



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 107: (أداة الزيادة)

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«اللام»:

1. Non-governing
2. Prepositional

1. **The most common positions for the redundancy of the non-governing *lām*:**
 - a. On the subject (mubtada').
 - b. On the predicate (khabar) of «إِنَّ», provided it is postponed, affirmative, and non-past.
 - c. On the noun of «إِنَّ», provided it is postponed after the predicate.
2. **The most common positions for the redundancy of the prepositional *lām*:**
 - a. On the explicit object, and this *lām* is called the interposing *lām*.
 - b. On the governed element of a weak governing element:
 - a. Either due to its distance,



- b. Or because it is secondary in its governance. This redundant *lām* is called the *lām* of strengthening.

«لا»: It is a non-governing particle added merely for strengthening and emphasis. It may be redundant in grammatical analysis without affecting the meaning, such as: «جئتُ بلا زادٍ».

«ما»: Non-governing

The First) Preventive: It is the one that prevents what precedes it from governing.

The Second) Non-Preventive: It is the one that does not prevent what precedes it from governing.

«أل»:

It is of two types:

- The essential, as in «التي», «الذي», and in «اللآت» and «العزى».
- And the non-essential, such as «الفضل» and «الحارث».