



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 98: (أدوات الشرط)

Sheikh Mohammad Baghernejad

3. The verbal sentence whose verb is fixed (a verb of wonder, praise, or blame).
4. The verbal sentence accompanied by the negative «ما».
5. The verbal sentence accompanied by «لن».
6. The verbal sentence accompanied by «قد».
7. The verbal sentence accompanied by س or «سوف».
8. The sentence composed of a condition and its response.
9. The sentence upon which «كأنّما» enters.
10. The sentence upon which «ربّما» enters, for example: «إن أحسنتم فربّما «تروون ثمرته في الدنيا».

Two Points of Attention

First: The *fā'* may optionally enter the response in cases other than these. The connecting particle may be the sudden «إذا» if the response is a nominal sentence. Or it may be the *lām* if the conditional particle is «لو» or «ولا».



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Second: The jussive conditional particle puts two verbs in the jussive mood if they are both present tense. It may also enter upon two past tense verbs, but it does not affect their form.

The conditional verb may be past tense and the response verb present tense, in which case the response may either be put in the jussive mood or not.

The conditional verb may be present tense and the response verb past tense, in which case the conditional verb is put in the jussive mood but the response is not.