

Possessive Nouns

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159. A possessive noun is a noun where a doubled *yā'* is added to the end it in order to relate it to something, for example: **لِبْنَان** becomes **لِبْنَانِي**.

160. The ruling of a possessive noun is that the feminine *tā'* and the signs of the dual and plural forms should be erased from the word and the letter that comes before the possessive *yā'* is always given a *kasrah*, for example: **عِرَاقِين** becomes **عِرَاقِي**.

161. If the noun ends in a *hamzah* and one wants to make it into a possessive noun there are three cases: first, if it is a feminine *hamzah* it is changed to a *wāw*, for example: **بِيضَاء** becomes **بِيضَاوِي**. Second, if it is a replacement of a weak letter one can either change it to a *wāw* or have it remain as it is, for example: **سَمَاء** becomes **سَمَاوِي** or **سَمَائِي**. Third, if it is an original letter it is not changed, for example: **قِرَاء** becomes **قِرَائِي**.

162. If the noun ends in an *alif* and one wants to make it into a possessive noun there are three cases: first, if the *alif* is the third letter it is changed into a *wāw*, for example: **فَتَى** becomes **فَتَوِي**. Second, if it is the fourth letter and the second letter of the word does not have a vowel sign it is changed into a *wāw*,

for example: **مَعْنَى** becomes **مَعْنَوِيّ**. Third, the *alif* is erased if it is the fifth letter or greater, for example: **خُزَامِيّ** becomes **خُزَامِيّ**.

163. If the noun ends in a **yā'** and one wants to make it into a possessive noun the **yā'** is changed into a **wāw** and the letter before it is given a *fathah*, for example: **الشَّجِيّ** becomes **الشَّجَوِيّ**. The exception is if the **yā'** comes after a sound letter without a vowel sign, in this case it is not changed, for example: **ظَبِيّ** becomes **ظَبِيّ**.

164. If the noun ends in a doubled **yā'** and one wants to make it into a possessive noun there are three cases: first, if it is after one letter, the second **yā'** is changed into a **wāw** and the first is given its original form with a *fathah*, for example: **حَيّ** becomes **حَيَوِيّ**. Second, if it is after two letters, the first **yā'** is erased and the second is changed into a **wāw** and the letter before it is given a *fathah*, for example: **نَبِيّ** becomes **نَبَوِيّ**. Third, if it is after three or more letters the word remains the same, for example: **كِرْسِيّ** becomes **كِرْسِيّ**.

165. If the noun is in the form **فَعِيلَة** and one wants to make it into a possessive noun the **yā'** is erased and the letter before it is given a *fathah*, for example: **مَدِينَة** becomes **مَدَنِيّ**. The exception to this rule is if the second root letter is weak or doubled, in this case the **yā'** is not erased, for example: **طَوِيلَة** becomes **طَوِيلِيّ**.

166. If the noun is a trilateral noun whose third letter is erased and two letters remain and one wants to make it into a possessive noun the erased letter returns in the possessive form, for example: **أب** becomes **أَبَوِيّ**. If a feminine **tā'** replaces the erased letter, it will be erased and the original letter will be brought back, for example: **سنة** becomes **سَنَوِيّ**.

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