

be followed by a reply, or the complement of a condition; does not occur at the commencement of a sentence; and signifies the present time, (Mughnee, K,) not the future; (Mughnee;) as in *إِذَا الْأَسَدُ بِالْبَابِ* [I went forth, and lo, or behold, or there, or then, at that present time, (accord. to different authorities, as will be seen below,) the lion was at the door]; and (in the saying in the Kur [xx. 21], TA,) *إِذَا هِيَ حَيَّةٌ* [And lo, or behold, &c., it was a serpent running]; (Mughnee, K;) and in the saying, *وَجَاءَ زَيْدٌ إِذَا زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ*, which means *I went forth, and Zeyd presented himself to me suddenly, or unexpectedly, at the time, by standing.* (S, TA.) Accord. to Akh, it is a particle, (Mughnee, K,) and his opinion is rendered preferable by their saying, *إِذَا زَيْدٌ بِالْبَابِ* [I went forth, and lo, or behold, verily Zeyd was at the door]; for [اذا] cannot here be a noun governed in the accus. case, as] what follows *إِنَّ*, which is with *كس*, does not govern what precedes it: (Mughnee;) accord. to Mbr, it is an adverbial noun of place: accord. to Zj, an adverbial noun of time. (Mughnee, K.) Ibn-Malik adopts the first of these opinions; Ibn-'Oshoor, the second; (Mughnee;) and so El-Fenjedeehee; (TA;) and Z, the third; and he asserts that its governing word is a verb understood, derived from *الْمُفَاجَاةُ*; [agreeably with the explanation cited above from the S;] but others hold that the word which governs it in the accus. case is the enunciative, which is either expressed, as in *إِذَا زَيْدٌ جَالِسٌ* [I went forth, and there, in that place, or then, at that time, Zeyd was sitting], or meant to be understood, as in *إِذَا الْأَسَدُ حَاضِرٌ* [And there, or then, the lion was present]; or if it be supposed to be [itself] the enunciative, its governing word is *اسْتَقَرَّ* or *مُسْتَقَرٌّ* [understood]: and in the last of the phrases here mentioned, it may be an enunciative accord. to the opinion of Mbr, the meaning being *فِي الْحَاضِرَةِ الْأَسَدُ* [And among the things present was the lion]; but not accord. to the opinion of Zj, because a noun signifying time cannot be the enunciative of one signifying a corporeal thing; nor accord. to the opinion of Akh, because a particle cannot be used to denote the enunciative of such a thing; or, as signifying time, it may be the enunciative of such a thing if we suppose a prefixed noun to be suppressed, the meaning of *إِذَا الْأَسَدُ* being *حَاضِرُ الْأَسَدِ* [And then was the presence of the lion]. (Mughnee.) You may say either *إِذَا زَيْدٌ جَالِسٌ* or *جَالِسًا* [I went forth, and lo, or behold, &c., Zeyd was sitting or Zeyd was there sitting], with the nom. as an enunciative and with the accus. as a denotative of state. (Mughnee.) The Arabs said, *قَدْ كُنْتُ أَظُنُّ أَنَّ الْعَقْرَبَ أَشَدَّ لَعْنَةً مِنْ هِيَ* [I used to think that the scorpion was more vehement in stinging than the hornet, and lo, he is (as vehement as) she], and also, *إِذَا هِيَ إِهَابًا*, which Sb disallowed, in contending with Ks, who allowed it, and appealed for confirmation thereof to certain Arabs, whose judgment was pronounced in his favour;

but it is said that they were bribed to give this judgment, or that they knew the place which Ks held in the estimation of Er-Rasheed; and if the latter expression be of established authority, it is irregular and unchaste. (Mughnee.) — It also denotes the complement of a condition, like *فَ*, (S, Mshb,) with which it is in this case syn., (Mshb,) as in the words of the Kur [xxx. 35], *وَإِنْ تُصِيبْ سَيِّئَةً بِمَا قَدَّمْتَ أَيْدِيَهُمْ إِذَا هُمْ يَقْنَطُونَ* [And if an evil befall them for that which their hands have sent before, (i. e. for sins which they have committed,) then they despair]. (S, Mshb.) — It is also an adverbial noun denoting future time, (S, Mshb, Mughnee, K,*) and implying the meaning of a condition, (Mshb, Mughnee,) and this is generally the case when it is not used in the manner first explained above. (Mughnee.) In this case it is not used otherwise than as prefixed to a proposition, (S, Mughnee,) which is always verbal, as in the words of the Kur [xxx. 24], *ثُمَّ إِذَا دَعَاكُمْ دَعْوَةٌ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ إِذَا أَنْتُمْ تَخْرُجُونَ* [Then, when He shall call you, or when He calleth you, (for, as in Arabic, so in English, a verb which is properly present is often tropically future,) with a single call from out the earth, lo, or behold, or then, ye shall come forth], in which occur both the usages of *اذا* here mentioned; (Mughnee;) and in the phrase, *إِذَا جِئْتَ أَكْرَمْتُكَ* [When thou shalt come, I will treat thee with honour]; (Mshb;) and in the phrase, *إِذَا أَجِيؤُكَ إِذَا أَحْمَرُ الْبُسْرُ* [I will come to thee when the full-grown unripe dates shall become red], and *إِذَا قَدِمَ* [when such a one shall arrive], which shows it to be a noun because this is equivalent to *يَوْمَ يَقْدَمُ فَلَانٌ* [on the day when such a one shall arrive]: (S;) or in the phrase *إِذَا أَحْمَرُ الْبُسْرُ* [and in many other cases] it denotes time divested of any accessory idea, the meaning being [Arise thou] at the time of the full-grown unripe dates' becoming red: and so in the saying of Esh-Shafi'ee, If a man were to say, *إِذَا لَمْ يَطْلُقْ* [Thou art divorced when I do not divorce thee,] and then be silent for a time sufficient for the divorce to be pronounced therein, she would be divorced; but should he make it dependent upon a thing in the future, the divorce would be delayed to that time, as if he said, *إِذَا أَحْمَرُ الْبُسْرُ* [using it in the sense first assigned to this phrase above]. (Mshb.) The verb after it is in most cases a pret.: in other cases, an aor.: both occur in the saying of Aboodhu-eyb,

• وَالنَّفْسُ رَاجِبَةٌ إِذَا رَغِبَتْهَا

• وَإِذَا تَرَدُّ إِلَى قَلِيلٍ تَقْنَعُ

[And the soul is desirous when thou makest it desirous; and when thou reducest it, or restrictest it, to little, it is content]. (Mughnee.) When it is immediately followed by a noun, as in [the phrase in the Kur lxxxiv. 1,] *إِذَا السَّمَاءُ أَنْشَقَّتْ*, the noun is an agent with a verb suppressed, explained by what follows it; contr. to the opinion of Akh; (Mughnee;) the complete phrase being *إِذَا أَنْشَقَّتِ السَّمَاءُ أَنْشَقَّتْ* [When the heaven shall be cleft, (when) it shall be cleft]; and in like

manner, *إِنْ*, as in the saying, in the Kur [ix. 6], *وَإِنْ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ اسْتَجَارَكَ* (I' Akp. 123.) And in the saying of the poet,

• إِذَا بَاهِلِي تَحْتَهُ حَنْظَلِيَّةٌ

• لَهُ وَلَدٌ مِنْهَا فَذَاكَ الْمُدْرَعُ

كَانَ is meant to be understood after *اذا* [so that the meaning is, *When a Bahilee (a man of the tribe of Bahileh) has, or shall have, as his wife a Handhaleeyeh (a woman of the tribe of Handhaleh, who were renowned for generosity), he having offspring from her, that (offspring) is, or will be, the mail-clad.* (Mughnee.) — Sometimes it denotes past time, (Mughnee, K,) like as *إِذْ* sometimes denotes future time, (Mughnee,) as in [the saying in the Kur lxii. 11,] *وَإِذَا رَأَوْا تِجَارَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا* [And when they saw merchandise or sport, they dispersed themselves to it]. (Mughnee, K.) [Thus] it occurs in the place of *إِذْ*, like as *إِذْ* occurs in the place of *إِذَا*. (TA.) — And sometimes it denotes the present time; and this is after an oath, as in [the phrase in the Kur xcii. 1,] *وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَغْشَى* [By the night when it covereth with its darkness]. (Mughnee, K.) — It also occurs in the sense of the conditional *إِنْ*, as in the saying, *إِنْ أَكْرَمَكَ إِذَا أَكْرَمْتَنِي*, meaning *إِنْ أَكْرَمْتَنِي* [I will treat thee with honour if thou treat me with honour]: (T:) [for] what is possible is made dependent upon it as well as what is known to be certain, as in the phrases, *إِذَا جَاءَ زَيْدٌ* [If Zeyd come] and *إِذَا جَاءَ رَأْسُ الشَّهْرِ* [When the beginning of the month shall come]; or, accord. to Th, there is a difference between *إِذَا* and *إِنْ*; (Mshb;) the latter being held by him to denote what is possible, and the former to denote what is ascertained; so that one says, *إِنْ جَاءَ زَيْدٌ* and *إِذَا جَاءَ رَأْسُ الشَّهْرِ*. (Mshb in art. ان.) — When a verb in the first person sing. of the pret. is explained by another verb after it immediately preceded by *إِذَا*, [the latter is understood before the former verb, and therefore] the latter verb must be in the second pers. sing., as in *إِذَا أَدْرَيْتَهُ لَحْنَهُ* [meaning Thou sayest (of a thing) when, or if, thou hast turned it about in thy mouth]. (MF in art. لوج. See also *أَنْ*; last sentence but one.) — It is sometimes redundant, like as *إِذْ* is sometimes [accord. to some], as in the saying of 'Abd-Menaf Ibn-Ribah El-Hudhalee,

• حَتَّى إِذَا أَسْلَكُوهُمْ فِي فِئَابِهِ

• سَلَا كَمَا تَطْرُدُ الْجَمَالَ الشُّرَدَا

[Until they made them to pass along Kutaidah, (here meaning a certain mountain-road so named, S in art. قند,) urging on, like as the owners, or attendants, of camels drive those that take fright, and run away]; for it is the end of the poem; or he may have abstained from mentioning the enunciative because of its being known to the hearer. (S.) When *إِذَا* is preceded by *حَتَّى*, [as in this instance,] it is generally held that *اذا* is not