



## بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### Lesson 61

#### Non-Sentence Clause

When an addition combination (تركيب اضافي) or an adverb of place or time is the clause, it must be complete (تام) and that is to be a benefit in bringing it as a clause, such as 'جاء الذى (استقرَّ/كانَ) عندك' or 'جاء الذى (يكون/يستقرّ) فى الدار' (The one who is with you/in the house came).

The addition combination (تركيب اضافي) or the adverb of place or time which comes as a clause, depends on an (necessarily) omitted verb which affects it, such as 'جاء الذى (استقرَّ/كانَ) عندك'.

Examples of incomplete clauses:

جاء الذى بك (The one who by you, came)  
جاء الذى اليوم (The one who today, came)

وصفة صريحة صلة ال  
وكونها بمعرب الافعال قلّ

*The clause of 'ال' must be an explicit derivative noun  
and it is rare for it to be a mudari' verb*

The clause of 'ال' must be an explicit derivative noun, such as subject/object noun and resembling adjective (اسم الفاعل/المفعول والصفة المشبهة) such as 'الضارب', 'المضروب' or 'الحسن الوجه', unlike superlative or attributive nouns (اسم التفضيل/الصفة), such as 'الأفضل' and 'القرشى'.