

Divisions of 'حرف'

Prepositions are divided with regard to:

1. Their position in the sentence:

A) 'المشتركة' (common), that are the prepositions which come on both nouns and verbs; such as the interrogative 'هل' and 'أ'.

B) 'المختصة' (specific), that are the prepositions which come on either nouns or verbs:

1) Specific to nouns; such as the 'جار' prepositions.

2) Specific to verbs; such as the prepositions which give 'جزم' or 'نصب' to the verbs.

2. Their effects:

A) 'عاملة': the prepositions that affect other words; such as those that give 'جزم', 'رفع', 'نصب', or 'جر'.

B) 'مهمله': the affectless prepositions; such as the responding (such as 'لا', 'نعم'), 'تنبيه' (such as 'ها' or 'ألا') and interrogative ones (such as 'هل').

These two are present in "أَلَمْ أَعْهَدْ إِلَيْكُمْ يَا بَنِي آدَمَ أَنْ لَا تَعْبُدُوا الشَّيْطَانَ ۗ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ" ('Did I not exhort you, O children of Adam, saying, "Do not worship Satan. He is indeed your manifest enemy".')

الإعراب و البناء

'الإعراب'

Definition:

It is the change at the end of words – 'لفظاً أو تقديراً' (in their wording or by assumption)- by the signs caused by the effecters; such as 'رَأَيْتُ عَلِيًّا', 'جاء عليٌّ', 'مررتُ بِعَلِيٍّ', 'مررتُ بِمُوسَى', 'رَأَيْتُ مُوسَى', 'جاء مُوسَى', 'ألم يَذْهَبْ عَلِيٌّ', 'مررتُ بِعَلِيٍّ'.

Usage:

Its benefit is clarification of the title of the word in the sentence, such as 'subject' and 'object'.

Example: "إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ" (Only those of Allah's servants having knowledge fear Him.)

'اعراب' has three principles:

1. 'عامل' (effector), which affects the word and causes *i'rab* at the end of it.
2. 'معمول' (affected)
3. 'علامة' (the sign) of effect at the end

