



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 112: الجملة والكلام

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2. **The Parenthetical (mu'taridha) Clause:** It is the clause that intervenes between two correlated elements. Its benefit is to emphasize or clarify the speech.

It frequently occurs:

- Between the verb and its subject.
- Between the verb and its object.
- Between the subject and the predicate, whether revoked or not revoked (by a kāna-type verb).
- And this includes the topic of specification (ikhtiṣāṣ).
- And invalidation (ilghā') if the clause intervenes between a verb and its two objects.
- And the intervention of an oath.
- Between the condition and its response.
- Between the described and its modifier.



3. **The Explanatory Clause:** It is the clause that explains what precedes it and is an adjunct (faḍlah).
 - a) The bare explanatory clause.
 - b) The explanatory clause connected by a particle of explanation, which are: «أَنَّ» and «أَيَّ».
4. **The clause that occurs as a response to a non-jussive conditional particle**, absolutely or to a jussive conditional particle, and is not accompanied by the *fā'* or the sudden «لَا».
5. **The clause that occurs as a response to an oath.**
6. **The Relative Clause:** It is a declarative clause, known to the listener, that occurs after the relative pronoun to clarify and specify it.
7. **The clause that is a follower of what has no grammatical position.**