

## الفصل السابع

### حروف الجر PREPOSITIONS

هذه كلمات قصيرة تأتي قبل الأسماء nouns (أو الضمائر pronouns) لتوضح علاقتها بكلمات أخرى في الجملة. ويبدو هذا واضحًا من الاسم Preposition فالسابقة Pre- تعنى قبل، وكلمة position تعنى المكان، أى سابقة المكان لأنها تأتي دائما قبل اسم أو ضمير (قد يأتي حرف الجر فى آخر الجملة فى بعض الحالات).

وتحكم حروف الجر prepositions الاسم الذى يليها فيكون دائما فى حالة المفعول به object، ويبدووا هذا واضحًا مع الضمائر الشخصية personal pronouns.

e.g. She looked **at** him. (not he)

ويطلق على الاسم (أو الضمير) الذى يأتي بعد حرف الجر "مجرورًا بحرف جر" أو كما يقول النحاة الإنجليز "مفعولا به لحرف جر Object to a preposition". ومعظم حروف الجر كلمات بسيطة مثل:

about, above, across, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, concerning, down, during, except, for, from, in, into, inside, like, near, of, off, on, opposite, out, outside, over, past, round, since, through, till, to, towards, under, until, up, with, without, etc.

وبعضها أشباه جمل phrases مثل:

as far as, next to, on top of, instead of, etc.

### ★ وظائف حروف الجر Functions of Prepositions:

١- لتوضيح العلاقة بين اسم (أو ضمير) وكلمة أخرى فى الجملة. وقد تكون هذه العلاقة زمنية أو مكانية أو معنوية:

أ- اسم واسم noun and noun:

e.g. The girl is **in** the garden.

ب- اسم وضمير noun and pronoun:

e.g. He arrived **on** Friday.

ج- ضمير وضمير pronoun and pronoun:

e.g. He is **behind** me.

د- اسم وفعل noun and verb:

e.g. Listen **to** Ali.

هـ- اسم وصفة noun and adjective:

e.g. Ali is *clever at tennis*.

و- اسم وظرف noun and adverb

e.g. He ran too *quickly for his years*.

ز- عبارات أو أشباه جمل اسمية Noun clauses and phrases

e.g. *I don't care for what you are saying*.

٢- تدخل حروف الجر في تكوين الأفعال المجرورة **prepositional verbs** وهى الأفعال التى يتلوها حرف جر، لتعطى معنى اصطلاحياً جديداً (انظر الأفعال المُنذلة Tailed Verbs فى آخر الفصل):

e.g. Look for, take after, get off, walk over, etc.

٣- تستعمل حروف الجر استعمالاً اصطلاحياً مع بعض الصفات **adjectives**:

e.g. He felt *grateful to* his teacher. ممتن لشخص

He was *grateful for* his help. ممتن لشيء

The teacher was *disgusted with* him. مشمئز من شخص

The teacher was *disgusted at* his manners. مشمئز من شئ

She was *angry with* her friend. غاضب من شخص

She was *angry at* her treason. غاضب من شئ

ولابد من القراءة المستمرة الواعية لمعرفة حروف الجر التى تستعمل مع الصفات

المختلفة، وأيها يستعمل مع الأشخاص وأيها يستعمل مع الأشياء.

وفيما يلى بعض الصفات الشائعة وحروف الجر التى تأتى بعدها:

absent from, accustomed to, acquainted with, addicted to, afraid of, angry at (thing) - with (person), annoyed with, associated with, blessed with, bored with, capable of, cluttered with, committed to, composed of, concerned about, connected to, content with, convinced of, coordinated with, crowded with, dedicated to, devoted to, disappointed in, discriminated against, disgusted at (thing) - with (person), divorced from, done with, dressed in, engaged to, envious of, equipped with, excited about, exposed to, faithful to, familiar with, filled with, fond of, friendly to - towards - with, furnished with, grateful to (person) - for (thing), guilty of, innocent of, interested in, involved in (thing) - with (person), jealous of, known for (trait), to (person), limited to, made of (substance) - from (piece of a whole), married to, opposed to, patient with, polite to, prepared for, provided with (thing) - for (his life arranged for), related to, relevant to, remembered for, responsible for, satisfied with, scared of, terrified of, tired of - from, upset with, used to, worried about.

## ★مكان حرف الجر في الجملة: Position of Prepositions

١- كقاعدة عامة يأتي حرف الجر قبل الاسم (أو الضمير) الذي يجره أو يتحكم فيه:

e.g. He swam **under** water.

She laughed **at** him.

٢- قد يأتي حرف الجر قبل كلمات الاستفهام (الأسلوب التقليدي) ولكن يفضل الآن وضعه في آخر الجملة، وهو الأسلوب الحديث والمقبول حاليًا:

e.g. **From** whom did you buy this shirt?

Whom (*Who*) did you buy this shirt **from**?

e.g. **At** which hotel are you staying?

Which hotel are you staying **at**?

e.g. **With** what was he killed?

What was he killed **with**?

وكذلك في الأسئلة غير المباشرة

e.g. He wondered whom you bought that shirt **from**.

٣- لا بد أن يأتي حرف الجر في آخر الجملة في الأحوال التالية:

أ- مع ضميرى الوصل what و that:

e.g. This is the piano *that* Beethoven played **on**.

This girl didn't know *what* they were laughing **at**.

ب- عند إلغاء ضمائر الوصل whom, which, that أي عندما تكون مفعولا بها لحرف جر:

e.g. This is the piano **on** which Beethoven played.

This is the piano Beethoven played **on**.

I met the man, **with** whom I was talking, yesterday.

I met the man, I was talking **with**, yesterday.

ج- بعد than في المقارنة:

e.g. There is much between heaven and earth *than* we dream **of**.

د- في المبني للمجهول passive voice:

e.g. The house *was broken* **into**.

هـ- بعد فعل في المصدر infinitive عندما يكون المفعول به مفهوماً understood object:

e.g. He gave his child a toy *to play* **with**. (it)

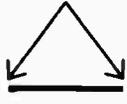
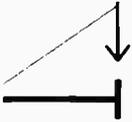
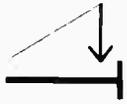
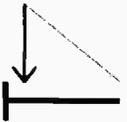
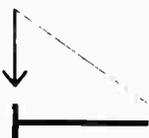
و- في بعض الجمل التوكيدية Emphatic:

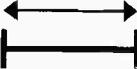
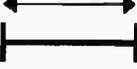
e.g. *Some games I am quite good* **at**, but I'm hopeless at golf.

العبارة الأولى بها تأكيد، أما العبارة الثانية فليس بها تأكيد.

## ★ بعض القواعد العامة لاستعمال حروف الجر

### أ- استعمال حروف الجر الزمنية Prepositions of Time:

At عند		تستعمل لنقطة زمنية محددة: e.g. at six o'clock, at dawn, at mid-night, at bed-time, at breakfast, etc. وكذلك في بعض الفترات الزمنية الخاصة: e.g. at night, at Christmas, at Easter, etc.
On في		تستخدم ليوم أو التاريخ date: e.g. on Monday, on my birthday, on July 5th, on the 6th. of October, etc. وكذلك لنقطة زمنية في تاريخ أو يوم معين: e.g. on Monday morning, on the morning of the 5th. of June, on Christmas Eve, etc.
In في، في خلال		تستخدم لفترة زمنية طويلة نوعاً: e.g. in the morning, in April, in winter, etc. Maha will leave in two days' time. Leaves usually fall in autumn.
By قبل		تستعمل لفترة زمنية تمتد من الآن وحتى تاريخ محدد، وتعني قبل أو عند هذا الوقت (وليس بعده): e.g. You should be at the station by six o'clock. By next summer, he'll have taken his final exams. By Christmas, she'll have been staying with us for two whole years.
Before قبل		تستعمل لفترة زمنية محددة آخرها تماماً، وتعني قبل هذا الموعد وليس عنده أو بعده (قارن مع by): e.g. Come home before midnight. He'll be twenty before Christmas.
After بعد		تستعمل لفترة زمنية محددة أولها تماماً، وتعني بعد وليس عند أو قبل هذا الوقت (قارن مع since): e.g. It is unwise to sleep immediately after eating. He came home after mid-night. I will go to Alex after the final exams.
Since منذ		تستعمل لفترة زمنية سابقة تمتد حتى الآن ومحدد أولها تماماً (تستعمل عادة فعل تام): e.g. He has been here since Friday. She has been sleeping since eight. I haven't seen him since our quarrel.

<b>For</b> <b>لمدة</b>		تستعمل لفترة زمنية محددة مدتها، ولكن غير محدد أولها أو آخرها (قارن مع since): e.g. He has been here <b>for</b> three days. She has been sleeping <b>for</b> ten hours. They worked <b>for</b> a long time.
<b>During</b> <b>أثناء</b>		تستعمل لفترة زمنية مسماة (أى لها اسم): e.g. He has been here <b>during</b> the holidays. She has been sleeping <b>during</b> the meeting.
<b>Till, Until</b> <b>حتى</b>		تستعمل لفترة زمنية محددة آخرها تمامًا، وتعني حتى ذلك الوقت: e.g. He will wait for you <b>till</b> you come. She slept <b>until</b> noon.
<b>From ... to</b> <b>From ...</b> <b>till, until</b> من ... إلى من ... حتى		تستعمل لفترة زمنية محددة أولها وآخرها، وتعني من ... إلى: e.g. Students take their lessons <b>from</b> eight to two. He will wait <b>from</b> three <b>till</b> five.
<b>Between... and ...</b> بين ... و ...		مثل : from .... to .... e.g. He will be waiting <b>between</b> three <b>and</b> five.
<b>Ago</b> <b>منذ</b>		ago ظرف وليست حرف جر، ويستعمل لقياس المدة فى الماضى وحتى الآن: e.g. I bought this car five years <b>ago</b> .

### ب- استعمال حروف الجر المكانية :Prepositions of Place

<b>At</b> <b>عند</b>		١- عندما يكون المكان صغيراً أو غير محدد تماماً: e.g. He was waiting <b>at</b> the bus-stop. ٢- للعنوان address: e.g. We live <b>at</b> 22, Akkad street. ٣- للمباني عندما نتحدث عن النشاط الدائر فيها: e.g. She was <b>at</b> the theatre watching "Hamlet". ٤- للقرى والمدن إذا كان المرور عابراً: e.g. We stopped <b>at</b> Tanta on our way to Alex.
<b>In</b> <b>فى، داخل</b>		١- عندما يكون المكان له حدود واضحة سواء فى الحجم أو المساحة: e.g. She was <b>in</b> the house when the fire broke out. ٢- للشوارع والطرق: e.g. We live <b>in</b> Akkad street. ٣- للمباني عند الحديث عن أى شئ غير النشاط الدائر فيها: e.g. It was dark <b>in</b> the theatre. ٤- للقرى والمدن عند البقاء فيها: e.g. My cousin lives <b>in</b> Banha.

		o- للمدن الكبيرة cities والبلاد countries: e.g. I have work <b>in</b> England.
<b>On</b> على		عندما نعتبر المكان كخط أو سطح: e.g. The cat is <b>on</b> the table. The picture was hanging <b>on</b> the wall.
<b>Above, Over</b> فوق	above, over  over 	يستعمل الاثنان بمعنى "فوق" ، ولكن نستعمل over فقط عندما يكون هناك التصاق: e.g. The plane flew <b>above (over)</b> the village. I put a blanket <b>over</b> him. (يوجد التصاق)
<b>Below, Under</b> تحت	below, under  under 	يستعمل الاثنان بمعنى "تحت" ولكن نستعمل under فقط عندما يكون هناك التصاق: e.g. The train passed <b>under (below)</b> the bridge. I put a pillow <b>under</b> his head. (يوجد التصاق)
<b>Beneath</b> تحت		يمكن استعمالها مثل below و under ، ولكن يفضل استعمالها للمعاني المجردة: e.g. She married <b>beneath</b> her. That is <b>beneath</b> contempt.
<b>Between</b> بين (اثنين)		بمعنى "وسط" أو "بين" اثنين فقط: e.g. He sat <b>between</b> George and Ali. He had to choose <b>between</b> two evils.
<b>Among</b> بين (أكثر من اثنين)		بمعنى "وسط" أو "بين" أكثر من اثنين: e.g. He fell <b>among</b> thieves. They quarrelled <b>among</b> themselves.

### ج- استعمال حروف الجر الحركية Prepositions of Movement:

<b>To</b> إلى		تعبير عن حركة إلى مكان: e.g. He ran <b>to</b> his mother. They went <b>to</b> the cinema.
<b>At</b> إلى، عند		يعبر عن سكون أو حركة محدودة بالمكان: e.g. He arrived <b>at</b> school. She studies <b>at</b> school.
<b>From, من</b> away from بعيداً عن		يعبر عن حركة من مكان أو بعيداً عن مكان: e.g. He escaped <b>from</b> prison. He ran <b>away from</b> school.
<b>Onto</b> إلى فوق		تعبير عن حركة إلى فوق خط أو سطح: e.g. The cat jumped <b>onto</b> the table.
<b>On</b> على، فوق		تعبير عن سكون أو حركة محدودة، بمعنى "على" أو "فوق": e.g. The cat sat <b>on</b> the table. The cat played <b>on</b> the table.

<b>Off</b> عن، بعيداً		تعبير عن معنى الابتعاد أو المغادرة: e.g. The cat jumped <b>off</b> the table. He kicked <b>off</b> his shoes.
<b>Into</b> إلى داخل		تعبير عن حركة إلى داخل شيء له حجم أو مساحة: e.g. The cat jumped <b>into</b> the box. The lion fell <b>into</b> the hole.
<b>In</b> فى		تعبير عن سكون أو حركة داخل حدود الشيء: e.g. The cat played <b>in</b> the box. The lion roared <b>in</b> his cage.
<b>Out (of)</b> خارج، إلى الخارج		تعبير عن حركة إلى خارج حدود شيء: e.g. The cat jumped <b>out of</b> the box. He got <b>out</b> his gun.
<b>Past</b> مارةً أمام		تعبير عن حركة مارةً بشيء: e.g. He is walking <b>past</b> our house now.
<b>Through</b> خلال		تعبير عن حركة خلال شيء أو مكان: e.g. He is walking <b>through</b> the market-place. She is looking <b>through</b> the window.
<b>Round</b> حول		تعبير عن حركة حول شيء أو مكان: e.g. He is walking <b>round</b> the house. They are dancing <b>round</b> the tree.
<b>Towards</b> فى اتجاه		توضح الحركة فى اتجاه معين وليس الوصول، قارن مع to: e.g. Moslems pray <b>towards</b> Mecca. He ran <b>towards</b> the sea.

### ٤- استعمال حروف جر الوسيلة Prepositions of Means

<b>With</b> —	with بمعنى "بـ" أو "بواسطة" يأتى بعدها اسم الأداة أو المادة المستعملة (غير عاقل): e.g. She cut the thread <b>with</b> her teeth. The children broke the window <b>with</b> their ball. The tube was filled <b>with</b> tooth-paste.
<b>By</b> —	by بنفس معنى with يأتى بعدها اسم للشخص (عاقل) أو الشيء (غير عاقل) الذى يؤدي العمل فى الحالات التالية: ١- المبني للمجهول passive: e.g. The thread was cut <b>by</b> her teeth. The window was broken <b>by</b> the children's ball. ولكن لاحظ: The tube was filled <b>by</b> a machine <b>with</b> tooth-paste. فـ tooth-paste هى مادة مستعملة وليست الفاعل الحقيقي للفعل agent. ٢- عند استخدام اسم الفعل gerund: e.g. She cut the thread <b>by using</b> her teeth. The children broke the window <b>by throwing</b> their ball.

	<p>٣- للتعبير عن وسائل التواصلات <i>communications</i>:</p> <p>e.g. He came <b>by train</b>. (by car, by bus, by sea, by boat, etc.)</p> <p>We informed him <b>by telephone</b>. (by telegram, by cable, by fax, by mail, by radio, etc.)</p> <p>ولكن لاحظ:</p> <p>He came <b>on</b> foot.</p>
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### هـ الوصف باستخدام حروف الجر Describing using Prepositions

<p><b>With, In</b> نو، ذات</p>	<p>١- تستخدم <i>with</i> و <i>in</i> في الوصف لعمل تشباه للجمل الوصفية adjective phrases بمعنى "نو" الخ:</p> <p>e.g. The police are looking for a man <b>with</b> a scar on his face.</p> <p>تبحث الشرطة عن رجل نو ندبة على وجهه.</p> <p>e.g. The woman <b>in</b> the blue dress is my aunt.</p> <p>المرأة ذلت (المرتبدة) الرداء الأزرق هي عمتي.</p>
<p><b>As</b> <b>Like</b> ك مثل</p>	<p>٢- تستخدم <i>as</i> للتعبير الفعلي عن كينونة الشخص (أو الشيء) أي وظيفته الفعلية بمعنى "ك"، أما <i>like</i> فتستخدم للتشبيه أو المقارنة فقط أي أن الشخص (أو الشيء) ليس حقيقة ما تقول أنه يشبهه:</p> <p>e.g. Ali is working <b>as</b> an actor. (Ali is an actor)</p> <p>Ali dresses <b>like</b> an actor. (Ali is not an actor)</p> <p>e.g. George uses his home <b>as</b> his office. (His home is his office)</p> <p>George says his home is <b>like</b> a prison. (It is not a prison)</p>

### و- حرف الجر **Of**:

يشير حرف الجر *of* إلى الانتماء. فعندما نقول: "Ali of Tanta" فنحن نعني "على الذي ينتمي إلى مدينة طنطا" أو بالعامة: "على بتاع طنطا" أو باللغة العربية: "على الطنطاوي".

**Ex.** Queen Elizabeth of England أميرة ويلز  
Prince of Wales

ولاحظ الفرق بين *made of* والتي تشير إلى المادة المصنوع منها الشيء و *made from* والتي تشير إلى أن هذا الشيء مصنوع من جزء من شيء أو أشياء أكبر:

**Ex.** This statue is **made of** marble. (المادة)

هذا التمثال مصنوع من الرخام.

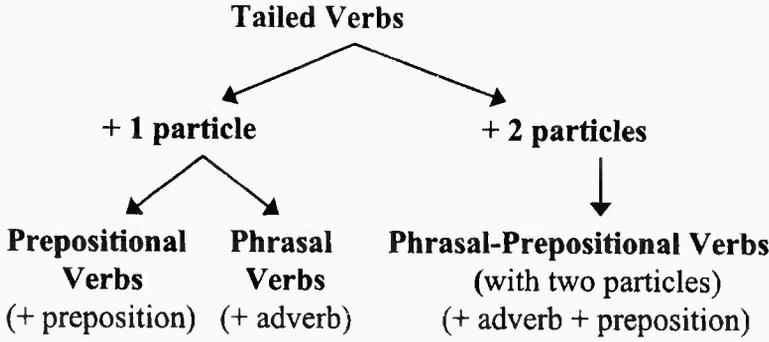
This statue is **made from** this rock. (جزء من كل)

هذا التمثال صنع من هذه الصخرة.

## ★ الأفعال المذيلة Tailed verbs ★

تتميز اللغة الإنجليزية بوجود عدد هائل من الأفعال يتغير معناها جزئياً أو كلياً بوجود ذيل لها (ذكر أحد القواميس أكثر من ٦٠,٠٠٠ فعل من هذه الأفعال المذيلة). ويوجد ما يشبه هذه الأفعال في اللغة العربية مثل: "يرغب في" بمعنى "أحب أن يكون له" و "يرغب عن" بمعنى "زهد فيه ولم يحبه"، وكذلك "وقع في" بمعنى "أخطأ" أو "سقط"، و "وقع على" بمعنى "عثر" أو "وجد"، الح ولكن عددها محدود للغاية.

وهذا الذيل أو الجزيء الذي يتبع الفعل قد يكون حرف جر (الأفعال المجرورة (Prepositional verbs)، أو ظرفاً (الأفعال الظرفية Phrasal verbs)، وقد يتبع الفعل ذيلين (جزئيين) فيكون الأول ظرفاً والثاني حرف جر، أى أن الأفعال المذيلة تنقسم إلى:



لاحظ الآتى:

١- تحتاج كثير من الأفعال إلى حرف جر بعدها، وغالباً لا يتغير معناها مثل:

e.g. He *hoped for* a promotion.

He *voted for* his friend.

She *stared at* him till he felt ill at ease.

٢- وكثيراً ما يمكن استنتاج المعنى الجديد للفعل المذيل من معنى الفعل ومعنى حرف الجر:

e.g. He *went up* the stairs. (ذهب أعلى = صعد)

She *went down* the well. (ذهبت أسفل = هبطت أو نزلت)

Ali *went into* the room. (ذهب إلى الداخل = دخل)

٣- ولكن بعضها قد يكون له معنى اصطلاحى لا يمكن استنتاجه من معانى الفعل وحرف الجر:

e.g. She *takes after* her mother. (تشبهه)

My boss *is always picking on* me. (يضايق أو يستفز)

Who *is looking after* the children? (يعتنى)

فيما يلي سوف نذكر بعض الأفعال الشائعة وحروف الجر (أو الظروف) التي تأتي بعدها:  
 الأفعال الشائعة التالية لا يتغير معناها:

e.g. accuse of, agree with, apologize for, apply to (person, organization) - for (a job), approve of, argue with (person) - about (thing), arrive in (large area) - at (small area), ask about, associate with, believe in, blame for, bless with, care about - for, compare to - with, complain about, connect to, consist of, contribute to, convince of, count (up)on, cover with, decide (up)on, depend (up)on, distinguish from, dream of - about, dress in, escape from, excel in, excuse for, expose to, feel like, fight for, fill with, forget about, forgive for, furnish with, hide from, hope for, insist (up)on, object to, look at, participate in, pray for (thing) - to (God), prepare for, prevent from, prohibit from, protect from, provide with, recover from, rely (up)on, rescue from, respond to, stare at, stop from, subscribe to, substitute for, succeed in, take advantage of, take care of, vote for, worry about, etc.

الأفعال الشائعة التالية يتغير معناها بتغير حرف الجر (أو الظرف) الذي يليها:

Verb	Meaning
account for	explain
ask out	ask someone to go on a date
ask for	1. inquire; 2. demand
back out	withdraw
be in	present inside
be out	not present inside, gone out
be over	finished
break off	cancel an engagement or an agreement
break out	go in flames
break out (of)	escape
break up	disperse
bring about, on	cause
bring round (to)	change his opinion
bring up	1. rear children; 2. mention or introduce a topic
call back	return a telephone call
call in	ask to come to an official place for a specific purpose
call off	cancel

call on	1. ask to speak in class; 2. visit
call up	call on telephone
carry on	continue
catch up (with)	reach the same position or level
check in(to)	register at a hotel
check out	1. take a book from a library; 2. investigate
check out (of)	leave a hotel
cheer up	make (someone) feel happier
clean up	make clean and tidy
clear off	remove
come across	meet by chance
come in	1. enter; 2. arrive
come off	succeed
come round	change his opinion
come by	find or meet
cross out	draw a line through <b>يشطب</b>
cut off	1. sever; 2. separate
cut out	1. stop an annoying activity; 2. cut round, as with a pair of scissors
do over	do again
drop by, in (on)	visit informally
drop off	leave something/someone at a place
drop out (of)	stop going to school, etc.
fall through	fail
figure out	find the answer by reasoning
fill out	complete writing an official form
find out	discover information
get along (with)	exist satisfactorily
get back (from)	1. return from a place; 2. receive again
get in(to)	1. enter a car, etc.; 2. arrive
get off	leave a means of transportation
get on	1. enter or ride a means of transportation; 2. exist satisfactorily
get out of	1. leave a car, etc.; 2. avoid an unpleasant activity
get over	recover from an illness or a disappointment
get through	finish
get up	arise from bed, a chair, etc.

give back	return something to someone
give up	1. stop trying; 2. surrender
go after	1. pursue; 2. attack
go on	continue
go over	review or check carefully
grow out (of)	discontinue a bad habit
grow up (into)	become an adult
hand round	distribute
hand in	submit an assignment
hang up	1. conclude a telephone conversation; 2. put clothes on a hanger
have on	wear
hold up	steal under gun point
keep out (of)	stay away
keep up (with)	stay at the same position or level
kick out (of)	force (someone) to leave
look after	take care of
look down on	despise
look for	search
look into	investigate
look out (for)	be careful
look over	review or check carefully
look through	scan quickly
look up	look for information
look up to	regard with respect
make after	follow quickly
make up	1. invent; 2. complete
make up to	flatter in order to obtain favour
name after, for	give the baby the name of someone else
pass away	die
pass out	1. distribute; 2. lose consciousness
pick out	select
pick up	1. go to get someone (in a car); 2. take in one's hand
point out	call attention to
pull off	succeed in doing something
put away	remove to a proper place
put back	return to original place

put off	postpone
put on	put clothes on one's body
put out	extinguish a fire
put up with	tolerate
run into, across	meet by chance
run out (of)	finish a supply of something
show up	appear, come
show off	display one's cleverness to obtain praise
shut off	stop a machine, light, tap, etc.
stand out	be conspicuous
take after	resemble
take for	consider
take in	1. swallow; 2. deceive
take off	1. remove clothing; 2. leave on a trip
take out	1. take someone on a date; 2. remove
take over	take control
take up	bring a new activity or topic
tear down	demolish
tear up	tear into many pieces
think over	consider carefully
throw away, out	discard; get rid of
throw up	vomit
try on	wear clothes to see if they fit
turn down	decrease volume or intensity
turn in	1. submit an assignment; 2. go to bed
turn off	stop a machine, light, tap, etc.
turn on	begin a machine, light, tap, etc.
turn out	extinguish a light
turn up	increase volume or intensity

★★★ للمتقدمين فقط: الفرق بين الأفعال المجرورة Prepositional verbs والأفعال

الظرفية Phrasal verbs:

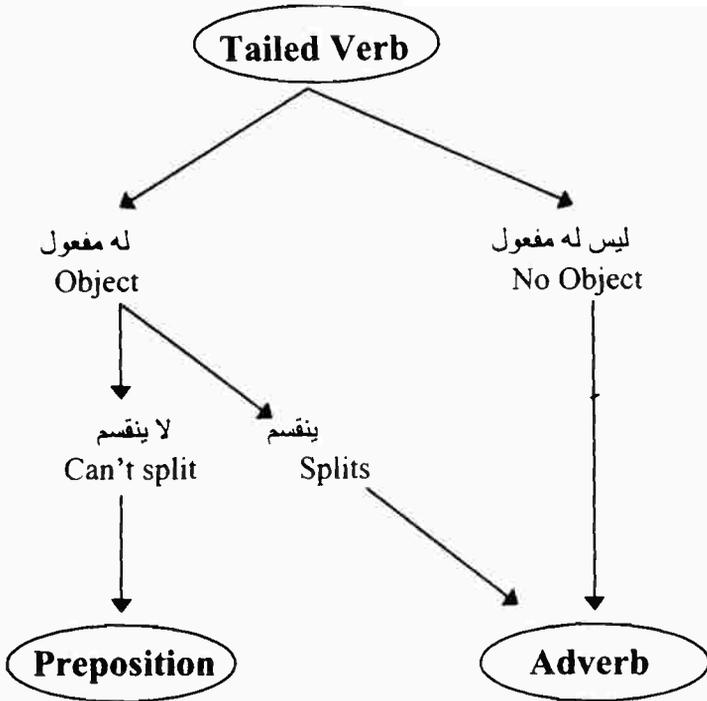
١- الأفعال التي لها ذيل يتكون من جزئين (Phrasal-prepositional verbs)

سهلة: فالجزء الأول ظرف adverb والجزء الثاني حرف جر preposition.

e.g. Watch out for cows.

He looked out for enemy aircraft.

He caught up with us after an hour's walk. لحق



٢- أما الأفعال التي لها ذيل يتكون من جزيء واحد فقد يصعب التفرقة بين حرف الجر والظرف لأن الاثنان غالباً ما يكون لهما نفس الشكل، ولذلك:

أ- إذا لم يكن هناك مفعول به بعد الفعل فالجزيء ظرف **adverb**.

e.g. The plane took off. أقلعت

The ship went under. غرقت

ب- إذا كان هناك مفعول به للفعل المذيل نحاول أن نضع المفعول بين الفعل وذيله (أي

نقسمه (split it) ، إذا أمكن ذلك فالجزيء ظرف **adverb** ، وإذا لم يمكن فصل الذيل عن الفعل

فالجزيء حرف جر **preposition**:

e.g. I picked up the cat. → I picked the cat up. = adverb

e.g. Can I look at your photos? → can't split = preposition

لأننا لا نستطيع أن نقول:

~~Can I look your photos at.~~

e.g. The ship went under the bridge. → can't split = preposition

لأننا لا نستطيع أن نقول:

- ~~The ship went the bridge under.~~  
 e.g. He gave away *her secrets*.  
 → He gave *her secrets* away. = adverb  
 e.g. She's bringing up *two girls*.  
 → She's bringing *two girls* up. = adverb  
 e.g. He listened **to** *the radio*. → can't split = preposition

## ★ ★ ملاحظات على حروف الجر Prepositions

١- لاحظ الفرق بين حرف الجر *beside* بمعنى "بجوار" وحرف الجر والظرف *besides* بمعنى "بالإضافة إلى":

- e.g. Why don't you sit **beside** me?  
 There were two hundred passengers **besides** the crew.  
 ٢- لا يأتي بعد حرف الجر إلا اسم *noun*، ولذلك إذا أردنا الإتيان بفعل بعد حرف جر فلا بد أن يكون في شكل اسم الفعل *gerund*. (ماعدًا *to* التي يمكن أن يأتي بعدها المصدر):

- e.g. Although he was in pain, he kept **on smiling**.  
 He woke **up crying**.  
 ٣- يمكن استعمال *to* أو *for* (حسب المعنى) قبل المفعول به غير المباشر *indirect object*:

- e.g. She gave *him* a book. = She gave a book **to him**.  
 They bought *their teacher* a present.  
 = They bought a present **for their teacher**.  
 وهي الطريقة التي نستعملها لتحديد المفعول به المباشر من غير المباشر.

- ٤- *But* يمكن استخدامها كحرف جر بمعنى *except* أي "إلا" أو "ماعدًا" أو "عدا":  
 e.g. All came **but** him. كلهم حضروا عداه.  
 He was good at everything **but** French.

## Exercises

### ★ I. fill in the spaces with a suitable preposition:

- The driver .... the car went fast.
- They put the boxes .... the floor.
- She lives .... our street.
- My mother cut the cake .... a knife.
- Maha sang a song .... the party.
- The cat jumped .... the window.
- "Hamlet" was written .... Shakespeare.
- Count .... one .... ten .... your fingers.
- Cats like to sit .... the roof.
- The house is .... fire! Call .... help.
- I was born .... Cairo, but now I live .... Defra, a small village .... Gharbia Governorate.

12. A man .... a red bread went .... our house just now.
13. Will you be .... home .... six and seven o'clock tonight?
14. I would give it .... you .... pleasure if it were mine.
15. It's best to draw lines .... a ruler.
16. I go to school .... bus. but my brother goes .... foot.
17. I like to sit .... the trees .... the shade.
18. What were you talking .... him ....?
19. Switzerland lies .... France, Germany, Austria and Italy.
20. I bought this hat .... ten pounds.
21. Meet me .... six o'clock.
22. He came home .... midnight which was rather late.
23. We live .... 22, Gomhouria street.
24. We live....Gomhouria street.
25. He put a wet towel ....his face.

**★ ★ II. Fill in the spaces with the correct preposition or adverb:**

1. Is Mona in? No, she's .... and won't be .... till eight o'clock.
2. He is a friendly boy, who speaks .... everybody he meets.
3. As soon as the finals are .... we are going away on our holiday.
4. Look .... the baby until I return.
5. If you look .... the signature carefully you will notice the forgery.
6. Looking ....., I can now see all the mistakes I made when I was younger.
7. I've been looking .... a cup to match the one I broke.
8. He looked .... the book to get an idea about it.
9. The man walked so fast that the child couldn't keep ....him.
10. It was a while before the boxer came ... after being knocked .....
11. I came .... a vase exactly like yours .... an antique shop.
12. The dog went .... the intruder and knocked him .....
13. He came .... to my way of thinking .... a good deal of argument.
14. I couldn't take .... the lesson at all. It was too difficult.
15. I ran .... an old school friend in the street today.
16. Even a child wouldn't be taken .... by such an obvious lie.
17. When his father died, Hany took .... the business.
18. He broke .... completely when he heard .... his daughter's death.
19. I turned .... the job because it was badly paid.
20. Dina has broken .... her engagement to Maher.
21. The Second World was broke .... in 1939.
22. The family broke .... after the death of the parents.
23. Turn .... the light; it's getting quite light again.
24. Put .... the blue dress. It becomes you more.
25. Clear .... your books. I want to set the table .... lunch.
26. My plans .... starting a restaurant fell .... for lack of capital.
27. The army fell .... when the enemy attacked with superior forces.
28. Our water-supply was cut .... when the pipe burst.
29. In the film, the train was held ... and robbed .... four armed men.

30. Could you hand .... the photographs so that everyone can see them?
31. I don't care .... the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
32. I can't account .... the disappearance .... the money; it was in the safe yesterday.
33. They blew .... the railway line to prevent the transport of enemy troops.
34. I had to send .... an electrician to mend the switch.
35. Don't sit .... for me. I shall probably be back very late.
36. He was sent .... from school because he kept breaking the regulations.
37. The strike was called .... when the management agreed .... 'the strikers' demands.
38. He stands .... in any crowd because he is much taller than the average man.
39. When war breaks .... prices usually go .... .
40. He doesn't get .... well with his family; that is why he doesn't live .... home.
41. She's very lovely; I think she takes .... her mother.
42. We all laughed .... his jokes, and he laughed .... us.
43. He stayed with the children to look .... them. Wanting to know the time he looked .... his watch but didn't find it, so he looked everywhere .... it.
44. When I saw him entering .... the window , I took him .... a thief.
45. His father advised him to take care .... himself and to beware ..... pickpockets.
46. The teacher told them to stop interrupting him with questions and went .... explaining the lesson.
47. The football match was put .... because of the weather.
48. They were provided .... enough food and drink to last them .... a week.
49. "I am indebted .... you .... my life", said the grateful man to his rescuer.
50. He is clever .... algebra and he is also clever .... his hands.
51. I came .... it quite .... chance while I was looking .... some old papers.
52. Lean the ladder .... the wall if you don't want it to fall .... .
53. I don't get .... very well .... him.
54. She has saved .... so much money that she will be well .... .... the rest of her life.
55. Don't be .... such a hurry, I can't keep .... .... you.
56. Make yourself .... home and help yourself .... anything you want .... waiting to be asked.
57. Who is going to pay .... all this damage .... my car?
58. It's very rude to point .... people's mistakes .... this way.
59. They were already .... of sight beyond the hill, so it was impossible to catch .... .... them.
60. You can rely .... me to stand .... you if you got .... trouble.
61. I met Ossama .... the party and he asked .... your health.
62. The men asked .... more pay and shorter hours.
63. He didn't ask me ...., he kept me standing at the door while he read your message.
64. He agreed to help, but backed .... when he found how difficult it was.
65. The storm being .... we went .... with our journey.
66. This experiment also bears .... my theory.
67. I forgot the tea-kettle .... the gas ring. When I returned I found that the water had all boiled .... and the kettle was red hot.
68. The milk boiled .... and made a horrible smell.
69. The firemen had to break .... the door to get .... the burning house.

70. He broke .... while telling me about his son's tragic death.
71. Thieves broke .... the house and stole the T.V.
72. Amina broke .... her engagement to Murad.
73. Detectives are looking .... a pair of thieves who broke .... of prison last night.
74. After a heated discussion, I was able to bring him .... to my point of view.
75. The mob burnt .... the embassy.
76. I called .... the bank and arranged .... a loan.
77. I must be ready .... eight as my fiancé is calling .... me at that hour to go to the party.
78. They had to call .... the retired manager because they couldn't find anyone to replace him.
79. He doesn't care .... films about the war.
80. I can't carry .... any longer: I must have help.
81. I started last in the race, but I soon caught .... with them.
81. Trade is so bad that many businesses had to close .... .
83. It didn't come .... although it was a most carefully laid out plane.
84. At first everything went smoothly, then all sorts of difficulties cropped .... .
85. You can't cut .... a tree nowadays without prior permission.
86. We were cut .... by the flood and had to rescued .... a boat.
87. It's too late to draw .... now, the preliminaries of the plan are under way.
88. Drop .... any time you like; we are always .... home.
89. As the enemy advanced, we had to fall .... .
90. I'm fed .... with your continuous complaining!
91. In the end I found .... what it was all about.
92. He's just getting .... a bad heart attack.
93. I tried to climb that mountain three times and failed, so, I gave .... the attempt.
94. The dog barked once then went .... the thief's neck.
95. He went .... the plans again and discovered two very serious mistakes.
96. No one knows what I went .... while I was waiting for the verdict.
97. This legend has been handed .... from generation to generation.
98. What is the best way to keep .... the rat population?
99. I'm looking .... to her arrival.
100. Much to our surprise, he pulled .... the deal.
101. Put the two cars side .... side.
102. A friend .... mine went with me .... the Pyramids .... Giza.
103. Help me out .... my coat.
104. .... reply .... your letter .... the 15th of December, we wish to state that we are .... need . ...a traveller ....the Alexandria district.
105. I can't use my office .... business now; It is .... repair.
106. The Nile never dries .... even .... the middle .... summer.
107. Orders .... the new car came .... with a rush.
108. There are houses .... both sides .... the street.
109. You don't need to pay .... the money you borrowed all .... once. The payments can be spread .... a number .... years.
110. Sir Francis Drake sailed .... the world .... the reign .... Queen Elisabeth I.

111. I didn't approve .... his actions and what he did was done .... my consent and .... my wishes.

112. You could see .... a glance that there was someone .... home; the house was all lit .....

113. That is a book .... Russia and the Russian people.

114. He who isn't for us is .... us.

115. Come and stay .... us .... a few days and bring your family .... you.

116. Watch out .... the signpost, I don't want to miss the turning.

117. Whenever she runs .... a difficulty, she always runs .... her father for help.

118. I've had a busy day and I'm looking ..... going to bed early.

119. I suppose you'll look ..... me when I tell you that I prefer beans to caviar.

120. It took her a long time to grow ..... the habit of biting her nails.

## أسهل طريقة لتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية

أعظم قصص المغامرات بالإنجليزية مع ترجمة لها بالعربية

اقرأ بالإنجليزية، ومالا تفهمه اقرأه بالعربية

