

L37

When 'خبر' has to precede the 'مبتدا':

1. When the 'خبر' is a 'ظرف' and the 'مبتدا' is indefinite.

Example: "و لدينا مزيداً" or "في قلوبهم مرضٌ فزادهم الله مرضاً"

2. When the 'خبر' is a word that necessitates precession.

Example: "أين المَقْرُ"

3. When the 'خبر' is exclusive to the 'مبتدا' by 'إلا' or 'إنما'

Example: "إنما على رسولنا البلاغ المبين" "ما على الرسول إلا البلاغ"

4. When the 'مبتدا' has a pronoun which refers to the 'خبر'

Example: "أفلا يتدبرون القرآن أم على قلوب أقفالها"

Precession of the 'خبر' is permissible when there is a use in it (such as specification) and the statement is sound.

Example: "أله الملك و له الحمد"

Omission of the 'مبتدا'

Necessary cases:

1. When the 'خبر' is an infinitive that represents its verb.

Example: "فصبرٌ جميلٌ ..." i.e. I endure...

2. When the 'خبر' is an explicit swear.

Example: "أيمُنُ الله لأفعلن"

3. When the 'خبر' is an adjective without its noun

Example: "الحمد لله الحميد"

Permissible cases:

When there is an indicator, such as in replies

Example: “قال فرعون وما رب العالمين – قال رب السموات و الأرض...” (He said, ‘And what is “the Lord of all the worlds?”’ He said, ‘The Lord of the heavens and the earth...’) I.e. He is the Lord...