



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 106: (الأداة المفاجأة و أداة الزيادة)

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9. **The Particle of Suddenness:** The Particle of Suddenness: It indicates that what follows it occurs suddenly upon the occurrence of what precedes it:

إِذَا، إِذَا

Rulings

«إِذَا»:

1. It occurs after «بينما» or «بيننا».
2. It enters upon a verbal clause.
3. Whose verb is in the past tense.

«إِذَا»: It enters upon a nominal clause.

10. **The Particle of Redundancy:** Particles that do not signify a meaning beyond the original meaning but are added to emphasize the original meaning.

الباء، مِنْ، الكاف، أَنْ، إِنَّ، اللام، لا، ما، أَلْ



Positions of Their Usage

«الباء»: It is a preposition, and the positions where it is redundant are numerous, including:

1. The subject (mubtada').
2. The subject (fā'il).
3. The object (maf'ul bihi).
4. The predicate (khabar) of «ليس» and the «ما» resembling it.
5. Some words of semantic emphasis, namely «نفس» and «عين», as in your saying: «جاء عليّ بنفسه».

«من»: It is a preposition that is redundant in non-affirmative and interrogative sentences with «هل», and it provides emphasis.

1. An indefinite subject (mubtada').
2. An indefinite subject (fā'il).
3. An indefinite object (maf'ul).

«الكاف»: It is a preposition and is rarely redundant.

«أن»: It is a non-governing particle that is often redundant after the temporal «لَمَّا».

«إن»: It is a non-governing particle that is often redundant after the negative «ما».