



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sharh Ibn Aqil – Lesson 91

Summary

Sheikh Ali Eslami

Topic: Academic Note on Exceptions for a Muftada to be Nakira

In Arabic grammar, beginning a sentence with a نكرة (indefinite noun) is generally not permissible unless it serves a clear and beneficial purpose. There are several exceptions to this rule, where a نكرة can be used as a مبتدأ (subject) under specific conditions:

7. Conditional Particle: When the نكرة serves as a particle of condition.

Example: مَنْ يَقُمْ أَقُمْ مَعَهُ

8. Answer to a Question: When the نكرة is a response to an interrogative sentence. Example:

مَنْ عِنْدَكَ؟

رَجُلٌ.

9. General Word: When the نكرة has a general or comprehensive meaning.

Example: كُلُّ يَمُوتُ

10. Variety in Meaning (تنويع): When the نكرة indicates different types or aspects of its meaning. Example: ثَوْبٌ لَبِثْتُ وَثَوْبٌ أَجُرُّ



11. Dua (Supplication): Example: سَلَامٌ عَلَى آلِ يَس

12. Wonder or Exclamation: Example: مَا أَحْسَنَ زَيْدًا

13. Replacement for a Described Noun (موصوف): Example:

مُؤْمِنٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ كَافِرٍ

14. Belittling Form: When the نكرة is used in a diminutive form. Example:

رُجُلٌ عِنْدَنَا

15. Exclusive Meaning: Example: شَرُّ أَهْرَ ذَا نَابٍ

16. With "و" of Haal: When a و of condition or state is present. Example:

وَنَجْمٌ قَدْ أَضَاءَ فَمَذْبَدًا...

17. Conjunction with a Ma'rifa: When the نكرة is conjunct to a معرفة (definite noun). Example: زَيْدٌ وَرَجُلٌ قَائِمَانِ

18. Conjunction with an Adjective: Example: نَحْنُ تَمِيمِيٌّ وَرَجُلٌ فِي الدَّارِ

19. Conjunction with a Described Noun: Example:

رَجُلٌ وَامْرَأَةٌ طَوِيلَةٌ فِي الدَّارِ

20. Vague Nakira: Example: مَرَسَعَةٌ بَيْنَ أَرْسَاقِهِ

21. After "لولا": Example: لَوْلَا اصْطَبَازٌ لَأَوْدَى كُلَّ ذِي مَقَّةٍ

22. After Fā' of Jazā': Example: إِنْ ذَهَبَ عَيْرٌ فَعَيْرٌ فِي الرِّبَاطِ

23. With الإبتداء: Example: لَرَجُلٌ قَائِمٌ

24. After "كم الخبرية": Example: كَمْ عَمَّةٍ لَهُ

These exceptions illustrate the flexibility within Arabic syntax when it comes to using indefinite nouns as مبتدأ under various contexts.