إِنْ → If [مَنْ] مَنْ → whoever [DAY: 14]

[Ism Faa'il] The jazm maker ← جازِمٌ

[Ism Maj'ool] The one made jazm lightest ← مَجْزُومٌ

Tools of Shart (أَدَواتُ الشَّرْطِ)

أَدَواتُ الشَّرْطِ الجازِمَةُ

[indicators]

إِنْ / مَنْ / ما / أَيْ يَنْفَعُ

• if • whoever • whatever • wherever

• They make both parts of conditional
sentence lightest → given that
both parts are Mudare'

أَدَواتٌ غَيْرُ جازِمَةٍ

[indicators that don't make
lightest]

لَوْ / إِذا

• when • had ------

• tools that have
no grammatical
effect.

إِنْ → إِنْ

• it makes the shart lightest & J.Shart lightest too

    mudare
    lightest
eg: إِنْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ تُحْسِنُوا تَكَسَبْ نَفْسَكُمْ تُسَوِّئُمُ

                    • J.shart   • shart
• Shart & J.S are mudare
    • mudare   • outside   • mudare   • 4
      عَ   does   عَ   يَضُرِّ
            • a good thing.
• It is terrible
    for them

"If a good thing touches you all, they find it terrible."

تَمَشَّ ← نَمَشُّ ← نَمَشْتُ نَمَشَّتِ نَمَشَّسُ

(سَ) (light) • 3 lightest options

سَاءَ • يَسُوءُ ← نَسُوءُ ← نَسُوُّ [Ajway]

(سَ) (lightest) like قَالَ

she was terrible

• **Shaet & J. shaet are past tense — not affected**

(even if Past T → translation will be in: present T)

eg.

Past Tense

فَإِنْ أَصَابَهُ خَيْرٌ آطْمَأَنَّ بِهِ [Adv say not done]

• 30 ﻱ • shaet • J.shaet
outside doer. • to be content

أَصَابَكَ ← يُصِيبُ ← تُصِيبُ يُصِيبُ ← تُصِبْ
(هو) (سَ) (lightest)

disseppers. 'ك'

Self:-

أَصَابَكَ يُصِيبُ إِصَابَةٌ مُصِيبٌ

• something/ • to strike he she struck
someone that strikes
strikes.

" So if good strikes him, he is content with it. "

once (b'z maadi is used)

- J. Shart is Jumlah Ismiyah.

- J.5   lightest

إِنْ تَكْفُرُوا فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنكُمْ

- J.Shart   • shart • if
- Independent Jawab (then)
- no Fi'l
- فَ → helps us to know it is J.Shart

"If all of you are ungrateful then no doubt about it Allah is free from need of you.

So to conclude :—
- shart shows effect. ⟸ ١) إِنْ يَدْرُسْ جَزَمَ
    lightest mudare
- Shart does not show effect ⟸ ٢) إِنْ دَرَسَ جَزَمَ
    past T
    Fi. Mahalli جزم
- shart does not show effect. ⟸ ٣) إِنْ هُوَ قَائِمٌ جَزَمَ
    J.5
    Fi Mahalli جزم

=== ==

== whoever ⟵ مَنْ ==

مَنْ ⟵ أدوات الشرط ⟶ indicator

eg: whoever finishes their homework first, they will
    have strawberries.

- It's a conditional statement
- Condition → 'whoever finishes their HW first'.
            Even when there is no 'if' here.

- So sometimes مَنْ can act as first part of
  condition
- It will make mudare' lightest.

                                    • lightest mudare
الجِزاب
eg: وَمَن يَكْفُرْ بِآيَٰتِ ٱللَّهِ فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ سَرِيعُ
    _____   ‿‿‿   ‿‿‿
  • J. shart   ↓   • shart   • whoever
                  (then)

"And whoever might disbelieve in the miraculous
signs of Allah then certainly • Allah is quick to
take account."

- "might" → so looks like condition.

- إِنْ & مَنْ → makes mudare lightest in shart̄
           → & if they come with other words, those words
             will be called "Fi Mahalli" Jazm.

eg:
        'whoever studies' ⟵ shart ⟵ مَنْ يَدْرُسْ 1)
                          shows effect
                                      • lightest mudare
  'whoever wants to study' ⟵ shart ⟵ مَنْ دَرَسَ 2)
                          does not show
                          effect   • Past Tense Fi Mahalli
                                                      Jazm

CHAPTER 14 – الجُمْلَة الشَّرْطِيَّة

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The word شرط literally means "condition". A جملة شَرْطِيَّة is a conditional sentence. A conditional sentence is a sentence in which there are two statements; the second statement cannot come true unless the first one does.

For example, in the sentence "If you knock, I'll open the door" the second part (I'll open the door) will only happen if the first part (if you knock) happens.

> The **FIRST PART** of the sentence is called الشرط, the condition.

> The **SECOND PART** of the sentence is called جَوَاب الشَّرط, the answer or result of the condition.

In Arabic, there are various tools that can be used to create a جملة شرطية. These are called أدَوَات الشَّرْط, or the "tools of شرط". Each has a unique meaning. In terms of grammatical function, the أدوات are split into two categories: *جَازِمٌ → The jazm (lightest) maker*   *مَجزومٌ → the one made lightest*

(1) أدَوَات الشَّرْطِ الجَازِمَةُ – tools that make both parts of the conditional sentence مجزوم (given that they both contain a فعل مضارع)

(2) أدَوَاتٌ غَيْرُ جَازِمَةٍ – tools that have no grammatical effect

We will be learning about each of the أدوات, their meanings, and their grammatical function.

14.2 أدَوَاتٌ جَازِمَةٌ   *Indicators of Lightest*

There are several tools of شرط that are جازمة. Each tool has its unique meaning. They all, however, have the same grammatical rules:

1) They make both the شرط and the جواب lightest (مجزوم) given that both parts are مضارع

2) They **ALWAYS** translate in the present tense even when the ماض is used

3) You will often find a فَ on the جواب. This usually happens when the شرط and the جواب are different (e.g. شرط is present tense and جواب is past-tense OR شرط is فعلية and the جواب is اسمية)

Let us learn about each of the أدوات and their meanings.

Take a look at the examples below. The أداة الشرط is highlighted, the شرط is underlined once, and the جواب is underlined twice.

إِن تَمْسَسْكُمْ حَسَنَةٌ تَسُؤْهُمْ وَإِن تُصِبْكُمْ سَيِّئَةٌ يَفْرَحُواْ بِهَآ ... ١٢٠

J.S   Short   J.S   Short

If good touches you, it distresses them. And if harm strikes you, they are happy because of it.
(it is terrible for them)

- Both the شرط and the جواب are مجزوم.

طمءنن – طُمَأْنِينَةٌ (مصدر)   لازم+متعدّي → اِطْمَأَنَّ   يَطْمَئِنَّ   اِطْمِئْنَاناً مُطْمَئِنّينَ

... فَإِنْ أَصَابَهُ خَيْرٌ ٱطْمَأَنَّ بِهِۦ ۖ وَإِنْ أَصَابَتْهُ فِتْنَةٌ ٱنقَلَبَ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ ... ١١

Then if good strikes him, he is content with it. And if a trial strikes him, he turns back to his old ways... (Low threshold for inconvenience)

- The شرط and the جواب are ماض and remain unaffected.

- Notice that the sentence still translates in the present tense.

مُشتَفْني → someone
trying to pretend
they don't need anybody

to disbelieve & be ungrateful
opposite of شُكر

إِن تَكْفُرُواْ فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنكُمْ ... ٧

J.Short   Short

If you all disbelieve, then Allah is free from need of you.
are ungrateful

- The فعل مضارع in the شرط is مجزوم.

- There is a فَ on the جواب الشرط. Notice that the جواب is a جملة اسمية.

مَنْ – WHOEVER

- Note that this مَنْ is different than the مَنْ مَوْصُولَة. It is not an اسم that can play any role in a sentence. It is a tool used to create a conditional statement.

...وَمَن يَكْفُرْ بِـَٔايَـٰتِ ٱللَّهِ فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ سَرِيعُ ٱلْحِسَابِ ١٩

Whoever disbelieves in the miraculous signs of Allah, then no doubt, Allah is swift in taking account.

- whoever might disbelieve..
- Whoever were to disbelieve..

مَنْ is affecting the فعل مضارع in the شرط

- There is a فَ on the جواب

إِنْ

إِنْ + جُملة اسميت ← إِنْ هُوَ قَادِمٌ

إِنْ + مضارع ← إِنْ يَدْرُس

إِنْ + ماضى ← إِنْ دَرَسَ

مَنْ

مَنْ + مضارع ← مَنْ يَدْرُس

مَنْ + ماضى ← مَنْ دَرَسَ