



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الإنجليزية

المرحلة: الثالثة

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : النحو التركيبى المتقدم

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Grammar**

اسم المحاضرة السابعة باللغة العربية: الجنس النحوي: التعريف و الأصناف

اسم المحاضرة السابعة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Grammatical Gender: Definition & Classes**

4.58. Gender

Gender (grammatical gender) is a specific form of noun-class system in which the division of noun classes forms an agreement system with another aspect of the language, such as adjectives, articles, pronouns, or verbs. Neither English suffixes nor articles are used to mark gender distinctions. Some pronouns are gender-sensitive, for example, the personal pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*, and the relatives *who*, *which*, *whom* are used to mark the distinction between masculine nouns and feminine nouns. Thus, *she* is used for female, whereas *he* is used for male only (masculine). On the other hand, the relative *who* is used with personal nouns like Jack or Doris, while the relative *which* is used with inanimate objects. Let's consider the following practical examples about gender-distinction:

- **John** has been to London, but **he** came back home two days ago. (*Masculine Pronoun*)
- **Daisy** attended the birthday party, but **she** soon went out. (*Feminine Pronoun*)
- I found the **book which** I lost last week. (**Book** is **inanimate**)
- I met the **doctor who** treated me yesterday. (**Doctor** is **human**)

The pattern of pronoun substitutions for singular nouns give us a set of ten gender classes as shown below:

1. Animate is subclassified into **personal** pronoun substitutions for singular nouns, and **non-personal** pronoun substitutions for singular nouns.

A. Personal nouns are also subclassified into:

1. **Masculine** refers to male noun, such as **uncle** which is substituted by (he-who).
2. **Feminine** refers to the female noun, such as **aunt** which is substituted by he-who.
3. **Dual** refers to the noun that can be used by both males and females, such as Dorian, Kelly, Jordan, Kimberly, Marion, Noel, Auden August, etc. In Arabic we have also neutral names, such as Noor, Sabah, Suaad, Istabraq, Farah, etc. A gender-neutral name is unisex, meaning you can give it to a girl or a boy. However, you can use both pronouns, but it depends on whether the person is male or female, but the relative *who* goes with both.
4. **Common** refers to using the word baby to name a very small child or animal. As we can use (who-she/he/it or which-it).

B. Non-personal pronouns are also subclassified into:

1. **Masculine Higher Animal** refers to the basic class of a given animal, which should be male (masculine), such as **bull**, and for which we can use the pronouns (which – it).
 2. **Feminine Higher Animal** refers to the basic class of a given animal which should be female (feminine), such as **cow**, and for which we can use the pronouns (which – it, something).
 3. **Higher Organism** refers to using the names of countries, like France and England. We can substitute these nouns with the pronouns (which – it- she).
 4. **Lower Animal** refers to small-sized animals like **ant** and for which the pair of pronouns (which-it) can be used only.
2. **Inanimate** class refers to using common nouns, such as box or door or car, and substituted by the pronoun (it as being subject or object,) and (which for questions).