

لَيْسَ

Laisa - He/It is not

لَيْسَ فِعْلٌ نَاقِصٌ جَامِدٌ: **Laisa – Fael Naaqis Jaamid** -The Incomplete Jaamid Verb

- Laisa is a verb. It is an incomplete verb (Fael Naaqis) because it does not convey the complete meaning.
- Fael Naaqis is a verb which does not have a faail, rather it has an ism. But even with the ism it does not give a complete meaning. It requires a predicate(khabar) to complete its meaning
- As you have learnt about Inna wa Akhawaatu Inna, likewise Kaana also has sisters, Laisa is one of them.

كَانَ وَ أُخَوَاتُ كَانَ (Kaana and its sisters)

- Kaana has 13 sisters. In this lesson we are going to deal with only one of them – Laisa.
- Kaana is also Fael Naaqis. Some of the rules of Kaana and its sisters are the same, but others are different.

فِعْلٌ نَاقِصٌ لَيْسَ قَوَاعِدُ

The Rules of Incomplete Verb Laisa

فِعْلٌ نَاقِصٌ لَيْسَ قَوَاعِدُ: **Fael Naaqis Laisa Qawaaid**:

- Laisa occurs before a Jumla Ismia (a nominal sentence).
- When Laisa enters upon a Jumla Ismia, the Muftada becomes Ismu Laisa and Khabar becomes Khabru Laisa.
- Laisa causes change in Iraab and in meanings.
- Ismu Laisa becomes Marfoo and Khabaru Laisa becomes Mansoob. When Laisa occurs before a Jumla Ismia, Laisa takes the Muftada in its own Hukm(precept). Then it gives Rafa'

to its Ism and Nasab to its Khabar. (Remember that the is already Marfoo but now Ismu Laisa is Marfoo because of Laisa. Only the reason of being Marfoo has changed).

→ Meaning wise Laisa is used for negation.

→ Khabaru Laisa can be Mahzoofof(omitted), Mufrad (single), Jumla Ismia (nominal sentence) or Jumla Failia (verbal sentence). And Khabaru Laisa can be Muqaddam and Ismu Laisa can be Muakhhkar.

→ Laisa is conjugated only for Fael Mazi (past tense) not for Fael Mudaray (present/future tense) nor for Fael Amr (Imperative) because it is Fael Jaamid. When Fael is said to be Fael Jaamid it means that it has only one conjugation. Only Past Tense can be made.

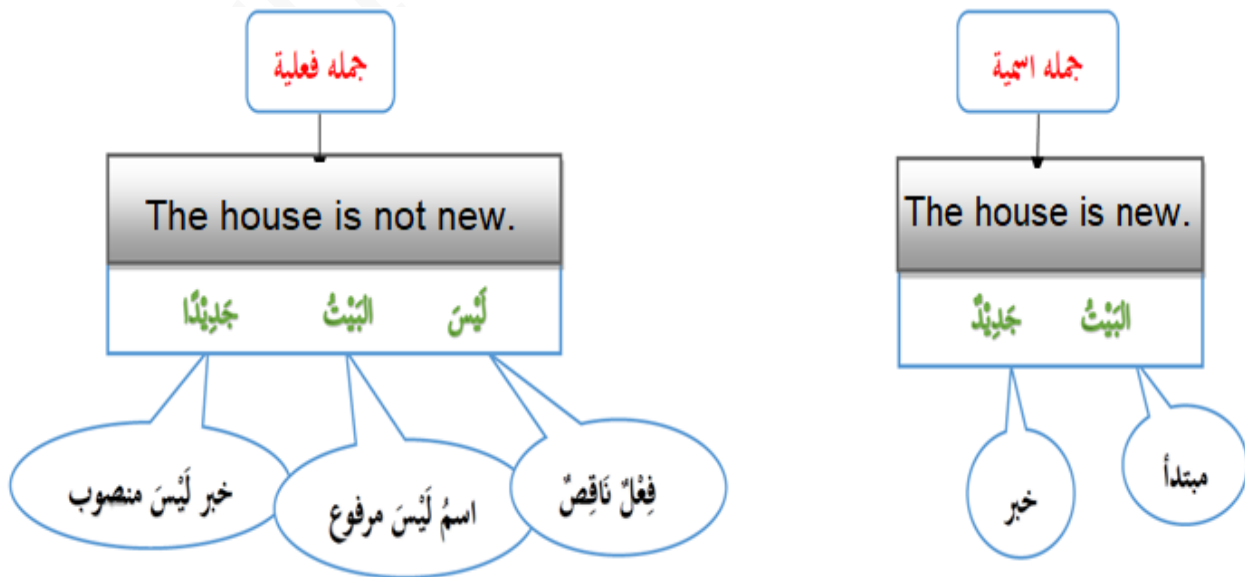
→ But Laisa usually conveys the meaning of present tense.

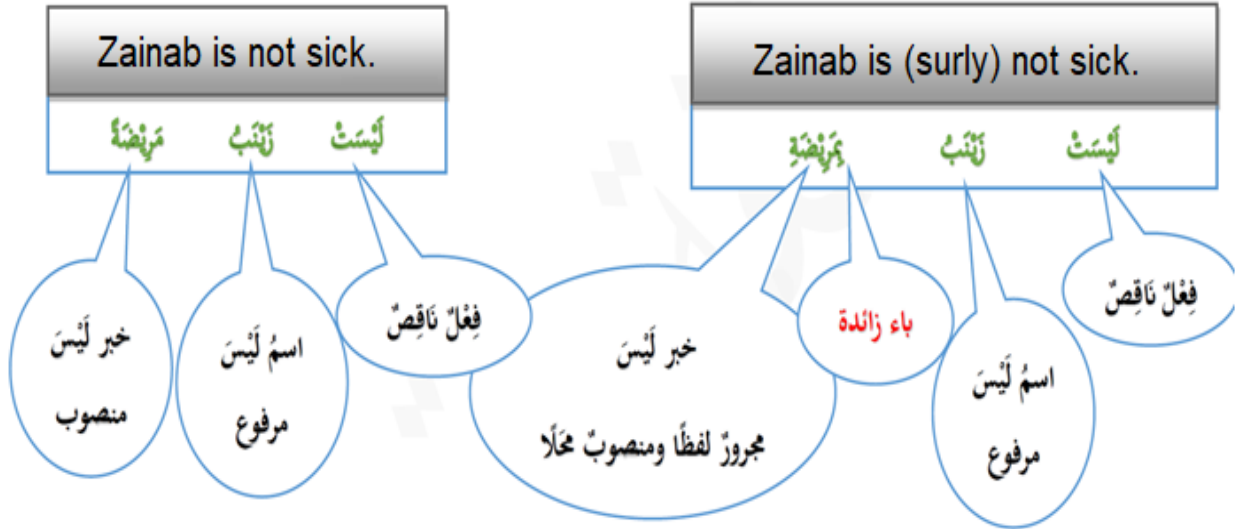
→ Sometimes Khabaru Laisa comes with Harf Jarr 'Bi' **باء حرف جر** for emphasis. That Baa is Baa Zaeda باء زائدة. It comes only with mufrad khabar. It does not make any changes in the meaning.

→ Because of Baa Zaeda, باء زائدة Khabaru Laisa appears to be Majroor (**لفظًا Majroor** لمجرور) but it is actually Mansoob (Mahallan Mansoob).

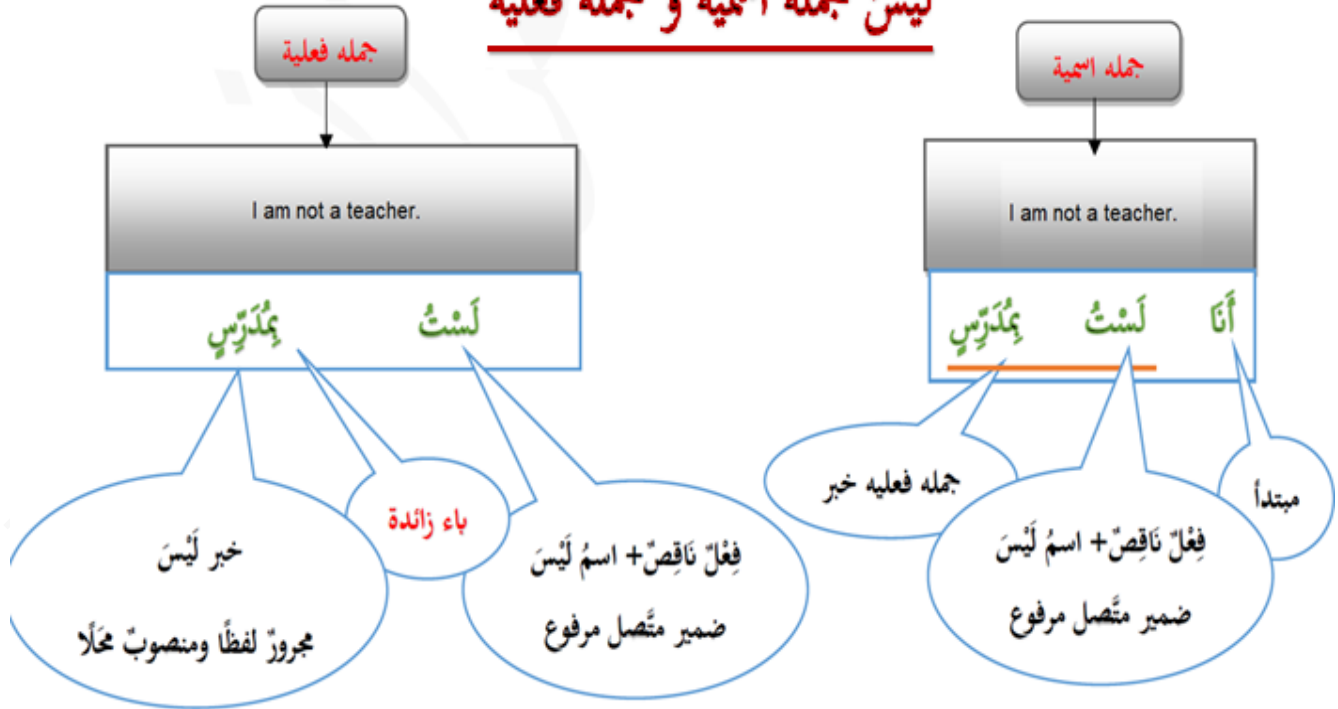
→ Sometimes Khabaru Laisa comes without Baa Zaeda باء زائدة. In that case the Iraab of Khabar Laisa will be Iraabil Harakah or Iraabil Harf.

→ In the Quran Khabaru Laisa mostly comes with Baa Zaeda باء زائدة.





لَيْسَ جَمَلَةٌ اسْمِيَّةٌ وَ جَمَلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ



إِسْمٌ لَيْسَ مَرْفُوعٌ	معنى	الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي نَاقِصٌ	
(هُوَ) مُسْتَتِرٌ	He is not.	لَيْسَ	هُوَ
ا	They 2 are not.	لَيْسَا	هُمَا
و	They all are not.	لَيْسُوا	هُمْ
(هِيَ) مُسْتَتِرٌ	She is not.	لَيْسَتْ	هِيَ
ا	They 2 are not.	لَيْسَتَا	هُمَا
نَ	They all are not.	لَيْسَنَ	هُنَّ
تَ	You(m) are not.	لَيْسْتَ	أَنْتَ
تُكُمَا	You 2(m) are not.	لَيْسْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
يَهُمُّ	You all(m) are not.	لَيْسْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ

تِ	You(f) are not.	لَسْتِ	أَنْتِ
تُمَا	You 2(f) are not.	لَسْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
تُنَّ	You all(f) are not.	لَسْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
تُ	I(m/f) am not.	لَسْتُ	أَنَا
نَا	We (m/f) are not.	لَسْنَا	(نَحْنُ)

Starting with هُنَّ, the لام كلمة gets a سكون

كَيْسَ + نَ ← كَيْسِنَ ← كَسِنَ

Since ع كلمة already had سكون, this results in إلتقاء السَّاكِنَيْنِ (the meeting of the two sukun). This is not permissible in Arabic, so the weak letter "ي" is dropped.

[11:81] ﴿إِنَّ مَوْعِدَهُمُ الصُّبْحُ أَلَيْسَ الصُّبْحُ بِقَرِيبٍ﴾

Indeed, morning is their appointed time. Is not the morning near?"

[95:8] ﴿أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمَ الْحَاكِمِينَ﴾

Is not Allah the Best of judges?

[88:22] ﴿لَنْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ مُصْطَرٍ﴾

You are not a dictator over them.

[6:66] ﴿كَذَّبَ بِهِ قَوْمُكَ وَهُوَ الْحَقُّ قُلْ لَنْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَكِيلٍ﴾

But your people (O Muhammad SAW) have denied it (the Quran) though it is the truth.

Say: "I am not responsible for your affairs."