

The Nominal Sentence — Jumla Ismiyya

Forming complete sentences with two nouns

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A gentle reminder: these model answers are for checking, not studying. Reading them before attempting the quiz is futile — nothing is learnt that way. Attempt the full quiz from memory first; the struggle to recall is where the learning happens. Then return here and mark your own work honestly.

- False** — a definite subject and an indefinite predicate, both in rafa', carry that meaning by themselves. Supply "is / am / are" only in the English translation.
- True** — definite through a proper noun, اَنَّ, a pronoun, or another definite category.
- False** — one مُبْتَدَأ may have several — as in اَللّٰهُ عَلِيْمٌ حَكِيْمٌ.
- b) اَلْمَسْجِدُ كَبِيْرٌ** — definite mubtada' (via اَنَّ) + indefinite rafa' khabar = "The mosque is big". In a) the subject is indefinite; c) and d) are not sentences.
- a) and c)** — indefinite and rafa' — and it must match the mubtada' in gender and number.
- نُوْحٌ رَّسُوْلٌ** — proper noun is definite by itself · اَلْوَلَدُ حَكِيْمٌ — definite with اَنَّ, so the tanwiin becomes a single damma.
- "Allah is all-knowing, all-wise." One mubtada' with TWO khabars — each independently indefinite and in rafa'. The Quran uses this pattern constantly for Allah's names.
- مُحَمَّدٌ = مُبْتَدَأ** — definite because it is a proper noun. رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ = خَبَرٌ, in rafa'. There is no Arabic word for "is" — the structure itself carries that meaning, so we supply it in translation.
- حَامِدٌ مُّعَلِّمٌ** — the definite subject next to an indefinite rafa' predicate IS the complete statement; no verb "to be" exists or is needed in the present tense.
- Any valid sentence, e.g. اَلْمُعَلِّمُ حَكِيْمٌ — "The teacher is wise". Check: definite mubtada', indefinite khabar, both rafa', gender/number matching.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts