بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

Al-Mantiq
Lesson 51
Predicative and Non-predicative
الخبر و الإنشاء

الخبر و الإنشاء

The complete expression (المركب التامّ) is divided into:

1. Predicative "خبر"

A complete compound (المركب التام) statement for which it is proper to judge it as true or false (because it has a reality and the statement is revealing that.)
Such as: "Patience is bravery."

2. Non-Predicative "إنشاء"

A "المركب التامّ" in which the relation in the statement has no existing reality beyond the sentence. The "إنشاء" is: "المركب التامّ الذى لا يصحّ أن نصفه بالصـــدق و الكـذب" (the complete compound which is not correct to be described as true or false.)
Such as: "Sit down."

The "خبر" is the only type which matters for a logician because it is a kind of "تصديق" and is capable of being true of false.

Types of "إنشاء"

1. Command "أمر": Such as "memorize the lesson."
2. Negative imperative "نهى": Such as "do not accompany the inviters to evil."
3. Question "إستفهام": Such as "Is Mars residential?"
4. Vocative statement "نِداء": Such as "O Muhammad"
5. Wish statement "تمَنَّى": Such as "If we had a second chance, then we would have truly believed!"
6. Statement of surprise "تعجّب": Such as "how valuable a human is!"
7. Statement of covenant or contract "عقد": As in purchase, rent, marriage and the like; such as "بِعتُ" (I sold it.)

8. Statement of effectuation or single-party contract "إيــقـاع": As the legal words of expressing a divorce or religious endowment; such as "you are divorced."