

Chapter 14 : Shaart & Jawab ul Shaart [DAY: 13]

Conditional Sentence :-

Shaart

Jawab ul Shaart

- If / when ($\text{إِذَا} - \text{يَا}$)
 - lightest Haaf.
 - makes mudaa lightest

• Then

- It's a sentence
(has to have an indicator
called أداة الشرط
Plural $\rightarrow \text{أدوات}$)
- Can be IS / IF
- Can be Past / Present Tense

• It's a sentence.

• Can be IS / IF

• Can be Past / Present Tense.

- Meaning of Jumleh Shaartiya is always in the FUTURE. [not the grammar]
(The action that going to happen in future)

- If Shaart happens $\rightarrow$ Jawab ul Shaart definitely happens.

- If / when $\rightarrow$ conditional sentence in English [Shaart]
[Indicator]

- then [indicator] $\rightarrow$ Jawab ul Shaart.

- But in Arabic we don't have (indicator) أداة الشرط for Jawab ul Shaart. But if we do have it will be 'ف' (then) in some cases.

- Only for Shaart we have (indicator/indicators)
 $\text{أداة الشرط} / \text{أدوات}$

Present Tense:

[will happen multiple times]

• lightest

إِنْ يَنْصُرْ أَنْصُرْ

• I. shart • shart

• then I will help • if he helps

• If he helps, then I will help.

Past Tense:

[one event]

[إِنْ makes only Present Tense light not Past Tense]

إِنْ نَصَرَ نَصَرْتُ

• I. shart • shart

• then I will help • if he helps

فِي مَعْلٍ جَزْمٍ

عَزَزْتُ → all lightest Hay. that make Mudaree lightest.

- Eng translation will be same - future
- Past & Present Tense only in grammar.
- The difference will be in Balaghah when Present/Past are talking about future.
- when it's mudaree → in Balaghah it means continually/ something that happens over & over again
- when it's maadi → in Balaghah it means it has happened only once / single time.

with إِنْ

أزوات الشرط الجازمة ← indicators

أزوات غير جازمة ← indicators that don't make lightest.

إن ← lightest jazm marker [جَزَمَ]

lightest. جَزَمَ → one made [صَجَزُوْهُمْ] (mudaei)

Present Tense:-

(multiple time) if he eats. ← إِنْ يَأْكُلْ
• Short (present)

Past Tense:- if he ate ← إِنْ أَكَلَ
(one time) • Short (Past T)

* "ف" → (then) is used usually if there is grammatical difference.

→ like if short is present & I. short is past

(OR)

→ short is IF & I. short is IJ.

"Even if you all
were grateful"

[he is ← شَكَرَ
grateful.]

لَيْسَ شَكَرْتُمْ

• lightest
mudare

↓
'I' of emphasis

* The most powerful ayah in the Qur'an about
Shart & J. Shart.

أَزَيْرْتُمْ

• J. Shart

• heaviest
version of

أَزَيْرْتُمْ

لَيْسَ شَكَرْتُمْ

• Shart (part 1)

↓
'I' of emphasis

↓
• acts normal
(Stronger reality)

↓
'I' of emphasis

↓
• acts opposite
(takes you away
from reality)

• Difference between → if I win.

→ even if I win → less possibility
of winning as
compared to the
above b'og of
"even!"

• In normal sentence → 'I' of Jawkeed has ~~no~~
[it stresses] more emphasis (stronger reality)
opposite ↑ ↓

• But if you add 'I' of Jawkeed in Shart you do the
opposite. You take it away from the reality.
Stressor becomes weaker → لَيْسَ → "even if"

- In the ayah :- 1) Past tense is used (once)
2) added a stress "J" which is closer to impossible
[Shart]

- In the ayah :- 'J' in J. Shart acts normal.

[J. Shart]

- 1) it adds stress
- 2) Mudare so → its continuous.
- 3) 2 ج → 2 more stresses.
- 4) openended → NO Q.A.D.

version ← أَزْيَنَ

heaviest ← أَزْيَنَ

- So Allah says even if you show the weakest form of gratitude ^{once} HE will respond to you continuously (stressor). Its not limited either to just knowledge, happiness etc but open ended.

CHAPTER 14 – الْجُمْلَةُ الشَّرْطِيَّة

When you combine two sentences together with two words.

1 If شرط , Then جواب الشرط

2 When شرط , Then جواب الشرط

* If part has to happen first.

* There is dependence upon each other

* Each of them can be any kind of sentence. (JI or JF)

* The short & jawab-us-shart can be past tense also.

* The meaning (not the grammar) of Jumla Shartiya is always in future (it hasn't happened it).

* The 'If' sentence has to have some sort of indication to tell you that it's an "if" sentence.

Condition (shart) indicator → أَذَاتُ الشَّرْطِ

Condition indicators → أَذَوَاتُ الشَّرْطِ

* In Arabic, we don't need indicator for Jawaab-us-shart (You can have it but you don't need it). But if you must, it will be a ف (so).

* إنْ يَنْفَعُنِي أَنفَعُ with مفارح

إنْ يَنْفَعُنِي أَنفَعُ
 شرط جواب
 Lightest Lightest

إِنْ ← كَرَفَ جَارِمَةٌ
 ↓
 Feminine

If he helps, (then) I'll help.

* **إِنْ** with ماضى

إِنْ نَعَزَ نَعَزْتُ



نَعَزَ فَعَلَ ماضى فى حَلِّ جَزْمٍ

* Some translation as ← If he helps, (then) I'll help.
previous present *

* In Arabic, the ماضى & مضارع can both be talking about future in some situations.

Balaghah Difference: The مضارع in Balaghah as compared to ماضى has continuity. whereas ماضى indicates a singular event. This is restricted to situation where we are talking about both ماضى & مضارع in future context.

إِنْ يَنْفَعُ أَنْفَعُ

If he helps, (then) I'll help.
If he keeps on helping, I'll
Keep on helping.

إِنْ نَعَزَ نَعَزْتُ

If he helps, (then) I'll help.
If he in that one situation
helps, then I'll also help.

وَإِذْ تَأَذَّنَ رَبُّكُمْ لَئِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ وَلَئِنْ كَفَرْتُمْ إِنَّ عَذَابِي لَشَدِيدٌ



• Laam: Adds emphasis in jawab.

• Mudaari: Continuous

• نَ → two more stresses

• Mafool Bihi omitted (ذَا) → قيد
(Open-ended)

(Infinite compensation)



• Even one incidence of gratitude

• (Past tense + Laam Tawkeed)

• (closer to impossible)

"Bare minimum gratitude"

Difference between "If I win..." & "Even if I win"

(more likely)

(less chance; unlikely)

Relation between Shart & Tawkeed:

* In Normal sentences, the more emphasis you add, the stronger you're making the possibility. But when you add emphasis on Shart (condition), it's lessening the possibility of happening.