

## “If” in Persian grammar and its Arabic equals

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### Abstract

One of the current problems in the era of translation is that some translators are not familiar with or don't pay necessity attention to choosing correct syntactic equals in the target language. According to this, the comparison of the syntax structure in two languages, and illustrating the ideas of solutions for translate language structures from source to target language is very important in comparative Linguistics and translation. One of the most practical structures in Persian and Arabic languages is conditional sentences. The translation of these sentences creates problems, due to the non-compliance between structural elements in two languages. The most problems in conditional sentences are the non-compliance between conditional words in Persian and Arabic languages; this is means that most conditional sentences were expressed with "اگر" in Persian language, while more words condition were placed equivalent to it in Arabic language, for example "اگر" is the same in two sentences; "اگر درس بخوانی موفق می شوی" and "اگر درس می خواندی موفق می شدی" (if you learn you'll be a successful person), but, "اگر" in the first sentence equals "إن" and in the second sentence equals "لو" in Arabic language.

Accordingly, this research aimed to survey the structure of the conditional sentences in Persian and Arabic languages, and distinguish the translation of the conditional sentences with "اگر" from Persian to Arabic languages.

The previous studies in this case had shown that most of the grammar books and some of lexicons investigate conditional sentences and its words especially "اگر" in Persian language. Some of the most important of these books are "*Mabani Elmi Dastour-e Farsi [Scientific Foundations of Persian grammar]*" by ahmad Shefai and "*Complete grammar book in Persian language*" by Bahman Mohtashami, and articles such as "Conditional sentences in Persian language" by Jaqi Vahidian Kamyar, and "If in Golestan" by Mustafa Mogharabi, but except in limited cases there is not independent research on verb tense and real or unreal events in conditional sentences in Persian language and translation of these sentence to Arabic language.

The most important results of this research are summarized in the following cases: The Persian possible conditions that have happened in the past include verbs in past continuous tense, and word "اگر" equals "إذًا" and "كلما". In present or future tenses the tense of the verb in the Persian subordinate clause can be absolute past or subjunctive present or predictive present, in this case, conditional words in Arabic language are "إن" or "إذًا".

The tense of the verb in the Persian subordinate clause in possible condition that might have happened can be past subjunctive or present perfect. In Arabic language

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it equals: “كان” + Verb past tense” with word “إن”. In present or future tenses, the tense of the verb in the Persian subordinate clause can be absolute past or subjunctive present or predictive present, in Arabic it equals verb past tense or present or (“كان” + Verb past tense) with word “إن”.

The tense of the verb in the Persian subordinate clause in impossible condition can be past continuous verb or past perfect, in this case “اگر” is equivalent to word “لو” in Arabic language. According to possible or impossible condition the word “اگر” is equivalent to words “إن”, “إذنا”, “كلما”, “لو”, “لولا”, “لوما” in Arabic language.

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