CHAPTER THREE
THE INDEPENDENT PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A. Morphology

Forms

Sg. 1. C.

FORM A

\( \mathcal{N} 'anî \)

Ph

\( GIS \) i 145.1; 49: 29 Ae; \( IEJ \) 23 p. 120.

NPU D 9.5

FORM B

\( \mathcal{NK} 'anîkî \)

Ph

13.1,5; 14.3; 24.1, 9, 3; 26 A I 1,3,4; 48.1; 4.1, \( et \) passim.

Byb

9 A 4; 10.2; 11; 12.2

Pu

\( GIS \) i 3785.8; 6000

NPU

160.3; NP 86.4

\( \mathcal{NKY} \)

Ph

48.2 alongside \( \mathcal{NK} \) in line 1.; 49.6, 13 (graffiti)

Pu

89.1

\( anec 'anîk \)

Pu

\( Poen. \) 942A, 947, 949, 995, 1142

\( anech \)

NPU

\( Poen. \) 932, 937, 939, 995

\( anic \)

Pu

\( Poen. \) 942P

Sg. 2. M.

\( \mathcal{T} 'atâta \)

Ph

13.3; 14.4, 20

NPU

Trip. 79.1; Trip. 86.3 (3x)

\( ath \)

NPU

D 6.11

Sg. 2. F.

\( \mathcal{T} 'atti \)

Ph

50.2, 3

Sg. 3. M

FORM A

\( H' hû \)

Ph

13.6; 14.22, \( et \) passim.

Byb

1.2; 10.9

Pu

\( GIS \) i 171.7

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Sg. 1. ʾNK (plene: ʾNKī): No direct evidence exists for the pronunciation of the Phoenician pronoun, but it is reasonable to think it was ʾanīki (with penultimate stress) as in Punic. The vocalization of the Punic form is readily inferable from the 3rd cent. B.C. Latin-letter spellings anec and anic and from the Neo-Punic spelling anech. All indicate (i) that the ʾō-vowel of the etymon ʾanōki had been replaced by the ī-vowel of the short form ʾanī; and (ii) that the stress