



Revision on **مبتدأ** and **خبر**

What is a **مبتدأ**?

- Its the subject
- Its the first **رفع** in the sentence
- It can be hon and its victim. Hon and its victim together are the **مبتدأ**
- Its not the information its just the topic
- **مبتدأ** could be a chain of fragments
- Independent pronoun or a pointer are usually **مبتدأ**

What is **خبر**?

- Usually its **رفع**
- Information=The second **رفع** (only if its information not the topic)
- Its **نصب** only for a special reason

<p>ذلك هو الحسران المبين and Mowssof sifah</p> <p>2 مُبتدأ 1 مُبتدأ</p>	<p>Rafa Rafa.</p>
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The reason why its not two **خبر** but one, because one is describing the other. When they are connected to eachother as a fragment they can only fall into one bucket.

جملة اسمية in **رفع** is a way of letting someone know I'm either the **مبتدأ** or the **خبر**. **مبتدأ** can be nasb when there is hon (doesnt make it a detail)

Question: why **خبر** in **رفع جملة اسمية** is in **رفع**, is it not detail about the **مبتدأ**

In the beginning of the program we were told that **رفع** is the doer.

Important: **رفع** is the doer only in **جملة فعلية**. It has nothing to do with **جملة اسمية**. In **جملة اسمية** rafa has nothing to do with doer, because there is no action, action is fi's job.

A جُمْلَةُ إِسْمِيَّةٍ is made up of 3 parts

1. مُبْتَدَأ – by default should be رفع or can be hon+victim (can be a chain, fragments etc)
2. خَبَرٌ – by default should be رفع or can be نصب only for special reason (can be a chain)
3. مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبَرِ – should hoj or special mudaf (can be a chain)

Note: is mudaf and m.ilaih خَبَرٌ ?

They can be خَبَرٌ or they can be مُبْتَدَأ

Eg: صَادِقٌ [رسُولُ اللهِ]

Idafah=chain
First rafa=

مُبْتَدَأ

Second rafa but new info =

خَبَرٌ

How do you know its a knew info? Its common sense right? Eg, If it was a pnoun then thats not new info thats another mubtada.

Mubtada was a chain and khabar was a single word

Note: sometimes the mubtada is single word and the khabar is a chain, or vice versa, or sometimes they are both chains.

When we have a chain (fragments etc) they can only go in one bucket.

Question: Can خَبَرٌ come before the مُبْتَدَأ ?

Answer: super rare!

Eg: هُوَ هُقْ

مُبْتَدَأ
New word means info= خَبَرٌ

Question: if there are two مُبْتَدَأ will that be the same bucket or different?

Answer: no two different bucket

New Note: **وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ**

1 خبر 2 مُبْتَدأ

لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ **غَفُورٌ** and **رَّحِيمٌ** are not mowsoof-sifah of each other, rather they are both info about لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ. They are not chained to لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ because لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ is proper and **غَفُورٌ** and **رَّحِيمٌ** are common, and because they are not chained it will be two **خبر**. Why are they not one **خبر**? because they are not describing each other but giving info about لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ separately.

Note: **وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ وَرَّحِيمٌ** would be a chain because of حرف عطف (or any other chain) and that would be one **خبر**

Note: **وَاللَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ**

first
rafa=
مُبْتَدأ

1&2 خبر

2 مُبْتَدأ

This is not mowsoof-sifah because of huva. without it, it is M-S, because it would be chained to لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ. The whole thing would be mubtada but incomplete because no khabar yet.

Note: **إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتَّيْنِ**

3 2 1 2 1

مُبْتَدأ
خبر

Note: **إِنَّ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ مَفَارِزًا** ٢١ **حَدَائِقَ وَأَعْنَبَاتًا** ٢٢ **وَكَوَاعِبَ أَثْرَابًا** ٢٣ **وَكَأسًا دِهَاقًا**

MBK is early

خبر is excluded

مُبْتَدأ is delayed

when you move MBK to beginning it gives the meaning "only"

"Jannah is designed only for the muttaqeen.

مُبْتَدأ
MBK

Note: **الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ** - normal

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ - confronting

مُبْتَدأ
MBK

Q&A:

Question: Whats the difference between these three?

مُبْتَدأ
خبر
MBK

وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ – Allah is forgiving,loving.

وَاللَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ – Allah, He is the forgiving, the loving.

وَاللَّهُ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ – Allah the forgiving, Loving.

the whole thing is a fragment Mowsoof-Sifah= مُبْتَدأ =incomplete sentence= there is more to be said. If there is no مُبْتَدأ - خبر then there is no “is”

Question: if there is more than one مُبْتَدأ should all of them be proper ?

Answer: generally yes all of them should be proper.

Revision Note: إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينُ

مُبْتَدأ
خبر
MBK

Note: إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ

this part is jumla ismiyya by it self. It has its own mutbada and mbk.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ is a mutbada, and the khabar of it is enitre jum ismiyya= عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ

Sometimes the khabar is a whole sentence and inside the sentence you figure out other parts. More advanced we will learn.