



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

الأدوة (أداة الردع و الزجر، أداة النفي، الجملة و الكلام): Lesson 110

Sheikh Mohammad Baghernejad

13. **The Particle of Deterrence and Prevention:** It is a particle that indicates prohibition and prevention from a preceding statement.
14. **The Particle of Negation** Particles that enter upon a clause to negate it. They are: ما, لا, لات, لن, لم, لَمَّا, إِنَّ

Rulings

«إِنَّ» and «لات» have been discussed previously.

«لم», «لن», and «لَمَّا» enter upon the present tense verb:

So «لن» puts it in the accusative, and «لم» and «لَمَّا» put it in the jussive mood and change it to a past sense.

And «ما» is of two types:

1. That which resembles «ليس»; it has already been discussed.
2. And that which enters upon the past and present tense verbs. It is evident that when it enters upon the past tense, it must be repeated.



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

The Ninth Objective: The Clause and the Statement

The Clause: It is what is composed of a predicate and a subject, even if it is not correct to stop at it. Whether the predicate and subject are:

1. A verb and a subject,
2. A verb and a substitute for the subject,
3. A subject (mubtada') and a predicate (khabar).

The Statement: It is the beneficial utterance - that which it is correct to stop at - made intentionally.

Thus, the clause and the statement are not synonymous; rather, the statement is more specific than the clause, as its condition is to be beneficial, unlike the clause. For example, the conditional clause, the response clause, and the relative clause are not statements because they are not beneficial by themselves.