

حروف الجرّ

Definition and Number:

They are prepositions which come on nouns and make them genitive.

إلى، الباء، التاء، حاشا، خلا، عدا، حتى، رَبِّ، على،
 عن، في، الكاف، اللام، مُذ، مُنْذُ، مِنْ، الواو^٢

Divisions:

With regard to their meanings, they are of three types:

- A) Main prepositions, which are not for emphasis and removes ambiguity from their 'متعلّق' by linking it with the genitive noun. They have two peculiarities:
- A. Signification, that is their meanings in the sentence, such as causality and so on.
 - B. Linkage, which is linking the 'متعلّق' and the genitive noun.
- B) Additional prepositions, that are only for emphasis and do not have any 'متعلّق'
- C) Additional-like prepositions, which give a new meaning in the sentence but do not have a 'متعلّق' such as 'رَبِّ'

أقسام حروف الجرّ

شبه الزائدة	الزائدة	الأصلية
رُبّ	باء من لام كاف	باء، تاء، واو في، كاف، لام من، عن، حتّى عداء، حاشاء، خلا على، مذ، منذ إلى

With regard to their genitives, 'حروف الجرّ' are of two types:

1. **General**, which come on nouns and pronouns. They are «إلى، ب، حاشاء، «
خلا، عداء، على، عن، فى، ل، من، ربّ»

Example: «رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وِ لَوَالِدَيَّ وِ لِمَنْ دَخَلَ بَيْتِي مُؤْمِنًا وِ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ»

2. **Specific**, which only comes on nouns. They are: «ت، حتّى، ك، مُذ، مُنذُ، و»

Example: «و تَاللهِ لَأَكِيدَنَّ أَصْنَامَكُمْ»

'متعلق' and how to identify it:

The main 'جرّ' prepositions must have 'متعلق' because they are used to remove the ambiguity of it. Therefore the 'متعلق' is the word which its ambiguity gets removed by them. The 'متعلق' is either a verb or a verb-like and effects on the position of the genitive.

The 'جار و مجرور' is a 'ظرف مستقر' if its 'متعلق' is general (عام) and omitted, otherwise it is void. The 'جار و مجرور' has to be 'مستقر' in four cases:

1. 'خير' such as "و لله الأسماء الحسنیٰ"
2. 'الصفة' such as "قال انتونى بأخ لكم من أبيكم"
3. 'حال' such as "فخرج على قومه فى زينته"
4. 'صلة' such as "و له من فى السموات و الأرض"