

أستاذ المادة: م.د. أبانر الزيدي ٢٠١٨-٢٠١٩

## ضائر الاستفهام

## 4 - Interrogative Pronouns

- |                           |       |   |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. <i>man</i>             | من    | who ? is used for both animat and inanimat, singular and plural.    |
| 2. <i>mīnu</i>            | ماذا  | what, is used for the <i>inaumat</i> , in the state of (Nominative) |
| <i>mīna</i>               |       | what, ( Accusative ).   |
| <i>mīni</i>               |       | what, ( Genitive ).   |
| 3. <i>ana minim</i>       | لماذا | ( < <i>ana minim</i> ) why  |
| <i>ana minim</i>          |       | why   |
| 4. <i>aju, ajjum</i>      |       | which ( masculine ).  |
| 5. <i>ajjītu, ajjītum</i> |       | which ( feminine ).   |
| <i>ajjutūm</i>            |       | which, ( plural masculine ).  |
| 7. <i>ajjātum</i>         |       | which, ( plural feminine ).   |

## ضائر غير محددة (مبهمة)

## 5 - Indefinite Pronouns

- |                  |    |                             |
|------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>manuam</i> | من | who ?                       |
| 2. <i>mamman</i> |    | ( < <i>manman</i> ) anyone  |
| 3. <i>mimma</i>  |    | ( < <i>minma</i> ) anything |

## الضائر المتصلة

## 6 - DEPENDENT PRONOUNS

To understand Akkadian sentences perfectly, the student must be able to recognise the dependent pronouns which attached to Nouns with possessive meaning ( pronominal Suffixes ), and personal pronouns attached to verbs with accusative and dative meaning. Both pronouns, which attached to verbs and Nouns are suffixes.

Personal pronouns attached to the word *rēšum* (head). To construct the correct form for the word *rēšum* with personal suffixes is to drop out the *mima* - tion or the case ending from each word, e. g. *rēšum* becomes *rēš* and *bēlum* *bēl*, then add the possessive suffixes.

## الضمائر المتصلة Nominative and Accusative

<i>rēš-i</i>	my head
<i>rēš-ka</i>	your head ( masculine )
<i>rēš-ki</i>	your head ( feminine )
<i>rēš-šu</i>	his head
<i>rēš-ni</i>	our head
<i>rēš-kunu</i>	your head ( plural masculine )

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—	šunu	their head ( plural masculine )
—	ka	your lord ( singular masculine )
—	ki	your lord ( singular feminine )
—	šu	his lord
—	ša	her lord
—	kunu	your lord ( plural masculine )
—	kina	your lord ( plural feminine )
—	i	my lord

## Genitive State

bēli	— a	bēli	— ni
bēli	— ka	bēli	— šunu
bēli	— ki	bēli	— šina
bēli	— šu		
bēli	— ša		
bēli	— kunu		
bēli	— kina		

صالة الجبر

حروف الجبر

## 7 — PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions in Akkadian and Old Babylonian are always inscribed phonetically. The following are principal prepositions in the forms which they most commonly assume when syllabically written.

Prepositions	Syllabically	Meaning
ina	i-na	From, in
ana	a-na	to, towards
ištu	iš-tu	since, from
itti	it-ti	with
eli...	e-li	on, upon
adi	a-di	up to, together with, to
gādu	ga-du	together with
kī	ki-i	like, as, so
warkū	wa-ar-ku	after, behind
kīma	ki-ma	like
aššum	aš-šum	concerning, because of
balum	ba-lum	without

The previous Prepositions should precede Nouns and correct state of it must be changed into Genitive, e.g., šarrum = king.  
 a-našarrim  
 bēlum (lora it - ti bē - lim  
 i - na bi - tim a - die källim, from the house to the palace it - ti awi - lim with a man

المرحلة الأولى:

اللغات القديمة

المحاضرة الثانية

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