



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 97: (أدوات الشرط)

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14 & 15. «كيف» and «كيفما»: For making the response dependent on the manner of the condition. It is stipulated for them that the verb of the condition and its response agree in wording and meaning, such as: «كيف تعملُ أعملُ».

They are both fixed with *fathah* and are mostly in the accusative position as a circumstantial adverb (*hal*) for what follows them. «كيفما» is jussive, unlike «كيف», and the «ما» in it is extra, for example: «كيفما تعملُ أعملُ».

16. «أي»: For making the response dependent on the fulfillment of the condition according to what it is annexed to. The extra «ما» may be attached to it, and it is said: «أَيُّما».

What it is annexed to may be omitted.

17. «لو»: For making its response dependent on its condition in the past, and it indicates the non-occurrence of the condition; thus, the response is also negated due to the non-occurrence of the condition.

It can also be for dependency in the future, like «إن».

18. «أما»: For affirming the response in all cases.

Addendum

They have mentioned that «لولا» and «لوما» convey the meaning of a condition, but they do not require what is required of a conditional particle, such as the



conditional clause being verbal; rather, they necessitate a nominal sentence, and the predicate is often omitted in them:

وَلَوْ لَا رَهْطُكَ لَرَجَمْنَاكَ, meaning: Were it not for your tribe (being present), we would have stoned you.

5. Instances Where the Connecting Particle Enters the Response

It was previously mentioned that the connecting particles are three: the *fā'*, *idhā*, and the *lām*. The primary one is the *fā'* due to its frequent use. We say: The connecting *fā'* must enter the response clause which cannot correctly function as a condition in speech. They are ten:

1. The nominal sentence.
2. The requestive verbal sentence.