## القرآن الكريم



(آل عمران: ۱۷۹)

## Question

If جَوَابُ الشَّرْطِ is one of these conditions then we insert :

اسْمِيّةٌ، طلبِيّةٌ، بِجامِدِ بِما لَنْ قَدْ تَنْفِيس :Conditions

Please explain which condition is applicable in the following āyah?:

Answer from Admin (Admin's answers are checked by our Shaykh)

The condition applicable is اسْمِيَّة. The original sentence order is:

مبتدأ is a ﴿أَجْرٌ ﴾

خَبَر is a ﴿لَكُمْ

But the *āyah* has brought forward the خَبَر for عَبَر.

When the جواب الشرط for تَوْكِيد then fā of جواب الشرط is prefixed to the خَبَر مُقَدَّم so يَوْفَلُكُمْ :خَبَر مُقَدَّم

Here are five more āyāt that show this: