

## كان SECTION

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DAY 28

كان CHART			
أنا - كُنْتُ I was	هم - كانوا They were	هما - كانا Bofothey were	هو - كان He was
	هنّ - كننّ Theyladies were	هما - كانتا Bofotheyladies were	هي - كانت She was
نحن - كنّا We were	أنتم - كننتم Yawl were	أنتما - كننتما Bofoyou were	أنت - كنت You were
	أنتنّ - كنننّ Yawladies were	أنتما - كننتما Bofoyou were	أنتِ - كنتِ Youshe were

### Rules :

- \* Independent pronouns = ....am/is/are
- \* كان ( chart above) = ...was/were
- \* *Is, was, will be* + فعل = جملة إسميّة = فعل
- \* *is always a مبتدأ*, always جملة إسميّة
- \* *has outside* فاعل and is part of جملة فعليّة
- \* *has outside* إسم and is part of جملة إسميّة

Whenever you have كَانَ, the خبر is always منصوب, because it's kinda like the detail.

e.g :

كَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا		اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ	
كَانَ	كَانَ وإِسمه هو	لفظ الجلالة	مبتدأ
لفظ الجلالة	إِسم Outside	غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ	خبر
الله was...		الله is....	

## لَيْسَ SECTION

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DAY 31

لَيْسَ CHART			
أنا – لَسْتُ I am not	هم – لَيْسُوا They are not	هما – لَيْسَا Bofothey are not	هو – لَيْسَ He is not
	هنّ – لَسْنَ Theyladies are not	هما – لَيْسَتَا Bofotheyladies are not	هي – لَيْسَتْ She is not
نحن – لَسْنَا We are not	أنتم – لَسْتُمْ Yawl are not	أنتما – لَسْتُمَا Bofoyou are not	أنت – لَسْتَ You are not
	أنتنّ – لَسْتُنَّ Yawladies are not	أنتما – لَسْتُمَا Bofoyou are not	أنتِ – لَسْتِ Youshe are not

### The rules :

- \* لَيْسَ means ... am/is/are
- \* لَيْسَ is first cousin of كَانَ
- \* لَيْسَ has either inside or outside إِسْم, just like كَانَ
- \* When you see لَيْسَ in the Qur'an it is جملة إِسْمِيَّة
- \* لَيْسَ and its إِسْم is always مبتدأ
- \* The خبر is gonna be منصوب, but can also be مجرور by Adding ب
- \* When the خبر is مجرور by adding ب, it is become stonger

e.g :

Neutral ( zero emphasis ) ليس + نصب	
لَيْسَ مُسْلِمًا He is not a muslim*	لَيْسَتْ مُسْلِمَةً She is not a muslim
لَيْسَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ Bofthey are not muslims	لَيْسَتَا مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ Bofthey(ladies) are not muslims
لَيْسُوا مُسْلِمِينَ They are not muslims	لَسْنَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ They(ladies) are not muslims
لَسْتَ مُسْلِمًا You are not a muslim	لَسْتِ مُسْلِمَةً Youshe are not a muslim
لَسْتُمَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ Bofyou are not muslims	لَسْتُمَا مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ Bofyoushe are not muslims
لَسْتُمْ مُسْلِمِينَ Yawl are muslims	لَسْتُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٍ Yawlshere are not muslims
اَلَسْتُ مُسْلِمَةً/مُسْلِمًا am not muslim	
اَلَسْنَا مُسْلِمِينَ/مُسْلِمَاتٍ/مُسْلِمَيْنِ/مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ We are not muslims	

When لَيْسَ is use, the خبر become منصوب

## جملة إسمية SECTION

(Another Look)

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Day 32

هو مُسْلِمٌ	الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمٌ
هما مُسْلِمَانِ	الرَّجُلَانِ مُسْلِمَانِ

\*Both side have to same status,number and gender

Give away and common cases :

خبر followed by مبتدأ = نكرة معرفة  
خبر followed by مبتدأ = نكرة Pronoun

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### The basic rules :

- \* معرفة is usually مبتدأ
- \* نكرة is usually خبر
- \* مرفوع and خبر are usually مبتدأ
- \* When كان and its cousins (such as لَيْسَ) involved, however, the خبر is forced to be منصوب
- \* Both مبتدأ and خبر have to match in عدد، وجمع، and جنس as well

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e.g :

( مرفوع ) خبر Deffault	
هو مُسْلِمٌ He is a muslim*	الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمٌ The man is a muslim
هما مُسْلِمَانِ Bofothey are muslims	الرَّجُلَانِ مُسْلِمَانِ The two men are muslims
هم مُسْلِمُونَ They are muslims	الرِّجَالُ مُسْلِمُونَ The men are muslims
هي مُسْلِمَةٌ She is a muslim	المَرْأَةُ مُسْلِمَةٌ The woman is a muslim
هما مُسْلِمَتَانِ Bofothey(ladies) are muslims	المَرْأَتَانِ مُسْلِمَتَانِ The two women are muslims
هنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ They(ladies) are muslims	النِّسَاءُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ The women are muslims
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أنتَ مُسْلِمٌ You are a muslim	أنتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ Youshe are a muslim
أنتما مُسْلِمَانِ Bofoyou are muslims	أنتما مُسْلِمَتَانِ Bofoyoushe are muslim
أنتم مُسْلِمُونَ Yawl are muslims	أنتنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ Yawlshe are muslims
أنا مُسْلِمٌ/مُسْلِمَةٌ I am a muslim	
نحن مُسْلِمُونَ/مُسْلِمَاتٌ/مُسْلِمَانِ/مُسْلِمَتَانِ We are muslims	

## ب زَائِدَ SECTION

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### Rules :

- \* حرف الجارّ ب is one of
- \* When ب of حرف الجارّ come after لَيْسَ, the جارّ ومجرور fragment is not labeled as متعلّق بالخبر
- \* It's called **خَبَرٌ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصَبٍ**
- \* And the ب is called ب زَائِدَ
- \* Which is used as the stressor, and a sign of raising tone in speech
- \* Can be mean certainly, definitely, *not* at all

### Back to Grammar:

- \* لَيْسَ is used to make negative sentence
- \* Basicly مرفوع is خبر
- \* منصوب become خبر forced the لَيْسَ
- \* Basicly جارّ ومجرور fragment is a متعلّق بالخبر
- \* When we want to put a stressor in the negative sentence, we use ب of حرف الجارّ, which is called ب زَائِدَ
- \* جارّ ومجرور fragment that built from ب زَائِدَ is not متعلّق بالخبر. It is actually a خبر
- \* Since basicly خبر for لَيْسَ is منصوب, the 'جارّ ومجرور خبر' is called **خَبَرٌ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصَبٍ**

e.g :

1 emphasis ليس + ب زائد	
لَيْسَتْ بِمُؤْمِلِمَةٍ She is not a muslim at all	لَيْسَ بِمُؤْمِلِمٍ He is not a muslim at all
لَيْسَتَا بِمُؤْمِلِمَتَيْنِ Bofotheyshe are not muslims at all	لَيْسَا بِمُؤْمِلِمَيْنِ Bofothey are not muslims at all
لَسْنَ بِمُؤْمِلِمَاتٍ Theyladies are not muslims at all	لَيْسُوا بِمُؤْمِلِمِينَ They are not muslims at all
لَسْتِ بِمُؤْمِلِمَةٍ Youshe are not a muslim at all	لَسْتَ بِمُؤْمِلِمٍ You are not a muslim at all
لَسْتُمَا بِمُؤْمِلِمَتَيْنِ Bofoyoushe are not muslims at all	لَسْتُمَا بِمُؤْمِلِمَيْنِ Bofoyou are not muslims at all
لَسْنَّ بِمُؤْمِلِمَاتٍ Yawladies are not muslims at all	لَسْتُمْ بِمُؤْمِلِمِينَ Yawl are not muslims at all
لَسْتُ بِمُؤْمِلِمَةٍ/بِمُؤْمِلِمٍ I am not a muslim at all	
لَسْنَا بِمُؤْمِلِمِينَ/بِمُؤْمِلِمَاتٍ/بِمُؤْمِلِمَيْنِ/بِمُؤْمِلِمَتَيْنِ We are not muslims at all	

جَارٌّ وَمَجْرُورٌ and ب زَائِدٌ

DAY 33

حرف الجارِّ ب is ب زائد.

So far we have 3 ways to use حرف الجار :

1. It is used as متعلِّق بالخبر

2. It is used as متعلِّق بالفعل

3. It is used as (ب) زائد (the ب)

4. later



## مَا SECTION

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مَا is another way to say "...is no"t" with more stressor.  
مَا = "...IS NOT AT ALL"

مَا does not have inside إسم therefore you still need to mention the مبتدأ after it.

e.g :

Outside إسم 3 Emphasize ما + ب زائد	Outside إسم 2 Emphasize ما + نصب	Pronoun, 3 Emphasize ما + ب زائد	Pronoun, 2 Emphasize : ما + نصب
مَا الرَّجُلُ بِمُسْلِمٍ	مَا الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمًا	مَا هُوَ بِمُسْلِمٍ	مَا هُوَ مُسْلِمًا
مَا الرَّجُلَانِ بِمُسْلِمَيْنِ	مَا الرَّجُلَانِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مَا هُمَا بِمُسْلِمَيْنِ	مَا هُمَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ
مَا الرَّجَالُ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	مَا الرَّجَالُ مُسْلِمِينَ	مَا هُمْ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	مَا هُمْ مُسْلِمِينَ
مَا الْمَرْأَةُ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ	مَا الْمَرْأَةُ مُسْلِمَةً	مَا هِيَ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ	مَا هِيَ مُسْلِمَةً
مَا الْمَرْأَتَانِ بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مَا الْمَرْأَتَانِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مَا هُمَا بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مَا هُمَا مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ
مَا النِّسَاءُ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ	مَا النِّسَاءُ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مَا هُنَّ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ	مَا هُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٍ

continuing

Outside إسم 3 Emphasize ما + ب زائد	Outside إسم 2 Emphasize ما + نصب	Pronoun, 3 Emphasize ما + ب زائد	Pronoun, 2 Emphasize : ما + نصب
مَا أَنْتِ بِمُسْلِمٍ	مَا أَنْتِ مُسْلِمًا	مَا أَنْتِ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ	مَا أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةً
مَا أَنْتُمْ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	مَا أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمِينَ	مَا أَنْتُمْ بِمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مَا أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ
مَا أَنْتُمْ بِمُسْلِمِينَ	مَا أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمِينَ	مَا أَنْتُمْ بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ	مَا أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمَاتٍ
مَا نَحْنُ مُسْلِمِينَ/مُسْلِمَاتٍ		مَا أَنَا مُسْلِمًا/مُسْلِمَةً	
مَا نَحْنُ بِمُسْلِمِينَ/بِمُسْلِمَاتٍ		مَا أَنَا بِمُسْلِمًا/بِمُسْلِمَةً	

## BALAGHA STUDY IN مَا

There are 4 possibilities :		
Sentence	Contain :	Talking to :
لَيْسَ طَالِبًا	No emphasize	Neutral listener
لَيْسَ بِطَالِبٍ	1 emphasize	Conflicted, confused listener
مَا هُوَ طَالِبًا	2 emphasizes	Opponent listener
مَا هُوَ بِطَالِبٍ	3 emphasizes	
* مَا is only used to correct someone/to talk to the opponent listener		
* مَا itself has double emphasizes		

End