

Gender in English nouns is not grammatical, (i.e. nouns are not classified inflectionally, but semantically, taking into account their coreferential relations with personal, possessive, reflexive and WH-pronouns.

GENDER IN THE NOUN										
ANIMATE										INANIMATE
PERSONAL					NON-PERSONAL					
MALE	FEMALE	DUAL	COMMON	COLLECTIVE	COMMON	COLLECTIVE	Higher MALE animals	Higher FEMALE animals	Lower animals	
Brother Father Bachelor Uncle Boy King Man Nephew	Sister Mother Spinster Aunt Girl Queen Woman Niece	Artist Cook Doctor Enemy Foreigner Guest Inhabitant Librarian Novelist Parent	Baby Child	Army Board Class Committee Department Enemy Family Government Herd Staff Team	Cat Monkey Rabbit Blackbird	Herd Bunch	Buck  Bull Dog Gander Lion Ram Stallion Tiger	Doe  Cow Bitch Goose Lioness Ewe Mare Tigress	Buck-Rabbit Doe-rabbit he-goat she-goat male female	Box Car idea
Corresponding pronouns										
Who he	Who She	Who He She	Who He She It Which It	Which It Who They	Who He She It Which It	Which It Who They	Which It (Who)	Which It (Who)	Which It	Which It

Notes

- MALE & FEMALE involve two types, the general one, morphologically unmarked (boy/girl) and some gender forms with a derivational relationship: Host/hostess. The latter are not very productive.
- COLLECTIVE differ from other nouns. They take singular and plural pronoun coreferents; the verb may be in the singular or in the plural after a noun without the –suffix.
- MALE AND FEMALE DISTINCTIONS IN ANIMAL NOUNS ARE MAINTAINED BY PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL CONCERN, for example with pets, eg. Cock and rooster (AME) for the male and hen for the female

1) The committee { has met and it has  
Have met and they have } rejected the proposal

