

اللغة العربية

المبتدأ والخبر



Question

In **قِصَّةِ النَّبِيِّينَ** is the following sentence:

وَكَانَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ يَعْرِفُ أَنَّ الْأَصْنَامَ حِجَارَةٌ.

How can the word **حِجَارَةٌ** be used as *khobar*?

Faḍīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه الله) replies:



وعليكم السلام

Agreement between the *mubtada'* and the *khbar* is only in derived words like

اسمُ الفاعلِ

اسمُ المفعولِ, etc., e.g.:

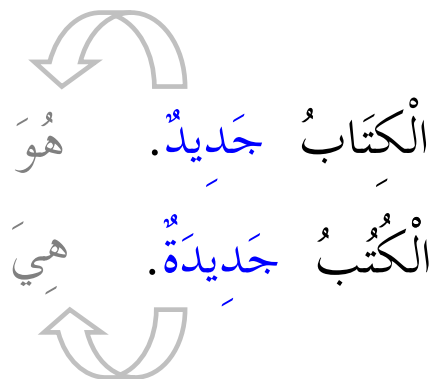
الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ.

الْكُتُبُ جَدِيدَةٌ.

الْخَبَرُ مَرْفُوعٌ.

الْأَخْبَارُ مَرْفُوعَةٌ.

Such derivatives bear a hidden pronoun, and so the need for agreement.



So this rule does not apply to underived nouns like حَجَرٌ.

Here is an example where the *khavar* is not an *ism al-fā'il*, *ism al-maf'ūl*, *al-ṣifāt al-mushabbahah*, etc.:

الْبَيْتُ مَدْرَسَةٌ. The home is a school.

الْبُيُوتُ مَدَارِسٌ. Homes are schools.

Hope this has helped you.

والسلام,

abdur rahim