

The equational sentence consists of two parts, a subject and a predicate.

As in English, the subject may be any kind of noun or pronoun, while the predicate may be either of these, as well as adjectives, adverbs, or prepositional phrases. The following diagram illustrates the structure of the equational sentence (read from right to left):

Predicate	Subject
سَلِيم	أَنَا
مَرْيَمَ	أَنْتِ
فَرِيد	هَذَا

'I am Salim.'

'You are Maryam.'

'This is Farid.'

ana = I أنا
anthi = أنت

Arabic equational sentences generally correspond to English sentences in which the verb is "am", "is" or "are"--that is, a present-tense form of "to be". As in English, the Arabic predicate may identify the subject, as in "I am Salim", or describe it, as in "Salim is from Syria" or "Salim is Syrian."

1st person singular I we
2nd " " You you
3rd " " he/she/it They

2. Gender in pronouns

The English pronouns "he" and "she" show a difference in gender:

"he" is masculine, while "she" is feminine. Arabic has not only this distinction between "he" and "she", it also has pronouns for "you" which show

a difference in gender: أَنْتَ 'you' is masculine singular, used only

in speaking to a male person, while the feminine أَنْتِ 'you' is

used only in speaking to a female:

Demonstrative Pronoun (Masc) (M) أنتَ
Demonstrative Pronoun (Fem) (F) أَنْتِ

You fem anti
You masc. anta

هَلْ أَنْتَ سَلِيم ؟	'Are you Salim?'
هَلْ أَنْتِ مَرْيَمَ ؟	'Are you Maryam?'

أسماء هشارا
hisharra.
to - Name something
to show something