Neo-Adûnayân: Pronouns

Independent: CaVC

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st person; √ZIʔ & √NIʔ	zê (N.); zên (S.)	nêt (N. & S.)	nê (N.); nêm (S.)
2nd person; √KIʔ & √LIʔ	kê (N.); kên (S.)	lêt (N. & S.)	lê (N.); lêm (S.)
3rd person masc.; √ȜUʔ & √YUʔ	ô (N.); ôn (S.)	yôt (N. & S.)	yô (N.); yôm (S.)
3rd person fem.; √ȜIʔ & √YIʔ	ê (N.); ên (S.)	yêt (N. & S.)	yê (N.); yêm (S.)
3rd person com.; √ȜAʔ & √YAʔ	â (N.); ân (S.)	yât (N. & S.)	yâ (N.); yâm (S.)
3rd person neuter; id.	â (N. & S.)	yât (N. & S.)	yâ (N. & S.)

Prefixal: CVC-

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st person; √ZIʔ & √NIʔ	zi(y)-	ni(y)-…-t	ni(y)-…-m
2nd person; √KIʔ & √LIʔ	ki(y)-	li(y)-…-t	li(y)-…-m
3rd person masc.; √ȜUʔ & √YUʔ	u(w)-	yu(w)-…-t	yu(w)-…-m
3rd person fem.; √ȜIʔ & √YIʔ	i(y)-	yi(y)-…-t	yi(y)-…-m
3rd person com.; √ȜAʔ & √YAʔ	a-	ya-…-t	ya-…-m
3rd person neuter; id.	a-	ya-…-t	ya-…-a

Possessive: anCaVC

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st person; √ZIʔ & √NIʔ	anzê	annêt	annê
2nd person; √KIʔ & √LIʔ	akkê	allêt	allê
3rd person masc.; √ȜUʔ & √YUʔ	angô	anyôt	anyô
3rd person fem.; √ȜIʔ & √YIʔ	angê	anyêt	anyê
3rd person com.; √ȜAʔ & √YAʔ	angâ	anyât	anyâ
3rd person neuter; id.	angâ	anyât	anyâ

Rules:
- Concerning the independent pronouns, in colloquial Adûnayân, most people use the Normal case (N.) only; on paper, it occurs far less often.
- Possession constructions are formed with *an* ("of") + independent pronoun.
- The Subjective case (S.) of the independent pronouns are used only when the copula is involved.
- The independent pronouns are in the Normal case when used with prepositional suffixes.
- In colloquial Adûnayân, the dual forms are sometimes not used; as such, usage of the plural forms for two people/things and more, instead of the older rule of three and more, is possible. On paper, however, not using the dual forms for two people is still seen as erroneous.
- If you have a clear subject (in the Subjective case), you need not use the prefix, simply the suffixal part, which is lacked in the singular, as can be seen from the prefix table. However, for emphasis, duplication is possible.

Examples:
- **Nêm** Nimîr, "**We are** Elves". (Common, for Elves are **animate**.)
- Utabbada **ê**, "He touched **her**".
- Pharazônun azaggara **lêd/†layad** (lê/†lay- + -ad(a)), "Pharazôn waged war **against you (pl.)**".
- **Yu**rahhata**t** zagar, "**They** broke the sword". (Talking about **two brothers**.)
- Urîda **ya**kallab**â**, "The mountains, **they** fell". (**Duplication**, for emphasis.)
- **Kên** kâ **zên** yada**m** kadarad, "**You (sg.)** and **I** go to the city". (Both in **S.**; verb with **plural** suffix.)
- Nardûwî **'ngô**, "**His** soldiers".