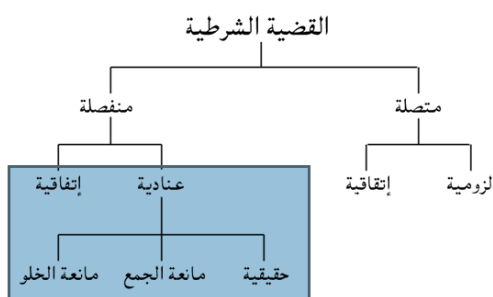
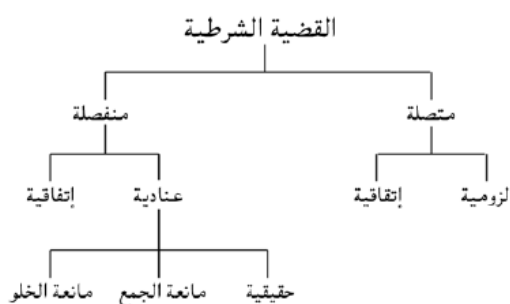


Section 31**Conjunctive and Disjunctive Conditional Proposition****مقدم (muqaddam) and تالي (taali)**

- In the **conjunctive (متصلة)** conditional proposition, if the relation (*nisbah*) or the negation is a necessity, it is called mandatory (**لزومية**) *luzumiyyah qadiyyah*; and if it is not necessary, the *qadiyyah* is called (**اتفاقية**) coincidental (*ittifaqiyyah*).
- In the **disjunctive (منفصلة)** conditional proposition, if the divergence between *muqaddam* and *taali* is coincidental, it is called (**اتفاقية**) *ittifaqiyyah* but if not (if it is essential), it is called (**عنادية**) *Enadiyyah* (resistive).



Enadiyyah is divided to three types:

- 1) **Haqeeqiyyah (حقيقية)**: the independent conditional (شرطية منفصلة) in which the independence is both in existence and nonexistence. They will not be together nor can both of them be absent; e.g. numbers are either even or odd.
- 2) **Mani'at al-jam' (مانعة الجمع)**: the independent conditional in which the independence is in existence only; e.g. this thing is either a tree or a rock.

3) **Mani'at al-khuluw** (مانعة الخلو): the independent conditional in which the independence is in non-existence only; e.g. Joseph is either in the water or either he is not drowning.

