



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Two types of sentences :

جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ – a sentence based on the اسم

جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ – a sentence based on the فعل

In grammar we break sentences into two kinds mentioned above.

جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ – is made up of 3 parts

A. مُبْتَدَأٌ - subject

B. خَبَرٌ - predicate

C. مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبَرِ – secondary predicate (no term in english)

Note on جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ in مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبَرِ

How do you spot a مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبَرِ ?

It is either جَرٌّ مُجْرُورٌ or special mudaf of time and place.

If you see جَرٌّ مُجْرُورٌ and special mudaf of time and place then it might be مُتَعَلِّقٌ

بِالْخَبَرِ

Note on مُبْتَدَأٌ

a مُبْتَدَأٌ is the topic of the sentence and never the information.

Usually (%99) it must be مَعْرِفَةٌ (proper)

Either they should be رَفَعٌ or نَصَبٌ because of hon

If you see a hon, then the hon and its اسم together are the مُبْتَدَأٌ

a مُبْتَدَأٌ could be a chain of fragments

An independent pronoun , or a pointer are usually مُبْتَدَأٌ

مُبْتَدَأٌ eg of a pointer and idpnt pronoun – أَوْلَادُكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

مُبْتَدَأٌ eg of نَصَبٌ and idpnt pronoun – إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَّاقُ → خَبَرٌ

You can have multiple مُبْتَدَأٌ , you can identify them by common sense.

Eg of مُبْتَدَأً - إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ - all of it is مُبْتَدَأً , everything is chained to إِنَّ

Note: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبَرِ مُبْتَدَأٌ

Note: إِنَّ الْكُرَيْمَ , its all chained to إِنَّ - إِنَّ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ هُدًى

Note on خَبَرٌ

It is the information about the topic

It is usually رَفَعٌ , it is نَصَبٌ only for a special reason

مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبَرِ	خَبَرٌ	مُبْتَدَأٌ
C بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ	B عَلِيمٌ	A اللَّهُ
C لَفِي خُسْرٍ	No B	A إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ
C لِلَّهِ	No B	A الْحَمْدُ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاءَةِ
A C A

Q&A

1. is مِمَّا one word or two

Answer: Its hoj مِنْ and اسم - مَا together they are written مِمَّا means "from what"

they can also be written as مِمَّ

جَرَّ فَجْرُورٍ and مَا together are written as عَمَّا or عَمَّ together are

Short version is (عَمَّ) usually used when there is a question, and longer version when its a normal phrase.

2. how to figure out grammar of , why is سُبْحَانَ نَسْبٌ? And وَ is عَطْفٌ but what is

is مَعْظُوفٌ to?
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

Question 2 continued:

Answer: Sometimes when you speak you mention the مَفْعُول without mentioning the فَعْل, and that's understandable. The نَصْب in سُبْحَانَ means there is a فَعْل before it that hasn't been said. Scholars agree that فَعْل is أُسَبِّحُ which means "I declare something perfect". أُسَبِّحُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ is the detail. سُبْحَانَ is the masdar, masdar is added sometimes to a detail (mafoo'l mutlak)
أُسَبِّحُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ "I declare like I declare nothing else the perfection of Allah.

Question 3

If proper names of place are partly flex and light than why do we say سُورَةُ مَكِّيَّةٌ, its heavy?

answer: its called ya annisba, it has shadda on it, that makes it into a normal نَبِيٌّ fully مِصْرِيٌّ if a person is Egyptian we say مِصْرَ مِصْرَ مِصْرُ arabic word. Eg: flexible.