



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 33



01/20/21

Some Recap of Day 32 and new stuff.

**Note:** 00:02:17 “is” sentence is the most basic kind of sentence in jumla ismiyya. It’s not the only kind. The invisible “is” is only even a thing to think about if there was no فعل. When the khabar is a fi’l, then we don’t care about the “is” situation.

**Note:** 00:03:01 لَيْسَ, even though conjugated like a past tense, it doesn’t translate as a past tense, it translates only as “is not”. There is no present tense version, it is the present tense version itself, and it is a jumla ismiyya. Even though it’s a فعل, it’s still a jumla ismiyya, just like كَانَ. The doer of لَيْسَ is called إِسْمُ لَيْسَ, and the لَيْسَ and its اسم together are called the mubtada, and if it has a khabar, that khabar will be نَصْب, but for eg, لَيْسَ مُسْلِمًا is saying “he is not a muslim”, and if you want to say “is not” with extra exclamation, then you change لَيْسَ مُسْلِمًا to لَيْسَ بِمُسْلِمٍ, “he is totally not a muslim”.

**Note:** 00:05:13 how to say “the man is not a muslim” لَيْسَ الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمًا, here الرَّجُلُ is a regular ism, لَيْسَ is the huva version so it can have an outside اسم, so the الرَّجُلُ is after لَيْسَ and in rafa status. If you want to say “the man is not a muslim at all” it would be, لَيْسَ الرَّجُلُ بِمُسْلِمٍ.

When laisa is the mubtada , then the khabar of it becomes nasb.

**MUBTADA.**  
**KHABAR. (FEE MAHALLI**  
**NASB -baa zaaida)**  
**OUTSIDE ISM**

The two left rows of this table, the top lines are **pnouns**, and the bottom lines are regular **isms with laisa & laisat**, therefore laisa or laisat have an outside ism in **yellow**.

**THE LAISA & LAISAT VERSIONS ARE THE ONLY ONES WITH AN OUTSIDE ISM.**

DEFINITELY NOT	NOT	3 <sup>rd</sup> PERSON MASC
لَيْسَ بِمُسْلِمٍ لَيْسَ الرَّجُلُ بِمُسْلِمٍ	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ لَيْسَ الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمًا	r1mc الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمٌ r1mp "the man is muslim"
لَيْسَا بِمُسْلِمَيْنِ لَيْسَ الرَّجُلَانِ بِمُسْلِمَيْنِ	هُمَا مُسْلِمَانِ لَيْسَ الرَّجُلَانِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ	r2mc الرَّجُلَانِ مُسْلِمَانِ r2mp "the two men are muslim"
لَيْسُوا بِمُسْلِمِينَ لَيْسَ الرَّجَالُ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ لَيْسَ الرَّجَالُ مُسْلِمِينَ	r3mc الرَّجَالُ مُسْلِمُونَ r3mp "the men are muslim"
لَيْسَتِ الرَّجَالُ بِمُسْلِمِينَ hbp 1f	لَيْسَتِ الرَّجَالُ مُسْلِمِينَ hbp 1f	HBP 1F
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> PERSON FEM</b>		
لَيْسَتْ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ لَيْسَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ	هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ لَيْسَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مُسْلِمَةً	r1fc الْمَرْأَةُ مُسْلِمَةٌ r1fp "the woman is a muslim"
لَيْسَتَا بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ لَيْسَتِ الْمَرْأَتَانِ بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	هُمَا مُسْلِمَتَانِ لَيْسَتِ الْمَرْأَتَانِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	r2fc الْمَرْأَتَانِ مُسْلِمَتَانِ r2fp "the two women are muslim"
لَسْنَ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ لَيْسَتِ النِّسَاءُ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ	هُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ لَيْسَتِ النِّسَاءُ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	r3fc النِّسَاءُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ r3fp "the women are muslim"

مَا

**Note:** 00:32:41 there is one more word for “is not”, and that is مَا, it’s the sister of لَيْسَ. That’s the only version, it doesn’t have a pronoun inside it. If you want to use مَا instead of لَيْسَ, you still have to mention the separate pronoun. With لَيْسَ you didn’t have to mention the pronoun, because it’s already inside it, but with مَا you have to mention it. Eg: مَا هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ and the khabar is still نَصَب, and to make it more extreme with baa zaaida-(fee mahalli nasb) it would be

مَا هُوَ بِمُسْلِمٍ

**DEFINITELY NOT**

**NOT**

**3<sup>rd</sup> PERSON MASC**

مَا هُوَ بِمُسْلِمٍ مَا الرَّجُلُ بِمُسْلِمٍ	مَا هُوَ مُسْلِمًا مَا الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمًا	r1mc الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمٌ r1mp “the man is muslim”
مَا هُمَا بِمُسْلِمَيْنِ مَا الرَّجُلَانِ بِمُسْلِمَيْنِ	مَا هُمَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ مَا الرَّجُلَانِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ	r2mc الرَّجُلَانِ مُسْلِمَانِ r2mp “the two men are muslim”
مَا هُمْ بِمُسْلِمِينَ مَا الرَّجَالُ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	مَا هُمْ مُسْلِمِينَ مَا الرَّجَالُ مُسْلِمِينَ	r3mc الرَّجَالُ مُسْلِمُونَ r3mp “the men are muslim”
		<b>3<sup>rd</sup> PERSON FEM</b>
مَا هِيَ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ مَا الْمَرْأَةُ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ	مَا هِيَ مُسْلِمَةً مَا الْمَرْأَةُ مُسْلِمَةً	r1fc الْمَرْأَةُ مُسْلِمَةٌ r1fp “the woman is a muslim”
مَا هُمَا بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ مَا الْمَرْأَتَانِ بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مَا هُمَا مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ مَا الْمَرْأَتَانِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	r2fc الْمَرْأَتَانِ مُسْلِمَتَانِ r2fp “the two women are muslim”
مَا هُنَّ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ مَا النِّسَاءُ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ	مَا هُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٍ مَا النِّسَاءُ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	r3fc النِّسَاءُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ r3fp “the women are muslim”

## DEFINITELY NOT

## NOT

2<sup>nd</sup> PERSON MASC

مَا أَنْتَ بِمُسْلِمٍ	مَا أَنْتَ مُسْلِمًا	r1mc أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ r1mp “you are muslim”
مَا أَنْتُمَا بِمُسْلِمَيْنِ	مَا أَنْتُمَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ	r2mc أَنْتُمَا مُسْلِمَانِ r2mp “both of you are muslim”
مَا أَنْتُمْ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	مَا أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمِينَ	r3mc أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ r3mp “all of you are muslim”
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> PERSON FEM</b>		
مَا أَنْتِ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ	مَا أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةً	r1fc أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ r1fp “you (f) are muslim”
مَا أَنْتُمَا بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مَا أَنْتُمَا مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	r2fc أَنْتُمَا مُسْلِمَتَانِ r2fp “both of you women are muslim”
مَا أَنْتُنَّ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ	مَا أَنْتُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	r3fc أَنْتُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ r3fp “all you ladies are muslim”
<b>1<sup>ST</sup> PERSON</b>		
مَا أَنَا بِمُسْلِمٍ	مَا أَنَا مُسْلِمًا	r1mc أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ r1mp “I’m a muslim”
مَا أَنَا بِمُسْلِمَةٍ	مَا أَنَا مُسْلِمَةً	r1fc أَنَا مُسْلِمَةٌ r1fp “I’m a muslim woman”
مَا نَحْنُ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	مَا نَحْنُ مُسْلِمِينَ	r2mc نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَانِ r2mp “we are both muslim”
مَا نَحْنُ بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مَا نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	r2fc نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَتَانِ r2fp “we are both muslim women”
مَا نَحْنُ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	مَا نَحْنُ مُسْلِمِينَ	r3mc نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ r3mp “we are muslim”
مَا نَحْنُ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ	مَا نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	r3fc نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ r3fp “we are muslim women”

## Notes:

1. No emphasis= neutral listener. لَيْسَ طَالِبًا
  2. One emphasis= conflicted, confused listener. لَيْسَ بِطَالِبٍ
  3. More than one emphasis= opponent listener. مَا هُوَ طَالِبًا
- هُوَ طَالِبٌ – “he is a student” four ways to say he is not.

لَيْسَ طَالِبًا

لَيْسَ بِطَالِبٍ

مَا هُوَ طَالِبًا

مَا هُوَ بِطَالِبٍ

مَا is used to correct someone.

مَا in the Quran means opponent, someone has the wrong idea and you are correcting them.

**Side Note:** لَيْسَ الذَّكَرُ كَالْأُنْثَى “the boy is not like the girl.

# Quiz

