

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

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By way of Nuwapic, there are several ways to express possession. The definition of a **possessive pronoun** is a pronoun that serves as a means to show **ownership**, (e.g., *my, hers, his, theirs* etc.). The definition of a pronoun is “a word that can function by itself as a noun phrase and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g., *I, you*) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (e.g., *she, it, this*).”

Unlike English in which the object of ownership comes after the possessive pronoun (e.g., *my book*), Nuwapic’s structure places the object of ownership, in most cases*, after the possessive pronoun. (e.g., *safah-neya*, “*my book*”). The following is a list of our possessive pronouns and phrases to demonstrate correct usage of each. **Note: The “x” represents the object of ownership.**

xxx-ᑦᑦᑦ	(my, persons)	Zamal-Nee my “ <i>my brother</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(my, things only)	Misyaq-Neya “ <i>my car</i> ”
*ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ-xxx	(my, close relationship, person)	Áayeh-Hamaitat “ <i>my wife</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(your/yours, female)	Śawaw-tat “ <i>your DNA son</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(your/yours, male)	Khalan-tak “ <i>your house</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(for her/hers)	Barah-ᑦᑦᑦ “ <i>her food</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(for him/his)	Famam-ᑦᑦᑦ “ <i>his mouth</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(for them/their, persons)	Mawas-ᑦᑦᑦᑦ “ <i>their baby</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(for them/their, things)	Saqah-ᑦᑦᑦᑦ “ <i>their land</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(you all’s/your, persons)	Yasar-ᑦᑦᑦᑦ “ <i>your family</i> ”
xxx-ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	(you all’s/your, things)	Našar-kuma “ <i>your help</i> ”

xxx-ገገገገ	(for us/our, persons)	Salafu- nuun “ <i>our ancestors</i> ”
xxx-ገገገገገ	(for us/our, things)	Madras- nunya “ <i>our school</i> ”
xxx-ገገገገገገ	(you all’s/your, females)	Wabar- tuten “ <i>your hair</i> ”
xxx-ገገገገገገገ	(your all’s/your, males)	Àaqal- tutem “ <i>your mind</i> ”

By way of these suffixes, you can create other types of possessive expressions that include plurality and duality for both people and things. An in depth study about plurality and duality will be done separately, but here are a few examples to give you a general idea of how to use the forms.

xxx-ገገገገ-ገገገገ	(your two ____, female)	Yadad- tat-twy “ <i>your hands</i> ”
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Note: When using “twy” it is not necessary to use “athu” which is numeric “2” because “twy” implies duality. It is incorrect to say “yadad athu tat twy” or “athu yadad-tat”. It is simply said as “yadad-tat-twy.” Twy is used for both things and persons.

xxx-ገገገገገገገ	(multiple our, persons)	Mawas- u-nuun “ <i>our babies</i> ”
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Note: When using “u” it denotes more than two, or multiples, of personage.

xxx-ገገገገገገገገገ	(multiple our, things)	Ranam- aat-neya “ <i>my names</i> ”
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Note: This is a change. “neya” is “my” used when referring to things just as “aat” is plural form for things. So these two suffixes will always work in tandem under this current structure of Nuwapic. “Nuun” is our when referring to persons just as “u” is plural form for persons. You see the pattern?

Create different expressions on your own to practice how to use these suffixes. In less time than you think, you will have mastered this concept. Any changes that we receive to this current system will be much easier for you to adjust to if you overstand the basics and practice diligently.

Taweh-kuum Yasar.