Pronouns are words used to refer to nouns. In the following sentence, אֵזֶף אֲוֹרָה יִשְׂכֹּנְך is the pronoun that refers to the noun, Isaac:

אֵזֶף אֲוֹרָה יִשְׂכֹּנְך - who is he? Isaac III.54b

A. In terms of usage, there are six kinds of pronouns in the Zohar:¹
1- Personal pronouns
2- Demonstrative pronouns
3- Relative pronouns
4- Interrogative pronouns
5- Reflexive pronouns
6- Indefinite pronouns

B. In terms of form, there is a distinction between the independent pronoun, which occurs as a separate word, and the clitic pronoun/ pronominal suffix, which is attached to a verb or noun and together constitute one word. The pronominal suffix is most frequent in the Zohar.

The following outlines our discussion of the grammar of pronouns:

I. The Personal Pronoun
A. Subject pronouns
1- The Independent pronoun
2- Pronominal suffixes
   a- The Possessive pronoun
3 - The Independent pronoun אֵזֶף אֲוֹרָה יִשְׂכֹּנְך
4 - The Object pronoun
   a- the object pronominal suffixes
   b- the Independent object pronoun

II. The Demonstrative Pronoun
A. Pronouns of proximate reference
B. Pronouns of distant reference

III. The Relative pronoun

IV. The Interrogative pronoun

V. The Reflexive pronouns וְאַלּוֹ מֹר and וְאַלִּי מֹר

VI. The Indefinite pronoun

¹. Here we largely translate Kaddari's Dikduk, p.27-36. As far as possible, though, we continue to draw examples from the vocabulary of the Hakdamah.
I. THE PERSONAL PRONOUN
The personal pronoun has different functions in a sentence, and is categorized according to function:

i - Subject pronouns [Nominative]
ii - Possessive pronouns [Genitive]
iii - Object pronouns [Accusative]

A. Subject pronouns
Subject pronouns represent the doer of an action or the one standing for the subject. In Romance languages, they are in the Nominative case. They distinguish for person [1st, 2nd, 3rd], gender [m., f.] and number [s., pl.].

1. The Independent Subject Pronoun [See: Pronouns: Paradigms, Table I]

1st s.: אני בוכה - I am crying II.12b
2nd m.s.: אתה говоришь לה - you say II.12b
2nd f.s.: היא מוסיפה לי - she adds to me II.12b
3rd m.s.: אלוהים אמר闲 - he said, "you do not know" III.50a
3rd f.s.: סלע ותפיש עלי - for he grasps the Tree of Life I.11a

2. Pronominal Suffixes/the clitic pronoun [See: Pronouns: Paradigms, Table II]
The subject pronoun sometimes attaches to the verb in a participle:

אני שמיעינה ביה - I heard about it I.11b
אני בוכה - I am happy II.94b SdM

a. The Possessive Pronoun
The Aramaic of the Zohar shows the possessive in three ways: a- by pronominal suffixes; b- by -ל attached to a noun; and c- by adding the pronominal suffixes to the independent pronouns - ב-, ד'. We begin with the pronominal suffixes.

1st s. אני ר' שמיעינות אלעזר בני - R. Shimon said, "Eleazar, my son" I.1b
אני בתי - my daughter, you are Sabbath I.5b
אני ביני - my wife I.96b

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PRONOUNS: GRAMMAR

2nd m.s.  רמא ירמך - prepare yourself II.65b
2nd f.s.  קיטר בָּיְדֵךְ - keep your house III.187a [Marg.]
3rd m. - אנה לך לך - you must go to your place I.3a
3rd f.s.  לַמֵּרָמָה - on its own I.34a
לַמֵּרָמָה - to his place and his service I.14b
1st pl.  מְנַה - our Mishnah I.55b
מְנַה - happy is our lot I.7a
2nd m.pl. בְּרַתְאָא דֶּלֶבֶנֶסֶךְ - from the odor of your garments III.188a [Marg.]
3rd m.&f.pl. רִיתֵי על קָדְלִיָּה - millstones on their necks II.2b
כִּל הָדֶל מְנַה - each of them I.2a

When the possessive is plural (e.g., my sons):
1st s. אֵית בֵּיתא - your soul that was deposited in my hands III.85a
אֵית - my sons(ZH 99b MHN)
2nd m.s. ד - בְּלוּחָדָד - you alone ZH
2nd f.s. ד - ZH
3rd m.s. ד - מֶנָּלָד - his words I.6a
כֵּס ר' בָּנֹּת - R. Bun stood on his feet ZH 77c
3rd f.s. אֵית - אֵית בֵּיתא - fulfilled this matter through her hand III.71b
אֵית - beneath the wings of Shekinah I.13a
1st pl. אֵית - עלית בֵּיתא - one of our companions II.187a
2nd pl. הָפַּלְיָה - הָפַּלְיָה - your places I.7a
הָפַּלְיָה - your bodies I.94b
3rd m.pl. גָּרֶמֶת בִּיָּךְ הָרֶמֶת - causing evil for themselves I.14b
גָּרֶמֶת בִּיָּךְ הָרֶמֶת - and sustain themselves I.6b
3rd f.pl. גָּרֶמֶת - גָּרֶמֶת - both of them ZH

3. The Independent Pronouns

The Independent Pronouns - יִדְיָה - יִדְיָה and - יִדְיָה take pronominal suffixes and show possession. [See: Pronouns: Paradigms, Table III]

2. A rare form, usually used in the Zohar for plural possessives. See Kaddari: p.29.
3. In the Zohar, this ending is generally reserved for prepositions. See Kaddari: p.29 n.7

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PRONOUNS: GRAMMAR

4. The Object Pronoun
A. Pronominal suffixes

Pronominal suffixes occur with both the conjugated verb and the infinitive, but not with the participle. Usage with verbs, though, is not widespread; the majority are in the perfect tense.

1st s. קב"ה שדרני תכאת ני - the blessed Holy One sent me here I.12a
2nd s. מי אבהך בּלָא - who put you into this? (II.109b SdM)
3rd m.s. הם ראו חטאיהם - they saw him crying ZH 80b
3rd f.s. הם מיקחו והשיקו - they kissed him I.12a י"הו - they kissed him I.6a
3rd f.s. ביאת - bringing him out II.106b SdM
1st pl. הוא עניינו - he had us recite II.97b SdM
3rd m.pl. לקולו אלהים תמונא חתלה - include them in hearing prayer (I.121a MhN [Marg.])
3rd m.pl. כתימה - they saw them ZH_

B. The Independent Accusative/Object Pronoun

The inflected forms of -ל are used for the independent pronoun of the object.

[See: Pronouns: Paradigms, Table IV]

1st s. מימים עבירה ל - from the day that You made me I.5b
2nd s. נשא בך ל - I crowned you I.1b

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PRONOUNS: GRAMMAR

II. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN
The Demonstrative pronoun specifies a person or thing: this, that, these, those.

A. Pronouns of proximate reference
Sing.m. הנאם קק"מ נשמם די: this End of Heaven I.1b
- whoever attains this one I.7b
- concerning this mystery I.1b
- in this world I.59a

Sing.f. דא הכנסית ישראל: this is the Community of Israel I.1a
- the poor I.3a
- this is sin I.3a

Pl.m.,f. אלהים услות: these are the heavens I.1b
- these above the others I.7b
- these words I.8b
- are not like these I.9b
- "his daughter" [Ex 21:7] these are Israel II.94b [Marg.]

B. Pronouns of distant reference
Sing.m. המולהו לה: - from that day I.7b
- and what is it? II.66b
- that is bara shit, created six I.3b
- another opened I.94a

Sing.f. בבהיא על הפוסמה: by that word of the mouth I.10b

Pl.m.,f. לאון נשים תירע: they are five gates I.1a

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PRONOUNS: GRAMMAR

- for there are two appointed officials I.14a
- these garments were Esau’s I.224b [Marg.]

III. The Relative Pronoun: דְּרֶ
Dalet, often in combination with the subject pronouns, is used as a relative pronoun. The Relative pronoun tells: who, which, that
- that turns dark to light I.4a
- these garments were Esau’s I.224b [Marg.]

IV. The Interrogative Pronoun
1. As a question about persons: who?
- who is it? I.1b
- who is it? I.1b

2. As a question about a thing: what?
- what is "these" [Is 40:26] ? I.1b
- what is a rose I.1a
- why is it mentioned a second time? I.1a
- what do you know? I.1b
- what is "called" [Gen 1:5] I.16b

V. The Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns [See: Pronouns: Paradigms, Table V]
A. The nouns בּוֹ and בּוֹ when declined are used as Reflexive pronouns
- and he detached himself I.4a
- causing evil for themselves I.14
- on its own I.34a

- he concludes all blessings in himself III.190b [Marg.]
B. The Reflexive pronouns are expressed with the Demonstrative pronouns by addition of a conjunction between their forms, which repeat:
- one another I.2a,9b
- to one another I.7a
- these letters with each other I.2a
VI. The Indefinite Pronoun

The Interrogative pronoun in combination with the Relative pronoun expresses the Indefinite: a pronoun which lacks a subject or part of another clause:

- **כָּנָן** : one, one who
  - כָּנָןַּא פֶּרֶץ - for whoever engages in Torah I.11a
  - כָּנָןַּא הַקִּיס - (t.t.)one who entered and emerged II.176a, 179a, 213b; III.290a, 292a, 297a [Marg.]; ZH 2c SO, 6c SO

- **כְּוִד** : what is...; this is...; whereas...; because...
  - כְּוִד כֶּלֶב שִׁמְשָׁו - whereas all was concealed I.3b
  - כְּוִד כֶּלֶב נֶבֶנֶתוֹ - what was "dry" [Gen 1:9] was made "earth" I.12a

- **כְּוִד** : one, a, a certain
  - כְּוִד - one day I.1b
  - כְּוִד לֶאֵל סְרֶא - they arrived at a certain mountain I.7a
  - כְּוִד מַד אָד מַגֵּיה - every one of them I.8a