



## Lesson 9

### CONDITIONAL WORDS

#### الحروف الشرطية *Al Huruf al-Shart*

Who, whoever	مَنْ	Whatever	مَا/مَهْمَا
Those who	أَمَّا (أَنْ + مَا)	Wherever	أَيْنَمَا
If, the one	إِمَّا (إِنْ + مَا)	When	إِذَا
If	إِنْ/لَإِنْ	Which so ever	أَيُّ/أَيُّمَا
If	لَوْ		

The above words are used in conditional sentences, which consist of two parts:

1. شرط (*Shart*) is the condition/if clause
2. جواب الشرط (*Jawaab ush-Shart*) is the answer of the condition/main clause

In Arabic, conditions and their answers are used in verbal sentences. Any مضارع which follows

the conditional words ends with a <sup>◌</sup> .

Examples:

مَنْ يَعْمَلْ سُوءًا يُجْزَ بِهِ

He who does wrong will have the recompense thereof. (4:123)

وَإِنْ تُبْدُوا مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوْ تُخْفُوهُ يُحَاسِبْكُمْ بِهِ اللَّهُ

Whether you show what is in your minds or conceal it, Allah will account you for it. (2:284)

وَقَالُوا مَهْمَا تَأْتِنَا بِهِ مِنْ آيَةٍ لَتَسْحَرْنَا بِهَا

They said whatever signs you bring to bewitch us with. (7:132)

أَيْنَ مَا تَكُونُوا يَأْتِ بِكُمْ اللَّهُ جَمِيعًا

Wheresoever you are, Allah will bring you together. (2:148)

وَمَا تُنْفِقُوا مِنْ خَيْرٍ يُؤَفَّ إِلَيْكُمْ

Whatever good you give shall be rendered back to you. (2:272)

أَيْنَمَا تَكُونُوا يُدْرِكُكُمُ الْمَوْتُ

Wherever you are, death will find you out. (4:78)

When the conditional words **إِذَا**، **مَنْ**، **لَنْ**، **إِنْ** are followed by a past tense verb, the message is actually in the present tense.

Examples:

إِذَا أَرَادَ شَيْءًا أَنْ يَقُولَ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ

When He intends a thing, His command is "Be" and it is. (36:82)

فَمَنْ أَتَقَىٰ وَأَصْلَحَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ

Those who are righteous and mend (their lives), on them shall be no fear. (7:35)

وَلَنْ لَّمْ يَفْعَلْ مَاءَ أَمْرِهِ لَيْسَ جَنْزًا

If he does not what I command him, he certainly will be cast into prison. (12:32)

وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِّمَّا نَزَّلْنَا

And if you are in doubt as to what we have revealed... (2:23)

Sometimes a **ف** is prefixed to the verb of the answer to the condition.

Examples:

فَإِذَا طَعِمْتُمْ فَانْشَرُوا

When you have eaten, then disperse. (33:53)

فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ

When you are relieved, still labor hard. (94:7)

فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا فَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ

Those who believe know that it is the truth. (2:26)

فَأَمَّا يَا تَيْنِئُكُمْ مِّنِّي هُدًى فَمَنِ تَبَعَ هُدَايَ

And if (when) there comes to you guidance from Me, whosoever follows My guidance...(2:38)

**لَوْ** is used for a conditional sentence in the past tense. The answer of the **لَوْ** may be introduced by the

attached **لَ** on the verb to stress the nature of the sentence. (**لَوْ** is used for a conditional sentence in the past tense).

Examples:

وَلَوْ شَاءَ رَبُّكَ لَجَعَلَ النَّاسَ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً

If your Lord had wished, He would have made men one people. (11:118)

وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَأَعْنَتَكُمْ

Had Allah willed, He could have over-burdened you. (2:220)

إِلَّا which has been discussed earlier, generally means 'except'. In some cases it is the combination of *إِنْ* and *لَا*, meaning 'unless' or 'if not'. This different meaning is determined by the

*I'raab* of the verb or verbs that follow the *إِلَّا*. The *I'raab* is always a \_\_\_\_.

Examples:

إِلَّا تَفْعَلُوهُ تَكُنْ فِتْنَةٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ

Unless you do this there would be oppression on Earth. (8:73)

إِلَّا نَنْصُرْهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ

If you do not help him, for Allah did indeed help him. (9:40)

وَالَا تَغْفِرْ لِي وَتَرْحَمْنِي أَكُنْ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ

And unless you forgive me and have mercy on me, I should indeed be lost. (11:47)

وَالَا تَصْرِفْ عَنِّي كَيْدَهُنَّ أَصْبُ إِلَيْهِنَّ وَأَكُنْ مِنَ الْجَاهِلِينَ

Unless you turn away their snare from me I should feel inclined towards them and join the ranks of the ignorant. (12:33)