

GENDER IN ARABIC:

1. Most nouns ending in “taa marbuta”{ (ة) or (ة) }depending on the word it’s connected to are feminine:

Eg.

	Feminine singular	Masculine singular
teacher	مُعَلِّمَةٌ (maulima)	مُعَلِّمٌ (maulim)
professor/teacher	أَسْتَاذَةٌ (ostaadah)	أَسْتَاذٌ (ostaad)

2. Most parts of the body occurring in pairs are feminine:

Eg.

Hand – يَدٌ (yed)

Eyes – عَيْنَانِ (aynaa)

3. Most names of countries, cities and villages are feminine:

Eg.

Egypt – مِصْرٌ (misru)

Damascus - دِمَشْقُ (Dimishe)

4. There are nouns that are by nature feminine:

Eg.

Girl – بِنْتٌ (bent)

Mother- أُمٌّ (umm)

5. Color adjectives:

Color adjectives change with male and female.

**All adjectives also should be in compliance with the noun gender.

**Note the change has been highlighted

color	male	female
Red	أحمر (ahmer)	حمراء (hamra)
green	أخضر (akhdar)	خضراء (khadra)
yellow	أصفر (asfar)	صفراء (safra)
blue	أزرق (azraq)	زرقاء (zarqaa)

6. Exceptions to above rules:

**The below given examples don't end with taa marbuta

Sky- سماء (samaa) is feminine

Wind- ريح (reeh) is feminine