



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 109: (أداة القسم)

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3. The Response to the Oath and Its Rulings

An oath necessarily requires a response, and this response must be a clause that has no grammatical position.

Forms of the Oath Response:

1. The Verbal: It is of two types:

The First: Present tense. If the present tense verb is affirmative, it must usually be accompanied by the *lām* and the *nūn* of emphasis. If it is negative, it does not need either of them. The negative particle may be omitted from it.

The Second: Past tense. If the past tense verb is conjugatable and affirmative, it is usually preceded by both the *lām* and «قد». If it is fixed (non-conjugatable) and other than «ليس», it must be preceded by the *lām*. Nothing enters upon the conjugatable negative past tense verb, nor upon «ليس».

2. The Nominal: If it is affirmative, it is connected to «إنّ» and the *lām*, or one of them. If it is negative, it does not need anything.



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Two Points of Attention

The First: If the response to the oath is performative, then it is supplicative (for favor). Otherwise, it is non-supplicative, as previously mentioned.

The Second: If a condition and an oath occur together in a statement, the mentioned response is for the one that comes first, and the response for the other is omitted due to the indication of the mentioned one.