

Sound Feminine Plural

127. How is a sound feminine plural formed?

128. Are there exceptions to this rule?

129. What is a sound feminine plural attributed to?

127. The general principle of a sound feminine plural is that an *alif* and *tā'* are added to the end of the noun without changing the singular form of the noun, for example: **مريمات** .

128. There are three exceptions to this rule: first, words that end with a feminine *tā'*; the *tā'* is erased and then the letters are added, for example: **مؤمنات** which was **مؤمنة**. Second, in *maqsūr* and *mamdūd* nouns; the same actions taken in the dual form apply in the sound feminine plural as well, for example: **فُضَلِيَّات و رَحِيَّات و عَصَوَات و صحراوات**. Third, trilateral nouns (non-adjectives) whose first root letter has a *fathah*; if the second root letter is sound and does not have a vowel sign it is given a *fathah*, for example: **تَمْرَات** which was **تَمْرَة**.

129. A sound feminine plural is attributed to female names, for example: **هند**, words that end in a feminine sign, for example: **جميلة**, infinitives if they have more than three letters, for example: **إحسان**, masculine non-rational beings in the diminutive form, for example: **دُرَيْهِم** and as adjectives, for example: **معدود**.

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