



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 111: الجملة والكلام

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Clauses are divided based on the type of word that primarily occupies their beginning into two categories:

1. **Nominal:** It is the clause whose beginning is originally a noun.
2. **Verbal:** It is the clause whose beginning is originally a verb.
The intended "beginning of the clause" refers to the predicate and the subject. No consideration is given to particles or nouns that precede them, other than the predicate and the subject.

Clauses based on the nature of their constituents:

1. **Simple (Sādhijah):** It is the one comprising a verb and its subject or substitute, or a subject (mubtada') and a predicate (khabar) that is not a clause.
2. **Major (Kubrā):** It is a nominal clause whose predicate is also a clause.
3. **Minor (Sughrā):** It is a nominal or verbal clause that occurs as the predicate for a subject in the major clause.



Third: Declarative and Performative: Clauses are divided, from the perspective of reporting a reality or not, into two types:

1. **Declarative:** It is the one that reports a reality and admits truth and falsehood.
2. **Performative:** It is the one that creates a meaning, does not report a reality, and does not admit truth or falsehood.
Performative
 1. **Requestive:** Such as command, prohibition, interrogation, optative, and vocative.
 2. **Non-Requestive:** Such as forms of praise, blame, wonder, oath, and contractual formulas.

Fourth: Clauses with a Grammatical Position and Those Without
Clauses are divided based on their acceptance of grammatical analysis or not into two types:

1. Clauses that have no grammatical position.
2. Clauses that have a grammatical position.

As for clauses that have no grammatical position, they are seven:

1. **The Resumptive (al-Musta'nafah):** It is of two types:
The First: The clause with which speech is commenced.
The Second: The clause that is disconnected in wording from what precedes it.
This includes the clause whose verb is a "heart verb" that is invalidated and postponed after its two objects.