

Section One

The Masculine Noun

الإسم المذكر

We divide the masculine noun into two groups:

The masculine noun capable of becoming feminine; that happens by annexation of the feminine signs, i.e. the feminine *Taa'*, *Alif Maqsoora* and *Alif Mamdooda*, as in:

مُسْلِم	←	مُسْلِمَة
أَعْظَم	←	عُظْمَى
أَخْضَرَ	←	خَضْرَاءَ

The masculine incapable of becoming feminine; which are the ones with no feminine equivalent, as 'كِتَاب', or the ones whose feminine equivalent is a separate word, as 'أَب' (أُم), (بَقْرَة) ثور, or the ones that signify both the masculine and feminine alike, such as *Masdar* (زَيْدٌ عدلٌ، هِنْدٌ عدلٌ), most of the nouns of exaggeration (هو رجلٌ منطيق، هي امرأةٌ منطيق) and the pattern 'رجلٌ صبورٌ، (فعلول/فعليل' (إمرأةٌ صبور

Section Two

The Feminine Noun

الإسم المؤنث

The Literal Feminine; is a word in which one of the feminine signs are present at its end.

The signs of the feminine are:

- *Taa' Marbuta* (التاء المربوطة), as in 'مسلِمة'
- *Alif Maqsoora* (الألف المقصورة), as in 'حُبلى'
- *Alif Mamdooda* (الألف الممدودة), as in 'حَمراء'

The literal is of two types: real (such as 'إمرأة') and figurative (such as 'صَحراء')

The feminine in meaning has the two types as well. Real as 'مَرِيم' and figurative as 'شَمس'.

The feminine in meaning is known to be feminine according to rules in some instances:

- The true feminine
- The names of cities and countries, as 'نَجف'
- The names of parts of the body found in pairs; as 'عَيْن' (eye)
- The names of the wind, as 'صَبَا'

Sometimes there is a clue that shows if the word is feminine, such as a feminine verb, demonstrative pronoun, adjective or pronoun:

أَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ أَثْقَالَهَا
هَذِهِ جَهَنَّمُ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ
فِيهَا عَيْنٌ جَارِيَةٌ
وَالشَّمْسُ وَضُحَاهَا