



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sharh Ibn Aqil – Lesson 99

Summary

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Topic: Necessity of Omission of the Khabar

The khabar (predicate) is omitted when the mubtada' (subject) is a verbal noun (masdar) followed by a circumstantial clause (hal) that acts as the khabar. In such cases, the hal replaces the khabar and provides the necessary context. The omission of the khabar is obligatory here because the hal cannot serve directly as the predicate.

For example, in “ضربى العبد مسيئاً” (“My beating of the servant while misbehaving”), the khabar is omitted since مسيئاً acts as the circumstantial clause, clarifying the meaning. The implied full meaning would vary based on tense, either “if he misbehaves” (future) or “when he was misbehaving” (past).

Additionally, the rule applies similarly to phrases where a genitive is attached to the masdar, as in “أتمّ تبيني الحقّ منوطاً بالحكم” (“The most complete clarification of the truth while it is tied to judgment”). In this case, منوطاً (tied) acts as the hal, replacing the omitted khabar and clarifying the relationship within the phrase.

This rule helps in understanding syntactic structures where the meaning remains clear even with the omitted khabar, relying on the circumstantial clause for context.