



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sharh Ibn Aqil – Lesson 94

Summary

Sheikh Ali Eslami

Topic: Position of Khabar and Restrictions on Precedence

In Arabic syntax, the positioning of الخبر (khabar) relative to المبتدأ (mubtada) is governed by specific rules, determining when the khabar can or cannot precede the mubtada.

Cases Where Khabar Cannot Precede the Mubtada (Continuance)

1. Hidden Doer (فاعل):

If the khabar is a verb where the فاعل (doer) is implicit or hidden, it cannot precede the mubtada. For example:

- قام أبوه زيد

(The khabar is قام أبوه).

- قاما الزيدان

(The khabar is قاما).

However, if the verb's subject is an explicit noun or pronoun, the khabar may precede.



2. Exclusive (محصور) Khabar:

When the khabar is محصور (exclusive or restricted), it cannot precede the mubtada. For example:

- ما زيد إلا قائم (The khabar is قائم), where the expression is restricted by the exclusivity particle "إلا...".

3. Presence of لام الابتداء:

When لام الابتداء (the introductory lam) precedes the mubtada, khabar cannot precede. Example:

- لزيد قائم.

4. Mubtada as an Interrogative Particle:

If the mubtada is a word that is inherently positioned at the beginning of the sentence, such as interrogative particles, khabar cannot precede it. For example:

- من لي منجداً؟ (The mubtada is من meaning "who").

Cases Where Khabar Must Precede the Mubtada

Certain conditions mandate that the khabar precede the mubtada. This occurs when the mubtada is نكرة (indefinite) with no contextual justification for its position as a subject, other than the precedence of the khabar. Here, the khabar typically takes the form of a ظرف (adverb) or جار و مجرور (prepositional phrase). Examples include:

- عندك رجلٌ

- في الدار امرأةٌ