*Hebrew exponents of semantic primes (based on Habib 2011; Goddard and Wierzbicka 2014)*

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| **ANI (אני), ATA (אתה), MISHEHU (מישהו), MASHEHU~DAVAR (משהו~דבר), ANASHIM (אנשים), GUF (גוף)** | substantives |
| i, you, someone, something~thing, people, body |
| **SUG (סוג), KHELEK (חלק)** | relational substantives |
| kind, part |
| **ZE (זה), OTO (אותו), AKHER (אחר)** | determiners |
| this, the same, other~else |
| **EKHAD (אחד), SHNAYIM (שניים), KAMA (כמה), KOL (כל), HARBE (הרבה), MI`AT~KTSAT (מעט~קצת)** | quantifiers |
| one, two, some, all, much~many, little~few |
| **TOV (טוב), RA (רע)** | evaluators |
| good, bad |
| **GADOL (גדול), KATAN (קטן)** | descriptors |
| big, small |
| **LADA`AT~LEHAKIR (לדעת~להכיר), LAKHASHOV (לחשוב), LIRTSOT (לרצות), LO LIRTSOT (לא לרצות), LEHARGISH~LAKHUSH (להרגיש~לחוש), LIR`OT (לראות), LISHMOWA (לשמוע)** | mental predicates |
| know, think, want, don’t want, feel, see, hear |
| **LOMAR~LEHAGID (לומר~להגיד), MILIM (מילים), NAKHON (נכון)** | speech |
| say, words, true |
| **LA`ASOT (לעשות), LIKROT (לקרות), LANUWA (לנוע)** | actions, events, movement |
| do, happen, move |
| **LIHYOT (BEMAKOM) (להיות (במקום)), YESH~LIHYOT (יש~להיות), LIHYOT (MISHEHU/MASHEHU) (להיות (מישהו/משהו))** | location, existence,specification |
| be (somewhere), there is, be (someone/something) |
| **SHELI (שלי)** | possession |
| (is) mine |
| **LIKHYOT (לחיות), LAMUT (למות)** | life and death |
| live, die |
| **KA`ASHER~KSHE-~ZMAN~MATAY~PA`AM (כאשר~כש-~זמן~מתי~פעם), AKHSHAV (עכשיו), LIFNEY (לפני), AKHAREY (אחרי), HARBE ZMAN (הרבה זמן), ZMAN KATSAR (זמן קצר), LEKHAMA ZMAN (לכמה זמן), REGA (רגע)** | time |
| when~time, now, before, after, a long time, a short time, for some time, moment |
| **EYFO~MAKOM (איפה~מקום), KAN~PO (כאן~פה), ME`AL (מעל), MITAKHAT (מתחת), RAKHOK (רחוק), KAROV (קרוב), TSAD (צד), BETOKH (בתוך), LAGA`AT (לגעת)** | place |
| where~place, here, above, below, far, near, side, inside, touch |
| **LO (לא), ULAY (אולי), YAKHOL (יכול), BIGLAL SHE- (בגלל ש-), IM (אם)** | logical concepts |
| not, maybe, can, because, if |
| **ME`OD (מאוד), OD (עוד)**  | intensifier, augmentor |
| very, more |
| **KMO (כמו)**  | similarity |
| like~as |

**Notes**: • Exponents of primes can be polysemous, i.e. they can have other, additional meanings • Exponents of primes may be words, bound morphemes, or phrasemes • They can be formally, i.e., morphologically, complex • They can have combinatorial variants or allolexes (indicated with ~) • Each prime has well-specified syntactic (combinatorial) properties.