

In the past lessons, we have learnt four important types of sentences.

اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ	إِسْمِيَّةٌ
خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ	فِعْلِيَّةٌ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ	with إِنَّ
كَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا	with كَانَ

From this lesson onwards, we will learn four important types of pairs. These pairs are given below along with a simple example. The four examples make a nice statement (if you read that downwards) that helps us remember the four types of pairs easily:

	Example	Describes...
with حرف جر →	فِي الْأَرْضِ	
with صِفَةٌ →	بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ	how?
with إشارة →	ذَلِكَ الْبَيْتُ	which one?
Showing relation →	بَيْتُ اللَّهِ	whose

In this lesson, we will take the first pair (Preposition + Noun) لِي، مِنْ، عَن، بِ، فِي، عَلَى، إِلَى... Here are few examples for Jarr state:

➤ The noun after it will be in Jarr state (يُنْ — يَنْ) Here are few examples for Jarr state:

in Jarr state	Prepositions
بِاللَّهِ	
فِي الْأَرْضِ	
لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ	
مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	

➤ Few more examples for Jarr state:

If you have لِي + a specified noun (with ال...)	If you have لِي + a general noun (ال...)	Practice with TPI!
لِلْمُسْلِمِ ← الْمُسْلِمِ	لِلْمُسْلِمِ ← مُسْلِمٌ	Original state (state of رفع) مُسْلِمٌ
لِلْمُؤْمِنِ ← الْمُؤْمِنِ	لِلْمُؤْمِنِ ← مُؤْمِنٌ	When there is effect (state of نصب) مُسْلِمًا
لِلصَّالِحِ ← الصَّالِحِ	لِلصَّالِحِ ← صَالِحٌ	After preposition (state of جَر) مُسْلِمٍ
لِلنَّاصِرِ ← النَّاصِرِ	لِلنَّاصِرِ ← نَاصِرٌ	

➤ If you have اللَّهُ after a preposition:

إِلَى اللَّهِ ← إِلَى
عَلَى اللَّهِ ← عَلَى

مِنَ اللَّهِ ← مِن
فِي اللَّهِ ← فِي

بِاللَّهِ ← بِ
لِللَّهِ ← لِي