

## Lesson 8

### 2. جنس – the Gender

Arabic اسم (nouns) are of two types with regards to gender:

1. مُذَكَّر (Mudhak-kar) – masculine.
2. مُؤَنَّث (Muan-nath) – feminine.

All Arabic اسم (nouns) are مُذَكَّر – masculine unless we specifically know it is مُؤَنَّث – feminine.

There are two types of مُؤَنَّث – feminine.

1. مُؤَنَّث حَقِيقِي (Muan-nath Haqiqii) real feminine.

If you translate these nouns to any language they remain feminine.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّث حَقِيقِي real feminine		
أُخْت	بِنْت	أُم
sister	daughter	mother

2. مُؤَنَّث غَيْر حَقِيقِي (Muan-nath Ghair Haqiqii) not real feminine.

مُؤَنَّث غَيْر حَقِيقِي is two types.

1. مُؤَنَّث عَلَامِي – feminine with signs.
2. مُؤَنَّث سَمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs.

## Lesson 9

### 1. مُؤَنَّثٌ عَلامَتِي - feminine with signs.

There are three signs to know an ism is feminine.

#### 1. When a tā marbuta (ة) appears to the end of a noun.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ عَلامَتِي - feminine with signs		
حِجَارَةٌ	آيَةٌ	جَنَّةٌ
stone	sign	gerden
بَقْرَةٌ	غُرْفَةٌ	سَاعَةٌ
cow	room	watch/time

Adjective nouns can be made in to feminine by adding tā marbuta (ة) at the end.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ عَلامَتِي	Adjective noun
مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٌ
female muslim	muslim
صَالِحَةٌ	صَالِحٌ
female pious	pious
طَالِبَةٌ	طَالِبٌ
female student	student
كَبِيرَةٌ	كَبِيرٌ
big (fm)	big

صَغِيرَةٌ small ( <i>fm</i> )	صَغِيرٌ small
طَوِيلَةٌ long ( <i>fm</i> )	طَوِيلٌ long
قَصِيرَةٌ short ( <i>fm</i> )	قَصِيرٌ short
ثَقِيلَةٌ heavy ( <i>fm</i> )	ثَقِيلٌ heavy
خَفِيفَةٌ light ( <i>fm</i> )	خَفِيفٌ light

2. When alif maqsūrah (يَ) it is also written like this (يُ) appears at the end of a noun.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ عِلَامَتِي – feminine with signs		
حُسْنَى , حُسْنَى beautiful lady	صُغْرَى , صُغْرَى small	كُبْرَى , كُبْرَى big

3. When alif mamdūdah (اء) appears at the end of a noun.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ عِلَامَتِي – feminine with signs		
سَوْدَاءُ black	صَفْرَاءُ yellow	صَحْرَاءُ desert

## Lesson 10

2. مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs.

There are some categories where if any noun falls in these categories, they will be مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs.

Category 1: Names of winds.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs		
بَادٌ	صَرْصَرٌ	رِيحٌ
wind	cold wind	wind

Category 2: Names of wines.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs		
	طَلَاءٌ	خَمْرٌ
	wine	wine

Category 3: Names of fire.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs		
جَحِيمٌ	جَهَنَّمُ	نَارٌ
hell fire	hell fire	fire

Category 4: parts of the body in pairs.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs		
أُذُنٌ	عَيْنٌ	يَدٌ
ear	eye	hand
مِرْفَقٌ	قَدَمٌ	رِجْلٌ
elbow	foot	leg

Category 5: names of countries.

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs		
الرُّومُ	الشَّامُ	مِصْرُ
Roman	Syria	Egypt

The exception to this rule are six Arab countries. These are:

العراق	الأردن	المغرب
Iraq	Jordan	Morocco
الكويت	لبنان	السودان
Kuwait	Lebanon	Sudan

Besides the above-mentioned nouns, there are other nouns which are used as feminine by the Arabs.

Some of them are:

مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs		
شَمْسٌ sun	أَرْضٌ earth	سَّمَاءٌ sky
كَاسٌ glass	دَارٌ house	حَرْبٌ battle
سُوقٌ market	رُؤْيَا dream	نَفْسٌ soul

All broken plurals (none-intelligent) are singular feminine.  
(We will learn broken plurals in the next lesson).

Examples:

مُؤَنَّثٌ سِمَاعِي – feminine as heard from the Arabs		
أَبْوَابٌ doors	أَقْلَامٌ pens	كُتُبٌ books
بُيُوتٌ houses	وُجُوهُ faces	قُلُوبٌ hearts