



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sharh Ibn Aqil – Lesson 96

Summary

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Topic: Position of Khabar and Cases of Precedence Over Muftada

In Arabic grammar, understanding when the khabar precedes the muftada is essential for mastering sentence structure and the nuances of meaning.

Instances Requiring Khabar to Precede Muftada

3. Certain words necessitate the khabar's placement before the muftada. For example:

- أين زيدٌ ؟

Here, "زيدٌ" is the muftada, following the interrogative "أين" to form the correct question structure.

4. When Khabar Is محصور (Exclusive)

Another scenario arises with exclusivity, where the khabar is emphasized. For instance:

- وما في الدار إلا زيدٌ

In this sentence, "زيدٌ" serves as the muftada following the phrase indicating exclusivity.



Omission of Muftada or Khabar

In specific contexts, either the muftada or the khabar may be omitted when their meanings are implied. Examples include:

- من عندنا؟

- زيد

Here, the muftada is omitted for brevity.

When إذا appears, the function of the khabar depends on its grammatical role:

- If functioning as a dharf, it acts as the khabar, eliminating the need for an additional khabar.
- As a harf (particle), an implied khabar, such as "حاضر," is necessary.

Disputes on Complete Omission

Scholars debate whether both muftada and khabar can be entirely omitted. While some accept it, others challenge its legitimacy.

Mandatory Deletion of Muftada or Khabar

There are four cases where omitting either the muftada or the khabar becomes obligatory, such as after the conditional phrase لولا:

- لولا زيد [موجود] لأتيتك