



Conditional Sentence

There are 3 things in conditional sentence:

١ أدوات شرط: (instrument of condition)

حرف شرط و اسم شرط (جائزٌ تجزم فعلين وغيرُ جائزٍ)

٢ فعل شرط: (Verb of condition)

ماض و مضارع

٣ جواب شرط: (Answer of condition)

إِذَا

إِذَا ظرف تَصَمَّنُ معنى الشرط. تدخلُ غالبًا على الفعل الماضي. فَتُحوَّلُهُ في المعني إلى المُستقبل، وهي غيرُ جائِزةٌ لا تجزُمُ فعل وجوابه.

(1) إذا: it is a *zarf* with a conditional meaning. It is mostly used with a verb in the past tense, but the meaning is future, e.g.:

إذا رأيتَ خالدًا فاسأله عن الكتابِ (١)

'If you see Khālid, ask him about the book.'

إذا جاءَ رَمَضانُ فُتِحتْ أبوابُ الجنةِ.

'When Ramaḍān comes, the gates of Paradise are opened.'

مجهول نائب فاعل

The Arabic word for 'condition' is *shart* (الشَّرْط).

There are two parts in the *shart*-construction: the first part is called *shart*, and the second *jawāb al-shart* (جَوَابُ الشَّرْطِ) e.g.:

إذا جاءَ رَمَضانُ is *shart*, and



فُتِحتْ أبوابُ الجنةِ is *jawāb al-shart*.

مجهول نائب فاعل

We have seen earlier that the verb that comes after إذا is mostly *māḍī*. Sometimes *muḍāri*' is also used.

The verb in the *jawāb al-shart* may also be *muḍāri*' as we see in the following duet:

والتَّفسُ راعِبَةٌ إذا رَعِبَتْها ماين 'The soul is desirous (of more) if you allow it to desire,'

وإذا تُردُّ إلى قليلٍ تَقنعُ مفاع 'but if it is turned towards a little, then it is content.'

رَدًّا - يُردُّ returning - رَغِبَ - يُرغِبُ to make desirous

جواب شرط (مفاع)



جواب الشرط

The *Jawab-al-shart* should take a **ف** in the following cases:

* If it is a nominal sentence

جملة إسمية (مبتدأ وخبر)

إِذَا اجْتَهَدْتَ فَالْتَّجَاحُ مَضمُونٌ

If you work hard success is certain.

وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ (البقرة-١٨٦)

And if my servant asks you about Me, then surely, I am close by

* If the verb in the *jawab-al-shart* is *talabi* (demand)

A *talabi* verb is one containing:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Amr أمر | 2. laam-amr لَامُ أمر | 3. Nahy لا الناهية | 4. Istifham استفهام |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

* أمر- إِذَا رَأَيْتَ حَامِدًا فَاسْأَلْهُ عَن مَّوْعِدِ السَّفَرِ.

If you see Hamid ask him about the time of departure.

* لَامُ أمر- إِذَا دَخَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ الْمَسْجِدَ فَلْيَرْكَعْ رَكْعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَجْلِسَ

If one of you enters the masjid let him perform two rakah's before he sits down.

* لا الناهية - إِذَا وَجَدْتَ الْمَرِيضَ نَائِمًا فَلَا تُوقِظْهُ

If you find the patient sleeping don't wake him up.

* استفهام- إِذَا رَأَيْتُ بِلَالًا فَمَاذَا أَقُولُ لَهُ.؟

If I see Bilal, what should I tell him?



(2) We have learnt the *nasab* in Lesson 3, e.g.:

سُودَانِيٌّ from السُّودَانُ



Now we learn that if a word ends in *tā' marbūṭah* (ة) it is omitted prior to the addition of the *yā'* of

nasab, e.g.:

مَكِّيٌّ from مَكَّةُ and not مَكْتِيٌّ

مَدْرَسِيٌّ from مَدْرَسَةٌ.

جَامِعِيٌّ from جَامِعَةٌ.