

Nominal Sentence (الجملة الاسمية)

What is a sentence?

Sentence is a group of words which make complete sense.

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 subjects 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 (إِسْمٌ) is called **nominal sentence** الجملة الاسمية

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

We shall discuss here only the nominal sentence.

A simple nominal sentence is of this form:

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

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

Subject (المُبتدأ) and Predicate (الخبر)

The noun with which the nominal sentence begins is called (مُبتدأ) subject, and the other part

which says something about it is called (خبر) predicate.

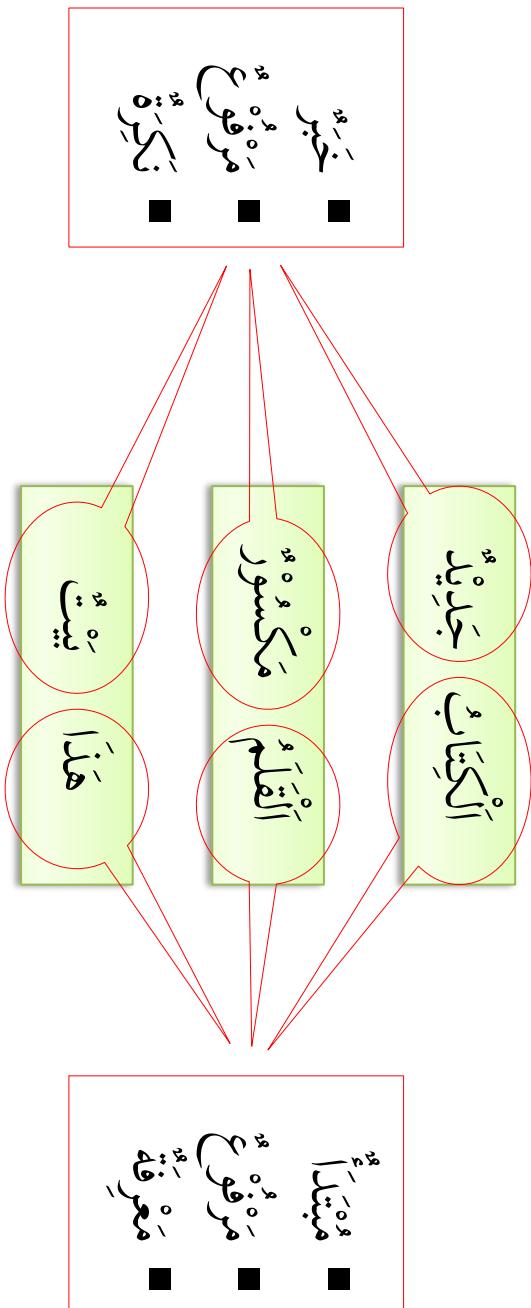
Usually, the subject of a nominal sentence is a definite noun, either a proper noun like Zayd and Fatimah, a noun with the definite article like الْوَلَدُ and الْبِنْتُ or a pronoun.

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

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

The Nominal Sentence (الجملة الإسمية)

- A sentence that starts with a noun
- Has a subject (مبتدأ) and a predicate (مُفَوِّع)
- The subject is always nominative (مرفوع)
- The predicate is always nominative (مرفوع), if it is one word
- The subject is mostly definite (معروفة)
- The predicate is mostly indefinite (نكرة)



Subject in nominal sentence is called مبتدأ
Subject in verbal sentence is called فاعل

أَخْوَالُ الْخَبَرِ

Type of Khabar

مُفَرَّدٌ

One Word (Not a sentence)

مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ.

الْمُؤْمِنُ مِرْأَةُ الْمُؤْمِنِ.

الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

Nominal Sentence

بِالْأَلْ أُبُوهُ وَزِيرٌ.

فَاطِمَةٌ لَهَا طِفْلٌ صَغِيرٌ.

الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ

Verbal Sentence

حَامِدٌ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

الْطَّلَابُ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَلْعُبِ.

Mubtada and khabar agrees in
(genders ,numbers)

Na't-man'ut agrees in (gender, number,
Case ending (un,an,in), definiteness
and indefiniteness

mubtada and khabar are not
concept of verbal sentence but
nominal sentence □

شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ

The Phrase coming as a Khabar

ظَرْفٌ

Adverbial Phrase

الْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِ الْأَمَهَاتِ.

الْحَقِيقَيْةُ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ.

حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ + اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ

Prepositional Phrase

الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ .

Early Predicate and Late Subject (خبر مقدم ومبتدأ متأخر)

The man is in the house

الرجل	في	البيت
مبتدأ	خبر	خبر و مجرور، شبه الجملة،

A man is in the house

في	البيت	رجل
خبر و مجرور، شبه الجملة،	خبر	مبتدأ مجرور

A (شبه الجملة phrase), e.g. جار و مجرور (prepositional phrase) or خروف (adverbial phrase) can never be مبتدأ (subject), even though a sentence may begin with it.

A garden is in front of the masjid

أمام	المسجد	حديقة
خبر و مجرور، شبه الجملة،	خبر	خبر و مجرور

Types of News (أنواع الخبر)

الطَّابِاتُ ذَهَبَنَ إِلَى الْمَدَرَسَةِ

يَلَّا خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ

فَاطِمَةُ عِنْدَهَا سِيَارَةٌ

حَامِدٌ أَخْرُوهُ وَزِيرٌ

الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ

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مُغَرِّدٌ

شِبَهُ الْجُمْلَةِ

الْجُمْلَةِ

Sentence

فِي الْبَيْتِ رَجُلٌ

أَمَامَ الْبَيْتِ حَدِيقَةٌ

Phrase

الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ

الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ

الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكَتبِ

مُغَرِّدٌ

جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ، شِبَهُ الْجُمْلَةِ

ظَرْفٌ، شِبَهُ الْجُمْلَةِ

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الْكِتَابُ تَحْتَ الْمَكَتبِ

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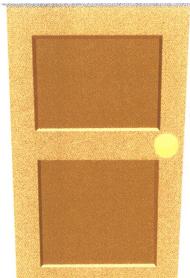
(١) الْدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

(١) الْدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ



all pronouns are definite

هَذَا



هَذَا بَابٌ.

هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.

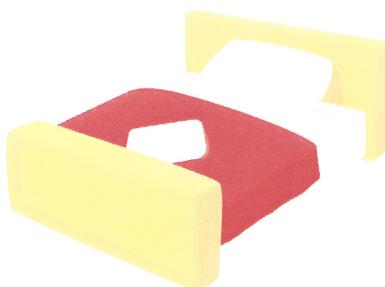
هَذَا بَيْتٌ.



هَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ.

هَذَا قَلْمَنْ.

هَذَا كِتَابٌ.



هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ.

هَذَا سَرِيرٌ.

هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ.

ما هَذَا ؟

هَذَا بَيْتٌ .



ما هَذَا ؟

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ ؟



نَعَمْ ، هَذَا بَيْتٌ .



ما هَذَا ؟

هَذَا قَمِيصٌ .



أَهَذَا سَرِيرٌ ؟

لَا ، هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ .



أَهَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ ؟

لَا ، هَذَا قَلْمَ .



ما هَذَا ؟

هَذَا نَجْمٌ .



(١) الدرس الأول

Exercise

تمرين (١)

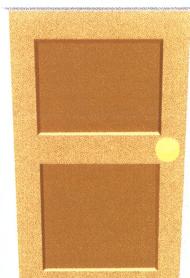
ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



(١) الْدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

Exercise

تمْرِينٌ (٢)

أَهْذَا مِفْتَاحٌ؟



أَهْذَا بَيْتٌ؟



أَهْذَا نَجْمٌ؟



أَهْذَا قَمِيصٌ؟



(١) الْدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

Exercise

تمرين (٣)

اقرأ وأكتب.

Read and write.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| هذا قلم. | هذا مسجد. | هذا مكتب. |
| هذا كرسيّ. | ما هذا؟ | هذا سرير. |
| ما هذا؟ هذا مفتاح. | لا، هذا مسجد. | أهذا بيت؟ |



منْ هَذَا ؟



هذا طيب.

منْ هَذَا ؟

هذا ولد.



منْ هَذَا ؟

هذا طالب.



منْ هَذَا ؟

لا، هذا رجل.



أهذا ولد؟