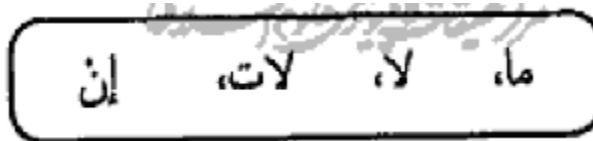


الحروف المشبهة بـ «ليس»

1. Definition and Effect:

They are letters that resemble 'ليس' in meaning and effect, so they give 'رفع' to the 'اسم' and 'نصب' to 'خبر'.

2. Words:



3. Rulings:

• There are some conditions for the effect of 'ما':

1. Its 'خبر' cannot precede its 'noun'
2. The 'معمول' (affected) of its 'خبر' cannot precede its 'noun' when it is 'جار و مجرور' or 'ظرف'.
3. That 'إن' does not come after it.
4. That 'إلا' does not break the negation of its predicate

Example: "ما هذا بشراً"

• The conditions for the effect of 'لا' are the same as for 'ما'; also its 'اسم' and 'خبر' must be indefinite.

Example:

تَعَزَّ فَلَ شَيْءٌ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ بَاقِيًا وَ لَا وَزَرَ مِمَّا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَاقِيًا

- The conditions for the effect of 'لات' are the same as for 'لا' and its noun and *khabar* must be time nouns.

Example: "و لَاتَ (حين) حينَ مناصٍ"

- The conditions for the effect of 'إن' are the same as for 'ما'.

Example:

و لَكِن بَأَن يُبَغَى عَلَيْهِ فَيُخَذَلَا إِنَّ المرءُ مِيتاً بَانْقِضَاءِ حَيَاتِهِ

Its *khabar* often comes with 'إلا' which nullifies it.

Example: "إِن هَذَا إِلَّا مَلَكٌ كَرِيمٌ"

الحروف المشبهة بالفعل

Definition and Effect:

They are prepositions that come on 'الجملة الإسمية'. They give 'نصب' to the 'مبتدا' and 'رفع' to the 'خير' as their own 'اسم' and 'خير'.

الخبر	الاسم	الحرف المشبهة بالفعل
إمام	علتياً	إن

Means and Meaning:

إن، أن، كان، لكن، لعل، لئيت

'أن' and 'إن' emphasize the happening of 'خير' for the 'اسم'.

Example: "قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ إِنِّي أَرَىٰ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَذْبُحُكَ"

'كَأَنَّ' assimilates the 'اسم' to the 'خبر'.

Example: "الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبٌ دُرِّيٌّ يُوقَدُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُّبَارَكَةٍ زَيْتُونَةٍ" (the glass is as it were a brightly shining star, lit from a blessed olive-tree)

'لَعْنٌ' is for 'استدراك' that is to change what is conceived from the preceded phrase.

Example: "ليس الخيرُ أن يكثرَ مالك و ولدك و لكنَّ الخيرُ أن يكثرَ علمك" (goodness is not having much of property and children, **rather** it is having much knowledge.)

'لَعْلٌ' is to hope or fear the happening of the 'خبر' for the 'اسم'.

Example: "كَذَلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ آيَاتِهِ لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَّقُونَ" (Allah thus makes clear to you His signs, so that you may understand.)

And by 'لَيْتَ' the happening of the 'خبر' for the 'اسم' is wished.

Example: "يَا وَيْلَتَى لَيْتَنِي لَمْ أَتَّخِذْ فُلَانًا خَلِيلًا" (Woe to me! I **wish** I had not taken so and so as a friend!)