

# Structures of the Condition in the Words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba

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The syntax of the condition is one of the methods most frequently used in linguistic analysis. The concept is linked to cause and effect, two concepts that are closely related to the everyday life of the language user, as most of its functions are causal and have desired results. The field of this research is to study this composition in its various types in the words of Imam Hassan al-Mujtaba as a linguistic code in the highest degree of eloquence, belonging to the limit imposed on the linguistic extrapolation on which the rules and provisions were established, but from which linguists have distanced. The Code and others were an important reason for the lack of extrapolation of linguistic evidence under which the linguistic system was adopted. After extrapolating the study material, it was divided on a preamble that included the structure of the condition in the linguistic use, and then three topics, the first lesson: the original composition of the condition in the words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba, and the second: the non-original structure of the condition in the words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba, and a third: the repetition of conditional sentences in the words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba and then the conclusion of the most important search results, and a list of sources and references are presented here.

**Key words:** *Condition, Structure, Metaphor, Imam Mujtaba*

## Introduction

### *Preface: Structure of the Requirement in Linguistic use*

One of the important grammatical connections in speech is the structure of the condition, and the condition is a syntactic structure, which means the occurrence of one thing is related to the occurrence of another. The condition of the speech consists of three basic elements that form and distinguish this method from others. Rather, this sentence consisting of the tool, the verb of the condition and its answer combine to form an idea, or a complete meaning. The

condition tool is the vital part of this synthesis, because it has an important effect in linking the parts of the conditional sentence. Its meaning is clear only with the mention of its enclosures (condition and answer), and is called the act of the condition, because (Abu, 1998) the speaker is the fulfilment of its meaning and the occurrence of a condition to achieve the meaning of the answer and the occurrence of its meaning (Ibn al-Sarraj, 1996). The other corner of the conditional sentence is the answer to the condition, and it is the benefit of conditional speech. These elements are not floating in the space of the text, but are ties that continue to make them interconnected such as if dissolving the bond between the two parties of the reward speech which was two sentences.

The conditional sentence was characterised by the advantage of the thumb and the general. It was said the reward is not something special but it is for the public (Zarkashi, 1957), and this gives ample space for the speaker to reach his intended structure as it is intended to alert others and guide them to know and their situation without permission. Varken to the thumb and uncle using the conditional structure, and the purposes of this type of thumb is that it is useful for the speaker as a way to build bridges of communication between him and the recipient and acceptance of what is delivered to him, then something if their father was self-supervised more than authorised (Abu Aws Ibrahim Al-Shamsan, 1981). Her response to his message was to acquiesce to what Guardian Acer; Fbalabaham gets rid of clear signals that may hurt the receiver, so it features uncles in a prominent condition, for the purpose of guidance, alerting offered to what is the first to know him, and that is adopted by Imam Hassan in his words, the means of guidance and persuasion (Jurjani, 1992).

### **Chapter One: The Original Structure of the Condition in the Words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba**

Frequent use of the conditional sentence in its original order consists of three consecutive elements: tool condition and verb condition and answer condition, and in the words of Imam Mujtaba, has been distinguished by the diversity of the tool, as the Imam used tools: From, if, that and whenever.

**From:** A name was developed to refer to whoever understood it, and then another meaning was included (Ibn Malik, 1990), which is the condition, so it became a name indicating the reward, as it is a metaphor for the gender of the rational, and the reason for its use in conditional syntax, that it includes the meaning of the general public for all who are reasonable, as well as using a vague name in The times of linking the verb and the penalty, as it links the condition to the answer with an absolute time (Khalid Al-Azhari, 2000). The conditional syntax of the instrument (from) is notified ((not relying on the person's origin, stature or any other consideration, and its truth being a penalty arrangement on a person,

characterized in some way, so that everyone who has attributes, or who is dressed in deeds, appears to be entitled to good or evil) (Abdel Moneim Ahmed Haridi).

The tool (who) is presented in multiple contextual connotations including (intimidation, enticement, supplication, threat, warning, and statement of the consequence), and it is evident that this tool is frequently used in the words of Imam Al-Hassan, because he is in the position of addressing the wise From the nation in general for the purpose of guiding them and alerting them to the facts they hear repeated by their prophet and his family (Ibn al-Warraq, 1999). However these understanding were not embedded and did not appear in their speeches and their dealings with the pure imams who are supposed to obey them, he says about 'door' for example, whoever entered it was safe, and whoever left it was a disbeliever, and these two sentences are observed as two parallel opposites, consisting of two equal structures: the instrument of the condition of who, and a condition in the form of the past indicating immersion, intended for himself to include the meaning of circumstance in the first sentence (who entered it), and is set with the explicit preposition of the circumstance in the second sentence (and whoever came out of it). The imperfect act, its estimated name, and apparent experience, distinguishes between the indication of enticement (it was safe), and the indication of intimidation (it was an infidel) (Mahdi Makhzoumi, 1986), so the recognition to Imam Ali and submission to him was a reason for safety, and a departure from the command of God and His Messenger, which is obligatory to obey his prince and obeying him as a cause of disbelief, so the meaning of that is that Anyone, their impact will be a safety reward, and those who deny their mandate are an infidel who deserves to be punished.

The Messenger of Allah said: Whoever walked with an oppressor with the same injustice went out of the yoke of Islam, and prevented the intercession of infinite limits of God's sharp limits of Allah and His Messenger, or N helped injustice to abolish a Muslim acquitted from the protection of Islam, it is the protection of Allah and His Messenger, or n allowed the unjust to stay lost love disobedience to God, or injustice believer or absent and was able to help him, and did not give him anger from God and His Messenger, or victory was considered Paradise of God) (Sibawayh, 1988).

The text that is important to intimidation and reporting, and to report the situation in this text is an effective past, it is (I walked, came out, prevented, sharp, helped, was acquitted, called, love, injustice, b, victory, necessary) but these acts have stolen the importance of the past, and omitted to indicate continued, so that the text-accuracy does not relate to the time limit, because it goes beyond the original tendency to the limits of time and space. There is no doubt that things are conditional that the Imam in accordance with the rules of our world in principle and borders, and applies to all worlds, imams must follow the example of obedience and obedience in all matters Na is essential at all times, and avoid careful follow-up of the

oppressors and rely on them, by certified test mentioned by Imam al-Sharif in the text, as is the full function of the continuity of the event.

The instrument of expression (of) its privacy, since it did not identify the people alone did not specify its attributes and characteristics, but summarised everyone's thumb and spread, and did not have to connect on a person and his position. There is another consideration, but the punishment was arranged for the person who is characterised in that degree of pain khasosh and Word Answer Along with the case of the Balvae Association. The verb has been confirmed, the emergence of the answer to the installation guide this on the pen mentioned pen is not fixed GMT in it, whether it is a panel of Nara, so expression is appropriate from before a million continued to act and continued.

**If:** A letter (why it would have occurred because someone else), or a letter that indicates the refusal of the answer to refrain from the existence of the condition (Ali Bou Melhem, 1993), and it is the function of suspending the occurrence of the answer to the occurrence of the condition in the past time, so it is used for the condition in the past with the cut off with no the condition requires the absence of the reward, such as the absence of honor in your saying: (If you came to honor you), then the honor is neglected and refrained, because the absence of the coming that had to happen, then the occurrence of the second depends on the occurrence of the first, but coming in the meaning of (if), then it will be suspended in the future, so that if ((It has a verbal past verb that actually gives the future meaning), and it uses (if) ((what is not expected to happen, and for what We do not make it happen (Abu Jaafar, 1986), or as it is referred to or such as the assignee). The answer is a verb that is definitive with (no), or negated by (what) or proven connected to open openings and the entry of the lam in its answer is (to confirm the connection of one of the two sentences with the other and it is permissible, so it will be attached to it if it is fixed, and it will refrain from it if it is exiled by no). An example of this tool is the statement of the imam: (And I swear to God if the nation clings to the two heavyweights, the sky will give them its diameter And the earth blessed her, and to eat her grace green from above and below their legs, without a difference between them until the Day of Resurrection) (Suleiman, 1997).

**That:** the letter of the specified condition enters two unrelated sentences, linking each other and becomes a sentence, towards: if I come to you, and the original, when the letter entered the condition, one of the contracts with the other, (Taha Hussein's, 1982), or the time of suspension between them is the future (Ali Miran Jabbar, 2009) and the intervention (that past Vtqlobh in the future (Abdullah Khalif, 2004).

Examples mentioned in the text of the words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba contained in his speech hindered him: lied, Fu Allah, what those who were good to me, how folk Wen, and

how to assure you. If you are honest, our promise between you and me in the cities rode and left more people (Osama Abdul Malik Ibrahim, 2001).

Imam Hassan provides introductions to reveal his position to those who protested him on the issue of peace, and shows that they are liars in their demands to win if he fought Muawiya, and did not fulfil the covenant with the Messenger of Allah when the promise of Imam Ali Imam Ali. On their good imam, so as not to content themselves with him and their words recklessly, then the imam reveals to them in practice their hypocrisy and their actions contradict their words to be well placed on the structure and the consequence of the revelation of everything, and note in the case of fixation mentioned that it consists of a sentence between the verb a time tool requirement of continuous lies and answer requirement of the nominal sentence of tyro and the news associated with the punishment, according to the grammatical rules, which requires pairing of answer to the condition if the nominal sentence and the importance of such a sentence on the phenomenon of persistence as the place of encountering the imam has been precisely linked to the verification answer accurately show their sincerity, on although he gave them the result of the premises mentioned first, they never believe him. Such a protest, which is based on knowing the result in advance and informing the other party about it, is obliged to define the protest and prove the argument of the speaker, who mentioned it with an appropriate police structure for the state of speech.

It is found in the words of Mojtaba and the receipt of a condition with that paragraph questioned an inevitable alternative PAL answer function meaning, says in the need to obey his command in the judge: Although he was the face of wisdom in uncertain, do not see the greens to violate the ship and killed the boy and set up the wall, and did the wrath of Moses on him, and suspicion of the face of wisdom on him, until telling him Farzi, so I, cursing me ignorance of the face of wisdom in it, and not what I came to the left of Hiatna on earth unless he was killed) (Sailor Lights). The answer to the source condition, from the outside the true meaning of the question to the meaning of the report, which appears when reflected on the second truth Quranic text between the six in the story of the Prophet Moses (peace be upon him) with the good. He noticed the designer in that incident that cut the Koran to manage, reflect and adhere to the truth worthy of followers, and that the face of wisdom may be hidden even to the high-level prophets, and how the group does not take matters, but at least knowing the wisdom in the orders of God issued by the translation of the revelation rarely, they must obey the order and comply with it, and admit that they were limited to the understanding of the legislation, so they asked for their duty, so the imam revealed to them to face doubts related to the question of peace and uncover the suspicions arising from their ignorance Baal judgments infallible him, they have accounted for the rulers of the divine realism about only intent. We note in the text also the overlap of conditional methods, with different tools (if, and when the meaning of the condition, and not), a semantic intensification

of this method and concerted to show the importance of the condition and answer and reveal the wisdom of it with no objection and hesitation arising from the weakness of faith in the hearts of a certain knowledge of the shrines of the infallible imams whom their Lord interrogated and chose from Him, indeed, His knowledge.

**Whenever:** a tool for the future time in which the meaning of the condition and therefore not only followed by the verb, or after the verb name, OT GAP in August by the requirements tools, included in the meaning did not confirm the case, when the state of grammarians with lump of them, many have come past yet, sought in and received, perhaps to the fact that the past happened before is unlikely to occur or otherwise thought so, its significance is proportional to the signal (if) that is a lump condition by winning, or getting Lots. (Sailor lights) Has been received in the words of Imam Mujtaba is true if associated with Zan K, and if served the sun, and if you want to help your eye. It is clear that the instrument of repetition case close three times has achieved a significant cumulative phenomenon advantage, inspired - built with three condition - to the meaning of the intended toddler, can be vain only those that have repeated these proven qualities in the past and repeated them again and again until it became a feature, it fits the requirement of answering the structure itself, with reference to the already existing parts and the answer.

This also includes the present tense exile using the tool of Jazm, which flips its time to the past, and is mentioned in the answer with the words of Imam Mujtaba (Abu Said), if you are an imam by Allah Almighty Male, you should not forgive my opinion by appeasing. Imam severed in the text of the divine in the words of the Holy Prophet, it is supposed obedience and the duty of the nation of believers in the words of the Prophet to adhere to the imam, who ordered obedience, should not to resort to reply and objection to his orders of satisfaction or fighting. The present tense associated with the past with the instrument of confirmation came in accordance with the previous case verb, with a growing reference to the continuation of this act from the nation towards its imam, which corresponds to a historical event that became clear that Imam Mujtaba's orders continued to be violated until the end of his rule.

## **Chapter Two: The Non-Original Composition of the Case in the Words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba**

The structures above are an unconditional table in the words of Imam Mujtaba, drag Z in the original order, but it is received in another order, and there is another form of conditional sentences that gets the answer of the instrument and the reaction of the condition, seizing these elements from their positions they place, in violation of that for the usual system, the conditional elements consist of a conditional penalty in a fixed place of origin, as at the top of the instrument, represented by the condition and then answered. However, he reported that the order of the status of the tool, of the ranks saved in the grammar system, disappears T.

(Ibid), but the answer is not good, but it may change its ranking leads on Instrument A, documenting this report appeal to a large number of listening to that and answering the tool. This presentation leads to a new conditional pattern because significance differs from the growth index  $i$ , which is the reserved component (s).

The grammatical rules differed with regard to the provisions of this presentation. The word "advanced" is the answer, and has the answer been omitted and referred to something? When does not provide an answer to the position of the penalties and the reaction condition, so the answer condition is omitted if  $m$  on the condition tool and do the condition, because the requirements tools  $E_n$  have prompted them to speak and  $EN$  ranks a penalty comes after the rank status, and  $EN$  Jawazem of Weak, weak and working factors are not strong enough to work, fraternal around them. Alkovion Veyron a does not delete the answer condition,  $E_n$  what is the advanced eye on tool A. It is difficult in grammatical sentences to reverse the structures of the original order to require a change in the provisions and meaning, and we have to wonder about this change in the composition of this condition. Maybe the answer to change the ruling that the conditional sentence is an incomplete answer sentence in terms of grammatical workmanship, omitted from the answer, but full of interesting, sufficient new order, with a distinctive mark on the care of competent advanced answer, gets allocated, and, Lieutenant Colonel (A), roof attention (A. H. Jabbar, et al, 2018), this differs from the meaning of the sentence before applying.

### **Chapter Three: The Repetition of Conditional Sentences in the Words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba**

Conditional statements are repeated in the words of Al-Mujtaba on a regular basis, and the speaker in this type of repetition directs his speech with syntactically coordinated sentences in terms of its components, linked by a tool, so the ideas follow and follow up with the coordination of these coordinated structures for a purpose that the speaker aims to communicate, in addition to that the construction of sentences of this form gives room for narration and embraces ideas and meanings easily, as it avoids complication in addition to the starting and dissolution of the tongue knot, because there is no separation of these parallel structures from each other. It is found that this type of repetition has emerged more in the repetition of the structures of the condition with parallel coordinated sentences, in his saying: (Praise be to God, whoever speaks, he hears his utterance, and whoever is silent is aware of what is in himself, and whoever lives has his livelihood, and whoever dies has his hostility). And also in his say in the advice: (Accompany if you accompany your fornication, and if you serve him your servant, and if you want help from him, he will support you, and if you say, believe your statement, if you continue to tighten your prayer, and if you extend your hand, thanks It seemed to you that he was indecent to fill it, and if he saw a good number from you

if you asked him he would give you, and if he kept quiet about him, he would start you, and if someone came down to you Fillings and Asak).

The connection between these sentences in a coordinated way attracts attention and calls for reflection on it, so this repetition was a reason to combine the parts of the speech and coordinate them in a beautiful way, as the parallel structures in the unveiling of the hidden mysteries of the meaning and its evacuation more with this beautiful attachment and synergy, as if, as Gerjani says: ((You see His way of joining one another, the path of someone who deliberately aimed at a machine, and inserted it into a wire. (Who, then A, that) is a reason for the coherence of the text, with the succession of conditional compositions by sympathy for them in the letter W, which together has combined multiple meanings, in addition to the important effects of this sympathy on building the unity of the text and linking the sequences with each other.

## Conclusions

1. There were several types of structures of the condition in the words of Imam Hassan Mujtaba, and they were used to achieve the purpose to be approved, because the method of the condition, including the causes and results, contributed to the adaptation of minds to recognise the high ideological implications contained in the words of the Imam.
2. The method of condition, including thumb and circulation in his tools, to get rid of the speaker clear signals that may hurt the recipient, especially as the words of the imam decide the good fate of the follower of the House, and the bad punishment for those who violated them, the thumb and uncle was a means of alert the addressee on what he needs to know in his faith, and a link to guide him and convince him the facts.
3. A number of the structures of the condition were violated as proven by the grammar in the provisions of the sentence, including what is stated in the text of the Imam: (I am an Imam if you, and I Imam if I sit), where the answer (I am Imam) is undoubtedly realized, and the condition (It has also been achieved, while the original significance of the instrument (or) is the abstention of the answer to the abstention of the condition. For example, what is said in the Imam (peace be upon him): (People have the right to the Koran of the work, although he did not keep it, and excluded from him who did not do it?
4. Although he reads it, the answer contained a nominal sentence advanced without conjunction with the fulfilment, contrary to what settled at the grammar. The researcher cautioned that these answers should be acknowledged in the section of the clause, to fill the lack of extrapolation in grammar, and pointed out that the texts of the infallible in linguistic martyrdom should be used, as it is one of the closest linguistic codes received by us.
5. Presenting the research to conditional structures that did not respond to the original order of the condition clause, in which the answer of the condition and the grammar of the



grammar in the provisions of this structure and its significance are advanced, and he concluded that such sentences can be considered as missing sentences that do not need to estimate the answer, and that they are sufficient. With grammatical elements and a semantic meaning that does not have the original order of speech.

6. The research sentences repeated regularly compact and may overlap the tools of the condition sometimes, which increased the consistency and unity of the text, and achieved various connotations recorded in the research body of the study.

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