## LESSON 2

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) لَيْسَ : It means 'is not'. It is used in a nominal sentence, e.g.:

Note that  $\rightarrow$  is added to the *khabar*, and it is therefore *majrûr*<sup>1</sup>

After the introduction of لَيْسَ, the *mubtada*' is called *ismu laisa*, and the *khabar* is called *khabaru laisa*.

The feminine of لَيْسَتْ is لَيْسَتْ, e.g. : 'Zainab is not sick.' لَيْسَتْ زِينبُ بِمَرِيضِةٍ < زَيْنبُ مَرِيْضَةً 'The car is not old.'

Note that in the second example the *sukûn* of ليُستَ has changed to *kasrah* because of the following 'al' (laisat l-bintu → laisat-i-l-bintu). See Key to Book 1, L 12. The forms of لَيْسَ with other pronouns are mentioned in Exercise 3 in the main book. In لَسْتُ بِمُهَندِس the pronoun  $\hat{c}$  is the *ismu laisa*, and is the *khabaru laisa*. We can also say بَمُهَنْدِس here أَنَا لَسْتَ بِمُهَنْدِس

sentence لَسْتُ بِمهندس is *khabar*. This sentence is made up of *ismu laisa* and *khabaru laisa* as we have seen earlier.

Note the following:

ا We can also say لَيْسَ البيتُ جديدًا . Here the *khabar* has no بر. and it is *mansûb*. You will learn this later إنْ شَاءَ اللهُ.

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For Personal use Only. Courtesy of Institute of the Language of the Qur'an (lugatulquran@hotmail.com), and by kind permission of Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Raheem We have seen in Book 1 that if the *mubtada*' is indefinite and the *khabar* is a prepositional clause, the *mubtada*' comes after the *khabar*, e.g., إَخْوَةُ 'I have brothers.' With لَيْس this sentence becomes أَلْيُس لِي إِخْوَةٌ, 'I have no brothers.' Here is *ismu laisa* and is *khabaru laisa*.

2) If إَنَّ لِي إِخْوةً is added to a sentence like لِي إخْوَةً, it becomes إِنَّ لِي إِخْوةً. Here إِنَّ لِي إخْوةً mansûb because it is *ismu inna*, and لِي is *khabaru inna*.

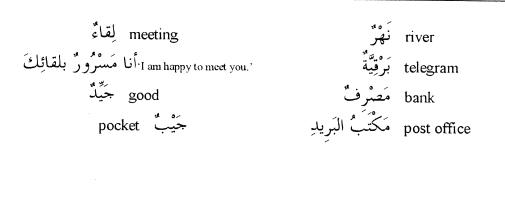
3) بالأ بُنُ حامد (Bilâl son of Hâmid'. In a construction like this, the *alif* of ابن is omitted in writing, and the preceding word looses its *tanwîn*.

4) أسن الأخ؟ (iterally means 'Who is the brother?' It is a polite way of asking a stranger who he is.

*∞* Exercises

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- 2. Mark the correct statements with this ( $\checkmark$ ) and the incorrect ones with this (x).
- 3. Learn the *isnâd* of ليس to different pronouns.
- 4. Rewrite the following sentences using .
- 5. Rewrite the following sentences using ليس as shown in the examples.
- 6. Answer the following questions in negative using لَيْسَ
- 7. Answer the following questions in the negative using لسنت
- 8. Rewrite the following sentences using  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{n}$  as shown in the example.

**WVocabulary**:



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