

(1) Types of Arabic sentence. You have already learnt in Book Two (Lesson One) that there are two types of sentences in Arabic: the nominal sentence (الجمالة الاشميّة) and the verbal sentence (الجُمْلةُ الفعْليَّةُ).

The nominal sentence commences with a noun, e.g.:

'The house is beautiful.'



whereas the verbal sentence commences with a verb,

دَخَلَ المدرِّسُ.

'The teacher has entered.'



Here are some more details about these two types:

The Nominal Sentence:

The beginning of the nominal sentence is one of the following:

a) a noun or a pronoun, e.g.:

هذه مَدْرسةٌ



This is a school

الله معنها



I am hardworking

اللَّهُ غَفِورٌ

Allah is forgiving

b) a maşdar mu'awwal (المَصْدَرُ المُؤَوَّلُ) i.e., clause functioning as a maşdar (1) e.g.:

ال + فعل مفيارع = مفيدر المؤول "That you fast is better for you." أَنْ تَصُومُوا خيرٌ لَكُمْ اللهُ وَاللهُ اللهُ اللهُو

Here are some examples of the masdar mu'awwal:

In the place of raf?

أَنْ تَدُرُسَ العَرَبِيَّةَ أَفضَلُ

"That you study Arabic is better.' (Here it is mubtada' = (فضلُ = 'That you study Arabic is better.').

الإسلامُ أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ

'Islam means that you believe in Allāh.' (Here it is khabar = الإسلامُ الإيْمانُ باللّهِ



'.It is necessary that you write your address legibly' يَنْبَغِي أَنْ تَكُتُبَ عُنُوانَكَ بِوُضُوح

(يَنْبَغِي كَتَابِةُ العنوانِ بِوُضُوحِ = Here it is fā'il)



In the place of *naşb*:

(أريدُ الخُرُوجَ = 'I want to go out.' (Here it is maf'ūl bihi' أَخْرُجَ



In the place of jarr:

ْ (Come before you leave.' (Here it is mudāf ilayhi = تَعَالَ قَبْلَ الخُرُوجِ عَالَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَخْرُجَ

(لا تَذْهَبْ إلى أَنْ أَرْجِع 'Don't go till I return.' (Here it is preceded by a preposition = لا تذهبْ إلى أَنْ أَرْجِع



. fasting' الصَّومُ functions as a masdar (infinitive) as it means أَنْ تَصُومُوا 'fasting'.

c) a particle resembling a verb, e.g.:

إِنَّ اللهُ غَفورٌ رَحيمٌ

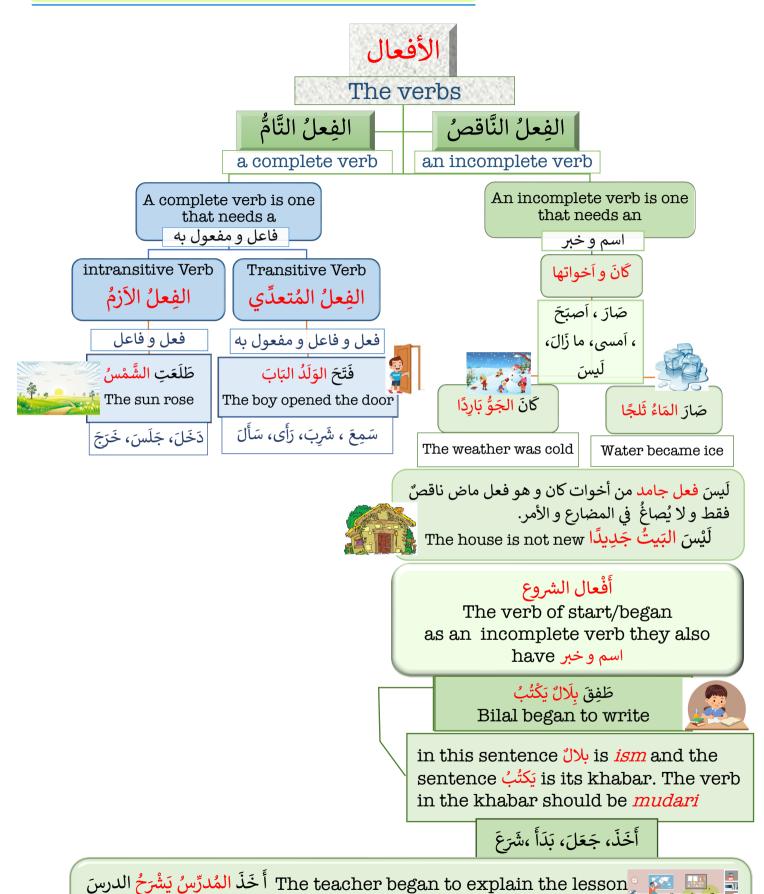
'Indeed Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.'

and it's sisters like إِنَّ عا عادي الصَّرُوفُ المُشَبَّهَةُ بِالفِعلِ) are إِنَّ and it's sisters like



The Verbal Sentence:

The beginning of the verbal sentence is one of the following:





I began to eat جَعَلْتُ آكُلُ.

These verbs are also used in the same way and with the same meaning.