

Preface

1 . The preposition

The uses of prepositions in English present a great difficulty to the Arabic-speaking students , owing to the fact that they differ greatly from their uses in Arabic . More over , sometimes a word in Arabic is followed by a preposition , whereas in English it is not ; and vice versa.

2 . Prepositions Expressing time

Look at these sentences : -

- 1 . He arrived at six o'clock .
- 2 . She will come on Monday .
- 3 . The final examination is usually in May .
- 4 . Shakespeare died in 1616 .

From 1 we notice that the preposition “ at “ is used for the time showing the hour of day : at five , at half-past four , at ten to nine , etc.

From 2 we notice that the preposition “ on “ is used before a certain day : on Sunday , on Friday , on that day , etc .

From 3 we notice that the preposition “ in “ is used before months : in October , in January , in a month , in two months , etc. It is also used for weeks : in a week , in a fortnight , in three weeks , etc . It is also used for more than one day ; in two days , in four days , etc .

From 4 we notice that “ in “ is also used for years : in 1954 in that year , in five years , etc .

- Notice that prepositions are usually omitted when “ one “ , “ last “ , “ next “ are used :

Ex : One day ; next month ; last week .

3 . Prepositional Phrases

A phrase is a group of words having no verb , or with a verb that is not finite .

A prepositional phrase is a phrase that begins with a preposition .

Now look at these sentences :

- 1 . He is a man of good character .
- 2 . She started to work on arriving home .

In 1 the prepositional phrase “ of good character “ acts as an adjective , for it qualifies “ a man “ ; so it is called an adjectival phrase .

In 2 the prepositional phrase “ on arriving home “ acts as an adverb , because it shows the time when she started to work . (when did she start? On arriving home) . It thus modifies the verb “ started “ . So it is called an adverbial phrase of time .

More adjectival phrases :

- 1 . Damietta lies near the Mediterranean Sea . (Adverb phrase of place)
- 2 . I cannot succeed without your help. (Adverb phrase of condition)
- 3 . He tried hard to solve the problem . (Adverb phrase of purpose)

More adverbial phrases :

- 1 . The boy with the red hair was here .
- 2 . There is a suburb near Cairo called Maadi .
- 3 . This is a book of great interest .

Idioms with verbs

Sometimes a verb is followed by a preposition , then the verb and the preposition form a meaning different from the meaning of the verb plus the preposition :

- 1 . **get at** = reach .
- 2 . **look after** = take care of .

Similarly a verb may be used with an adverb and the result will be a different meaning :

- 1 . get up = rise from bed .
- 2 . look in = make a short visit

In the English language , there are many such idioms , perhaps more than in any other language .

Such idioms cannot be translated word for word . If you tried to translate the following sentence , word for word , it would not make sense .

The mother looks after her children .

الأم تنظر بعد أطفالها

This Arabic sentence is nonsense , because “ look after “ is an idiom which is different in meaning from “ **look + after** “ .

The correct translation should be this :

(الأم تعتني بأطفالها).

Many very common verbs are used with such prepositions or adverbs to form idioms .

As examples , some idioms with the following verbs will be given :

come , do , eat , go , let , look , make , put , run , see , set , stand , take , work .

Note 1 . Each of these verbs may be used with more prepositions or adverbs than are started in the following :

get off = leave ; **get over** = recover from : etc.

- Note 2 . An idiom given below may have more meanings than the one stated in the following :

Put out = exert ; annoy ; etc.

1 . **Come across** = meet by chance .

I came across John in Oxford Street .

2 . **Come to an end** = cease , stop .

All bad things come to an end .

3 . **Come into use** = begin to be used .

When the radio first came into use , few people could afford to buy sets .

4 . **Come into money** = receive money from a dead person .

(يرث نقوداً من قريب).

He came into a great fortune when his uncle died .

Do

1 . **Have to do with** = له علاقة بـ

The moon has something to do with the tides .

2 . **Do without** = manage without (يستغني عن)

Man cannot do without water for long .

3 . **Do away with** = destroy , kill .

The dog was so fierce that they did away with it .

4 . **Do up** = wrap up .

After he did up the parcel , he took it to the post .

Eat

1 . **Eat one's heart out** = suffer silently .

The mother ate her heart out for her dead child .

2 . **Eat away** = destroy gradually .

Acids eat away some metals .

Get

1 . **Get at** = reach

The child stood on the chair to get at the jam (مربى)

2 . **Get in** = arrive

The train gets in at midday .

3 . **Get up** = rise from bed .

The boys have to get up early to be at school in time .

4 . **Get about** = move about .

Also :

The story got about = the story became known .

Go

1 . **Go on** = continue

The teacher told the boy to go on reading .

2 . **Go up** = rise , increase .

All prices went up during the last year .

Let

1 . **Let off a gun** = fire it

As the captain gave the order , all the soldiers let off their guns .

Look

1 . **Look after** = take care of

During his illness , he had a nurse to look after him .

2 . **Look for** = search for :

I looked for my watch everywhere in the room , but I didn't find it .

3 . **Look into** = examine

The lawyer looked into the matter and found that he had been treated unjustly .

What Do you Know about Prepositions?

4 . **Look in** = pay a short visit .

I looked in last night but I found that the family was out .

5 . **Look up to** = look on with respect

University students look up to their professors (أساتذتهم)

6 . **Look down on** = the opposite of “ look up to “

The foolish rich look down on the poor .

7 . **Look up a word** = find its meaning in a dictionary .

Look up the difficult words .

make

1 . **Make up one's mind** = decide .

He made up his mind to join the army

2 . **Make for** = go straight to

After it had stolen the meat , the cat made for the door .

3 . **Make off** = run away

The thief got into the car and made off with it .

4 . **Make out** = understand

I could not make out what he meant .

Put

1 . **Put off** = (يؤجل)

The football match was put off because of the rain .

2 . **Put out (fire)** = (بطفئ)

After a hard struggle , the people themselves put out the fire .

3 . **Put up (price)** = raise

The shopkeepers were fined for putting up their prices.

4 . **Put up at (a hotel)** = stay in it

When he missed the train , he had to put up at a hotel .

5 . **Put on (clothes)** = dress oneself in (برتدي)

Put on your coat because it is cold outside .

6 . **Put on (weight)** = become fatter .

If you eat too many potatoes , you may put on weight .

Run

1 . **Run into** = to meet

His father ran into an old friend in a café .

2 . **Run over (by a car , etc.)** = knock down .

He was run over by a car , but he was not seriously injured .

3 . **Run out of (food)** = one's food has come to an end .

The army lost the battle because it ran out of food .

See

1 . **See off** = say goodbye

I went to see him off at the station .

2 . **See to** = attend to

The headmaster promised to see to the matter and to punish the boy responsible .

Set

1 . **Set out** = start

They set out after breakfast .

2 . **Set on** = attack

The dog set on the thief and drove him away .

Stand

1 . **Stand by** = help , support

He stood by me in time of trouble .

2 . **Stand for** = represent

P.O stands for postal order or post office .

3 . **Stand up for** = defend

He always stands up for his friends .

Take

1 . **Take after** = be like

She takes after her mother in looks but not in character .

2 . **Take off (with plane)** = go up into the air .

The plane took off from the airport at dawn .

3 . **Take to** = form a liking for

Mary took to playing the piano .

4 . **Take in** = deceive

I was taken in when I bought this pair of shoes .

5 . **Take down** = write

The secretary took down all that her employer dictated .

6 . **Take for** = believe to be

Many children take a fox for a dog .

Work

1 . **Work off** = get rid of ; throw off .

He works off his bad temper on his servants .

2 . **Work out** = prepare thoroughly

The engineer has worked out a wonderful plan .

The Idiomatic Use of Prepositions

Idioms with “ By “

By means of

To come (or go) by train , by boat , etc....

This machine works by steam , by electricity .

This table is made by hand , by machinery .

By candlelight , by the light of the sun .

What Do you Know about Prepositions?

By oneself (= alone)

By night, by day

He is paid by the day , by the week .

By degrees, step by step , day by day , one by one , two by two , etc...

By chance , by accident .

By permission of .

By land , by sea .

By bus / by rocket / by train .

We win at football by scoring the most goals .

She lives by the river .

Idioms with “ with “

To fill with (but to be full of) .

I shall go with pleasure .

To be angry (annoyed , disgusted) with .

To agree (disagree) with .

What is the matter with you ?

There is nothing the matter with me .

To be acquainted with .

Idioms with “ At “

At home . At war . At peace .

At a speed , at a rate .

At least , at most , at the most , at last , at first .

To be surprised at .

Angry , annoyed , disgusted , at (a-thing) .

At the beginning , at the end .

At five o'clock , etc....

At meals , breakfast , dinner , etc...

To throw stones at .

At the mercy of .

At first

At last

At once

At present

At any rate

At heart

At times

At a loss

To work at English , etc...

At sea .

What Do you Know about Prepositions?

To laugh at , mock at , jeer at , etc...

To rejoice at .

To sit at a table , at table .

To look at .

At

- (is used when the exact position or place is not important)

He waited at the gate for half an hour .

at the station / at home / at a shop .

clever at / good at / bad at .

(a point in time) : time of day , night .

at six o'clock .

At noon / at night / at bedtime / at the weekend / at Christmas .

Idioms with “ In “

In general

In ink , in pencil

In play . (The cat scratches in play) .

In distress , sorrow , etc...

In the evening , in the morning , in the afternoon : (but at night) .

In an hour's time .

In time .

In a manner , in a way .

In good health , bad health , etc...

In flower , in leaf .

In (a language) – He wrote in English .

In vain

To be interested in .

In conclusion

In the car / in the bag / in Alexandria .

In the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening .

In the future / in the past .

In April / in summer / in 1994

In front of

In the middle

Instead in

Idioms with “ on “ , “ upon “

On condition that .

To depend on (or upon) , rely on .

He wrote a book on geometry .

It hit him on the head .

On a dark night , on a lovely day , etc...

On Friday , on the 30th of June , etc...

What Do you Know about Prepositions?

On foot , on horseback .

Take pity on , have mercy on .

To congratulate anyone on his success .

To live on , to feed on , etc...

To take revenge on a person . On the right , or left , hand.

On duty .

On

- (is used when a place is seen as a line or a surface) :

The cat sat on the chair .

There was a picture on the wall .

On top of

On the left – on the right .

On TV / on the radio في

On foot سيراً على الأقدام / on the donkey / on the farm

On the table / on the wall .

On Monday / on the second of April في

On Tuesday morning / on July 20th .

On Friday 21st April .

On holiday / on birthday .

Play tricks on people .

Idioms with “ Into “

To break into pieces .

To come into a fortune .

To divide into .

Idioms with “ of “

To die of an illness .

Full of .

To be tired of a person .

To be afraid of .

To accuse of .

To consist of .

To suspect of .

To be fond of .

To repent of .

To hear of .

To despair of .

He informed me of his success .

A pair of scissors / a piece of meat / a kilo of sugar .

A vase of flowers / the meaning of the word .

Made of (blankets are made of wood) .

Idioms with “ over “

He is over forty years of age .

He will soon get over his illness . (= recover from) .

He looked over the wall .

They quarreled over it (= about it) .

To win a victory over .

To have control over .

Idioms with “ For “

To ask for a thing .

To set out for home .

He left for Cairo .

For ever .

We have enough food for to-day , for a week , for a year , etc...

I am going to Alexandria for a week .

He spoke for several minutes .

I have exchanged my house for a piece of land .

I have a great love for him .

To wait for .

Sorry for .

Remarkable , famous , noted for .

Idioms with “ To “

Married to .

With regard to .

Go to sleep .

From ten to fifteen years of age .

What is that to me ? It is nothing to me . It does not matter to me

I cannot forgive him for what he has done to me .

Idioms with “ from “

From what you say (= according to what you say) .

He will soon recover from his illness .

To prevent – from .

Idioms with “ Against “

I did it against my will .

That is against my wishes . I have nothing against him .

To bring an accusation against .

Preposition indicating direction :

حروف الجر التي تدل على أو تشير إلى الجهة أو الاتجاه.

To

In the direction of ; towards . إلى

Every morning , he walks to school .

He flew to London last night .

to school / to Luxor .

Listen to .

next to .

From

Used to introduce the place that is the starting point . من

He returned from Paris last week .

Into

Indicates motion or direction to a point within . إلى الداخل

Come into the house .

Out of

(a place) outside of إلى الخارج

He walked out of the house .

For

Is used with certain verbs like set out , leave , sail , to indicate the destination وجهة of a journey .

We set out for our village early next morning .

Towards

Indicates direction approaching يقترب (a place) نحو

She swam towards the shore .

At

Indicating direction .

He looked at me .

• N.B لاحظ : At

Used تستخدم with certain verbs suggests “aggressiveness” عدوان or “rudeness” فظاظة / وقاحة

He threw a stone at the dog . (in order to hit the dog)

It's rude من الوقاحة to point at people .

At is used

1 . **With an address** (number of a house etc;)

(e.g.) At 5 Ramses Street .

2 . **To indicate** بين **the place** in which something or somebody was , is , or will be .

(e.g.) at his office – at the station – at the bus-stop .

3 . **To indicate direction** . الاتجاه

(e.g.) Look at the bird – shoot at the mad dog – rush at the enemy .

4 . **To indicate an attempt** محاولة to get or reach .

(e.g.) The drowning man clutched at أمسك به the oar المجداف – He had to guess at the meaning .

5 . To indicate distance . المسافة

(e.g.) It looks better at a distance .

6 . To indicate time . الوقت

(e.g.) At 2 o'clock- at sunset – at any moment .

7 . To indicate age . العمر

(e.g.) At the age of seven .

8 . To indicate order . الترتيب

(e.g.) at the third attempt – at first – at last .

9 . To indicate occupation عمل / وظيفة

(e.g.) at work – at play .

10 . After adjectives . بعد الصفات

(e.g.) busy at his work – good at English .

11 . To indicate condition . الحالة

at war – at peace

12 . To indicate rate معدل or degree درجة . value or cost التكلفة

(e.g.) At full speed – at a high price – at a loss .

In

In is used :

1 . To indicate an enclosed space .

(e.g.) in the street – in a cold country .

2 . To indicate countries and large towns .

(e.g.) In London – in Cairo – in Berlin – in the world .

3 . To indicate direction . الاتجاه

(e.g.) in this (that) direction – in all directions

4 . To indicate time . الوقت

(e.g.) In the 20th century – in 1980 – in the reign حكم of Queen Elizabeth .

5 . To indicate the course of time (in the course of خلال)

(e.g.) I shall be back in a short time – in a week's time - in a few days
– in an hour – in a moment .

6 . To indicate inclusion التضمن، الشمول

(e.g.) seven days in a week; a man in his thirties (between 29 and 40).

7 . To indicate dress الملابس

(e.g.) in rags، في خرق the woman in white, the woman in blue jeans, in
mourning . في ملابس الحداد .

8 . To indicate circumstances الظروف والأحوال المحيطة

(e.g.) go out in the rain – sitting in the sunshine – sleep in the open –
in the shade في الظل – in debt دين.

9 . To indicate state or condition . حالة

(e.g.) in good order – in poor health – in despair في يأس

10 . To indicate form, shape شكل , arrangement ترتيب .

(e.g.) a novel in three parts – in groups

11 . To indicate the material المادة

(e.g.) in ink – in two colours .

12 . To indicate degrees درجات **or extent** .

(e.g.) in large quantities – in great numbers .

13 . To indicate relation, reference, respect .

(e.g.) in some respects في بعض النواحي – in every way – young in years but old in wisdom .

14 . To indicate occupation ; activity نشاط

(e.g.) in the army – in reading – in action .

Off

Off is used :

1 . To indicate “ separation “ and is, generally speaking, the opposite of on :

On تبين الانفصال وعمومًا هي عكس **Off**

(e.g.) The lid came off انخلع easily .

(e.g.) Take off your coat .

2 . To indicate distance . المسافة

(e.g.) The town is five miles off (= away) .

3 . To indicate departure الرحيل

(e.g.) He's off يغادر to London .

(e.g.) It's time to be off (to leave now) .

4 . **To indicate completion** . اكمال

(e.g.) Finish off one job before you start another .

5 . **To indicate that something is no longer available** .

لم يعد سهل الحصول عليه .

(e.g.) The water (gas – electricity) is off .

(e.g.) Turn the radio off . أغلق الراديو .

6 . **To indicate that something is no longer fresh** طازج .

(e.g.) The meat (fish) is slightly off .

(The meat / fish is beginning to smell bad) .

7 . **well off** = rich غني

8 . **badly off** = poor فقير .

9 . **On and off** = off and on now and again or at intervals . على فترات .

(e.g.) It rained on and off all day .

10 . **Right off** = at once في الحال

Goha fell off his horse .

switch the lights off .

With

With (describing people and their possessions) .

With is used :

1 . **To indicate what someone is wearing** عما يرتديه شخص went out with no hat on – a baby with no clothes on .

2 . **To indicate something that is part of or accompanying a person or thing .**

(e.g.) the man with long hair – a cup with a broken handle – a coat with two pockets .

3 . **To indicate the means** الوسيلة or the instrument الأداة

(e.g.) write with a pen – take (something) with both hands – cut ... with a knife – see with your eyes .

4 . **To indicate accompaniment** المصاحبة or relationship القرابة، العلاقة

(e.g.) live with your parents – go for a walk with a friend – mix one substance with another .

5 . **To indicate opposition** المعارضة، الاعتراض

(e.g.) Fight (argue – struggle – quarrel) with somebody – a battle with savages .

6 . **To indicate cause** سبب (because of ; owing to)

(e.g.) silent with shame – trembling with fear – a face wet with tears – dying with hunger .

7 . **To indicate manner** حالة .

(e.g.) to do something with an effort – with joy – with pleasure .

8 . To indicate care , possession ألامتلاك أو الحيازة .

(e.g.) Leave the baby with (= in the care of) its aunt – I have no money with me .

9 . To indicate separation الانفصال

(e.g.) I parted with her at the gate .

10 . To indicate agreement الموافقة .

(e.g.) He is not with me (on my side) is against me .

I agree (or disagree) with you .

(e.g.) I am with you (in agreement with you) in what you say .

11 . With = in spite of على الرغم من

(e.g.) With all her faults , he likes her .

For

For (a period of time)

For three days / for five minutes .

for two kilometers .

He sold the ball for two pounds . بمبلغ / مقابل

She paid thirty pounds for the dress . ثمنًا لـ

From

from English / from Italy .

made from (cheese is made from milk) .

With

He walks with a stick .

We take photos with a camera .

I'm bored with this work .

Above

The light is above the table .

Below

The table is below the light .

Under

When I was young , I used to hide my brother's shoes under the bed .

Between

The picture is between the door and the window .

Behind

My house is behind the big hotel , so you can't see it from here .

In front of

The teacher stands in front of the students .

Next to

Samir sits next to Ali .

Near

He lives near the school .

- الوظيفة الأولى لحروف الجر هي إظهار العلاقة الزمنية أو المكانية بين الأطراف المشتركة في الحدث أو الموقف.

حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمن (within-after-till-for-on-at-in)

Look at ينظر إلى

He looked at the watch to tell the time .

Look after يعتني بـ

The mother looked after her child .

Look for يبحث عن

He looked for his lost wallet but he didn't find it .

Get up يستيقظ

He got up late and couldn't go to school .

Get on يركب

The bus stopped and he got on it .

Get off ينزل

The train stopped and he got off .

Get away يهرب

Four prisoners were able to get away .

Get back يعود

When did you get back from your holiday ?

Take off تطلع الطائرة

The plane took off and left for Haly .

Take care يعتني بـ

He took care of me when I first visited Cairo .

Take place يحدث

An accident took place in our street yesterday .

Take out يخرج

The teacher asked us to take out our books .

On

On the table فوق الشيء مباشرة ويلامسه

On Ramsis street (له اسم) في شارع

On the beach على البلاج

On (Saturday) (كذا) في يوم

On his birthday في عيد ميلاده

On the morning of Sunday صباح الأحد

On holiday في إجازة

On business في مهمة عمل

On duty في مهمة / نوبتجي

On foot ماشيًا / سيرًا على الأقدام

On board على متن الطائرة / على ظهر السفينة

On show / on display معروض / في حالة عرض

On the radio في الراديو

On TV في التليفزيون

On the air على الهواء (مذاع)

On sale في الأوكازيون / معروض للبيع

On purpose عمدًا متعمدًا

On second thought بعد تفكير ملي / بعد إعادة النظر

On the whole وعلى العموم

On any account بأي حال من الأحوال

On approval تحت الموافقة / بشرط الإرجاع إذا لم يعجب

He like to walk so he goes on foot .

He came to London on business .

Dr. Moustafa is on duty at the hospital in the evening .

He hurt her on purpose . It wasn't an accident .

I'd like to take it on approval .

I'll bring it back on Monday if it isn't suitable .

I'm worried about my health .

He's wonderful at football .

I'm happy about my exam results .

I'm worried about my father's health .

At

1 . **Showing where** تبين المكان

He left his bag at home .

He lives at 15 Ramses street .

2 . **Showing when** تبين الزمان

He did his homework at night .

What are you doing at present ?

3 . **Showing what people are doing** or what is happening .

تبين ماذا يفعل الناس أو ماذا يحدث.

She is at work / The two armies are at war .

4 . **Showing how much** ما ثمن؟

I bought two bag at 50 pounds each .

He was driving at 100 kilometers an hour .

5 . **Showing cause** السبب

I am surprised at what you say .

6 . **Showing field of skill** مجال مهارة

He is good at football .

7 . **Showing aim** هدف or **direction** اتجاه

He threw the ball at me .

He shouted at the boy .

About

1 . **Concerning** عن / بشأن

I bought a book about birds .

2 . **A little more or less than** (أكثر أو أقل قليلا) حوالي

He came about six o'clock .

3 . **Here and there** هنا وهناك / في أنحاء

They walked about the town .

Of

1 . **Belonging to** يخص

Yasser is a friend of mine .

2 . **Containing** يحتوي على

I had a cup of tea .

3 . **From among** من بين

I gave my friend some of my pencils .

4 . **Substance** مادة

She bought a dress of cotton .

5 . **About** عن / فيما يتعلق بـ / في

I often think of you .

6 . **Because of** بسبب / من جراء

He died of his wounds .

7 . **Location** في جزء من الموقع

English is north of France .

Up

Look up يبحث عن / في جدول / أو دليل / أو قاموس

Look a word up in a dictionary .

Look a train up in a timetable .

Look up that number in the telephone directory .

Look up in the directory .

On

The cat sat on the chair .

There was a picture on the wall .

On top of

On the left/on the right

On TV

On the radio

On foot

On the donkey

On the farm

On the table / on the wall

On Monday / on the second of April .

On Tuesday morning

On July 20th

On Friday 21st April

On holiday

On birthday

He always plays tricks on people .

Did you watch yesterday's film on TV .

In

In the car

In the bag

In Alexandria

In the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

In the future / in the past

In April / in summer / in 1994

In front of

In the middle

Interested **in**

At

(is used when the exact position or place is not important)

He waited at the gate for half an hour / at the station / at home / at a shop / at six o'clock .

At noon / at night / at bedtime / at the weekend / at Christmas .

By

By bus / by train / by car / by plane

We win at football by scoring the most goals .

She lives by the river .

Of

A pair of scissors

A piece of meat

A kilo of sugar

A vase of flowers

The meaning of the world

Made of Blankets are made of wool .

Give me a packet of biscuits , please .

I need a pair of scissors to cut the cloth .

Chairs are made of wood .

Off

Fall off يسقط من

Goha fell off his horse .

Switch off يطفى

Switch off the light , please .

The plane took off at 8 p . m .

The train stopped and we got off very quickly .

The rider fell off the horse .

For

(a period of time)

For three days / **for** five minutes

For two kilometers .

He sold the car for بمبلغ / مقابل ten thousand pounds .

She paid seventy pounds for the dress .

We are looking for a bigger house .

They will stay with us for three weeks .

From

From England / **from** Italy

He is from England .

Made from مصنوع من

What Do you Know about Prepositions?

Cheese is made from milk .

With

He walks with a stick .

We take photos with a camera .

I'm bored with this work .

Absent from غائب من

At , In , Off (showing place , position) تبين المكان أو الموقع

In , With (Describing people and their possessions) .

تصف الناس وممتلكاتهم

At is used with an address (number or name of a house , etc.) or to indicate a certain point .

تستخدم at مع عنوان (رقم أو اسم المنزل) أو لتبين موقعًا معينًا .

He lives at 28 Shoubra Street .

A large crowd was waiting at the bus-stop .

In ... indicates an enclosed space , تبين مكانًا محدودًا ,

There were a lot of people in the street .

I would like to live in a warm country .

He live in Berlin .

• **Note :** لاحظ

In or **At** may be used with the same noun , but there is a slight difference in meaning .

قد تستخدم in أو at مع نفس الاسم، ولكن هناك اختلاف في المعنى.

At means inside , just outside or just beside .

(i . e . the exact position is not clear (الموقع الدقيق غير واضح)

In means inside only .

Compare :

I'll see you at the hotel . (we are not sure whether this means at the entrance, just outside or inside the hotel) .

I'll see you in the hotel (here , we know we must go inside the hotel) .

Off indicates separation and is , generally speaking , the opposite of on . (تعبر Off عن الانفصال) .

(The lid was on the jar .) The lid came off easily .

(You have your coat on). Take your coat off .

In is also used to describe what someone is wearing .

تستخدم in أيضاً لتصف ما يلبسه شخص .

She was (dressed) in blue jeans .

With indicates something that is a part of or accompanying a person or thing .

تدل with عن شيء هو جزء أو مصاحب لشخص أو لشيء .

The man with long hair is a poet .

The woman with the brown handbag is my mother .

Prepositions used with certain phrases to express time .

حروف جر تستخدم مع عبارات معينة لتعبر عن الزمن

At is used to show :

A) a point of time . وقت محدد

At 2 o'clock ; at sunset ; at night ; at tea-time ; at any time ; at any moment .

B) age العمر أو السن

At (the age of) twenty .

In is used :

A) before months . قبل الشهور .

In January / February . etc.

B) before years . قبل السنين .

In 1952 ; in the year 2010 .

C) before seasons . قبل الفصول .

In (the) winter / summer / etc .

D) before a period of the day . قبل فترة من اليوم .

In the morning / evening . (but at night)

On is used :

A) **with day** : مع الایام on Friday / Saturday / etc. ; on the First day of the month .

B) **with dates** : مع التاريخ on 20th May , etc.

C) **in phrases such as** : on that winter morning ; on a summer afternoon .

From ... till (until) : for “ a period of time “

He stayed with me from 6 till 8 .

During

A) **throughout** طوال : during the night .

B) **at a point of time within a period** . أثناء .

He spoke twice during the meeting .

Until / till : إلى حتى ... إلى أن up to that time .

He will not arrive until 10 o'clock .

Preposition indicating direction

حروف الجر التي تدل على أو تشير إلى الجهة أو الاتجاه

To : in the direction of (a place) .

He flew to Washington last night .

From : indicates movement away (from a place) . من .

He returned from Paris last week .

Into : indicates motion or direction to a point within .

إلى الداخل

What Do you Know about Prepositions?

She has just gone into the kitchen .

Out of : (a place) outside of . إلى الخارج .

I threw the piece of paper out of the window .

For : is used with certain verbs like set out , leave , sail to indicate the destination المكان المقصود of a journey .

We set out for the village early next morning .

Towards : indicates direction approaching (a place)

تدل على وجهة للاقتراب (من مكان) .

She swam towards the shore .

At : indicating direction .

He looked at me .

الوظيفة الأولى لحروف الجر هي إظهار العلاقة الزمنية أو المكانية
بين الأطراف المشتركة في الحدث أو الموقف.

حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمن

At six	At the moment	In the morning
In a month	In a moment	In April
In 1982	On Monday	On the spot في التو واللحظة
During the holiday	For the whole year	Since (he was a child)
Till (the rain stops)	Until (I come)	After
Before	Within	

حروف الجر الخاصة بالمكان

In	Before	On
After	At	Under
Next to	Below	Beside
Within		

- 1 . They will paint the house in 3 days
- 2 . They will have painted the house by Next week .
- 3 . They have been painting the house for 3 days now .
- 4 . They painted the house 3 days ago .