

الفصل السابع

حروف الجر PREPOSITIONS

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

وتحكم حروف الجر prepositions الاسم الذي يليها فيكون دائماً في حالة المفعول به object، ويبدووا هذا واضحاً مع الضمائر الشخصية personal pronouns.

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

ويطلق على الاسم (أو الضمير) الذي يأتي بعد حرف الجر "مجروراً بحرف جر" أو كما يقول النحاة الإنجليز "مفعولاً 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 في 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 المضنية 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 تاتى 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 Indirect questions:

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)

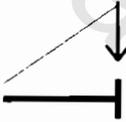
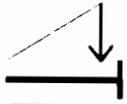
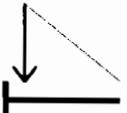
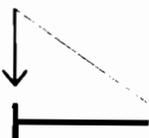
و- في بعض الجمل التوكيدية Emphatic:

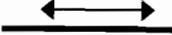
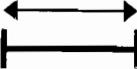
e.g. **Some** games I am quite good **at**, but I'm hopeless at golf.

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

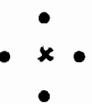
☆ بعض القواعد العامة لاستعمال حروف الجر

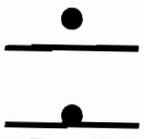
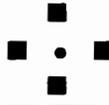
أ- استعمال حروف الجر الزمنية :Prepositions of Time

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 لأيوم 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		تستخدم 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		تستخدم 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		تستخدم 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		تستخدم 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.

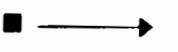
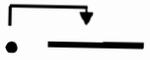
For لمدة		تستعمل لفترة زمنية محددة مدتها، ولكن غير محددة أولها أو آخرها (قارن مع since): e.g. He has been here for three days. She has been sleeping for ten hours. They worked for a long time.
During أثناء		تستعمل لفترة زمنية مسماة (أى لها اسم): e.g. He has been here during the holidays. She has been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

ب- استعمال حروف الجر المكانية Prepositions of Place:

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

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

ج- استعمال حروف الجر الحركية Prepositions of Movement:

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

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

٤- استعمال حروف جر الوسيلة - Prepositions of Means

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

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

With, In نو، ذات	<p>١- تستخدم <i>with</i> و <i>in</i> في الوصف لعمل تشابه الجمل الوصفية adjective phrases بمعنى "نو" الخ.:</p> <p>e.g. The police are looking for a man with a scar on his face. تبحث الشرطة عن رجل نو ندبة على وجهه.</p> <p>e.g. The woman in the blue dress is my aunt. المرأة ذات (المرتدية) الرداء الأزرق هي عمتي.</p>
As Like ك مثل	<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 نقول أنه يشبهه:</p> <p>e.g. Ali is working as an actor. (Ali is an actor) Ali dresses like an actor. (Ali is not an actor) e.g. George uses his home as his office. (His home is his office) George says his home is like 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
أمير 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.

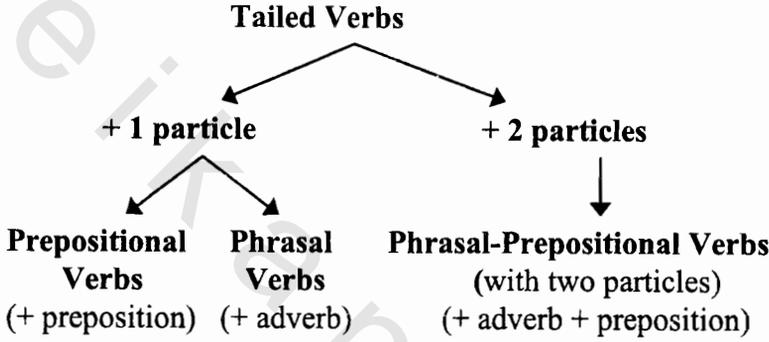
This statue is **made from** this rock. (جزء من كل)

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 الجزء 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 الآتي:

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. (تشبه)

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 الظروف) 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 بشطب
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:

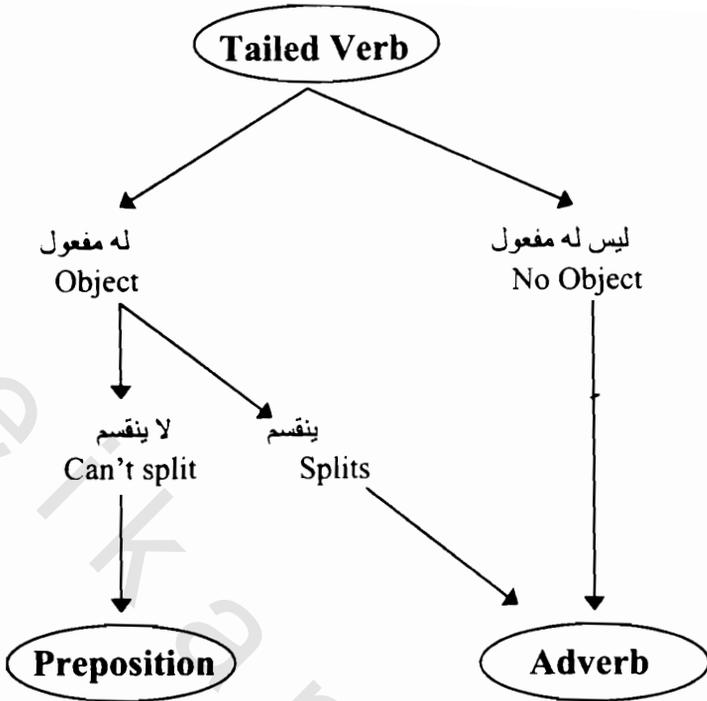
١- الأفعال التي لها ذيل يتكون من جزئين (Phrasal-prepositional verbs)

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 غالبا ما يكون لهما نفس الشكل، ولذلك:

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

e.g. The plane took off. أفلعت

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 فالجزء 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. (ماعداً 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 أى "إلا" أو "معداً" 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 towelhis 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 keephim.
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 needa travellerthe 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، وما لا تفهمه اقرأه بالعربية

