

PRONOUNS

INDEPENDENT PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	EA		BA	
S1	אנה	ānā	אַנָּה	ānā
S2M	אנת	ant	אַנְתָּה , אַנְתָּה	ant, antā (K)
S2F	אנתי	antī	אַנְתִּי	antī
S3M	הו	hū	הוא	hū
S3F	הי	hī	היא	hī
P1	אנחנה , אנחן	ānaḥnā	אַנְחָנָה	ānaḥnā
P2M	אתם	antum	אַנְתּוֹן	antūn
P2F	אנתן*	*antēn	אַנְתְּנָן*	*antēn
P3M	המו , הם	himmō, hōm	הַמוֹ , הַמוֹן , אַנְוֹן	himmō, himmōn, innūn
P3F	הני*	*hinnī	אַנְיִן	innīn

- In BA, the S2M form אַנְתָּה is found. This is a mixed form, a *ktīv* / *qərē* variant. The vowels indicate that the scribes want the reader to read (*qərē*, ‘read!’) אַנְתָּה *ant*, but the older consonantal text was written (*ktīv*, ‘what is written’) אַנְתָּה, presumably אַנְתָּה *antā*. This *ktīv* form agrees with the Arabic, and so some linguists argue it is the original EA pronunciation also (cf. אַנְחָנָה , אַנְחָן both = *ānaḥnā*), but there is as yet no textual/epigraphic support for this.
- In EA, P3M הַמוֹ *himmō* can be a subject, ‘they’, or a direct object, ‘them’. הַמוֹ *hōm* is only used as a direct object. (In BA both הַמוֹ *himmō* [Ezra] and הַמוֹן *himmōn* [Dan.] are used as direct objects.)
- There is no present tense of the verb ‘to be’. S3/P3 pronouns may be used as the copula, even with S1/P1 and S2/P2 subjects. אַנְהוּ הוּ אַחִיקָר ‘I am Ahiqar’ (‘I is Ahiqar’ ?).

SUFFIXED PERSONAL PRONOUNS (possessive and object)

	Suffixes on SM, SF & PF nouns, and verbs				Suffixes on PM nouns			
	EA		BA		EA		BA	
S1	-י , [obj. -ni]	-ī [obj. -nī]	-י , [obj. -ni]	-ī [obj. nī]	-י	-ay	-י	-ay
S2M	-ך	-āk	-ך	-āk	-יך	-ayk	-יך	-ayk
S2F	-כי , (-ך)	-ēkī, (-ēk)	*-כי	*-ēkī	-יכי	-aykī	*-יכי	*-ēkī
S3M	-ה , (-הי)	-ēh, (-hī)	-ה	-ēh	-והי , -וה	-awhī	-והי	-ōhī
S3F	-ה , -הא , -הה	-ah, -ha	-ה	-ah	-יה	-ayh	-יה	-ayh
P1	-נא , -ן	-nā, -an	-נא	-nā	-ינא , -ין	-aynā, -ayn	-ינא	-aynā
P2M	-כם , -כן , -כון	-kōm, -kōn	-כם , -כון	-kōm, -kōn	-יכם , -יכון	-aykōm, -aykōn	-יכם , -יכון	-ēkōm, -ēkōn
P2F	-כן	-kēn	*-כן	-kēn	-יכן	-aykēn	*-יכן	-ēkēn
P3M	-הם , -הום , -הן , -הון	-hōm, -hōn	-הם , -הון	-hōm, -hōn	-יהום , -יהום , -יהן , -יהון	-ayhōm, -ayhōn	-יהום , -יהון	-ēhōm, -ēhōn
P3F	-הן*	*-hēn	-הן	-hēn	-יהן*	*-ayhēn	-יהן	-ēhēn

These suffixes can be used:

- as possessive pronouns with nouns, attached to the construct form [see below] (מדינתכם) *mādīnatkōm*, ‘your province’, נכסיה *niḵsayh*, ‘her possessions’);
- with prepositions (לה *lēh*, ‘to him’, עליכי *‘ālaykī*, ‘on you’ [S2F]); NB some prepositions take what appear to be the suffixes added to PM nouns – usually because older forms originally had a final *yod*.
- as object suffixes with verbs (רחמני *rahmanī*, ‘he loved me’). [Examples of these will be given later.]

EXAMPLES

	Possessive suffixes with רָזַח ‘secret’				Suffixes with prepositions			
	S		P		לְ-		עַל	
S1	רזי	rāzī	רזי	rāzay	לי	lī	עלי	‘ālay
S2M	רזך	rāzāk	רזיך	rāzayk	לך	lāk	עליך	‘ālayk
S2F	רזכי	rāzēkī	רזיכי	rāzaykī	לכי	lēkī	עליכי	‘ālaykī
S3M	רזה	rāzēh	רזוהי	rāzawhī	לה	lēh	עלוהי	‘ālawhī
S3F	רזה , רזחא	rāzah, rāzha	רזיה	rāzayh	לה	lah	עליה	‘ālayh
P1	רזנא , רזן	rāznā, rāzan	רזינא , רזן	rāzaynā, rāzayn	לן , לנא	lan lanā	עלינא , עלין	‘ālaynā, ‘ālayn
P2M	רזכּם , רזכּן	rāzkōm, rāzkōn	רזיכּם , רזיכּון	rāzaykōm, rāzaykōn	לכּם , לכּן	ləkōm, ləkōn	עליכּם , עליכּון	‘ālaykōm, ‘ālaykōn
P2F	רזכּן	rāzkēn	רזיכּן	rāzaykēn	לכּן	ləkēn	עליכּן	‘ālaykēn
P3M	רזחם , רזחן	rāzhōm, rāzhōn	רזיחם , רזיחן	rāzayhōm, rāzayhōn	לחם , לחן	ləhōm, ləhōn	עליחם , עליחן	‘ālayhōm, ‘ālayhōn
P3F	רזחן*	*rāzhēn	רזיחן*	*rāzayhēn	לחן*	*ləhēn	עליחן*	*‘ālayhēn

DISJUNCTIVE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

	EA	
S1	זילי	dīlī
S2M	זילך , דילך	dīlāk
S2F	זילכי , זילך , דילכי	dīlēkī, dīlēk
S3M	זילה	dīlēh
S3F	זילה	dīlah
P1	זילנא , זילן	dīlnā, dīlan
P2M	זילכּם	dīlkōm
P2F	זילכּן*	*dīlkēn
P3M	זילחם	dīlhōm
P3F	זילחן*	*dīlhēn

Formed from זי (‘who/which’) + ל (‘to’) + personal suffixes. [In BA the units are not joined; e.g. זי ליה. (> ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his’, ‘her’, ‘their’, etc.).]

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

NEAR (THIS, THESE)

	S		P	
	EA	BA	EA	BA
M	זנא , דנא , דנה , דנא dənā	דִּנְהָ dənā	אלה illē	אֵלֶּה , אֵלֶּיִן ēllē, illēn
F	זא , דה dā	דָּא dā		

FAR (THAT, THOSE)

	S		P	
	EA	BA	EA	BA
M	זך , דך , זנך dēk, dənāk	דִּיךְ , דִּיכְּוֹ dēk, dikkēn	אלך , אלכי illēk, illeki	אֵלֶּךְ illēk
F	זכי , זכי dāk, dākī	דִּיכְּוֹ , דִּיכְּוֹ dāk, dikkēn		

The demonstrative pronouns usually follow (but may precede) the noun they qualify, and agree in number and gender with it.

The S3M pronoun **הוּ** can also be used as an SM far deictic pronoun, 'that'. [And, in BA only, the P3M **אֵנִי**].

RELATIVE PRONOUN

דִּי (dī) 'who, which, that'; [Also = 'of', 'belonging to']

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

מִדְּעָם , **מִדְּעָם** (*middā'am, middā'am*) 'something, anything'.

אִישׁ (*īš*) 'someone, anyone, one'.

INTERROGATIVE S

מַן (*man*), 'who?'; **מַה** (*mā*), 'what?'; **אֵיךְ** (*ayk*), 'how?', 'how?'; **לָמָּה** (*lāmā*), 'why?'; **אֵמַת** (*emat*), 'when?'; **אָן** (*ān*), 'whither?', 'where?'.

CONJUNCTIONS

וְ (*wə-*), 'and' ('or', 'but'); **אָף** (*ap*), 'also, 'even'; **לָהֵן** (*lāhēn*), 'but'; **אוּ** (*aw*), 'or'; **בָּרַם** (*bāram*), 'except'.
זֵי (*dī*), 'that'; **אֵמַת** (*emat*), 'when'; **אֵן** (*en*), **הֵן** (*hen*), 'if'; **לוּ** (*lo*), 'if'; **הֵנְלוּ** (*henlo*), 'if'; **הֵלָּה** (*helā*), 'if not'; **לוּלָא** (*lolā*), 'if not'; **כַּדִּי** , **כַּזִּי** (*kādī*), 'when'; **כִּי** (*ki*), 'because'; **עַד** (*ad*), 'until'; **לָמָּה** (*lāmā*), 'lest'.

INTERJECTIONS

הֵא (*hā*), 'behold'; **הַלוּ** (*halu*), 'behold'; **אַרְהַ** (*arē*), 'behold'; **יָהּ** (*yā*), 'O!'.

OTHER

לֹא (*lā*), 'not', ('no'); **אַל** (*al*), 'not' [before jussives, indicating prohibition]; **לָם** (*lam*), marker of direct speech.

PARTICLES OF EXISTENCE

אֵיט (*īy*), 'there is' ('il y a'); **אֵיטִי** (*ītay*), 'there is'; **לֹא אֵיט** (*lā'īy*), 'there is not'.

suffix + **ל** + **אֵיט** = 'to have'; e.g. **אֵיט לִי** (*īy lī*), 'I have'.

This particle can also take suffixes: e.g. **אֵיטוּהִי** (*īyawhī*, or *īyōhī*), 'he is'.

PREPOSITIONS

Preposition		Gloss	-y- suffix?
אחר	aḥar	after	-y-
אחרי	aḥārē	after	-y-
אל	el	to [only in letter addresses]	-y-
בְּ-	bə-	in, through, by (means of)	
בין	bēn	between	-y-
בלעד	bil'ād	without, (lacking)	-y-
חלף	ḥālāp	in place of, in exchange for	-y-
כְּ-	kə-	like, as	
כות	kəwāt	according to	
לְ-	lə-	to, for [Can also act as marker of definite direct object.]	
להן	lāhēn	except for	
מן	min	from [> 'some of']	
עד	'ad	up to, until	-y-
על	'al	on, upon; against; concerning, on account of; towards	-y-
עם	'im	with	
קבל	qōbēl	corresponding to ; before, in front of	
קדם	qōdām	before, in front of	-y-
קדמת	qadmaṭ	before, in front of	
תחת	taḥaṭ	under	-y-

Compound Prepositions:

Preposition		Gloss
בר מן	bar min	except, apart from
לקבל	loqōbēl	according to
מן אחר	min aḥar	after
מן בלעד	min bil'ād	without, except
מן על	min 'al	above
מן קדם	min qōdām	(from) before
מן תחת	min taḥaṭ	under
עד ל-	'ad lə-	until
עלי ל-	'alay lə-	above
תחת ל-	taḥaṭ lə-	below

Pseudo-prepositions (preposition + noun):

Preposition		Gloss
בגו	bəgaw	within, inside
בטלל	biṭlal ?	with the help of
ביד	bəyad	by means of, by the aid of, through
במנציעת	bimnaṣi'aṭ ?	in the middle of

בשם	bəšum	concerning
כפם	kəpum	at the instruction of
לאפי	lə'apē	in the presence of
ליד	ləyad	under the control of
לעיני	lə'aynē	in the presence of
לעלא מן	lə'ala min	above
לערק	lə'araq	towards
על אנפי	'al anpē	upon
על דבר	'al dəbar	on account of
על דברת	'al dibraṭ	on account of
עליד	'alyad	by the hand of
על פם	'al pum	according to
שטר מן	sətar min	except, apart from