

اللغة العربية

Sentence does commence with

حَرْفُ جَرٍّ



Question

زَادَكَ اللهُ عِلْمًا يَا شَيْخُ.

1. Please tell me are these sentences correct? :

١. إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ ذَهَبَ خَالِدٌ.

٢. إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ خَالِدٌ ذَهَبَ.

٣. خَالِدٌ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ.

٤. ذَهَبَ خَالِدٌ إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ.

2. If they are correct what type of sentences are 1 and 2 which begin with *jārr wa majrūr* i.e. *ismiyyah* or *fi'liyyah*?

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



Dear Br Abū ‘Abdir Raḥmān,

وعليكم السلام

No’s 1 and 4 are *jumlah fi‘liyyah*:

١. إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ ذَهَبَ خَالِدٌ .

٤. ذَهَبَ خَالِدٌ إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ .

No’s 2 and 3 are *jumlah ismiyyah*:

٢. إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ خَالِدٌ ذَهَبَ .

٣. خَالِدٌ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ .

A *jumlah ismiyyah* commences with a noun whereas a *jumlah fi‘liyyah* commences with a verb.

A sentence does not commence with a *ḥarf jarr*.

If there is a *ḥarf jarr* at the beginning of a sentence, it has been brought forward for the sake of emphasis.

The original order of sentences 1 and 2 are:

١. ذَهَبَ خَالِدٌ إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ . (إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ ذَهَبَ خَالِدٌ)

٢. خَالِدٌ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ . (إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ خَالِدٌ ذَهَبَ)

,والسلام
abdur rahim