell in’ to be followed as a prototype in a standard dictionary or Arabic-English learners’ dictionary (cf. Figure 1). Finally, in Appendix 1, we share our gold data of 208 prepositional verbs in Modern Standard Arabic with researchers, translators, lexicographers and language teachers for further use.

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## Appendix 1

### Wordlist of Arabic prepositional verbs collocating with /fi:/ 'in'.

S. No.	Arabic Entry	IPA Transcription	Frequency	Gloss
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1	جاء في	ja:ʔa fi:	6175	(sth) was stated in (especially in a reference work, or the Holy Qur'an)
2	اشترك في	ʔiʃtaraka fi:	3584	participated in
3	شارك في	ʃa:raka fi:	2484	participated in
4	وقع في	waqaʕa fi:	1491	fell down in
5	نجح في	najaħa fi:	1355	succeeded in
6	بدأ في	badaʔa fi:	1054	commenced in
7	ساهم في	sa:hama fi:	857	participated in
8	جرى في	jara: fi:	825	moved in
9	حقق في	ħaqqaqqa fi:	661	Investigated
10	عمل في	ʕamila fi:	655	worked in/for
11	درس في	darasa fi:	539	studied in
12	نشأ في	nafʔa fi:	481	lived in
13	فشل في	fafila fi:	478	failed in
14	استمر في	ʔistamarra fi:	470	continued in doing sth
15	بقي في	baqija fi:	402	stayed in
16	شرع في	ʃaraʕa fi:	398	started to
17	زاد في	za:da fi:	343	increased in
18	شك في	ʃakka fi:	341	doubted sth
19	أسهم في	ʔashama fi:	328	contributed to
20	أخطأ في	ʔaxtʕaʔa fi:	313	made a mistake in
21	استقر في	ʔistaqarra fi:	310	settled down in
22	فكر في	fakkara fi:	308	thought about
23	فاز في	fa:za fi:	261	won
24	سقط في	saqatʕa fi:	226	fell down in
25	وجد في	wajada fi:	205	found (sth) in, felt bad about
26	برع في	baraʕa fi:	184	excelled in
27	انتشر في	ʔintaʃara fi:	182	spread over
28	تسبب في	tasabbaba fi:	182	caused sth to happen
29	رأى في	raʔa: fi:	182	looked at
30	أخفق في	ʔaxfaqa fi:	169	failed in
31	برز في	baraza fi:	156	showed in
32	اختلف في	ʔixtalafa fi:	152	disagreed on

33	قدم في	qadima fi:	126	came out with
34	سعى في	saʕa: fi:	123	aimed at
35	تفوق في	tafawwaqa fi:	105	excelled in
36	تمكن في	tamakkana fi:	101	became professional in doing sth
37	قرر في	qarrara fi:	101	decided in
38	انخرط في	ʔinxaratʕa fi:	87	engaged in
39	اشتهر في	ʔiftahara fi:	77	became famous for
40	سجل في	sajjala fi:	74	noted down
41	تصرف في	tasʕarrafa fi:	70	managed, acted on
42	حلق في	ħallaqa fi:	69	fly in
43	تباطأ في	taba:tʕaʔa fi:	65	slowed down
44	غرق في	ʔariqa fi:	59	sank in
45	أثر في	ʔaθθara fi:	58	made influence on sth
46	تابع في	ta:baʕa fi:	47	continued in doing sth
47	أسرع في	ʔasraʕa fi:	46	accelerate in doing sth
48	تربى في	tarabba: fi:	45	bred, was brought up
49	مكث في	makaθa fi:	45	stayed in
50	أرسل في	ʔarsala fi:	44	send sb to do sth
51	جال في	ja:la fi:	43	wandered in
52	رغب في	raʕiba fi:	40	desired in, wanted to
53	نظر في	nazara fi:	38	saw at, looked at
54	تميز في	tamajjaza fi:	37	became well-known for
55	تأمل في	taʔammala fi:	33	cogitated on
56	تدرج في	tadarraja fi:	31	stepped up gradually
57	جد في	jadda fi:	31	became serious in
58	أثار في	ʔaθa:ra fi:	29	aroused sth in sth
59	اشتغل في	ʔiftaʕala fi:	29	worked in sth
60	أبدع في	ʔabdaʕa fi:	28	excelled in
61	استغرق في	ʔistaʕraqa fi:	26	Spent ( time) in doing sth
62	بعث في	baʕaθa fi:	24	sent (sb) to sb
63	تدخل في	tadaxxala fi:	24	interfered in
64	دقق في	daqqaqa fi:	24	Scrutinized

65	أبدى في	ʔabda: fi:	23	expressed (feeling) towards
66	خرج في	xaraja fi:	20	came out with
67	زهّد في	zahida fi:	20	lost interest in
68	طمع في	tʕamiʕa fi:	20	had a greed for
69	همس في	hamasa fi:	19	murmured
70	نادى في	na:da: fi:	18	called for
71	انغمس في	ʔinʕamasa fi:	17	immersed in
72	تورط في	tawarratʕa fi:	17	got involved in sth
73	سكن في	sakana fi:	17	dwelt on/upon
74	أذن في	ʔaððana fi:	16	announce sth to sb
75	ترعرع في	taraʕraʕa fi:	16	bred, was brought up
76	أجاد في	ʔaja:da fi:	15	excelled in
77	أنفق في	ʔanfaqa fi:	15	spent (sth) on sb/sth
78	استشرى في	ʔistaʕfra: fi:	15	spread in sth (in a massive way)
79	بذل في	baðala fi:	15	offered (sth) for
80	أودع في	ʔawdaʕa fi:	14	deposited (sth) in sth
81	أمعن في	ʔamʕana fi:	13	[usually of sight] closely examined sth
82	تفانى في	tafa:na: fi:	13	excelled in dedication to do sth
83	حسن في	ħasuna fi:	13	improved in
84	أفرط في	ʔafratʕ fi:	12	exaggerated in doing sth
85	جاهد في	ja:hada fi:	12	struggled in
86	شكك في	ʕakkaka fi:	12	raised doubts in, questioned sth
87	نبغ في	nabaʕa fi:	12	became talented in
88	أحدث في	ʔaħdaða fi:	11	brought about
89	أفصح في	ʔafsaħa fi:	11	made a space to accommodate sth
90	استعجل في	ʔistaʕjala fi:	11	hurried to do sth
91	لاح في	la:ħa fi:	11	came into sight
92	حاج في	ħa:jjā fi:	10	argued about
93	فرط في	farratʕa fi:	10	Wasted
94	قصد في	qasʕada fi:	10	became economic in doing sth
95	لف في	laffa fi:	10	rolled (sth) in



96	نفخ في	naḥaxa fi:	10	blew in
97	أفلح في	ʔaflaḥs fi:	9	succeeded in
98	ألح في	ʔalahḥa fi:	9	insisted on (sb) for doing sth
99	أهمل في	ʔahmala fi:	9	neglected in doing sth
100	استطرد في	ʔistatʕrada fi:	9	[usually of speech] resumed speaking on sth
101	دفن في	dafana fi:	9	[usually passive] was buried in
102	اجتهد في	ʔiḥtahada fi:	8	put great efforts in doing sth
103	اختبأ في	ʔixtabaʔa fi:	8	hid in/inside
104	توغل في	tawaḡala fi:	8	did the act of incursion into
105	خدم في	xadama fi:	8	served in
106	أخلف في	ʔaxlafa fi:	7	breach
107	بالغ في	ba:laba fi:	7	exaggerated in doing sth
108	بث في	baḥḥa fi:	7	spread (sth) over sth
109	تغلغل في	tawḡalḡala fi:	7	infiltrate into
110	تفشى في	tafašša fi:	7	spread all over
111	توسع في	tawassaʕa fi:	7	elaborated on doing sth (such as studying a particular topic)
112	حز في	ḥazza fi:	7	felt bad about
113	عاث في	ʕa:ḥa fi:	7	ravaged, left in ruin
114	أطال في	ʔatʕa:la fi:	6	[usually of speech] spoke for a long time
115	انهمك في	ʔinhamaka fi:	6	became fully preoccupied with
116	باشر في	ba:šara fi:	6	started to (do sth)
117	تألّق في	taʔallaqa fi:	6	shined in (metaphor)
118	تغنى في	tawanna: fi:	6	sang/wrote songs for
119	حدق في	ḥaddaqa fi:	6	stared at
120	سارع في	sa:raʕa fi:	6	was quick in doing sth
121	سبح في	sabaḥa fi:	6	swam in
122	غاص في	ḡa:sʕa fi:	6	dived in
123	أطنب في	ʔatʕnaba fi:	5	[usually of speech] exaggerated
124	أفتى في	ʔafta: fi:	5	expressed opinion in sth
125	ازداد في	ʔizda:da fi:	5	increased in

126	تكلف في	takallafa fi:	5	burdened oneself in doing sth
127	جادل في	ja:dala fi:	5	argued about
128	ولغ في	walaḡa fi:	5	(of animals) lapped up
129	أبلى في	?abla: fi:	4	did well in sth
130	أدرج في	?adraja fi:	4	included sth in sth
131	أسرف في	?asrafa fi:	4	exaggerated in doing sth
132	أوجس في	?awjasa fi:	4	[usually with oneself] felt scared
133	أوغل في	?awḡala fi:	4	exaggerated in doing sth
134	ارتقى في	?irtaqa: fi:	4	climbed on
135	استخلف في	?istaxalafa fi:	4	appointed (sb) on (a group of people)
136	انزوى في	?inzawa: fi:	4	stayed in
137	بزع في	bazaḡa fi:	4	shined in
138	تبحر في	tabahḡara fi:	4	studied sth extensively
139	تمادى في	tama:da: fi:	4	did sth in a presumptuous manner
140	ضارب في	ḡa:raba fi:	4	speculated in (shares, trade)
141	طعن في	tʿaḡana fi:	4	impugned (a verdict)
142	غلط في	ḡalitʿa fi:	4	made a mistake in
143	غمس في	ḡamasa fi:	4	immersed in
144	فجر في	fajara fi:	4	[usually of oath] broke
145	مد في	madda fi:	4	extended (sth)
146	استثمر في	?istaḡmara fi:	3	invested (sth) in
147	استرسل في	?istrasala fi:	3	[usually of speech] elaborated on
148	اعتكف في	?iḡtakafa fi:	3	stayed in
149	تخبط في	taxabbatʿa fi:	3	Floundered
150	تعمق في	taḡammaqa fi:	3	elaborated on doing sth (such as studying a particular topic)
151	تلكأ في	talakkaʿa fi:	3	hesitated over
152	تمرس في	tamarrasa fi:	3	practiced a lot in doing sth
153	ثابر في	ḡa:bara fi:	3	put great efforts in doing sth
154	حشر في	ḡaḡara fi:	3	cornered
155	دلف في	dalafa fi:	3	entered in
156	رابط في	ra:batʿa fi:	3	remained at

157	غظ في	kaṭṭ'a fi:	3	slept heavily
158	غطس في	kaṭ'asa fi:	3	dived in
159	أقحم في	ʔaḳḩama fi:	2	engaged (sb) in sth
160	أهدر في	ʔahdara fi:	2	wasted (sth) on sb/sth
161	احتار في	ʔiḩta:ra fi:	2	became confused with
162	اختصم في	ʔixtas'ama fi:	2	disputed on
163	استشار في	ʔistaʃa:ra fi:	2	consulted (sb) about
164	استمات في	ʔistama:ta fi:	2	showed courage to do sth
165	استوطن في	ʔistawt'ana fi:	2	dwelt on/upon
166	بخل في	baxila fi:	2	became stingy in
167	تحصن في	taḩas's'ana fi:	2	got shelter in
168	تطوع في	tat'awwaʃa fi:	2	volunteered in
169	تفرس في	tafarrasa fi:	2	Scrutinized
170	تمرغ في	tamarraʒa fi:	2	wallowed in
171	رسب في	rasiba fi:	2	failed in
172	زاد في	za:da fi:	2	increased in
173	ساند في	sa:nada fi:	2	assisted with/in
174	طمح في	t'amaḩa fi:	2	yearned for
175	قبع في	qabaʃa fi:	2	remained at/in/with
176	أثخن في	ʔaθxana fi:	1	exaggerated in doing sth
177	أسهب في	ʔashaba fi:	1	elaborate on
178	أوجز في	ʔawjaza fi:	1	[usually of speech] talked briefly
179	احتقن في	ʔiḩtaqana fi:	1	[of liquid] became congested
180	ارتاب في	ʔirta:ba fi:	1	doubted sth
181	ارتمى في	ʔirtama: fi:	1	throw oneself in
182	استبسل في	ʔistabsala fi:	1	showed courage to do sth
183	اندس في	ʔindassa fi:	1	concealed in
184	اندلع في	ʔindalaʃa fi:	1	broke out in
185	بغى في	baʒa: fi:	1	committed offense in doing sth, did something in an offensive or wrongful manner
186	تباهى في	taba:ha: fi:	1	showed off in doing sth
187	تحكم في	taḩakkama fi:	1	took control over sth

188	تخصص في	taxas <sup>s</sup> s <sup>s</sup> as <sup>s</sup> a fi:	1	specialized in
189	تسرع في	tasarrafa fi:	1	was quick in doing sth
190	تطير في	tat <sup>s</sup> a:jara fi:	1	flew over
191	تعثر في	tafaθθara fi:	1	failed in
192	تعشم في	tafaʃʃama fi:	1	hoped in sth
193	تلخبط في	talaxbat <sup>s</sup> a fi:	1	Floundered
194	تمرن في	tamarrana fi:	1	practiced a lot in doing sth
195	تململ في	tamaljala fi:	1	Fidget
196	حنث في	hanaθa fi:	1	breached
197	خزن في	xazana fi:	1	stored in
198	دب في	dabba fi:	1	moved in
199	دق في	daqqa fi:	1	struck in
200	دلس في	dallasa fi:	1	cheated in (transactions)
201	ساح في	sa:ha fi:	1	wandered in
202	غالى في	ka:la: fi:	1	exaggerated in doing sth
203	غش في	kaʃʃa fi:	1	cheated in (transactions)
204	ماطل في	ma:t <sup>s</sup> ala fi:	1	Procrastinated
205	نشط في	naʃit <sup>s</sup> a fi:	1	became active in
206	نقب في	naqqaba fi:	1	dug for
207	نقع في	naqafa fi:	1	soaked in
208	هتف في	hatafa fi:	1	shouted at
<b>Total occurrences</b>			<b>28379</b>	

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