

65. The Prepositions מן *min* and כּ *kə* with pronominal suffixes.

מִמֶּנִּי	<i>mimménnî</i>	from me	מִמֶּנּוּ	<i>mimménnû</i>	from us
מִמְּךָ	<i>mimməkā</i>	from you (m. s.)	מִכֶּם	<i>mikkem</i>	from you (m. pl.)
מִמְּךְ	<i>mimmēk</i>	from you (f. s.)	מִכֶּן	<i>mikken</i>	from you (f. pl.)
מִמֶּנּוּ	<i>mimménnû</i>	from him	מֵהֶם	<i>mēhem</i>	from them (m. pl.)
מִמֶּנָּה	<i>mimménnāh</i>	from her	מֵהֶן	<i>mēhen</i>	} from them (f. pl.)
			מֵהֶנָּה	<i>mēhénāh</i>	
כְּמִוְנִי	<i>kāmônî</i>	like me	כְּמִוְנוּ	<i>kāmônû</i>	like us
כְּמִוְךָ	<i>kāmôkā</i>	like you (m. s.)	כְּכֶם	<i>kākem</i>	like you (m. pl.)
כְּמִוְךְ	<i>kāmôk</i>	like you (f. s.)	כְּכֶן	<i>kāken</i>	like you (f. pl.)
כְּמִוְהוּ	<i>kāmôhû</i>	like him	כְּהֶם	<i>kāhem</i>	like them (m. pl.)
כְּמִוְהָ	<i>kāmôhā</i>	like her	כְּהֶן	<i>kāhen</i>	like them (f. pl.)

The forms of the suffixed pronouns with these two prepositions are somewhat different from those already studied. Although a comparison is helpful, it is best to learn these forms as a new paradigm.