



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 الثانية عشر باللغة العربية: تمييز الجنس وحالات المضاف

اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية : **Gender Distinction and Genitive Cases**

4. 63 Higher Animals

Some higher-class animals have gender distinction in terms of masculine and feminine:

No.	Masculine	Feminine
1.	Buck	Doe
2.	Bull	Cow
3.	Cock	Hen
4.	Dog	Bitch
5.	Gander	Goose
6.	Lion	Lioness
7.	Stallion	Mare
8.	Tiger	Tigress
9.	Leopard	Leopardess

Also, there is another class which is called **common higher animals**, and for which pronoun patternings are used like (which-it) (who-she/he) including horse, cat, bird, turtle, crocodile, etc. Since no sex distinction is made or known for the speaker, the pronoun 'he' is more usual than she. Suppose that someone saw a horse, be he is not expert or familiar with its gender, he will use 'he', to say:

This horse is energetic as a proof **he** can run 88 km/h.

4.64 Higher Organisms (Country Nouns)

The names of countries have different genders, but this difference is determined by the use:

1. When the names of countries denote **geographical units**, they are treated as inanimate, .g.,:

Looking at the European map, we see **France** here. **It** is the largest country in Europe.

2. When the names of countries are used as **political or economic units**, they are treated as feminine, .g.,:

France has been able to increase **her** exports by 10 per cent over the last six months.

England is proud of **her** poets.

3. Sports teams, particularly in UK English, that represent countries can be referred to as personal collective nouns, .g.,:

France have improved their chance of winning the cup.

4. The word 'ship' is substituted by a feminine pronoun 'she' to express an affectionate attitude:

What a lovely ship! What is **she** called? Well, she is called **Ashton Brown**.

4. 65 Lower Animals and Inanimate Nouns

Lower animals do not differ from inanimate nouns in terms of our present linguistic criteria. This means both the animal ‘snake’ and the inanimate ‘box’ are replaced by the pronouns (which) and (it). However, sex differences can be indicated by a range of gender markers for any animate noun when they are felt to be relevant:

She-goat, he-goat, male frog, female frog, hen-pleasant, she-camel, he-camel.

4. 66 Common/Genitive Case

English nouns have a two-case system:

- A. **The unmarked Common Case:** It refers to the ordinary form of a noun as being ‘cat’ or ‘mouse’ or ‘car’ or ‘moon’.
- B. **The Marked Genitive Case:** It refers to the grammatical case that marks a noun. It designates a grammatical case, typically indicating possession, measure, origin, or other close association, as in *The Door’s Key*.

4. 67 The Forms of the Genitive Inflection

The (-s) genitive of regular nouns is realized in verbal contexts where it takes one of the forms /iz/, /z/, and /s/. The pronunciation of each is submitted to phonetic rules. However, the noun ‘spy’, which is transcribed phonetically

/spaɪz/, has three forms:

1. The **spies** were arrested. (Plural form)
2. The **spy's** companion was a woman. (Singular Possession)
3. The **spies'** companions were women in each case. (Plural Possession)
4. He **spies** on the behalf of an industrial firm. (3rd personal Sing –s)

The forms of the irregular nouns are different from the regular ones fore-mentioned:

The town **men** are really helpful.

The **man's coat** is totally ragged. (Singular Possession)
The **men's coats** are totally ragged. (Plural Possession)
He **wears** his coat elegantly.

4. 69 Two Genitives

The case of genitive has two structures when its case indicates possessiveness or belongingness:

A. The s-genitive structure with inflection:

It means using the genitive inflected (-s) with two nouns and the inflectional suffix is placed over the first noun, e.g.,:

What is the **ship's name**?

Rule: Noun's + Noun

B. The of-genitive structure with a prepositional phrase:

It consists of the preposition of + the noun indicating possessiveness, e.g.:

The name **of the ship** is Ashton Brown.

Rule: Noun + of + Noun