

عِلْمُ النَّحْوِ

2 types of sentences

جُمْلَةٌ خَبَرِيَّةٌ The informative sentence

AND

جُمْلَةٌ إِنْشَائِيَّةٌ The generated sentence

مَعْلَمَاتُ السَّبَوِيَّةِ
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A sentence is a group of words that conveys either information or desire (for information, asking, requesting, expressing feelings etc.) e.g.

الرَّجُلُ طَوِيلٌ (The man is tall), خُذِ الْكِتَابَ (Take the book), رَبِّي ارْزُقْنِي (My lord! Give me sustenance).

It is primarily of two types:

1. جُمْلَةٌ خَبَرِيَّةٌ is the جُمْلَةٌ wherein the possibility of truth and falsehood exists: e.g. الْبِنْتُ جَالِسَةٌ (The girl is sitting), الْمُعَلِّمُ حَاضِرٌ (The teacher is present).
2. جُمْلَةٌ إِنشَائِيَّةٌ is the جُمْلَةٌ whose meaning does not support the possibility of truth and falsehood e.g.

هَلْ عِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ (Do you have a pen?), اِشْرَبِ الْمَاءَ (Drink the water!).

A sentence, essentially, is the conveyance in words of a specific linkage made between two ‘ideas’; one primary, the other descriptive within the mind of the speaker. Now if the two ideas also exist in the outside world and what the speaker is saying corresponds to the outer reality, it is termed true. If it does not correspond it is called false. For instance the sentence زَيْدٌ نَائِمٌ (Zayd is sleeping) in which the idea of sleeping has been linked affirmatively to زَيْدٌ can be verified by judging it with the reality. When looking towards what exists in the world, if we see زَيْدٌ is actually sleeping, it would mean the affirmation is correct, and hence the statement is true. Otherwise, it would be false. In a جُمْلَةٌ إِنشَائِيَّةٌ no such external reality exists. It is the words of the speaker which for the first time are bringing the two ideas together. إِنِشَاءٌ literally means to originate. Now we see clearly why sentences such as questions and commands do not support truth and falsehood; confirmation and non-confirmation to external reality cannot occur due to there being no such reality.

Keeping in mind the above explanation, EVERY possible sentence can be easily classified into either جُمْلَةٌ خَبَرِيَّةٌ or جُمْلَةٌ إِنشَائِيَّةٌ, including sentences about which we know with absolute certitude that they are true, such as ‘Allah created the heavens’, or likewise with certitude we know their falsehood, such as ‘The sky is below us’. Both these and similar statements are without doubt جُمْلَةٌ خَبَرِيَّةٌ sentences, for they have external

realities to which they either confirm or not confirm. It is the existence of this reality (or non-existence) which determines whether the sentence will be classified ^{٢٨}خَبَرِيَّة or ^{٢٨}إِنْشَائِيَّة.

Determine which category these sentences belong to:

Asalamu alaykum, Where are you from? I'm from Syria

Let's go to the Masjid

Don't cry

I love Arabic grammar

Alhamdulillah!