المُبْتَدَأُ

is from the Arabic word الابتداء (al-ibtida) meaning the beginning or starting, and hence (al-mubtada) is that which comes at the beginning of the sentence.

is a noun that is the subject of the talk or discussion.

marifa i.e definite. معرفةٌ (origin) is generally) أُصِلٌ in its المبتدأ

is generally *marfoo* i.e Nominative, meaning it takes a dammah or dhammatun on the last letter of the ism.



literally means "information". It is that which originally comes after الخبر.

gives information or news about المبتدأ and by which it completes a benefit with المبتدأ.

in its أَصلٌ (origin) is generally نكِرةٌ nakira i.e indefinite.

is generally *marfoo* i.e nominative, meaning it takes a *dhammah* or *dhammatun* on the last letter of the *ism*.



Note: remember that

- if the *mubtada* is singular, the *khabar* will also be singular.
- If the *mubtada* is dual, the *khabar* will also be dual.
- If the *mubtada* is plural, the *khabar* will also be plural.

Agreement Between Mubtada and Khabar

Agreement between *mubtada* and *khabar* happens when the khabar is (وصف).

- اسمُ الفَاعل (1
- اسم مفعول (2
- الصِّفَةُ المُشَبَّهِةُ (3
- اسمُ التَّفضِيلِ (4

These are four derivatives which have pronoun in them and this pronoun confirm to the mubtada which has been singular, plural, masculine or feminine.





زَينَبُ جَالِسَةٌ



الطُّلابُ غَائِبُونَ

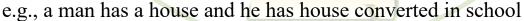




يَدُهُ مَكَسُوْرَةٌ

- *But if it is جامد.
 - اسم الآلة (1
 - اسم المكان و اسم الزمان (2
- ❖ or any other word which is جامد





مَدْرَسَةٌ		بَيْتِي	
(feminine) خبر		(masculine) مبتدأ	
is اسم المكان is اسم المكان It doesn't have any khabar its jamid.			
كِتَابٌ	المَجَلَّةُ		هذِهِ
(masculine) خبر	بدل		(feminine) مبتدأ

In jamid words which has used has khabar than there is no agreement.



هَذهِ المرأةُ رَأْسُ الفِتنَةِ.

This woman is the source of mischiefs disturbance.

is a member of the body and jamid word.





Our school is a center for religious activities

feminine مَدْرَسَتُنَا *jamid* word مَرْكَزُ



الُّلغَةُ العَرَبيَّةُ مِفْتَاحُ فَهْمِ القُرآنِ الكَرِيمِ

Arabic language is the key to understand the Quran

feminine الَّلغَةُ العَرَبِيَّةُ masculine

In اسم الإشارة it is in other way



هَذَا كِتَابٌ

(this determines this one) كِتَابٌ doesn't determine هَذَا but كِتَابٌ determine





هَذَا المسجِدُ مَدرَسَتِي



This mosque is my school

Suppose there is a man who learnt everything like Quran, Arabic language in the mosque and he consider that mosque has his school.

هَذَا المسجِد مَدرَسَتِي Note that بدل is بدل

Suppose we omitted

هَذَا مَدْرَسَتِي We say

and your mind is click هَذَا مَدْرَسَى

but you put masjid in your mind which we omitted.

and you say هَذَا المسجِدُ مَدرَسَتِي

We will understand the following ayah in the light of this example:





الكارية Now you see هَاذًا بَصَائِرُ

is omitted. What we see القُرآن is masculine and there is هَذَا In هَذَا المسجِدُ مَدرَسَتِي same thing happens is there.



. is jamid noun بَصَائِرُ

When the khabar is jamid noun, they can be no agreement between *mubtada* and *khabar*.

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