

A **120.** Those sentences are also compound, which are composed of a noun and a nominal sentence or a verbal sentence, consisting of a verb and a following noun. For example: **زَيْدٌ أَبْنُهُ حَسَنٌ** *Zèid's son (lit. Zèid, his son) is handsome*; **زَيْدٌ مَاتَ أَبُوهُ** *Zèid's father is dead*; **زَيْدٌ قَتَلَ أَخُوهُ** *Zèid's brother has been killed*; **زَيْدٌ جَاءَ إِلَيْهِ بِكِتَابٍ** *a letter has been brought to Zèid (lit. Zèid, there has been a coming to him with a letter)*. In compound sentences of this sort, there is appended to the subject of the nominal or verbal B sentence, which occupies the place of the **خَبَرٌ**, a pronominal suffix, called **الرَّابِطُ**, the binder or connector, which represents, and falls back upon, the noun forming the **مُبْتَدَأٌ**. Such a sentence is said by the grammarians to be **جُمْلَةٌ ذَاتُ وَجْهَيْنِ**, a sentence with two faces or aspects, because, as a whole, it partakes both of the nominal and the verbal nature.

REM. a. The pronominal suffix is sometimes omitted in cases in C which the sense is perfectly clear without it; as **السَّمْنُ مَنْوَانٌ بِدِرْهَمٍ** *the ghee is (at the rate of) two manās for a dirham*; **الْبُرُّ الْكُرُّ بِسِتِينَ** *the wheat is (at the rate of) sixty dirhams per kurr*; i.e. **مَنْوَانٌ** *two manās of it*, **الْكُرُّ مِنْهُ** *the kurr of it*.

REM. b. A pronominal **رَابِطٌ** is not required when the **خَبَرٌ** is D wider or more general in its signification than the **مُبْتَدَأٌ**; as **زَيْدٌ نِعْمَ الرَّجُلُ** *What an excellent man Zèid is!* Nor when the **نُطْقِي اللَّهِ** and **خَبَرٌ** are perfectly identical in meaning; as **قَوْلِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ** *my utterance (is), God is my sufficiency*; **قَوْلِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ** *what I say (is), There is no god but God*.

121. (a) If a sentence consists of a verbal adjective occupying the first place, and a noun occupying the second, it may be regarded as a verbal sentence, the verbal adjective being looked upon as a verb

and the noun as its agent. E.g. **خَبِيرٌ بَنُو لَيْبٍ** *the Banū Lihb are A skilled (in augury)*; **فَخَيْرٌ نَحْنُ عِنْدَ النَّاسِ مِنْكُمْ** *and so we are better than you in the opinion of men* (where, according to the analysis of the grammarians, **خَبِيرٌ** and **خَيْرٌ** are the **مُبْتَدَأُ**, and **بَنُو** and **نَحْنُ** are each a **فَاعِلٌ سَادٌّ مَسَدٌ الْخَبَرِ** or agent supplying the place of the **habar**); **زَيْدٌ ضَارِبٌ غُلَامَهُ عُمَرَ** *Zèid's slave is beating 'Omar* (where **غُلَامٌ** is the **فَاعِلٌ** of **ضَارِبٌ**); **زَيْدٌ أَحْسَنُ غُلَامُهُ** *there came to me Zèid, B whose slave is handsome.*—(b) The same is necessarily the case, when the verbal adjective is preceded by an interrogative or negative particle, and put in the singular, without regard to the number of the following noun. E.g. **أَقَائِمٌ زَيْدٌ** *is Zèid standing?* **هِنْدٌ** *is Hind is not going away* (where **فَائِمٌ** and **ذَاهِبَةٌ** are the **مُبْتَدَأُ**, and **زَيْدٌ** and **هِنْدٌ** are each a **فَاعِلٌ سَادٌّ مَسَدٌ الْخَبَرِ**); **أَقَائِمٌ الرَّجَالُ** *are the men C standing?* **مَا قَائِمٌ الرَّجُلَانِ** *the two men are not standing*; **أَقَائِمٌ زَيْدٌ** *are Zèid's parents standing?* (where **فَائِمٌ** is a transposed **زَيْدٌ** its **فَاعِلٌ**, and **زَيْدٌ** a transposed **مُبْتَدَأٌ**); **هَلْ مَضْرُوبٌ بَنُوكَ** *are thy sons beaten?* (where **مَضْرُوبٌ** is the **مُبْتَدَأُ**, and **بَنُو** a **نَائِبٌ** of **خَبَرٌ**); **فَاعِلٌ سَادٌّ مَسَدٌ الْخَبَرِ** or deputy-agent supplying the place of the **خَبَرٌ**). Similarly: **أُرَاغِبُ أَنْتَ عَنِ الْبَيْتِي يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ** *art thou going to forsake D my gods, O Abraham?* **مَا وَافٍ بَعْدِي أَنْتَمَا** *my two friends, ye do not keep your compact with me*; **وَتَقْتُ بِهِ** *will ye fulfil a promise on which I relied?* **فَاطْرَحَ** *thy enemies are not in play, so do thou leave off play* (where **غَيْرٌ لَهُ** = **مَا لَهُ**, i.e. **مَا تَارِكٌ أَمْرِكَ**). But if the verbal adjective agrees with the following noun in number, the sentence is regarded as nominal; e.g. **مَا قَائِمَانِ الرَّجُلَانِ** *the two men are not standing* (where