

Leksjon 2

Personlige pronomen: objektskjemaer.

Meg, du, ham, henne, oss, du, dem

The second person does not have separate masculine (m) and feminine(f) forms for both Singular(S) and Plural (P). The third person plural also has the same form for both masculine and feminine genders. Third person singular has different form

Person	Singular	Plural
1.	yt = me	yntet = us
2 (m)	kut = you	entet = you
2 (f)	kut = you	entet = you
3(m)	nit = him	nat = them
3 (f)	nrti = her	nat = them

Example 2.1 yt = me

yt enti enkeldekule = you love me (Singular, m & f)
yt ni enkelekule = he loves me
yt nri enkeletile = she loves me
yt ent'n enkeldenekule = you love me (Plural)
yt naw enkelenekule = they love me

You can also drop the object (yt) and the meaning does not change, as in the following sentence:

enkeletile = nri enkeletile = yt nri enkeletile = she loves me

Example 2.2 kut = you, as an object with the verb enkeli (love, like)

kut (an) enkelekunka = I love you (m)
kut (an) enkelekunki = I love you (f)
kut (ni) enkelekuki = he loves you (f)
kut (nri) enkeletiki = she loves you (f)

Usually the subject in the brackets does not appear in spoken Blin, as in **enkelekunki** = I love you (you is for a feminine) or **enkelekunka**, I love you (m). The typical marker for the feminine second person is -ki, while -ka is for masculine second person.

Example 2.3. nit = him

nit enkelekunlu = I love him.
nit enkelekulu = he loves him
nit enkeldekulu = you love him.
nit enkeletilu = she loves him

NEW VOCABULARY

enkelna = to love;
enkeli = love