



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Two types of sentences :

اسم جملة اسمية – a sentence based on the اسم

فعل جملة فعلية – a sentence based on the فعل

In grammar we break sentences into two kinds mentioned above.

جملة اسمية – is made up of 3 parts

A. مُبْتَدأ - subject

B. خَبَر - predicate

C. مُتَعَلِّق بِالْخَبَر – secondary predicate (no term in english)

Note on جملة اسمية in متعلق بالخبر

How do you spot a خبر ؟

It is either جر مجرور or special mudaf of time and place.

If you see جر مجرور and special mudaf of time and place then it might be متعلق

بالخبر

Note on مُبْتَدأ

a مُبْتَدأ is the topic of the sentence and never the information.

Usually (%99) it must be معرفة (proper)

Either they should be رفع or نصب because of hon

If you see a hon, then the hon and its اسم together are the مُبْتَدأ

a مُبْتَدأ could be a chain of fragments

An independent pronoun , or a pointer are usually مُبْتَدأ

أولائك هم المفلحون – eg of a pointer and idpnt pronoun مُبْتَدأ

إن الله هو الرزاق – eg of نصب and idpnt pronoun مُبْتَدأ

You can have multiple مُبْتَدأ , you can identify them by common sense.

Eg of it is مُبْتَدأ all of it is إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ - مُبْتَدأ everything is chained to إِنَّ to

Note: الحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبْرِ مُبْتَدأ

Note: إِنَّ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ هُدًى its all chained to up to مُبْتَدأ its all chained to إِنَّ to

Note on خَبْرٍ

It is the information about the topic

It is usually رَفْعٌ it is نَصْبٌ only for a special reason

مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبْرِ	خَبْرٍ	مُبْتَدأ
C بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ	B عَلَيْهِ	A اللَّهُ
C لِفِي خُسْرٍ	No B	إِنَّ إِلَيْهِ الْإِنْسَانَ
C لِلَّهِ	No B	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدُهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ
A C A

Q&A

1. is مِمَّا one word or two

Answer: Its hoj ما - اسْمٌ together they are written مِمَّا means "from what"

they can also be written as مِمَّ

جَرٌ مَجْرُورٌ are عَمَّا or عَنْ ما together are written as عَمَّا and عَنْ ما together are written as عَنْ

Short version is (عَمَّ) usually used when there is a question, and longer version when its a normal phrase.

2. how to figure out grammar of , why is سُبْحَانَ nasb? And وَ is عَطْفٌ but what is

is مَعْظُوفٌ to?

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

Question 2 continued:

Answer: Sometimes when you speak you mention the مَفْعُول without mentioning the فعل, فعل, and that's understandable. The سُبْحَانَ in نَصْب means there is a فعل before it that hasn't been said. Scholars agree that فعل أَسَبَّحُ is فعل أَسَبَّحُ which means "I declare something perfect". أَسَبَّحُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ is the detail. سُبْحَانَ is the masdar, masdar is added sometimes to a detail (mafoo'l mutlak)
أَسَبَّحُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ "I declare like I declare nothing else the perfection of allah.

Question 3

If proper names of place are partly flex and light than why do we say سُورَةٌ مَكَيَّةٌ , its heavy?

answer: its called ya annisba , it has shadda on it , that makes it into a normal fully مِصْرِيّ if a person is egyptian we say مِصْرِيّ مِصْرِيّ arabic word. Eg: flexible.