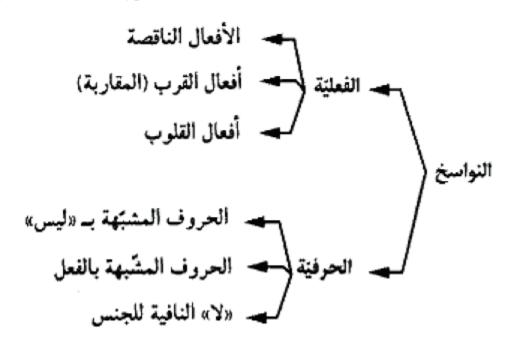
# أحد معمولَى بعض النواسيخ

This means the noun of the 'الأسماء الناقصة' or the 'أفعال القرب' and so on.

## نواسخ المبتدأ و الخبر

They are the words that come on 'الجملة الإسمية', create a new meaning in it and change the i 'rab of its two main parts. They have two types of effect:

- 1. 'نفطی' (in wording), that is changing the i'rab of the 'مبتدا' and the 'خبر'.
- 2. 'معنوی' (in meaning), that is giving a new meaning to the sentence. The 'نواسخ' are of two types:



الأفعال الناقصة

#### **Definition and Function**

"incomplete verb) is the verb that comes on 'الفعل الناقص' and gives الجملة الإسمية' to the 'نصب' as its noun and 'خبر' as its 'خبر'. Their meaning

would not be complete unless with their 'منصوب (accusative), unlike 'الأفعال التامّة (complete verbs).

اسمه حبره	الفعل الناقص
اللَّهُ حكيماً	کان

#### Number

## They are 12.

### **Meaning**

1. 'خبر' for the 'اسم' of the verb' فجبر' of the verb.

Example: "وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الْآخِرَةَ وَسَعَىٰ لَهَا سَعْيَهَا وَهُوَ مُؤُمِنٌ فَأُولَٰئِكَ كَانَ سَعْيُهُمْ مَشْكُورًا" (Whoever desires the Hereafter and strives for it with an endeavour worthy of it, should he be faithful,—the endeavour of such will be well-appreciated.)

And sometimes it implies consistence.

Example: "وَيِشِّهِ جُنُودُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ " وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا" (To Allah belong the hosts of the heavens and the earth, and Allah is all-mighty, all-wise.)

2. 'خبر': the 'اسم' becomes the content of the 'خبر'.

Example: "و صارَت الأعمال قلائد في الأعناق" (and the deeds became chains on the necks)

3,4,5. 'أصبح يُصبِحُ' : attributing the meaning of the 'خبر' to the 'اسم' in the morning or at noon or in the evening.

Example: the saying of the Prophet (peace be upon him and his progeny): " سَتَكُونُ " (there will be seditions that (by which) one gets up in the morning while being a believer and becomes a non-believer in the evening, except those who Allah has given life to them by knowledge.)