

## Possessive Nouns

167. What is a possessive noun?

168. What is the rule of possessive nouns?

169. What exceptions are there to this rule?

170. How is a possessive noun formed from a word ending in a *hamzah*?

171. How is a possessive noun formed from a word ending in a weak letter?

172. How is a possessive noun formed from a trilateral or quadrilateral word ending in an *alif* or *yā'*?

167. A possessive noun is a form that indicates a relationship between two things. For example: **لبنانيّ** (a man from Lebanon).

168. A. The noun is placed in the single masculine form and the last letter is given a *kasrah* then given *yā'*s contracted together. For example: **ناصرة** (female helper) becomes **ناصر** (male helper) which becomes **ناصريّ** (from a helper). If the word is a broken plural the possessive noun can be formed from it or its singular form. For example: **ملائكة** (angels) becomes **ملائكيّ** or **ملاكيّ** (of the angels).

169. The following words are exceptions to this rule:

- **مدينة** becomes **مدنيّ** (a man from Medina)
- **قرية** (village) becomes **قرويّ** (a man from a village)
- **حيّ** (living) becomes **حيويّ** (a man from the living)
- **يد** (hand) becomes **يدويّ** (hand-made)
- **أب** (father) becomes **أبويّ** (fatherly)
- **ابن** (son) becomes **بنويّ** (sonly)

- أَخ (brother) becomes أَخَوِيٌّ (brotherly)
- سَنَةٌ (year) becomes سَنَوِيٌّ (yearly)
- لُغَةٌ (language) becomes لُغَوِيٌّ (literal)
- دَمٌ (blood) becomes دَمَوِيٌّ (of blood)

170. A noun ending in a *hamzah*:

- If the *hamzah* is a feminine *hamzah* it should be changed into a *wāw*, for example: بَيْضَاءٌ (white) becomes بَيْضَاوِيٌّ (from white).
- If the *hamzah* is not a feminine *hamzah* then it can be changed into a *wāw* or it can remain, for example: سَمَاءٌ (sky) becomes سَمَاوِيٌّ or سَمَائِيٌّ (of the skies).

171. A noun ending in a weak letter is put into the possessive noun form by erasing the weak letter and then adding the *yā's*. مُصْطَفَى becomes مُصْطَفِيٌّ (from Mustafa).

172. If the word is a trilateral or quadrilateral word ending in a *yā'* or *alif* the last letter should be changed into a *wāw* and then the *yā's* should be added. For example: فَتَى (young man) becomes فَتَوِيٌّ (of a young man).

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