

woman in arabic language

woman in arabic language is a term that reflects not only a direct translation but also a rich cultural and linguistic background. Understanding how the concept of "woman" is expressed in Arabic involves exploring the language's vocabulary, grammar, and social context. This article will delve into the Arabic word for woman, its variations, and how gender is represented in the Arabic language. Additionally, it will examine the cultural significance and usage of the term in different Arabic-speaking regions. For those interested in Arabic linguistics, gender studies, or cultural communication, this comprehensive overview provides valuable insight into the meaning and connotations of woman in Arabic. The article will also cover common phrases, related terms, and the evolution of the word within Arabic literature and society.

- The Arabic Word for Woman
- Grammatical Gender in Arabic
- Cultural Significance of Woman in Arabic Society
- Common Phrases and Expressions Involving Woman
- Variations and Synonyms of Woman in Arabic
- Representation of Woman in Arabic Literature and Media

The Arabic Word for Woman

The primary word for woman in Arabic is "امرأة" (imra'ah). This term is widely used across all Arabic-speaking countries and is recognized as the formal and standard word for an adult female human. The pronunciation can vary slightly depending on dialect, but the spelling and root remain consistent. Another common term used is "سيدة" (sayyida), which translates to "lady" or "madam" and conveys respect and formality when referring to a woman.

Root and Etymology

The word امرأة originates from the root "أ-م-ر" ('-m-r), which generally relates to command or order in Arabic, though the connection to the word woman is more abstract and historical. Understanding the root system in Arabic helps to grasp how words are formed and interrelated, as roots form the basis for many words connected to related meanings.

Pronunciation and Usage

In Modern Standard Arabic, امرأة is pronounced as "imra'ah." In colloquial dialects, variations like "mara" or "mara'a" are common, especially in Levantine and Egyptian Arabic. These colloquial forms

are used more frequently in everyday speech, while امرأة remains the formal term used in writing, news, and formal discourse.

Grammatical Gender in Arabic

Arabic is a language with a strong grammatical gender system. Every noun, including the word for woman, is either masculine or feminine. The concept of gender in Arabic affects adjectives, verbs, and pronouns, which must agree with the gender of the noun they describe or relate to. This makes the understanding of gender crucial for proper communication in the Arabic language.

Feminine Forms and Suffixes

Many feminine nouns in Arabic are formed by adding the suffix "ة" (taa marbuta) to the masculine form. For example, the masculine word "رجل" (rajul) means man, while "امرأة" (imra'ah) is the feminine form meaning woman. The taa marbuta often signals femininity in Arabic nouns, though there are exceptions.

Gender Agreement in Sentences

When referring to a woman, verbs and adjectives must agree in gender. For instance, the adjective for "beautiful" is "جميل" (jameel) in masculine and changes to "جميلة" (jameela) in feminine form. This agreement is essential for grammatical correctness and clarity in Arabic sentences.

Cultural Significance of Woman in Arabic Society

The role and perception of women in Arabic-speaking societies are deeply influenced by historical, religious, and social factors. The word for woman in Arabic carries cultural weight and is often associated with concepts of family, honor, and social responsibility. Understanding these cultural nuances is key to appreciating the term beyond its linguistic meaning.

Women's Roles and Social Expectations

In many Arabic cultures, women traditionally hold roles as mothers, caregivers, and central figures in the family unit. While modern societies in the Arab world have seen significant changes in gender roles, the cultural respect for women as nurturers and moral guides remains strong. These roles influence language usage and the contexts in which terms for woman are employed.

Religious Context

Islam, the predominant religion in Arabic-speaking countries, also shapes the understanding and status of women. Arabic, being the language of the Quran, uses the word امرأة in religious texts, which impacts the cultural reverence and discussions about women's rights and responsibilities. Religious teachings emphasize respect and dignity for women, which is reflected linguistically and socially.

Common Phrases and Expressions Involving Woman

The Arabic language includes numerous idiomatic expressions and proverbs that incorporate the concept of woman. These phrases often highlight cultural values, virtues, or social commentary related to women.

Examples of Common Expressions

- امرأة قوية (imra'ah qawiya) – A strong woman
- كل امرأة جميلة بطريقتها (kul imra'ah jameela bitareeqatiha) – Every woman is beautiful in her own way
- وراء كل رجل عظيم امرأة (wara'a kull rajul 'azeem imra'ah) – Behind every great man is a woman
- امرأة حكيمة (imra'ah hakeema) – A wise woman

These phrases illustrate the respect and admiration often expressed for women in Arabic culture and language.

Variations and Synonyms of Woman in Arabic

Besides امرأة, Arabic has several synonyms and related terms that describe women at different life stages or with different connotations. These variations enrich the language and provide nuance in communication.

Common Synonyms

- سيدة (sayyida) – Lady, woman of respect
- آنسة (aanisa) – Miss, young unmarried woman
- أنثى (untha) – Female (biological gender, often scientific or formal)
- بنت (bint) – Girl, daughter

Each term carries specific usage contexts and social implications, reflecting the complexity of expressing gender and age in Arabic.

Contextual Usage

For example, آنسة is commonly used to address or refer to young women or unmarried females

politely. بنت is more informal and often refers to a girl or daughter. Understanding these subtleties is important for appropriate and respectful communication in Arabic.

Representation of Woman in Arabic Literature and Media

Arabic literature and media have long portrayed women in varied roles, from symbols of beauty and virtue to agents of change and empowerment. The depiction of women influences and reflects societal attitudes and uses the language's vocabulary and expressions related to woman.

Women in Classical Arabic Literature

In classical Arabic poetry and prose, women are often idealized and symbolized as muses, embodiments of beauty, or moral exemplars. The word امرأة appears frequently, conveying admiration and sometimes lament, depending on the literary context.

Modern Media and Changing Narratives

Contemporary Arabic media, including television, film, and literature, increasingly portray women in diverse and complex roles. These portrayals reflect ongoing social changes and debates about gender equality, rights, and identity in the Arab world. The language used to describe women adapts accordingly, incorporating new terms and expressions alongside traditional ones.

Frequently Asked Questions

ما معنى كلمة 'امرأة' في اللغة العربية؟

كلمة 'امرأة' في اللغة العربية تعني أنثى الإنسان البالغة، وهي تشير إلى الجنس الأنثوي.

ما هو أصل كلمة 'امرأة' في اللغة العربية؟

كلمة 'امرأة' مشتقة من الجذر العربي 'مرأ' الذي يتعلق بالنظر أو الرؤية، وقد تطورت لتشير إلى الأنثى البالغة.

كيف تُكتب كلمة 'امرأة' باللغة العربية؟

تُكتب كلمة 'امرأة' في اللغة العربية هكذا: امرأة.

ما هي الصيغ المختلفة لكلمة 'امرأة' في اللغة العربية؟

تشمل الصيغ المختلفة لكلمة 'امرأة': امرأة، نساء (جمع)، سيدات، فئات.

كيف يمكن وصف المرأة في اللغة العربية بأسلوب أدبي؟

يمكن وصف المرأة في اللغة العربية بأسلوب أدبي باستخدام كلمات مثل: رقيقة، جميلة، قوية، حنونة، ملهمة.

ما دور المرأة في الثقافة العربية التقليدية؟

تلعب المرأة دوراً محورياً في الأسرة والمجتمع، حيث تُعتبر ركيزة البيت ومربية للأجيال، مع احترام كبير لقيمها ودورها الاجتماعي.

هل تختلف كلمة 'امرأة' في اللهجات العربية المختلفة؟

نعم، تختلف النطق أحياناً بين اللهجات، لكن الكلمة الأساسية 'امرأة' تبقى مفهومة، وفي بعض اللهجات تُستخدم كلمات بديلة مثل 'ست' أو 'حجة'.

كيف يتم التعبير عن الاحترام للمرأة في اللغة العربية؟

'يتم التعبير عن الاحترام للمرأة باستخدام ألقاب مثل 'سيدة'، 'حضرة السيدة'، أو وصفها بصفات مثل 'محترمة' و'عزيزة'.

Additional Resources

1. دور المرأة في الحضارة العربية عبر العصور المختلفة

هذا الكتاب يستعرض دور المرأة في الحضارة العربية عبر العصور المختلفة، من الجاهلية إلى العصر الحديث. يسلط الضوء على شخصيات نسائية بارزة وأثرهن في المجتمعات العربية. كما يناقش التغيرات الاجتماعية والثقافية التي أثرت على حياة النساء.

2. المرأة في الأدب العربي: من الجاهلية إلى العصر الحديث

يقدم هذا الكتاب مجموعة من القصص الحقيقية التي تروي تجارب نساء من مختلف الدول العربية. يعكس الكتاب التحديات التي تواجهها المرأة في مجالات التعليم والعمل والأسرة. يهدف إلى تعزيز الوعي بقضايا المرأة العربية وإبراز أصواتها.

3. المرأة في السياسة والحقوق: من النضال إلى المشاركة

يناقش هذا الكتاب الصراع بين الأدوار التقليدية والتغيرات الحديثة التي تشهدها المرأة في المجتمعات العربية. يتناول موضوعات مثل التعليم، العمل، والحقوق السياسية والاجتماعية. يقدم تحليلاً عميقاً للتطورات الثقافية وتأثيرها على المرأة.

4. المرأة في الإعلام والثقافة: من النماذج إلى القيادات

مجموعة من الأعمال الأدبية التي كتبها نساء عربيات معاصرات، تعكس تجاربهن الشخصية والاجتماعية. يتنوع المحتوى بين الرواية، الشعر، والمقالات التي تتناول قضايا الهوية، الحرية، والمساواة. يعكس الكتاب تنوع الصوت النسائي في الأدب العربي.

5. المرأة في التعليم: من المعلمة إلى الباحثة

يحلل هذا الكتاب مشاركة المرأة في الحياة السياسية في الدول العربية، مع التركيز على التحديات والإنجازات. يستعرض تاريخ الحركات النسائية والنضال من أجل الحقوق السياسية. كما يناقش السياسات الحكومية وتأثيرها على تمكين المرأة.

6. المرأة في الأسرة: من الأم إلى القيادية

يبحث الكتاب في دور المرأة داخل الأسرة العربية والتقاليد المرتبطة بها. يناقش العلاقات الأسرية، التربية، والأدوار الاجتماعية المتوقعة من النساء. يقدم رؤية نقدية للتغيرات التي طرأت على بنية الأسرة العربية وتأثيرها على المرأة.

7. المرأة في العمل: من الموظفة إلى رائدة الأعمال

يركز هذا الكتاب على أهمية التعليم في تمكين المرأة العربية ويستعرض العقبات التي تواجهها في الحصول على التعليم. يناقش السياسات التعليمية والإصلاحات التي تهدف إلى زيادة فرص تعليم الفتيات. يشمل دراسات حالة من دول عربية مختلفة.

8. المرأة في المجتمع: من النشيط إلى القيادية

يقدم الكتاب سير ذاتية وتحليلات لأعمال نساء عربيات بارزات في مجال الأدب. يسلط الضوء على تأثيرهن في تطوير الأدب العربي ودورهن في التعبير عن قضايا المرأة. يعرض الكتاب إسهاماتهن في مختلف الأشكال الأدبية.

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يتناول هذا الكتاب موضوع مشاركة المرأة في الاقتصاد وأسواق العمل في العالم العربي. يناقش التحديات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية التي تواجهها النساء في بيئات العمل. يقدم استراتيجيات وسياسات لتعزيز دور المرأة في التنمية الاقتصادية.

Woman In Arabic Language

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woman in arabic language: Arab Women Writers Radwa Ashour, Ferial Ghazoul, Hasna Reda-Mekdashy, 2008-11-01 Arab women's writing in the modern age began with 'A'isha al-Taymuriya, Warda al-Yaziji, Zaynab Fawwaz, and other nineteenth-century pioneers in Egypt and the Levant. This unique study-first published in Arabic in 2004-looks at the work of those pioneers and then traces the development of Arab women's literature through the end of the twentieth century, and also includes a meticulously researched, comprehensive bibliography of writing by Arab women. In the first section, in nine essays that cover the Arab Middle East from Morocco to Iraq and Syria to Yemen, critics and writers from the Arab world examine the origin and evolution of women's writing in each country in the region, addressing fiction, poetry, drama, and autobiographical writing. The second part of the volume contains bibliographical entries for over 1,200 Arab women writers from the last third of the nineteenth century through 1999. Each entry contains a short biography and a bibliography of each author's published works. This section also includes Arab women's writing in French and English, as well as a bibliography of works translated into English. With its broad scope and extensive research, this book is an indispensable resource for anyone interested in Arabic literature, women's studies, or comparative literature. Contributors: Emad Abu Ghazi, Radwa Ashour, Mohammed Berrada, Ferial J. Ghazoul, Subhi Hadidi, Haydar Ibrahim, Yumna al-'Id, Su'ad al-Mani', Iman al-Qadi, Amina Rachid, Huda al-Sadda, Hatim al-Sakr.

woman in arabic language: Women in the Middle East and North Africa Guity Nashat, Judith E. Tucker, 1999-06-22 Describes changes in women's lives from ancient times to the last two centuries, and discusses how an expanding Islam both changed and was influenced by local customs.

woman in arabic language: Women, Education, and Science within the Arab-Islamic Socio-Cultural History Zakia Belhachmi, 2008-01-01 From a rationale of multiculturalism and a based on systemic approach grounded in the Arab-Islamic tradition, this book integrates history, education, science, and feminism to understand the implications of culture in social change, cultural identity, and cultural exchange. Dr. Belhachmi's praxis maintains the relationship between socio-political movements, and their corollary scientific movements to explain women's role in social change of the Arab-Islamic world; thus linking the region's past and the present in a historical continuum. In one masterful move, she immediately engages into a discovery-journey of the 13 century old Arab-Islamic socio-cultural and intellectual history; thus exploring the independent Arab-Islamic Worldview of development, modernism, science, education, and discusses the corollary socio-political and reform movements that integrated women in the region's governance over time. Thus, she not only highlights women's involvement in social change as a recurrent cyclical phenomenon in the region, but also chronicles the women-led independent 120 years of Arab-Islamic

feminist science. Above all, Dr. Belhachmi offers an innovative operational three-levelled model of analysis of education and feminist practice that reconciles particularism and universalism, and yields to systemic analyses of women in education cross-culturally. In doing so, the book shifts focus from the “woman’s question” into the more radical issues of “women’s science” in the Arab-Islamic culture; illustrating with the work of al-Sa’dawi (Egypt) and Mernissi (Morocco). As such this study is both a groundbreaking epistemological study on the role Arab-Muslim women and social change over time, and an essential textbook on women in contemporary Arab-Islamic education, and social sciences. In a tour de force, Dr. Belhachmi reclaims Arab-Islamic feminist scientific legacy as organic to the region’s institutional memory and its collective cultural reference, while restoring to Arab-Muslim women feminists; including herself, their epistemic space within the contemporary multi-discursive practice/space of international feminism.; thus offering us a timely pioneering book on Arab-Islamic feminist epistemology. Equally, she provides us with a new scientific framework for self-representation and cultural exchange much needed both in international education and “a new feminist international order.” In brief, this is an original scholarly work that provides us with creative empowerment methods, qualitative methodologies and holistic conceptual tools; thus enabling us to re-think our “rapport to knowledge” and the place of knowledge itself and how its related research strategies can move us beyond the pitfalls of cultural relativism and scientism. As such, this is an invaluable addition to the literature on the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) that will benefit the layman tremendously; and a must reference for specialists and students alike.

woman in arabic language: *Tradition and Modernity in Arabic Language And Literature* J R Smart, J. R. Smart, 2013-12-16 Covers a range of literary and linguistic subjects from pre-Islamic times to the twentieth century.

woman in arabic language: Familiar and Foreign Manijeh Mannani, Veronica Thompson, 2015-09-30 The current political climate of confrontation between Islamist regimes and Western governments has resulted in the proliferation of essentialist perceptions of Iran and Iranians in the West. Such perceptions do not reflect the complex evolution of Iranian identity that occurred in the years following the Constitutional Revolution (1906-11) and the anti-imperialist Islamic Revolution of 1979. Despite the Iranian government’s determined pursuance of anti-Western policies and strict conformity to religious principles, the film and literature of Iran reflect the clash between a nostalgic pride in Persian tradition and an apparent infatuation with a more Eurocentric modernity. In *Familiar and Foreign*, Mannani and Thompson set out to explore the tensions surrounding the ongoing formulation of Iranian identity by bringing together essays on poetry, novels, memoir, and films. These include both canonical and less widely theorized texts, as well as works of literature written in English by authors living in diaspora. Challenging neocolonialist stereotypes, these critical excursions into Iranian literature and film reveal the limitations of collective identity as it has been configured within and outside of Iran. Through the examination of works by, among others, the iconic female poet Forugh Farrokhzad, the expatriate author Goli Taraghi, the controversial memoirist Azar Nafisi, and the graphic novelist Marjane Satrapi, author of *Persepolis*, this volume engages with the complex and contested discourses of religion, patriarchy, and politics that are the contemporary product of Iran’s long and revolutionary history.

woman in arabic language: *The Arab State and Women's Rights* Elham Manea, Ilhām Mānī’, 2011 Researchers studying gender politics in Arab societies have been puzzled by a phenomenon common in many Arab states — while women are granted suffrage rights, they are often discriminated against by the state in their private lives. This book addresses this phenomenon, maintaining that the Arab state functions according to a certain —logic— and —patterns— which have direct consequences on its gender policies, in both the public and private spheres. Using the features of the Arab Authoritarian state as a basis for a theoretical framework of analysis, the author draws on detailed fieldwork and first-hand interviews to study women’s rights in three countries - Yemen, Syria, and Kuwait. She argues that the puzzle may be resolved once we focus on the features of the Arab state, and its stage of development. Offering a

new approach to the study of gender and politics in Arab states, this book will be of great interest to scholars and students of gender studies, international politics and Middle East studies.

woman in arabic language: Arab American Women Michael W. Suleiman, Suad Joseph, Louise Cainkar, 2021-12-01 Arab American women have played an essential role in shaping their homes, their communities, and their country for centuries. Their contributions, often marginalized academically and culturally, are receiving long-overdue attention with the emerging interdisciplinary field of Arab American women's studies. The collected essays in this volume capture the history and significance of Arab American women, addressing issues of migration, transformation, and reformation as these women invented occupations, politics, philosophies, scholarship, literature, arts, and, ultimately, themselves. Arab American women brought culture and absorbed culture; they brought relationships and created relationships; they brought skills and talents and developed skills and talents. They resisted inequities, refused compliance, and challenged representation. They engaged in politics, civil society, the arts, education, the market, and business. And they told their own stories. These histories, these genealogies, these narrations that are so much a part of the American experiment are chronicled in this volume, providing an indispensable resource for scholars and activists.

woman in arabic language: Women's Activism and New Media in the Arab World Ahmed Al-Rawi, 2020-06-01 Following the Arab Spring events in 2011, a number of important women's social movements, as well as female figures and online communities, emerged to create positive change and demand equality with men. In *Women's Activism and New Media in the Arab World*, Ahmed Al-Rawi discusses and maps out new feminist movements, organizations, and trends, assessing the influence of new media technologies on them and the impact of both on the values and culture of the Middle East. Due to the participation of many women in the events of the Arab Spring, he argues, a new image of Middle Eastern women has emerged in the West. As a result of social media, women have generally become more effective in expressing their views and better connected with each other, yet at the same time some women have been inhibited since many conservative circles use these new technologies to maintain their power. Overall, however, Al-Rawi argues that social media and new mobile technologies are assisting in creating changes that are predominately positive. Often assisted by these new technologies, the real change makers are women who have clear agencies and high hopes and aspirations to create a better future for themselves.

woman in arabic language: Arab Women Writers, 2012-02-16 Consisting of sixty short stories by forty women writers from across the Arab world, this collection opens numerous windows onto Arab culture and society and offers keen insights into what Arab women feel and think. The stories deal not only with feminist issues but also with topics of a social, cultural, and political nature. Different styles and modes of writing are represented, along with a diversity of techniques and creative approaches, and the authors present many points of view and various ways of solving problems and confronting situations in everyday life. Lively, outspoken, and provocative, these stories are essential reading for anyone interested in the Arab world.

woman in arabic language: Arabic Translation Across Discourses Said Faiq, 2019-06-13 A rare contribution to global translation as a 'cross-cultural-open-concept', *Arabic Translation Across Discourses* provides explorations of Arabic translation as an instance of transcultural and translingual encounters (transculturating). This book examines the application and interrogation of discourses of translation in the translation of discourses (religion, literature, media, politics, technology, community, audiovisual, and automated systems of communication for translation). The contributors provide insights into the concerns and debates of Arabic translation as a tradition with local, yet global dimensions of translation and intercultural studies. This volume will be of great interest to students and researchers of all translation studies, but will also provide a rich source for those studying and researching history, geopolitics, intercultural studies, globalization, and allied disciplines.

woman in arabic language: The Politics of Education Reform in the Middle East Samira Alayan, Achim Rohde, Sarhan Dhouib, 2012-06-01 Education systems and textbooks in selected

countries of the Middle East are increasingly the subject of debate. This volume presents and analyzes the major trends as well as the scope and the limits of education reform initiatives undertaken in recent years. In curricula and teaching materials, representations of the “Self” and the “Other” offer insights into the contemporary dynamics of identity politics. By building on a network of scholars working in various countries in the Middle East itself, this book aims to contribute to the evolution of a field of comparative education studies in this region.

woman in arabic language: Women between Submission and Freedom Huda Sharawi, 2017-07-13 Women between Submission and Freedom is a cultural, historical, and spiritual inquiry into the nature of contemporary Eastern and Western society which highlights the gender inequality plaguing contemporary Arabian culture. The author has witnessed first-hand the role of cultural influences in her religion and society. Her analysis begins with personal stories and everyday instances of misogynistic behavior suffered by herself and those around her. The author delivers an important message about the deception and brainwashing of women in these communities. She bears witness to a culture which has taught women to be submissive and accept the fact that their societal value only exists in relation and deference to men. Whether through direct or indirect pressure, such communities reduce the innate human value of women, at the same time as the patriarchal system reduces them to virtual slavery. This systematic denigration includes not only the misogynistic mentality, but the historical suppression of women’s ideas and creations. The author explores the portrayal of women in a range of religions that employ gender-based social intimidation under the cloak of religion. The interpretation of these verses is based on the societal values and politics of those who lead and protect the patriarchal system. To them, religion is not an ethos, but a weapon.

woman in arabic language: Routledge Handbook of the Arab Spring Larbi Sadiki, 2014-12-17 The self-immolation of Mohammed Bouazizi in Tunisia in December 2010 heralded the arrival of the ‘Arab Spring,’ a startling, yet not unprecedented, era of profound social and political upheaval. The meme of the Arab Spring is characterised by bottom-up change, or the lack thereof, and its effects are still unfurling today. The Routledge Handbook of the Arab Spring seeks to provide a departure point for ongoing discussion of a fluid phenomenon on a plethora of topics, including: Contexts and contests of democratisation The sweep of the Arab Spring Egypt Women and the Arab Spring Agents of change and the technology of protest Impact of the Arab Spring in the wider Middle East and further afield Collating a wide array of viewpoints, specialisms, biases, and degrees of proximity and distance from events that shook the Arab world to its core, the Handbook is written with the reader in mind, to provide students, practitioners, diplomats, policy-makers and lay readers with contextualization and knowledge, and to set the stage for further discussion of the Arab Spring.

woman in arabic language: Women's Activism in Africa Balghis Badri, Aili Mari Tripp, 2017-02-15 Throughout Africa, growing numbers of women are coming together and making their voices heard, mobilising around causes ranging from democracy and land rights to campaigns against domestic violence. In Tanzania and Tunisia, women have made major gains in their struggle for equal political rights, and in Sierra Leone and Liberia women have been at the forefront of efforts to promote peace and reconciliation. While some of these movements have been influenced by international feminism and external donors, increasingly it is African women who are shaping the global struggle for women's rights. Bringing together African authors who themselves are part of the activist groups, this collection represents the only comprehensive and up-to-date overview of women's movements in contemporary Africa. Drawing on case studies and fresh empirical material from across the continent, the authors challenge the prevailing assumption that notions of women's rights have trickled down from the global north to the south, showing instead that these movements have been shaped by above all the unique experiences and concerns of the local women involved.

woman in arabic language: Women's Rights after the Arab Spring Laura Guercio, 2019-09-12 When protests erupted across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in 2011, the general view was that these events would bring forward the regeneration of democracy. They were also meant to represent the Spring of women’s fight for freedom and equality. As time passed, it

became clear that the process of social and political changes necessary to tackle female issues would be a long one. The “Thahiris” and their equivalents did not prevail and, in the absence, or weakness, of political institutions, Islamic parties emerged. The urgent issue then became how to reconcile the demands of women with the Islamic character of the new political establishments. This book discusses this issue through the analysis of the socio-political meanings of the constitutional reforms after the 2011 Arab Spring. It is inspired by the testimony of local women from the MENA area, who can be the makers of real social change.

woman in arabic language: Women and the Codification of the Amazigh Language

Fatima Sadiqi, 2024-08-22 Often associated with the ‘rural’, the ‘exotic’ or the ‘folkloric’, Amazigh women’s ancestral art of weaving has not received much attention in Amazigh Studies. Drawing on primary sources, manuscripts, and printed texts, in libraries and archives, this book sheds new light on Amazigh women’s weaving practices, arguing that it was the ancestral rug designs that inspired the Amazigh alphabet Tifinagh. In doing so, the author reveals the active role women played in the process of codifying the Amazigh language. This book is of interest to scholars in Amazigh studies, women’s history, anthropology, and linguistics.

woman in arabic language: Cultural Criticism in Egyptian Women's Writing Caroline

Seymour-Jorn, 2011-12-23 The five influential women writers discussed in Seymour-Jorn’s timely work—Salwa Bakr, Nemat el-Behairy, Radwa Ashour, Etidal Osman, and Ibtihal Salem—all emerged on the literary scene in the late 1970s and early 1980s. They came of age at a time when women’s writing was attracting critical attention and more venues for publication were opening up. This widening platform enabled these writers to develop and mature as cultural critics, resulting in the creation of a successful blend of politically and socially committed literature with artistically innovative literary techniques. Artfully combining literary analysis with ethnographic research, Seymour-Jorn explores the ways in which these writers generate new patterns of thinking and talking about women, society, and social change. She describes how the writers conceive of their role as authors, particularly as female authors, and how they refigure the Arabic language to express themselves as women. By examining these authors’ works and lives, Seymour-Jorn illuminates the extent to which writing brings women into the public sphere, an arena in which they have traditionally had limited access to positions of power and authority.

woman in arabic language: Arab and Arab American Feminisms Rabab Abdulhadi, Evelyn

Alsultany, Nadine Naber, 2011-04-05 In this collection, Arab and Arab American feminists enlist their intimate experiences to challenge simplistic and long-held assumptions about gender, sexuality, and commitments to feminism and justice-centered struggles among Arab communities. Contributors hail from multiple geographical sites, spiritualities, occupations, sexualities, class backgrounds, and generations. Poets, creative writers, artists, scholars, and activists employ a mix of genres to express feminist issues and highlight how Arab and Arab American feminist perspectives simultaneously inhabit multiple, overlapping, and intersecting spaces: within families and communities; in anticolonial and antiracist struggles; in debates over spirituality and the divine; within radical, feminist, and queer spaces; in academia and on the street; and among each other. Contributors explore themes as diverse as the intersections between gender, sexuality, Orientalism, racism, Islamophobia, and Zionism, and the restoration of Arab Jews to Arab American histories. This book asks how members of diasporic communities navigate their sense of belonging when the country in which they live wages wars in the lands of their ancestors. Arab and Arab American Feminisms opens up new possibilities for placing grounded Arab and Arab American feminist perspectives at the center of gender studies, Middle East studies, American studies, and ethnic studies.

woman in arabic language: Arab Women Novelists Joseph T. Zeidan, J?z?f Zayd?n, 1995-01-01

This book assesses the contribution of women to the Arabic novel, both in subject matter and form. It begins by tracing the struggle over women's rights in the Arab world, particularly the gradual improvement in women's access to education--the first area in which women made significant gains. Subsequent chapters discuss Arab women writers' remarkable talents and determination to

overcome the barriers of a male-dominated culture; survey the 1950s and 1960s, during which women's writing gained momentum and more women writers emerged; and address the shift in emphasis and attitude that women's literature underwent in the late 1960s, especially following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when women novelists began to place more stress on international politics. Zeidan adapts Western-based feminist literary theory to a discussion of Arab women's literature but refrains from imposing that theory inappropriately on literature whose context differs significantly. He compares the women's movements in Arab and Western cultures and the development of women's literature in those cultures, and uses these comparisons to highlight similarities and differences between them as well as to consider how one affected the other. His analysis culminates in the early 1980s--the end of the formative years--when women's writing had become a familiar part of Arabic literature in general and a positive reflection on the collective Arab consciousness.

woman in arabic language: Between Banat Mejdulene Bernard Shomali, 2023-01-06 In *Between Banat* Mejdulene Bernard Shomali examines homoeroticism and nonnormative sexualities between Arab women in transnational Arab literature, art, and film. Moving from *The Thousand and One Nights* and the Golden Era of Egyptian cinema to contemporary novels, autobiographical writing, and prints and graphic novels that imagine queer Arab futures, Shomali uses what she calls queer Arab critique to locate queer desire amid heteronormative imperatives. Showing how systems of heteropatriarchy and Arab nationalisms foreclose queer Arab women's futures, she draws on the transliterated term "banat"—the Arabic word for girls—to refer to women, femmes, and nonbinary people who disrupt stereotypical and Orientalist representations of the "Arab woman." By attending to Arab women's narration of desire and identity, queer Arab critique substantiates queer Arab histories while challenging Orientalist and Arab national paradigms that erase queer subjects. In this way, Shomali frames queerness and Arabness as relational and transnational subject formations and contends that prioritizing transnational collectivity over politics of authenticity, respectability, and inclusion can help lead toward queer freedom.

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