



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 100: (أداة الإستفهام)

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The Interrogative Particle: Meaning and Rulings

«الهمزة»:

- For general interrogation, whether it is conceptual or confirmatory. It enters upon two clauses, whether they are affirmative or negative, and it is the origin of the interrogative particles.
- It may be omitted in speech due to the presence of an indication.
- It may be used metaphorically for non-interrogative purposes, such as invalidationary or reproachful denial.
- And when the hamza of invalidationary denial enters upon negation, it necessitates affirmation.

«هل»:

- For inquiring about the proposition, so it is specific to confirmatory interrogation, and it enters upon the affirmative sentence.
- It may be used metaphorically for non-interrogative purposes, such as negation.



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«مَنْ»:

- For inquiring about a rational being or what is treated as such.
- It may be used metaphorically for non-interrogative purposes, such as negation.

«مَا» and «مَاذَا»:

- For inquiring about non-rational beings, meaning "which thing".
- The alif of «مَا» is obligatorily omitted when a preposition enters upon it.

«أَيْنَ»: For inquiring about place.

«مَتَى» and «أَيَّانَ»: For inquiring about time.

«كَمْ»: For inquiring about quantity, meaning "what number".