

Sometimes the relative adjective can be found formed contrary to the rules:

أُمِّيَّة	←	أُمُوِي
مَرُو	←	مَرُوَزِي
يَمَن	←	يَمَانِي
رَيَّ	←	رَازِي
رَبِّ	←	رَبَّانِي
بَادِيَّة	←	بَدُوِي
فُرَيْش	←	فُرَيْشِي

Section Four

The Diminutive Noun (المُصَغَّر)

It is a noun that adds the letter 'ي' after its second letter in order to signify smallness or deduction, as in:

'جَبَل' (mountain)	→	جُبَيْل (small mountain)
'عَبْد' (servant)	→	'عُبَيْد' (humble servant)
'دِرْهَم' (silver coin)	→	'دُرَيْهَمَات' (few silver coins)

Sometimes it is used to express compassion, as 'بُنَيَّ' (my dear son).

Rules:

When the noun has three letters the first letter is voweled with Dhammah, the second with Fathah and 'ي' is added after the second letter, as in 'حَسَن' → 'حُسَيْن'. If the noun has four or more letters, the letter following the diminutive Yaa' is voweled with Kasrah, as in 'دِرْهَم' → 'دُرَيْهَم'. Some exceptions:

أَطْفَال	←	أُطْفَال
حُمَرَاء	←	حُمَيْرَاء

أَحَلَى ← أُحِيلَى

In three letter words in which some of its original letters have been omitted, the omitted letters will return when forming the diminutive.

أَب (أَبُو) ← أُبَى

إِبْن (بَنُو) ← بُنَى