

## بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَانِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson 84

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'مبتدا' of 'اعراب'

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If the 'صفة' and the noun do not match, it is either impermissible such as in 'أقائمان زيدٌ' and أقائمون زيدٌ' (when the noun is singular but the 'صفة' is not) or it is permissible such as in 'أقائمُ الزيدان/الزيدون' in which the noun has to be the 'فاعل' of the 'ضفة', replacing the 'خبر'.

The grammarians believe that the governor (عـامـل) of 'مبتـدا' in 'مبتـدا' of the sentence; in other words, it is the effect of a figurative governor rather than a literal one.

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# Im a m S a diq t v و رفعوا مبتداً بالابتداء # Im a m S a diq t v كذاك رفع خبرٍ بالمبتدا

They have given 'مبتدا' because of initiation

and the 'رفع' of the 'خبر' is by 'مبتدا'

In some cases, such as in 'بحسبِک درهم', a redundant governor may come on the 'اعراب' but it still remains as 'مبتدا', although its 'اعراب' may apparently change. 'بر' is redundant, 'حسبک' and it is in the state of 'رفع'.

The redundant-like governors do not change the scenario either except in appearance; as in 'رُبُّ رجُل قائمٌ و امرأةٌ ' in which 'رجل' is the 'مبتدا' and is at the state of 'رفع'.

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