



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 96: (أدوات الشرط)

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The Eighth Objective: Particles

1. Condition
2. Interrogation
3. Answer
4. Alert (Opening)
5. Offer, Incitement, and Rebuke
6. Explanation
7. Nominalization (The Conjunctive Particle)
8. The Future (Particles of Alleviation and Expansion)
9. Suddenness
10. Redundancy
11. Resumption (Inception)
12. Oath



13. Deterrence and Prevention
14. Negation

Definition of the Conditional Particle

Words that enter upon two clauses to make the occurrence of the second clause dependent on the fulfillment of the first.

The first clause is called the "Conditional Clause" and the second the "Response Clause," and the combination of the two is called the "Conditional Sentence." A connecting particle often enters upon the response.

Constituents of the Conditional Sentence

There are four:

1. **The Conditional Particle:** It is of two types: nominal and particle-based.
Nominal:
أَيُّ، أَيَّنَ، أَيْنَمَا، أَيَّ، أَيَّانَ، إِذَا، حَيْثُمَا، كُلَّمَا، كَيْفَ، كَيْفَمَا، لَمَّا، مَا، مَتَى، مَنْ، مَهْمَا
Particle-based:
إِنْ، إِذْمَا، لَوْ، أَمَّا
2. **The Conditional Clause:** It is stipulated that it be a verbal clause whose verb is declarative, conjugatable, and not accompanied by «قد»، «لن»، or «سوف». «ما»، «سين»
3. **The Connecting Particle between the Response and the Condition:**
It is the *fā'*, the sudden «إِذَا», and the *lām*.
4. **The Response Clause.**



Rulings of the Conditional Particle

There are several matters:

- a) All of them are fixed (indeclinable) except for «أَيَّ» and «كَلَّمَا».
- b) They have the right of precedence in the sentence, so nothing before them governs the nominal ones except a preposition or an annexed noun, and what comes after them can correctly govern them.
- c) Some conditional particles are jussive particles, which put two verbs into the jussive mood for the condition and response, so they are called "Jussive Conditional Particles," and some are non-jussive, so they are called "Non-Jussive Conditional Particles."

Meanings of the Conditional Particles

1 & 2. «إِنْ» and «إِذَا»: For merely making the response dependent on the condition.

3, 4 & 5. «أَيْنَ-أَيْنَمَا», «أَيَّ» and «حَيْثُمَا»: For locative dependency.

6, 7, 8, 9 & 10. «كَلَّمَا», «إِذَا», «مَتَى», «أَيَّانَ», «لَمَّا»:

For temporal dependency. Know that the last eight are in the accusative position as adverbs, except for «كَلَّمَا», wherein «كَلَّ» is formally in the accusative as an adverb and «مَا» is a nominalizing particle of timing.

11. «مِنْ»: For making the response dependent on something, and it is mostly for rational beings.

12 & 13. «مَا» and «مَهْمَا»: For making the response dependent on the occurrence of something, and they are mostly for non-rational beings.