Abstract
Title: Direct Object Marker in Spanish

When one studies the history of the Spanish language, or considers a single aspect in Spanish Grammar, one hears very little about how the Hebrew influenced the Spanish language. But when we read about the Golden Age\(^1\) of Jewish Culture in Spain (7\(^{th}\)-12\(^{th}\) Century), we notice that the Hebrew and the Spanish languages shared together and, somehow, there have certainly been some mutual influences between these two languages. In one hand, the Jews were constantly seeking to learn more about the new language and to coin new words and expressions in order to increase the communication between them and the people who lived in this area when they arrived\(^2\). In the other hand, the Hebrew enriched the Spanish language also with a number of new words [specific in the religious field] as well as syntactic and morphological aspects, which have become an integral part of Spanish language.

My goal with this paper focus on the Direct Object Marker in Spanish known as “a personal” and how it can be identify with the Direct Object Marker in Hebrew: אֵת \(\text{['ēt]}\). Therefore, this paper will explore one of a grammatical aspect that does not appear in Latin or Arabic, languages that have a lot of influence on the Spanish language, but absolutely exists in Hebrew: The Direct Object Marker (DOM).

The work of such different authors as Luzzato (1853), Gesenius’ (1910), Martínez Amador (1953), W. Chomsky (1957), Marsá (1984), Nahir (1989) and Glinert (1999) will be the data I will use to analyze why and how I can justify that the DOM came somehow from Hebrew to Spanish.

\(^{1}\) The Golden age of Jewish culture in Spain refers to a period during the Muslim occupation of Spain in which Jews were generally accepted in Spanish society.