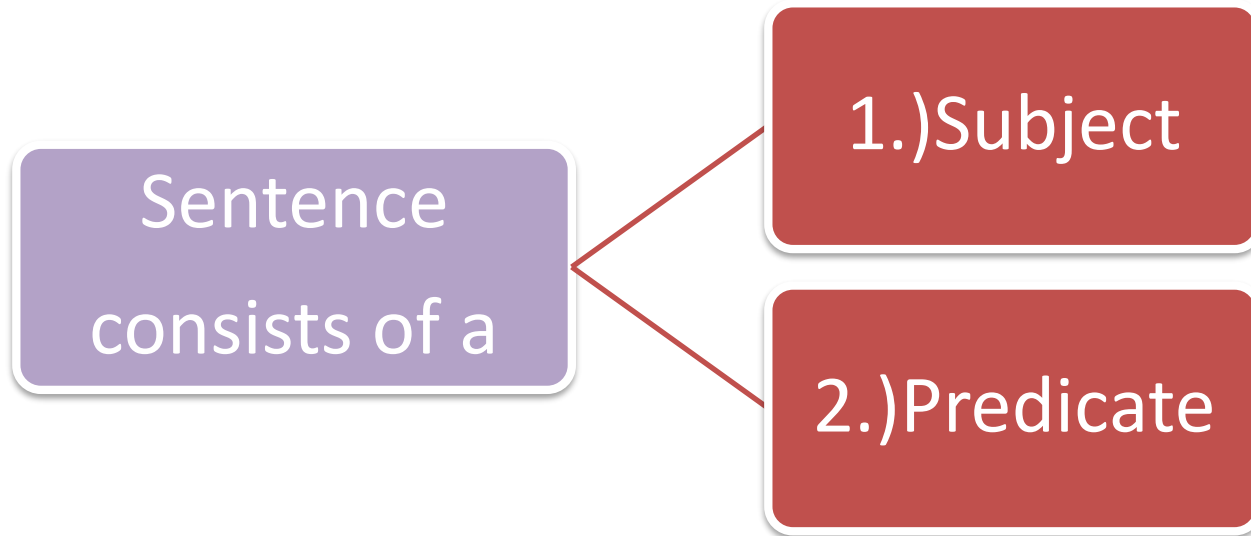


SENTENCE

Sentence is a group of words which makes a complete sense.



The subject names a person, a place or a thing we are talking about.

The predicate makes a **statement** about the subject. In other words, the predicate is the part of the sentence **which informs any fact or news about the subject.**

Types sentences in Arabic

الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

Nominal sentence (Aljumlatul ismiyyatu)

The (جُمْلَةٌ) sentence which begins with a
(إِسْم) noun.

الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ

Verbal sentence (Aljumlatul fayliyyatu)

The (جُمْلَةٌ) sentence which begins with a
(فِعْل) verb.

Nominal sentence in Arabic

Like English
nominal sentence (**الْجُمْلَةُ**
الْإِسْمِيَّةُ - aljumlatul
ismiyyatu) in Arabic
consists of 2 parts

1.) Subject

(**مُبْتَدَأٌ**) mibtada

2.) Predicate

(**خَبَرٌ**) khabar

Simple nominal sentences in Arabic

Haarith is a student.	حَارِثٌ طَالِبٌ
Khadeeja is learned.	خَدِيجَةٌ عَالِمَةٌ
The boy is intelligent .	الْوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ
The girl is beautiful.	الْبِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ
This is a pen.	هَذَا قَلَمٌ

The noun with which the nominal sentence begins is called (**مُبْتَدَأٌ - subject**) and the **other part which says something about it** is called (**خَبْرٌ - predicate**).

Usually, the **subject of a nominal sentence** is a **definite noun**, either a **proper noun** like Haarith and Khadeeja , a noun **with the definite article** like **الْوَلَدُ** and **الْبِنْتُ** or a **pronoun**.

The **predicate** is usually **indefinite**, and **agrees in gender** with the subject.

Both the subject and the predicate (one word) are (**مَرْفُوعٌ - marfu**) that is, it will have one dhamma or tanween (double dhamma).