



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 103: (الأداة العرض والتحضيض والتوبيخ وأداة التفسير)

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5. The Particle of Offer, Incitement, and Rebuke

They are particles that indicate a request with gentleness or severity, or rebuke for neglecting an action. They are: لَوْ، لَوْلا، لَوْمًا، لَوْ

Meaning

- «لوما» and «لولا»: For offer or incitement if they enter upon a present tense verb and for rebuke and regret if they enter upon a past tense verb.
- «لولا» and «هلا»: For incitement and rebuke only.
- «لو»: For offer only, such as: «لو تنزل عندنا فتصيب خيرًا».

6. The Particle of Explanation: There are two particles that clarify the meaning of what precedes them by what follows them. They are: أن، أي

Constituents of Explanation

Explanation has three constituents:

The First: The *Mufassar* (to be explained): It is the ambiguous expression that occurs before the particle of explanation and is clarified by what



comes after it.

The Second: The Particle of Explanation: It is what occurs between the *Mufassar* and the *Mufasssir* (the explainer), and they are: «أي» and «أن».

The Third: The *Mufasssir* (the explainer): It is the expression that occurs after the particle of explanation and clarifies what precedes it.

Rulings of the Particle of Explanation

«أي»: It is for explaining a single word with a single word, or a clause with a clause, such as: «أي: ذَهَبَ» and «أي: مات» and «أي: هذا عَسْجُدٌ».

«أن»: It is for explaining a clause with a clause only, and it has conditions:

1. It occurs between two clauses.
2. The meaning of saying exists in the preceding clause.
3. There are no particles of saying in the preceding clause.
4. A preposition does not enter upon it.