The following paragraphs (§§ 58-71) will describe various ways in which a noun, standing as the focal point of a phrase, may be expanded. Such an expanded noun phrase is endocentric in that it belongs to the same form class as the noun which is the head or nucleus of the phrase.

§ 58. Noun with a conjunctive pronoun

a) The noun נפש 'soul' is sometimes combined with an appropriate conjunctive pronoun to stress the identity of the person indicated by it: e.g., הנפש בער ... המר 'he made the wine ... his own' A.6.15:5, sim. B.7.2:6; הנפש בער 'your own seed' B.1.1:4, sim. ib.13; הנפש בער 'with your own he-ass' ib.13 'his personal out[lay]' C.3.19:7 vs. הנפש בער 'the outlay of the province' ib.14. See also above at § 39 h.

b) On the opposition between the synthetic syntagm such as הבית לי וביתו של דתי or עם, see § 40 h and § 46.

c) A noun with a conjunctive pronoun is at times definitely more determinate than other related syntagmata. Thus הנפש בער 'Another person—my mother or my father, brother or sister, or another man—shall not have right to the whole house' B.3.5:19 where "my father" and "my mother" are unique, which is not the case with other people mentioned. It stands to reason therefore that one often meets הבור לי ובורו של דתי and the like, but never הבור לי ובורו של דתי.

d) A noun may be expanded by both a conjunctive pronoun

908 So called reflexive.
and a demonstrative pronoun: 'the value of those slaves of mine' B8.7:1.

§ 59. Noun with a disjunctive possessive pronoun

a) A disjunctive possessive pronoun expanding a noun head or a noun phrase always and typically follows the latter as in רִבְּמִי שָׁבְרוֹמֵי אֱלֹהִים 'a son of his' B2.3:26; יִבְשָׁמָא וּזְלֵל 'my estate' A6.10:2.

b) A preceding noun phrase may consist of a construct chain or its analytical equivalent as in דִּי וּבֶא יִזְלֵל 'the gate of your house' B2.1:3, hardly 'your house-gate'; וָאֵר בָּיָא זְלֵל 'the wall of its house' B3.11:5. In all these cases the hierarchy appears to be \( N_1 + (N_2 + N_3) \).

c) A preceding noun phrase may consist of a noun followed by an adjective as in וֹלֵס הַאֲרוֹרָת זְלֵל 'another servant of mine' A6.11:5; יִשָּׁמִי נְכָסָה סָחוֹר זְלֵל 'other goods of mine' A6.10:8(909); וֹלֵס הַכֹּהֶן זְלֵל 'my large room' B3.10:4, B3.11:6; לְאֵור ובֵּית זְלֵל 'our large vessel' C3.28:108. Exceptional are מַהְמָא וְלֵכַבְס אֵיל 'your big sheep' D7.8:2 and מַעְמַא זְלֵל אִלּוֹ 'its early wool' (7?) ib.4.(909)

d) A noun phrase may consist of a noun head followed by a demonstrative pronoun: מֵאַזָא זַלְל 'that wall of yours' B2.1:6; מֵאַזָא זַלְל 'that wall of his' ib.10. B2.3:19 has also been interpreted by some authorities in a similar fashion.(910) Jōuion's argument is that a phrase such as מֵאַזָא זַלְל, which in theory could mean "the house is yours," means in practice "your house," for the former would be expressed as מֵאַזָא בֵּית זַלְל or מֵאַזָא בֵּית זַלְל בֶּית. But since the publication of Jōuion's study a new text has been brought to light with the very sequence in question, which cannot mean anything but "the house is yours": מֵאַזָא זַלְל B3.12:30.(911) Thus the above-quoted text of B2.3:19 should be

909 On the incongruence (מֵאַזָא זַלְל) for מֵאַזָא מֵאַזָא זַלְל, see below § 76 d.


910 Jōuion 1934:20f. and Grelot 1972:179 ("pour (le) donner à d'autres ce terrain qui t'appartient").

911 Cowley (1923:25) sees a nominal clause in B2.3:19 (= Cowley 8.19) on the ground that there is a space before עָרָא, though the space is not that large. See further below, § 77 bn and § 90 b.

B2.4:5, which can only mean 'Build that land up!' does not support Jōuion's interpretation of the phrase under consideration at B2.3:19, because the context is different and there is unmistakable emphasis in the latter on the ownership of the plot of the land.