

Pronouns in Nominal Sentences

Using the 14 pronouns to form sentences, ask questions, and join clauses

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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** — when the subject is a pronoun, the predicate may be a proper noun (أَنَا يُوسُفُ) or definite by أَلِ (هُوَ) (الْمُعَلِّمُ).
- True** — the joined element copies the case of what precedes it.
- False** — فَ means immediately after; ثُمَّ implies a delay. The difference matters for Quranic meaning.
- b) هَلْ** — اَ is a single letter attached to what follows (أَهُوَ مُسْلِمٌ); هَلْ stands alone.
- a) and c)** — a pronoun subject permits a definite predicate — a proper noun in a), a word with أَلِ in c). b) has an indefinite subject; d) is a verbal sentence.
- هِيَ مُعَلِّمَةٌ** — feminine predicate matching the pronoun هِيَ (or أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ؟) — question particle before the nominal sentence.
- أَنْتَ + فَ + أَ + أَنْتُمْ + وَ + هُوَ + فَ** (so he) (and you all) (so is it you then...?) — single-letter particles attach in writing but remain separate grammatical words.
- Subject = هُوَ; TWO predicates = السَّمِيعُ and الْعَلِيمُ, both definite by أَلِ, both rafa'. Definite predicates are allowed because the subject is a pronoun — one of the Quran's most characteristic structures for describing Allah.
- التِّقَاءُ السَّاكِنَيْنِ — the sukoon of the laam meets the sukoon of hamzat al-wasl, so a kasra is added: halil-masjid. The same rule behind هُمْ أَنْتُمْ and مَنْ.
- The conjunction وَ copies grammatical case: حَامِدًا is the object (nasab), so the joined زَيْدًا takes nasab too — in Arabic, things that belong together copy each other.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts