



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 99: (أدوات الشرط)

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6. Cases of Omitting Parts of the Conditional Sentence

1. The conditional verb may be omitted when there is an indication, and this occurs frequently after «إن» and «إذا».
The entire conditional clause may also be omitted, and this occurs frequently after «إن» with the negative «لا».
2. The response to the condition may be omitted when there is an indication.
3. The connecting *fā'* may be omitted, and this is specific to poetry.
4. Both the conditional clause and the response clause may be omitted, as in the Prophet's (S) Hadith: «الناس مجزيون بأعمالهم إن خيراً» «فخير وإن شراً فشر», meaning: If their deed is good, then their reward is good, and if their deed is evil, then their reward is evil.

7. Positions where the Present Verb is in the Jussive Mood as a Response to an Implied Condition

The present tense verb may be in the jussive mood as a response to an implied condition following a request. This is when the present verb is the consequence of the request and results from it, and is not



accompanied by the *fā'*.

This is one of the positions where the condition must be omitted.

8. Rulings of the Co-occurrence of Condition and Oath

The condition and the oath may co-occur. In this case, the response of the latter of the two is omitted due to the indication of the mentioned response.

2. The Interrogative Particle

1. Definition and Types

The Interrogative Particle: They are specific words used to request understanding.

They are of two types: nominal and particle-based, and the nominal ones are either declinable or fixed.