

L38

Omission of the 'خبر'

Necessary cases:

1. After 'لو لا', when the 'خبر' is from the 'الأفعال العموم', such as 'كان'

Example: "لَوْ لَا أَنْتَ يَا عَلِيٌّ لَمْ يُعْرِفِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ بَعْدِي"

2. When the 'مبتدا' word is explicitly used for swearing

Example: "لَعَمْرُكَ قَسَمِي،" i.e. "لَعَمْرُكَ إِنَّهُمْ لَفِي سَكْرَتِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ"

3. After the 'و' that signifies companionship

Example: "الطالب و الاجتهاد" i.e. the student has to be with diligence

Permissible cases:

When there is an indicator:

"و ظِلُّهَا دَائِمٌ" i.e. "مِثْلُ الْجَنَّةِ الَّتِي وَعِدَ الْمُتَّقُونَ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْإِنهَارُ أَكُلُهَا دَائِمٌ وَ ظِلُّهَا"

Omission of both 'مبتدا' and 'خبر'

When there is an indicator, both can be omitted, such as in short answers.

Example: "وَجَاءَ السَّحَرَةُ فِرْعَوْنَ قَالُوا إِنَّ لَنَا لَأَجْرًا إِنْ كُنَّا نَحْنُ الْغَالِبِينَ- قَالَ نَعَمْ" (And the magicians came to Pharaoh. They said, 'We shall indeed have a reward if we were to be the victors?' - he said 'Yes')

Notes:

1. When the 'مبتدا' and 'خبر' are definite, the 'ضمير الفصل' (distinguishing pronoun) comes in the middle and denotes the specification of 'مبتدا' for the 'خبر' and emphasis and to prevent confusing 'خبر' with something else. This pronoun accords with the 'مبتدا'.

Example: "و كلمة الله هي العليا"

2. 'ف' can come of the 'خبر' when the 'مبتدا' is the cause of 'خبر' to happen.

Example: "وَالَّذِينَ قُتِلُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَلَنْ يُضِلَّ أَعْمَالَهُمْ" (As for those who were slain in the way of Allah, He will not let their works go fruitless.)

3. When they both are definite or indefinite and therefore both can begin the sentence. Most say 'مبتدا' has priority then.

Example: "اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا"

4. A 'مبتدا' can have multiple 'خبر's.

Example: "وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الْوَدُودُ ذُو الْعَرْشِ الْمَجِيدُ فَعَالٌ لَمَّا يَرِيدُ"

5. Sometimes the adjective becomes 'مبتدا'.

Example: "مَا قَائِمُ الزَّيْدَانِ"