What is a sentence?
Sentence is a group of words which make complete sense.
   Muhammad is a student.
   Hamid is sick.
The core ingredients of any sentence are a subject and a predicate. The subject names a person, a place or a thing we are talking about. The predicate makes a statement about the subject. In other words the predicate is the part of a sentence which expresses what is said about the subject.
In the above two sentences Muhammad and Hamid are subjects and “is a student” and “is sick” are predicates.

In Arabic language there are two kinds of sentences.
The one which begins with a noun (اسم) is called nominal sentence

And the one which begins with a verb (فعل) is called verbal sentence

We shall discuss here only the nominal sentence.
A simple nominal sentence is of this form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zayd is learned.</td>
<td>Zيد غالي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatimah is learned.</td>
<td>فاطمة غاليه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The boy is intelligent.</td>
<td>ولد ذكي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The girl is beautiful.</td>
<td>بنت جميلة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Just like in English, a nominal sentence in Arabic has two parts:
Subject (المبتداا) and Predicate (الخبير).

The noun with which the nominal sentence begins is called (المبتداا) subject, and the other part which says something about it is called (الخبير) predicate.

Usually, the subject of a nominal sentence is a definite noun, either a proper noun like Zayd and Fatimah, a noun with the definite article like ولد, or a pronoun.

The predicate is usually indefinite, and agrees in gender with the subject.

Both the subject and the predicate are marfu مرفوع, that is, it will have one dumma or tanween (double) dumma.