



## حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ

Prepositions

فِي in	عَلَى on	عَنْ about or on the authority of	إِلَى to	مِنْ from
حُرُوفُ الْقَسَمِ letters of oaths	لِ for or to	كَ like	بِ by or with	رُبَّ perhaps

و ب ت

The *huruf of jarr* (prepositions) bring about the genitive case (*khafd* or *jarr*) upon the noun (*ism*) that follows it. The default marker is the *kasra*. The sentence *Zayd traveled from Morocco to Madina the Radiant by train and boat in a group of pilgrims* consists of five *jarr wa majrur* clauses.

سَافَرَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمَغْرِبِ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ بِالْقِطَارِ وَالْمَرْكَبِ فِي جَمَاعَةٍ مِنَ الْحُجَّاجِ.

**of pilgrims.**  
“Hujjaj” is specific so it receives *alif lam* and no *tanwin*.

**in a group**  
“Group” is general, so it has no *alif lam* and takes *tanwin* (double *kasra*).

**by train and boat**  
The case ending *kasra* applies to all the items in a list.

**to Madina the Radiant**  
The case ending *kasra* continues from the noun to its adjective.

**from Morocco**  
Al-Maghrib is definite so it takes *alif lam* and no *tanwin*.

**Zayd traveled**  
Zayd is the *fa'il* (subject) here. Subjects receive the *raf'* or nominative case, which is marked by a *damma*.