



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الإنجليزية

المرحلة: الثالثة

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : النحوي التركيبي المتقدم

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Grammar**

اسم المحاضرة الثامنة باللغة العربية: أنواع الجنس النحوي والأسماء الجماعية

اسم المحاضرة الثامنة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Types of Gender & Collective Nouns**

4.60. Personal Dual Gender

Personal dual-gender nouns refer to the nouns that indicate both males and females, and whether the noun is male or female will be determined by the context. This class contains a large set of dual nouns:

<u>List 1</u>	<u>List 2</u>
Artist	fool
Chairman	foreigner
Cook	friend
Criminal	guest
Doctor	inhabitant
Enemy	librarian

Some speakers use **gender marker**, which means using gender title male or female or boy or girl before the dual noun, such as:

Boyfriend, girlfriend, woman student, man student Male doctor, female doctor; male lawyer, and female lawyer.

NB:

When such nouns are used generically, there is no need to use gender marker:

If **any** student (**whether male or female**) calls my name, tell him I will be back sooner.

But when there is a specific reference, each noun should be marked by something indicating whether the noun is masculine or feminine. For example, the adjective preceding the noun will determine the gender of the noun, e.g.,:

I met a (**handsome**) student and **he** was very happy for meeting me.

I met a (**beautiful**) student and **she** was very happy for meeting me.

Syntactically, the adjective ‘handsome’ describes the **boy/man** who is good-looking, whereas the adjective ‘beautiful’ describes the **girl/woman** who is good-looking.

4.61. Common Gender

Common gender nouns are intermediate in use between personal and non-personal nouns. For example, the word ‘baby’ can be used to refer to a child or animal because the small newly born creatures – being human or animal are called babies. Therefore, one can say:

Jane got a nice baby, but **it** was very slim. (**Human**)

The black **cow** gave birth to a pretty baby, and **it** was black too. (**Animal**)

4.62 Collective Nouns

Collective Nouns are nouns that refer to a collection or group of multiple people, animals, or things. However, even though collective nouns refer to multiple individuals,

they still usually function as singular nouns in the English sentence. This is because they still technically refer to one thing: the group as a whole. Here are some examples of collective nouns:

- **Tribe** – A tribe is a single unit that is made up of a group of tribe members.

- **Fleet** – A fleet is a single unit that is made up of several vehicles or vessels, such as ships.

In British English, the collective nouns are used with singular or plural verbs, whereas in American English the collective nouns are used with singular verbs:

His family **is/are** visiting Iraq now. (**UK English: Sing +PL**)

His family **is** visiting Iraq now. (**US English: Sing only**)

NB: The word 'police' is treated as a plural noun in both UK English and US English:

The **police are** looking for the criminal.

The word army is a collective noun, which can be used as a singular noun or a plural noun, depending on the situation:

The Iraqi **army** is brave. (**One Unit**)

The Iraqi **army** are brave. (**Troops; Individuals**)

The **armies** are brave. (**Types of Different Countries**)