Nominal Sentence (اَلْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ)

What is a sentence?
Sentence is a group of words which make <u>complete sense</u>.

     Muhammad is a student.

     Hamid is sick.

The core ingredients of any sentence are a subject and a predicate. 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 a sentence which expresses what is said about the subject.

In the above two sentences **Muhammad** and **Hamid** are <u>**subjects**</u> and "**is a student**" and "**is sick**" are **predicates**.

In Arabic language there are two kinds of sentences.

The one which begins with a noun (اِسْمٌ)   is called **nominal sentence** الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ

And the one which begins with a verb (فِعْلٌ) is called **verbal sentence**   الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ

<u>We shall discuss here only the nominal sentence.</u>

A simple nominal sentence is of this form:

Zayd is learned.	زَيْدٌ عَالِمٌ
Fatimah is learned.	فَاطِمَةُ عَالِمَةٌ
The boy is intelligent.	اَلْوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ
The girl is beautiful.	اَلْبِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ

Just like in English, a nominal sentence in Arabic has two parts:

Subject (اَلْمُبْتَدَأُ) and Predicate (اَلْخَبَرُ)

The noun with which the nominal sentence begins is called (مُبْتَدَأٌ) <u>subject</u>, and the **other part which says something** about **it** is called (خَبَرٌ) **predicate**.

Usually, the **subject of a nominal sentence** is a <u>**definite noun**</u>, either a <u>**proper noun**</u> like Zayd and Fatimah , a noun <u>**with the definite article**</u> like اَلْوَلَدُ and اَلْبِنْتُ or a <u>**pronoun.**</u>

The **predicate** is usually <u>**indefinite**</u>, and **agrees in gender** with the subject.

Both the subject and the predicate are **marfu** مَرْفُوْعٌ , that is, it will have one dumma or tanween (double) dumma.