

APPENDIX A

A-1: LIST OF THREE-PLACE *HIF'IL* VERBS IN MODERN HEBREW FOLLOWED BY AN ACCUSATIVE OBJECT AND A DATIVE OBJECT¹.

<u>Basic form (2-place predicate)</u>		<u>Causative form (3-place predicate)</u>
<i>ra?a</i> 'see'	-	<i>her?a</i> 'show'
<i>shama</i> 'hear'	-	<i>hismi'a</i> 'made hear'
<i>yada</i> 'know'	-	<i>hodi'a</i> 'make known, inform'
<i>zaxar</i> 'remember'	-	<i>hizkir</i> 'reminded'
<i>shaxax</i> 'take-off (clothes)'	-	<i>hishkiax</i> * 'cause-to-forget'
<i>yarash</i> 'inherit'	-	<i>horish</i> 'bequeath'
<i>lava</i> 'borrow money'	-	<i>hilva</i> 'lend money'
<i>sha?al</i> 'borrow object' -		<i>hish?il</i> 'lend object'
<i>kana</i> 'buy, acquire' -		<i>hikna</i> 'made acquire, impart'
<i>saxar</i> 'rent'	-	<i>hiskir</i> 'rent to'
<i>nasa</i> 'marry'	-	<i>hesi</i> 'marry off, give in marriage'
<i>katav</i> 'write'	-	<i>hixtiv</i> 'dictate'
<i>kara</i> 'read'	-	<i>hikri</i> 'read aloud'
<i>lavash</i> 'wear'	-	<i>hilibish</i> ** 'dress'
<i>pashat</i> 'take-off (clothes)'	-	<i>hifshit</i> * 'undress'

A-2: LIST OF THREE-PLACE *HIF'IL* VERBS IN MODERN HEBREW FOLLOWED BY TWO ACCUSATIVE OBJECTS.

<u>Basic form (2-place predicate)</u>		<u>Causative <i>hif'il</i> form (3-place predicate)</u>
<i>axal</i> 'eat'	-	<i>he?exil</i> 'feed'
<i>shata</i> 'drink'	-	<i>hishka</i> 'cause to drink, water'
<i>rakad</i> 'dance'	-	<i>hirkid</i> 'cause to dance'
<i>nishba</i> 'swear'	-	<i>hishbi'a</i> 'cause to swear, swear in'
<i>lavash</i> 'wear'	-	<i>hilibish</i> 'dress'

* Verbs followed by an accusative object and an oblique *me-* object argument structure (section 4.2.2).

** Verbs which may be followed by either the accusative-dative or the double-accusative argument structure.

¹ Lists adapted from Cole (1976), Saad & Bolozky (1984), and Mandelblit (1996).

APPENDIX B

LIST OF TWENTY *PA'AL* TRANSITIVE VERBS THAT LACK A CORRESPONDING *HIF'IL* FORM IN THE STANDARD LEXICON²

1.	<i>ataf</i>	'to pack'
2.	<i>xafar</i>	'to dig'
3.	<i>asaf</i>	'to collect'
4.	<i>badak</i>	'to examine'
5.	<i>bana</i>	'to build'
6.	<i>daras</i>	'to run over'
7.	<i>gazar</i>	'to cut'
8.	<i>kataf</i>	'to pick (fruit)'
9.	<i>madad</i>	'to measure'
10.	<i>patax</i>	'to open'
11.	<i>rakam</i>	'to embroider'
12.	<i>raxash</i>	'to acquire'
13.	<i>sarag</i>	'to knit'
14.	<i>sharak</i>	'to whistle'
15.	<i>shavar</i>	'to break'
16.	<i>tafas</i>	'to catch, hold'
17.	<i>xafar</i>	'to dig'
18.	<i>xalav</i>	'to milk'
19.	<i>xarat</i>	'to curve'
20.	<i>xaraz</i>	'to compose verses'

² List adapted from Cole (1976).

APPENDIX C

Examples of newly-coined (colloquial Hebrew) *hitpa'el* forms which are based on adjectival or nominal roots (i.e., roots that occur with adjectival and nominal, rather than verbal, morphological patterns and denote stative predicates). In the *hitpa'el* form, the adjectival (ADJ) or nominal (N) stative roots designates the *effected* event: i.e., the profiled entity becoming ADJ or N (or acts like ADJ or N).

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| (1) | a. | <i>xatix</i> (ADJ/N) | 'good looking', 'a good looking guy' |
| | b. | <i>hitxatex</i> (V- <i>hitpa'el</i>) | 'make oneself good-looking' |
| (2) | a. | <i>shafan</i> (N) | 'bunny' |
| | b. | <i>hishtafen</i> (V- <i>hitpa'el</i>) | 'turn oneself into/ act like a bunny' (cowardly). |
| (3) | a. | <i>xazir</i> (N) | 'pig' |
| | b. | <i>hitxazer</i> ³ (V- <i>hitpa'el</i>) | 'turn oneself into/ act like a pig' |
| (4) | a. | <i>burgani</i> (ADJ) | 'bourgeois' |
| | b. | <i>hitbargen</i> (V- <i>hitpa'el</i>) | 'turn oneself into/ act like a bourgeois' |

³ The form *hitxazer* appeared in the Israeli *Yediot Axronot* daily newspaper, 01/18/97.