



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 105: (الأداة المصدرية و أداة الاستقبال)

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Point of Attention

«أن» may be estimated:

a. Optionally, after the lām of reason when it enters upon a present tense verb.

b. Obligatorily after certain words, including:

1. «حتى»
2. The lām of denial (in the construction «لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيَفْعَلْ»).
3. The «أو», which means "until" or "except".
4. The causal *fā'*.

8. **The Particle of the Future:** Two non-governing particles that enter upon the present tense verb and restrict it to the future tense. They are also called the particles of alleviation and expansion. They are: سوف and س

Rulings

- They both enter upon the affirmative present tense verb and do not govern it.



- «سوف» is distinguished by the permissibility of the *lām* entering upon it and the permissibility of separation between it and its verb by another verb.

Point of Attention

- Indeed, «كَيَ», «لَنَ», and some conditional particles also restrict the verb to the future, but they are not called particles of the future.
- «لَنَ» enters upon the affirmative present tense verb, putting it in the accusative, negating it, and changing it to the future.
- «كَيَ» is a nominalizing particle that puts the present tense verb in the accusative, and it is usually preceded by the prepositional *lām* which indicates reason.
- Some conditional particles, such as «إِنْ», enter upon the past and present tense verbs and change them to the future.