

of the masculine pronoun is أَنْتَ ?ant. The feminine form, however, is

At the end of a sentence masc loses a of anta at the end. Fem stays same.

مَنْ أَنْتَ ؟ 'Who are you?' (to a male) = ?ant  
مَنْ أَنْتِ ؟ 'Who are you?' (to a female) = ?anti

The Arabic demonstrative pronoun likewise shows a distinction in gender:

هَذَا is masculine singular and هَذِهِ is feminine singular. The proper choice must be made, depending on whether the pronoun refers to a male or a female, as in

هَذَا سَلِيمٌ وَهَذَا فَرِيدٌ وَهَذِهِ وِدَادٌ 'This is Salim, this is Farid, and this is Widad.'

هَذَا and هَذِهِ refer not only to things near the speaker but to things near the person addressed as well; they may accordingly be translated by "that" as well as by "this".

Arabic has only two genders, while English has three--masculine ("he"), feminine ("she"), and neuter ("it"). When it is a matter of natural gender--humans, animals, etc.--Arabic هُوَ 'he' and هِيَ 'she' and English he and she correspond to each other nicely. Inanimates, however, are all referred to as it in English, while they must be masculine or feminine in Arabic. In these instances, Arabic هُوَ and هِيَ are translated by English "it". Thus, هُوَ referring to فَرِيد is "he", but referring to الدَّرْس is "it".

#### Drill 1. Recognition of masculine and feminine.

Teacher supplies the cue, student supplies a male or female name.

(Suggestion: Write a list of Arabic names on the board, in separate columns for m. and f.)