

Jar Prepositions

131. How many *jār* prepositions are there?

There are fourteen *jār* prepositions: مِنْ ، إِلَى ، عَنْ ، فِي ، رَبِّ ، الْبَاءُ ، الْكَافُ ، اللَّامُ ، وَאו الْقَسَمُ ، تاء الْقَسَمُ ، حَتَّى ، مُذْ ، مُنْذُ ، عَلَى

132. Do all of these prepositions precede nouns in the same way?

No, there are two categories of *jār* prepositions:

- those that precede apparent and implied nouns: الْبَاءُ ، اللَّامُ ، فِي ، عَلَى ، عَنْ ، إِلَى ، مِنْ ، رَبِّ
- those that only precede apparent nouns: تاء الْقَسَمُ ، وَاو الْقَسَمُ ، الْكَافُ ، حَتَّى ، مُنْذُ ، مُذْ ، رَبِّ

133. What does رَبِّ precede?

رَبِّ precedes indefinite nouns that have an adjective. For example: رَبِّ رَجُلٍ كَرِيمٍ لَقِيْنُهُ

134. What does تَاللهُ precede?

The تَاللهُ precedes the word Allah, for example: تَاللهِ

135. Do *jār* prepositions have to refer to something?

Yes, *jār* prepositions have to refer to something. They can either refer to apparent verbs or words that are similar to verbs, for example: وَضَعْتُ الْكِتَابَ عَلَى الطَّائِلَةِ (I put the book on the table.) Or, they can refer to implied verbs, for example: الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الطَّائِلَةِ (The book is on the table.)

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