

## In this lesson we learn the following:

## 'laisa' verb conjugation

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

لَيْسَ الْبَيْتُ بِجَدِيدٍ. → الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدٌ. ‘The house is not new.’

Note that ् is added to the *khabar*, and it is therefore *majrūr*. (1)

***Most important rules: click here***

After the introduction of لَيْسَ, the *mubtada'* is called *ismu laysa*, and the *khabar* is called *khabaru laysa*. 'laisa' is an incomplete verb and is fixed only in past tense. There is not any present and future.

The feminine of لِيْسَ is لِيْسَتْ, e.g.:

**verb form (Complete Fixed Verb): go to page 810 for more**

**لَيْسَتْ زَيْنَبُ بِمَرِيضَةٍ.** → ‘Zainab is not sick.’

السيارة قديمة. → لِيَسْتَ السِّيَارَةُ قَدِيمَةً. ‘The car is not old.’

Note that in the second example the *sukūn* of لِيْسَتْ has changed to *kasrah* because of the following

«**J**» (laysat l-bintu → laysat-i-l-bintu). See Key to Book 1, Lesson 12.

The forms of لِيُسْ with other pronouns are mentioned in Exercise 3 in the main book.

In بِمُهَنْدِسٍ لَّسْتُ the pronoun تُ is the *ismu laysa* and بِمُهَنْدِسٍ is the *khabaru laysa*.

أَنْتُ بِمُهَنْدِسٍ.

Here أَنَا is *mubtada'* and the sentence لَسْتُ بِمُهْنَدِسٍ is the *khabar*.

This sentence is made up of *ismu laysa* and *khabaru laysa* as we have seen earlier. Note the following:

لَسْتُ بِمُدَرِّسٍ. → أَنَا مُدَرِّسٌ.

لَسْتُ مِنَ الْهَنْدِ. → أَنَا مِنَ الْهَنْدِ.

If the *khabaru laysa* is a prepositional clause like مِنْ الْهَنْدِ، it does not take بِـ. So one does not

say:

<sup>1</sup> We can also say لَيْسَ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا . Here the *khabar* has no بـ, and it is *manṣūb*. You will learn this later.

لَسْتُ بِمِنَ الْهَنْدِ.

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.:

لَيْ إِخْوَةٌ ‘I have some brothers’. With لَيْسَ this sentence becomes:

لَيْسَ لَيْ إِخْوَةٌ ‘I have no brothers’.

Here لَيْ إِخْوَةٌ is *ismu laysa* and لَيْ is *khabaru laysa*.

2) If إِنْ is added to a sentence like لَيْ إِخْوَةٌ it becomes:

إِنْ لَيْ إِخْوَةٌ Here لَيْ إِخْوَةٌ is *mansūb* because it is *ismu inna*, and لَيْ is *khabaru inna*.

3) بِلَالُ بْنُ حَامِدٍ. ‘Bilāl son of Hāmid’.

In a construction like this, the *alif* of بْنُ is omitted in writing, and the preceding word loses its *tamwīn*.

4) مَنْ الْأَخْ؟ literally means ‘Who is the brother?’. It is a polite way of asking a stranger who he is.

## Vocabulary

لِقَاءٌ	meeting	نَهْرٌ (جِ أَنْهَاءٌ)	river
أَنَا مَسْتَرُورٌ بِلِقَائِكَ	‘I am happy to meet you.’	بَرْقِيَّةٌ	telegram
جَيِيدٌ	good	مَصْرِفٌ (جِ مَصَارِفُ)	bank
جَيْبٌ (جِ جُيُوبُ)	pocket	مَكْتَبٌ الْبَرِيدِ	post office

**Remember:**

1. In Jumla ismia,

*mubtada* is always *marfu'*

*khabar* is *marfu'*(if it is one word)

if we bring *inna* in front of it (and sometimes of the it's sisters)

then, *mubtada* becomes *mansub* (we call it *ismu-inna*) it is always *mansub*.

then *khabar inna* will become *marfu'*(if one word). □

2. *ismu-kana* & *ismu-laisa* *marfu'*

*khabar kana* & *khabar laisa* is *mansub*, □

Sometimes it changes:-

*ism kana mansub* & *ism laisa marfu'*

*khabar inna marfu'* but *khabar kana* & *khabar laisa mansub*

but we option to add preposition in front (*jarr- majrur*).

**Most important rules: click here**



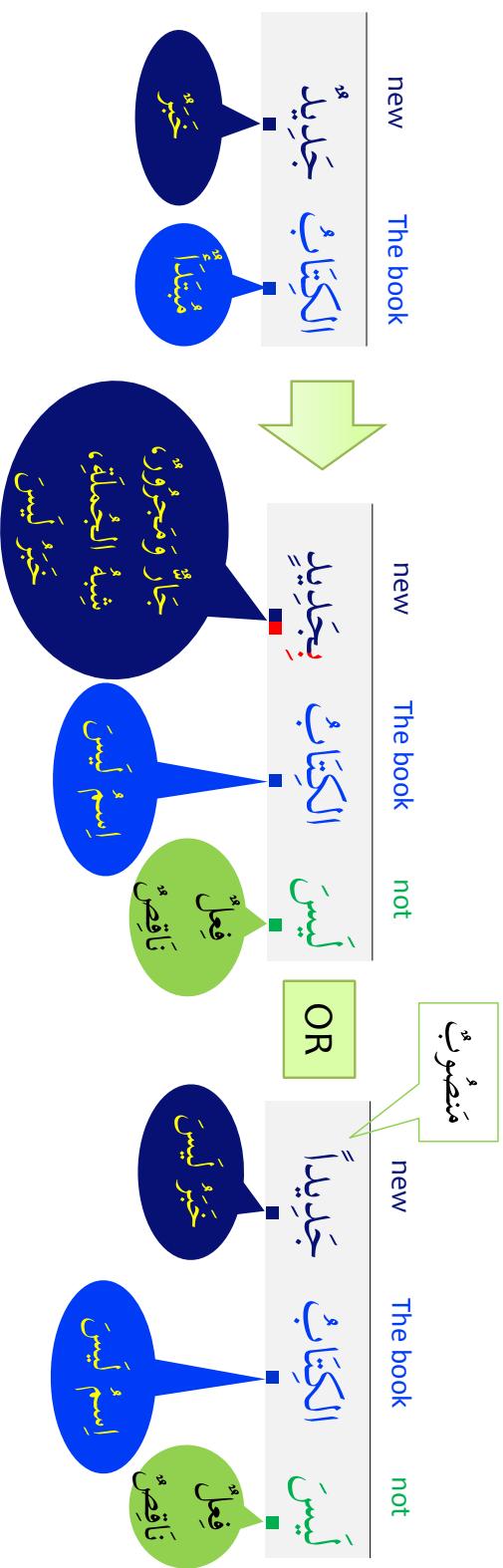
# ”He/It is not” – ليس

- is verb

- It is an incomplete verb (فِعْلٌ نَاقِصٌ), because it does not convey the complete meaning.

- It requires a predicate (خبر) to complete its meaning.

- It is used in a sentence as follows



- The usually takes a 'بـ', but it can also be without one. In the latter case, the will be 'خَبَرٌ' instead of 'مَنْصُوبٌ'.

## Conjugation for *لِيَسْ*

لیس	لیست	لیستہ	لیستہا	لیستہا	لیستہا	لیستہا	لیستہا
دھن	دھنہ	دھنے	دھنے	دھنے	دھنے	دھنے	دھنے
مسٹر	مسٹر	مسٹر	مسٹر	مسٹر	مسٹر	مسٹر	مسٹر
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و
هو	همہ	همہا	همہا	همہا	همہا	همہا	همہا
انا	انہما	انہما	انہما	انہما	انہما	انہما	انہما

Starting with هنّ, the

سُكُونٌ <sup>۲۹</sup> gets a لَ كَلْمَةً <sup>۳۰</sup>

C. 1  
+

١٢

५०

Since كِلْمَةٌ already had سُكُونٌ،

(التقاء الساكنين) the meeting of the two sukun).

Arabic, so the week letter is

dropped

This applies to the group مُسْتَحْرِكٌ

# More On ليس

doctor I not

لست هو بطبيعته

تкар ومبرور، شبهة  
الجملة، خبر ليس

اسم ليس

فعل ناقص

new	The book	not
	الكتاب بجدية	
	ليس	

تкар ومبرور، شبهة  
الجملة، خبر ليس

اسم ليس

فعل ناقص

أنا لست بطبيعته

تкар ومبرور، شبهة  
الجملة الفعلية، خبر

اسم ليس

فعل ناقص

new	not	The book
	بجدية	
	ليس	

تкар ومبرور، شبهة  
الجملة، خبر ليس

اسم ليس

فعل ناقص

الجملة الفعلية، خبر

ممتدا

# Examples from Quran – ليس

... Is **not** the morning near? (11:81)

Is **not** Allah most knowing of what is within the breasts of all creatures? (29:10)

Is **not** that [Creator] Able to give life to the dead? (75:40)

O wives of the Prophet! **you are not** like any other of the women; ... (33:32)

You are **not** a watcher over them (88:22)

... أَلَيْسَ الصُّبْحُ بِقَرِيبٍ ﴿٨١﴾ هود: ٨١

... أَوْلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَعْلَمَ بِمَا فِي صُدُورِ الْعَالَمِينَ  
العنكبوت: ١٠

... أَلَيْسَ ذَلِكَ يَقَادِرُ عَلَىٰ أَنْ يُحْيِيَ الْمَوْتَىٰ  
القيامة: ٤٠

يَا نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ لَكُنْتُنَّ كَاحِدٍ مِّنَ النِّسَاءِ ...

الأنجذاب: ٣٢

لَكُنْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِمُصَنِّطٍ ﴿٢٢﴾ الغاشية: ٢٢

## لام الإبتداء

لام الإبتداء is a *lâm* with a *fathah* prefixed to the **mubtada'** for the sake of **emphasis**, e.g. □

وَلَذِكْرُ الله أَكْبَرُ 'And indeed the remembrance of Allah is the greatest' (Qur'an, 29:45)

وَلَأَمَّةٌ مُؤْمِنَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ مُشْرِكَةٍ وَلَوْ أَعْجَبْتُكُمْ 'And indeed a believing slave girl is better than a *mushrikah* when though she might be pleasing to you' (Qur'an, 2:221).

This *lâm* is not to be confused with the preposition ل which has a *kasrah*, but takes a *fathah* when prefixed to a pronoun, e.g., لَهُ, لَكَ, لَهَا, لَكُمْ .

Please remember that the لام الإبتداء does not change the ending of the **mubtada'**.

Some examples from the Qur'an:

16:41 And indeed the reward of the Hereafter is the greatest

الْأَجْرُ الْآخِرَةُ أَكْبَرُ

29:45 And indeed the remembrance of Allah is the greatest

وَلَذِكْرُ الله أَكْبَرُ

39:26 And indeed the torment of the Hereafter is the greatest

الْعَذَابُ الْآخِرَةُ أَكْبَرُ

( زَحْلَقَ ) الْلَّامُ الْمُزَحْلَقَةُ = to slide, glide, slip and to roll

We have seen *lâm al-ibtidâ'* e.g. لَبِيتُكَ أَجْمَلُ 'Indeed your house is more beautiful'.

Now we want to use إِنْ also in this sentence, the *lâm* has to be **pushed to the khabar**, □  
**as two particles of emphasis cannot come together in one place.**

So the sentence becomes إِنْ بَيْتُكَ لَأَجْمَلُ 'Indeed your house is more beautiful'.

After its removal from its original position the *lâm* is no longer called *lâm al-ibtidâ'*. It is now called اللَّامُ الْمُزَحْلَقَةُ (the displaced *lâm*) or for easy remembrance ( the skating lâm! ).

A sentence with both إِنْ and the *lâm* is **more emphatic** than the one with إِنْ or the *lâm* only.

Here are some examples from the Qur'an:

29:41 Indeed the frailest of houses is the spider's house

أَوْهَنَ الْبَيْوِتِ لَبِيتُ الْعُنْكُبوِتِ

37:4 Indeed your God is One

إِلَهُكُمْ لَوَاحِدٌ

3:96 Indeed the first sanctuary appointed for mankind is the one which is in Bakkah (Makkah).

أَوَلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَذِي بِكَّةَ

31:19 Indeed the harshest of all voices is the voice of the ass

أَنْكَرَ الْأَصْوَاتِ لَصَوْتُ الْحَمِيرِ

Some examples of الْلَّامُ الْمَزَحَلَقَةُ (The skating *lām*) from the Qur'an

15:77 Most surely there is a sign in this for the believers.	فِي ذَلِكَ لَايَةٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ
45:3 Verily in the heavens and the earth, are Signs for those who believe.	فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ لَايَاتٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ
82:13&14 Indeed the righteous shall be in bliss and indeed the corrupt shall be in hell	الْأَبْرَارُ لَفِي نَعِيمٍ وَإِنَّ الْفُجَارَ لَفِي جَحَنَّمِ
63:1 The hypocrites are surely liars.	الْمُنَافِقِينَ لَكَادِبُونَ
103:1&2 By the declining day, Verily Man is in loss.	الْعَصْرِ إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ
14:39 Most surely my Lord is the Hearer of prayer:	رَبِّي لَسَمِيعُ الدُّعَاءِ
3:13 Most surely there is a lesson in this	فِي ذَلِكَ لَعِبْرَةٌ
11:79 And most surely you know what we desire.	إِنَّكَ لَتَعْلَمُ مَا تُرِيدُ
34:24 Lo! We or you assuredly are rightly guided or in error manifest.	أَوْ إِيَّاكُمْ لَعَلَى هُدًى أَوْ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ
3:62 Lo! This verily is the true narrative.	هَذَا لَهُوَ الْقَصَصُ الْحَقُّ
100:6,7&8 Most surely man is ungrateful to his Lord. And most surely he is a witness of that. And most surely he is tenacious in the love of wealth.	الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكُنُودٌ وَإِنَّهُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ إِنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ
15:9 Surely We have revealed the Reminder and We will most surely be its guardian.	نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ
100:11 Most surely their Lord that day shall be fully aware of them.	رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَخَبِيرٌ
8:42 Most surely Allah is Hearing, Knowing;	اللَّهُ لَسَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

## Some Examples of لَيْسَ from Qur'an

3:36 and Allah knew best what she brought forth-- and the male is not like the female	اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا وَضَعْتُ وَلَيْسَ الذَّكْرُ كَالْأُنْثَى
3:167 They say with their mouths what is not in their hearts	مُؤْلُونَ بِأَفْوَاهِهِمْ مَا لَيْسَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ
3:182 because Allah is not in the least unjust to the servants	اللَّهُ لَيْسَ بِظَلَامٍ لِلْعَبِيدِ
6:51 there is no guardian for them, nor any intercessor besides Him	سَ لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ وَلِيٰ وَلَا شَفِيعٌ
7:61 He said: O my people! there is no error in me, but I am an messenger from the Lord of the worlds.	لَ يَا قَوْمَ لَيْسَ بِيْ ضَلَالٌ وَلَا كَيْ رَسُولٌ مِنْ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
7:67 He said: O my people! there is no folly in me, but I am an messenger of the Lord of the worlds.	لَ يَا قَوْمَ لَيْسَ بِيْ سَفَاهَةٌ لَا كَيْ رَسُولٌ مِنْ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
11:46 He said: O Nuh! surely he is not of your family	لَ يَا نُوحٌ إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنْ أَهْلِكَ
11:81 surely their appointed time is the morning; is not the morning nigh?	مَوْعِدُهُمُ الصُّبْحُ أَلَيْسَ الصُّبْحُ بِقَرِيبٍ
29:10 What! is not Allah the best knower of what is in the breasts of mankind.	وَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَعْلَمَ بِمَا فِي صُدُورِ الْعَالَمِينَ
29:68 Will not in hell be the abode of the unbelievers?	لَيْسَ فِي جَهَنَّمَ مَنْوَى لِلْكَافِرِينَ
39:36 Is not Allah sufficient for His servant?	لَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِكَافٍ عَبْدٌ
39:37 is not Allah Mighty, the Lord of retribution?	لَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِعَزِيزٍ ذِي انتِقامَ
42:11 nothing like a likeness of Him; and He is the Hearing, the Seeing.	سَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ
43:51 O my people! is not the kingdom of Egypt mine? And these rivers flow beneath me	قَوْمٌ أَلَيْسَ لِيْ مُلْكُ مِصْرَ وَهَذِهِ الْأَنْهَارُ تَجْرِيْ مِنْ ثَخِيْنِ
46:32 and he shall not have guardians besides Him, these are in manifest error.	لَيْسَ لَهُ مِنْ دُونِهِ أُولَيَاءُ أُوْلَئِكَ فِي صَلَالِ مُبِينِ
46:34 Is it not true? They shall say: Aye! by our Lord!	لَيْسَ هَذَا بِالْحَقِّ. قَالُوا بَلَى وَرَبَّنَا
48:11 They say with their tongues what is not in their hearts	مُؤْلُونَ بِأَسْتِنَتِهِمْ مَا لَيْسَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ
69:35 Therefore he has not here today a true friend,	لَيْسَ لَهُ الْيَوْمَ هَاهُنَا حَمِيمٌ
95:8 Is not Allah the best of the Judges?	لَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمِ الْحَاكِمِينَ
6:66 Say: I am not placed in charge of you.	لَسْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ
33:32 O wives of the Prophet! you are not like any other of the women;	نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ

## (٢) الْدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

Bilal Replying (Without knowing

hisham): Wa alaikum assalam wa  
rahmatullahi wa barakatuhu , How are you  
o my brother, who is the brother? 

هِشَامٌ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.

بِلَالٌ: وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ... كَيْفَ حَالُكَ يَا أَخِي ؟  
مَنِ الْأَخُ ؟هِشَامٌ: أَنَا مُدْرِسٌ جَدِيدٌ بِالجَامِعَةِ. إِسْمِي هِشَامٌ. أَنَا مِنَ الْوِلَائِاتِ  
الْمُتَّحِدَةِ.

**أَنَا مَسْرُورٌ بِلِقَائِكَ** meaning:usa  
I am happy to meet you.  
3 word  
nuptode

بِلَالٌ: أَهْلاً وَسَهْلاً وَمَرْحَباً بِكَ يَا أَخِي. أَنَا مَسْرُورٌ بِلِقَائِكَ . أَنَا زَمِيلُكَ .  
إِسْمِي بِلَالٌ بْنُ حَامِدٍ... أَمِنٌ وَاسِنْطُونٌ أَنْتَ يَا هِشَامٌ ؟

**لَا، أَنَا لَيْسُ مِنْ وَاسِنْطُونَ . إِنِّي مِنْ نِيُويُورَكَ .** verbal sentences as khabar  
jarr-majzur shubu-h-jumla-khabar laisa  
laisa-not true  
laisa-sister

بِلَالٌ: أَمْسِلْمٌ أَبُوكَ يَا هِشَامٌ ؟  
هِشَامٌ: لَا، هُوَ لَيْسَ بِمُسْلِمٍ .

بِلَالٌ: وَأَمْمَكَ، أَمْسِلْمَةٌ هِيَ ؟  
هِشَامٌ: لَا، هِيَ لَيْسَتْ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ .

بِلَالٌ: أَلَكَ أَبْنَاءٌ يَا هِشَامٌ ؟  
هِشَامٌ: نَعَمْ، لَيَ سِتَّةُ أَبْنَاءٍ .

bi preposition is used after 'laisa' not 'kana'

|

بَلَالٌ: أَطْلَابٌ هُمْ؟

هشام: لَا، هُمْ لَيْسُوا بِطَلَابٍ. إِنَّ بَعْضَهُمْ تُجَارُ وَبَعْضَهُمْ مُهَنْدِسُونَ.

بَلَالٌ: أَلَكَ بَنَاتٌ؟

هشام: نعم، لِي خَمْسُ بَنَاتٍ.

بَلَالٌ: أَمْتَرَّوْجَاتٌ هُنَّ؟

هشام: لَا، هُنَّ لَسْنَ بِمُتَرَّوْجَاتٍ. إِنَّهُنَّ صِغَارٌ. بَعْضُهُنَّ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ  
الْإِبْدَائِيَّةِ وَبَعْضُهُنَّ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ.

بَلَالٌ: أَلَكَ إِخْوَةٌ؟

هشام: لَا، لَيْسَ لِي إِخْوَةٌ. □. إِنَّ لِي ثَلَاثَ أَخْوَاتٍ.

these is tricky sentence

بَلَالٌ: أَمْسِلَمَاتٌ هُنَّ؟

هشام: نعم، هُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ.

## Exercises

Answer the following questions.

(١) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ.

(١) مِنْ أَيْنَ هَشَامٌ ؟  (٢) مِنْ أَيِّ مَدِينَةٍ هُوَ ؟

(٢) ضَعْ هَذِهِ الْعَلَامَةَ (✓) أَمَامَ الْجُمَلِ الصَّحِيحَةِ،

وَهَذِهِ الْعَلَامَةَ (✗) أَمَامَ الْجُمَلِ غَيْرِ الصَّحِيحَةِ.

Mark the correct statements with this (✓) and the incorrect ones with this (✗).

(١) هَشَامٌ مِنْ وَاسِنْطُنْ.

(٢) أَخْوَاتِهِ مُسْلِمَاتٍ.

(٤) أَبْنَاؤُهُ طَلَابٌ.

(٦) أَبُوهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

(٣) بَنَاتِهِ لَسْنَ بِمُتَرَوِّجَاتٍ.

(٥) أَمْهُ لَيْسَ بِمُسْلِمَةٍ.

(\*) Learn the *isnād* of ليسَ to different pronouns.



حَامِدٌ لَيْسَ بِطَالِبٌ.

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الْطَّلَابُ لَيْسُوا بِصَغَارٍ.

khabar-laisa is always  
mansub if  
preposition(be) doesn't  
comes

آمِنَةٌ لَيْسَتْ بِطَبِيعَةٍ.

الْفَتَيَاتُ لَسْنَ بِمُتَرَوِّجَاتٍ.

(٣) تَأْمَلُ مَا يَلِي.

حَامِدٌ طَالِبٌ.

الْطَّلَابُ صِغَارٌ.

آمِنَةٌ طَبِيعَةٌ.

الْفَتَيَاتُ مُتَرَوِّجَاتٌ.

أَنْتَ كَبِيرٌ.

أَنْتُمْ جُدُودٌ.

أَنْتِ فَقِيرَةٌ.

أَنْتَنَ مُجْهَدَاتٌ.

أَنَا مُدَرِّسٌ.

نَحْنُ طَلَابٌ.

(أَنْتَ) لَسْتَ بِكَبِيرٍ.

(أَنْتُمْ) لَسْتُمْ بِجُدُودٍ.

(أَنْتِ) لَسْتِ بِفَقِيرَةٍ.

(أَنْتَنَ) لَسْتُنَّ بِمُجْهَدَاتٍ.

(أَنَا) لَسْتُ بِمُدَرِّسٍ.

(نَحْنُ) لَسْنَا بِطَلَابٍ.

bi preposition is used after  
'laisa' not 'kana'



(\*) See Lesson four for its meaning

(٢) الْدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

Rewrite the following sentences using لَيْسَ.

(٤) أَدْخِلْ «لَيْسَ» عَلَى الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ.



(١) الْبَابُ مُغْلَقٌ.

(٢) الْمَاءُ بَارِدٌ.

(٣) هِشَامٌ مَرِيضٌ.

(٤) أَبِي نَائِمٍ.

(٥) الدَّرْسُ صَعْبٌ.

(٦) الْمَسْجَدُ قَرِيبٌ.

(٧) الْطَّفْلُ جَوْعَانٌ.



(بِجَوْعَانَ)

(٥) إِقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَيْنِ، ثُمَّ أَدْخِلْ «لَيْسَ» عَلَى الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ.

Rewrite the following sentences using لَيْسَ as shown in the examples.

هُوَ لَيْسَ بِتَاجِرٍ.

هُوَ تَاجِرٌ.

هُوَ لَيْسَ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.

هُوَ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.

(١) السَّيَارَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ.

(٢) أَنَا غَنِيٌّ.

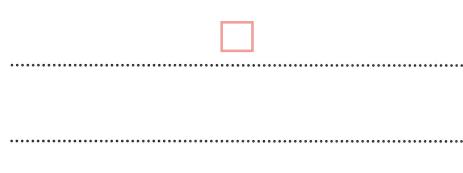
(٣) أَنْتَ فَقِيرٌ.

(٤) هِيَ مِنَ الْعِرَاقِ.

(٥) نَحْنُ أَذْكَيَاءُ.

(٦) هُوَ عَزَبٌ.

(٧) الْمُدْرِسُونَ فِي الْفُصُولِ.



(٢) الْدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

(٨) أَنْتِ ذَكِيَّةً.

(٩) أَنْتُمْ كِبَارٌ.

(١٠) الطَّالِبَاتُ فِي الْمَكْتبَةِ jarr-majrur is already present here hence 'bi' not required

(١١) أَنْتُنْ طَالِبَاتٍ جُدُدٌ.

(٦) أَحِبُّ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتَيَةِ بِالنَّفْيِ مُسْتَعْمِلاً «لَيْسَ».

Answer the following questions in the negative using لَيْسَ.



(١) أَمْهَنْدِيسٌ أَبُوكَ ؟

(٢) أَمْدَرْسَةٌ أَمْلَكَ ؟



(٣) أَطْلَابٌ إِخْوَتُكَ ؟



(٤) أَمْرَضَاتٌ أَخْوَاتُكَ ؟



(٥) أَمْدَرْسٌ أَنْتَ ؟



(٦) أَجُدُّ أَنْتُمْ ؟

(٧) أَجْدِيدَةٌ سِيَارَتُكَ ؟

(٧) يُوجَّهُ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِلَى كُلِّ مِنَ الطَّلَابِ أَسْئِلَةً يَكُونُ جَوَابُهَا بِالنَّفْيِ وَيَرِدُ عَلَيْهَا الطَّالِبُ مُسْتَعْمِلاً «لَسْتُ» نَحْوَهُ.

Answer the following questions in the negative using لَسْتُ.

أَمْتَرَوْجٌ أَنْتَ ؟

أَمِنْ أَمْرِيَكَا أَنْتَ ؟

أَمْهَنْدِيسٌ أَنْتَ ؟

أَمْرِيَضٌ أَنْتَ ؟



(٨) إِقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ، ثُمَّ أَدْخِلْ «إِنَّ» عَلَى الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ.

Rewrite the following sentences using إِنَّ as shown in the example.

(أَصْلُهُ: ثَلَاثُ أَخْوَاتٍ لِي). □ لي ثَلَاثُ أَخْوَاتٍ.

(أَصْلُهُ: إِنَّ ثَلَاثَ أَخْوَاتٍ لِي). إِنَّ لي ثَلَاثَ أَخْوَاتٍ.

(١) فِي الْفَصْلِ خَمْسَةُ طَلَابٍ جُدُدٌ. □

(٢) لَنَا مُدَرِّسٌ جَيِّدٌ. □

(٣) فِي جَيِّي مِائَةُ رِيَالٍ. □

(٤) فِي الْهِنْدِ أَنْهَارٌ كَثِيرَةٌ. □

(٥) لَكَ بَرْقِيَّةٌ فِي مَكْتَبِ البرِيدِ. □

(٦) لِي أَلْفُ دُولَارٍ فِي الْمَصْرِفِ. □

## الكلمات الجديدة:

جَيْبٌ (ج جُيوبٌ)

جَيِّدٌ

لِقاءً

بَرْقِيَّةٌ (ج بَرْقِيَّاتٌ) مَصْرِفٌ (ج مَصَارِفٌ)

نَهْرٌ (ج أَنْهَاءٌ)

مَكْتَبٌ البرِيدِ