

## Condition and its implication in Nahje al-Balagha

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**Abstract:** Condition is the state on which falls in the structure of the statement that contain a conditional sentence in one of its parts and restricted to its special forms. The usage of such forms are in common within writers and literary, so, Imam Ali also had such structures through its precious book under the title of Nahje al-Balagha that collected by seyed Razi. The present study aims to fixate the attention on the meaning then following to that highlighting the implication of conditional structures in Nahje al-Balagha.

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### Introduction

Nahje al-Balaghe considered one of the most precious work on which extracted from the fruitful speeches and expresses of Imam Ali. This book had the title of pioneer in knowledge in the view of scholars after Quran. Seyed Razi, therefore, tried to collect those fluent and most brilliant citation of Imam Ali in the book that subdivided it into three section frame works such: sermons, letters and wisdom speeches. hence, we may assume the etymology of the book's title on which Nahje al-Balagha" translated in: *the way of fluency*" from this assumption. Although we may also encounter with an abundant amount of studies that focused on Nahje al-Balagha, but there is always a spot in this deep ocean of knowledge that worth delving into it and broadcast the lexical and syntactic structures of the book. It is also not free of merci to mention that we can seek more fields that are not discovered in the area of such studies yet. Therefore, the present study sheds light on the conditional structures of Nahje al-Balagha and their implication there. Condition in the means of lexicon stands in the definition of being under support of another things, in other words, the state of one part implies the state of the another part of the intercourse. In fact, it is a kind of the mutual contract. But in linguistic falls in the definitions of any sort of the sentence that has specific items on which join the first sentence to the next one and the style of condition is any different way that hold the conditional sentence. We tend to elaborate more on this matter in the following sections.

### Seyed Razi

Seyed Razi is a nickname for AbolHasan Muhammad Ibn-Husain. He born in a district on which located in Baghdad in 359(h.gh)-406(h.gh). He passed the way when he was only 47 years old. His

parents originally related to Alawi's Sadat. To his father, originally related to the seventh Imam "Musa inb-Jafar" within 5 intermediate and to the mother, originally related to Imam Sajad within 6 intermediate generations.

Seyed Razi presented his shiny and brainy thoughts from the very ages of his life. He was only 10 that triggered the poetry then within his bold attempt and laborious work and enthusiasm adornment in acquisition, he started his studies in science and moral matters. His mother whom depicted as a sophisticated woman of the time, sent Seyed Razi and his brother Seyed Morteza to Sheikh Mofid in order to treat them as students and teach them Islamic morals.

### Nahje al-Balagha

This book was authored by the most fluent and accurate linguist and contains a colorful spectrum of optimized procedures appropriate for humans soul and a unique leader toward peaceful society and politic developer. We may zoom on the headlines of *the human originator* or *healthy behavior developer* for such book because this book is the true presenter of the paradise. The title " Nahje al-Balagha" is branded by Seyed Razi for the most fluent and studious citation of Imam Ali on which collected as a book. Seyed Razi collected the book in the three sections of sermons, letters and wisdom speeches that are only cover a part of Imam Ali's expresses. This book is a point of wonder because covers all of the up-to-date whole people problems of that time not just focus in one field but it is general for all of the branches.

### The literary character of Imam Ali

As mentioned in the above context, a miracle of linguistic is reflected in Nahje al-Balaghe that precisely shines the rays of fluency and extraordinary power of speech. So, it is crystal clear that every

individual is judged by his speeches and it is so unanimous that all the speeches there portrait the frame of virtue and beauty.

Most of the scholars prove the authority of Imam Ali in linguistic and accepted his as a pioneer of literary works. To cite a few we can point to Hana alfakhori, she claims that the literary innovation of Imam Ali is overwhelmed with a full sight of perception in art phenomenon. His thought are free of defects and considered as a sign of adhesion.

### Condition

Defining condition from dictionary, we may come up with various meaning that fall in fields of linguistic, philosophy, jurisprudence, law and etc. it is obvious that not understanding the full idea of condition in that specific field will mislead the addressed readers/listeners and face them with problems. Since, each of them carry a different means and implications.

### Condition in language

Plurals (conditions) in Arabic "*shart*" has the same definitions among linguists" *it is a state on which relies another part in the intercourse*".

So, based to the above definition, one can assume that condition is a mutual contract that the first part requires the presence of the second part.

### Condition in linguistic

Linguist believe that condition has a special items on which join the first state to the second one.

In fact, the occurrence of the second state is conditioned to the occurrence of the first one. Condition is a sign or symbol that the presence of it may present the answer.

### Condition structure

It is originated from three main items. The first part is the item of condition and the state is not complete without this. The second part is the condition verb and the third part is the answer of the condition.

### Condition items

Whatever joins the two parts of the condition and it is the bridge section called condition item. These items play a core role on which if they are absent, the statement fail to set in the form of condition and the addressed party fail to grasp the idea of the speaker.

All of the condition item either emerged as a form of noun such"

"Or as a form of prepositions such"

Verb and the answer of the condition

The second part of the sentence that followed by the item is called verb of the condition. The third part is the answer that followed by the verb. Both verb and

the answer may shift with the tense of the sentence. One may be present or future or past.

Verb and the answer may be:

Both in past:

Both in future

Condition and answer with different Form.

The verb and the answer of the condition should be in the form of predicate.

### The style of the condition

Style is the way of express. Since, conditional sentences are so high in meaning differentiation, according to the various fields of studies, the style of condition comes to facilitate the understanding. The present study focus on the different styles of Nahjel al-Balaghe as the following:

1- Conditional style according to the manner of preference and recent issues.

2- Conditional style according to the negligence of preference and recent issues.

3- Conditional style according to the omission of one main item of the structure.

### Conditional style according to the manner of preference and recent issues

According to this general manner, all items of the sentence are in their place and no evidence is reported for any preference or recent issues occurrence. Around 600 points are recognized in Nahj al-Balaghe on which reflects the usage of this style.

Items+pastverb+past verb: it is in the sermon number 78 that Imam Ali stated it in the way toward Khavarig stand while addressing a foreteller.

You pretend that you are aware of the time of move, the moment on which all is safe? And you scared the time that if anyone moves, will face a problem?

There are two implications of condition in this sermon that considered in the form of the style number 1.

The second state of the same sermon also has one conditional sentence

That both verb and the answer are in a past tense and the subject of the answer is the same of the previous subject.

Items + past verb + imperative verb

It is recorded in the sermon number 189

*So if you hated someone, leave him alone till the raise of death.*

It is so clear that "if" is the item of condition that come within the verb in the past tense and the answer presented in the form of imperative.

Items+ past verb+ future verb

This sort of style is recorded in the letter number 28 which addressing Moaviye.

*If it is a lie, it doesn't up to you*

### Conditional style according to the negligence of preference and recent issues.

In this manner, main items will not locate in their prime places.

This displacement manner will create such novel styles.

The preference of answer toward the verb:

In this style, condition shifts to many form that we exemplify some of them below:

Noun phrase+ items+ past verb

"The leader of this flag talked in slow and tranquil manner and he stands late, then he moved forward in a shrewd and sharp manner"

The answer is "fast" in the sentence and from the item "if". The reason of this preference is the importance of Imam's movement in the action and also for the rhythm of the citation.

Past verb+items+past verb

This sort of style is recorded in the fifth sermon of Nahj al-Balagha on which Imam declared it after Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) time and the subject of Saghife. *Accomplished the joy and happiness, he whom stood with us, or left and calmed the people"*

In this sentence the preference came in the first part and the item followed next. So, the prime structure is terminated.

### Conditional style according to the omission of one main item of the structure

it is common in some Arabic text to omit some items and sentence components. The omission may be a part of preposition, noun, verb or even a compound of them. This rule of omission wants to draw a picture of brevity in the text. In other words, by deleting some redundant linguistic components, we can extract more facile and tactful text and also we should consider the meaning that it shouldn't undergoes of change.

The main point in redundancy is to keep the full meaning and just jet out the extra components. So, the reader or listener may be aware of the redundant components that is, if the redundant parts return again it will add nothing extra new information.

The rule of omission in linguistic may also be analogous with conditional styles that outlet the problems of such indexes:

- 1- Items omission
- 2- Items and condition verb omission
- 3- Condition verb omission
- 4- Condition answer omission

Linguist came in common agreement to omit one of the items of the conditional sentence that we will cite it here. This sort recorded in the sermon number 11 during Jamal war while delivering a flag to his son Muhammad Hanife.

*The mountains collapsed in events, you stay stable.*

Ibn al-Hadid say that the term "if" is redundant here and all the above exert is conditional and followed by imperative. Since, there is a verbal coordination between the verb of the condition and the answer.

Imam Ali used to insert such delicate redundant rules in his conditional statement that will influence the hearts of the address is deeper. It is recorded in sermon number 277 of Nahj al-balagha that verb of the condition is omitted. In this sermon on which expressed toward one of his followers:

*These asset are not mine nor of you, it is a profit that collected within swords of Muslims and if you were with them, you would have a share, but, their belongs will not referred to others.*

In the above mentioned text, there are two sort of conditions

That contain all of the conditional components in the sentence and condition That there is a verb omission and a negation within the items.

### Conclusion

Whatever it is mentioned, just to wrap up, conditional has different meaning in different fields of studies and it is a state on which imply the presence of the other state and in linguistic refers to the statement that has a join connection between two parts. The style of condition refers to the way that the statement want to be framed and also subdivided into so many according to the preference and recent issues. Nahj al-Balagha is a novel book authored by seyed Razi based to the fluency of expresses that he collected the sermons, letters and the wisdom speeches of Imam Ali. The implication of the style condition is reported in high rank in this book.

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