

# Lesson 8: Sentences

## Review:

- A. Answer the questions from the previous wrap up sections, especially Lesson 7.
- B. Take dictation on previous words from your teacher.

Be sure to record words that you are having trouble with in a list so you can practice more with these words insha Allah.

## Learn: Sentences

Up to now, we have not made sentences in Arabic.

### Sentences

The word for sentence in Arabic is “Jumlah” جملة

There are two types of sentences in Arabic:

- Jumlatul Ismiyyah
- Jumlatul fi’liyyah.

In a Jumlatul fi’liyyah the verb (f’il) comes first.

We will first learn about the Jumlatul Ismiyyah and in later lessons, insha Allah the Jumltul fi’liyyah.

Example 1 :

The house is new.

البيتُ جَدِيدٌ



In English, the predicate (part that contains the verb) is “is new.”

In Arabic, the predicate (khabr) of this sentence is simply expressed by the word جَدِيدٌ and it ends in tanween, in this case, dammah tanween.

Example 2:



The door is wide

البابُ وَاصِعٌ

The verb “is” (to be) is omitted in Arabic when it has what is called a present indicative meaning as in “is” or “are.”

The above sentences are nominal sentences (Jumlatul Ismiyyah) because they do not start with a verb (f’il).