





















































































Paal

Nifal



Piel

Pual

Hítþael

Handwritten text in a stylized, cursive script, likely representing the word "Haf". The letters are thick and black, with a slightly irregular, hand-drawn appearance. The first letter 'H' is formed by two vertical strokes and a horizontal crossbar. The second letter 'a' is a simple, rounded shape. The third letter 'f' is tall and narrow, with a horizontal crossbar. The final letter 'h' is also tall and narrow, with a horizontal crossbar. The overall style is reminiscent of a calligraphic or artistic font.

Hufal



















\*4Y3

少 友 友 友 友 友

شبكة 4ي2





张\*44



平沙无垠

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张\*4\*  
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\*442  
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Handwritten text in red ink, likely a signature or name, consisting of stylized Chinese characters: 李永发 (Lǐ Yǒng fā).

T

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· 你 \* 4 9 7



\*\*\*\*\*44



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9

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· 1 2 3 4 5  
T T

3 \* \* 4 5  
: : :

※※※4回





· 你 \* 4 回  
:



\*4.4:

create, form



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes.

The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the process of selecting participants, collecting data, and analyzing the results. The authors emphasize the importance of using a mixed-methods approach to gain a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It discusses the results of the quantitative data analysis and the insights gained from the qualitative interviews. The authors conclude that there are significant differences in learning outcomes between the two groups, and these differences can be attributed to cultural factors.

The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for future research and practice. It suggests that educators should be aware of the cultural context of their students and tailor their teaching strategies accordingly. The authors also recommend further research to explore the underlying reasons for the observed differences.

Feminine

singular

Third Person







Go back

\*Y4Q  
T



수업시간

××××××××  
:

×××4Y圖















Shoresh	Future	Past	Infinitive
(Root)	<b>אָפֿאַרן</b> I will	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> I	<b>אַפֿאַרן</b> To
<b>אַפֿאַר</b>	<b>אַפֿאַרסט</b> You will	<b>אַפֿאַרסט</b> You	Infinitive Noun <b>אַפֿאַר</b>
	<b>אַפֿאַרסט</b> You will	<b>אַפֿאַרסט</b> You	Present
	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> He will	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> He	<b>אַפֿאַר</b>
	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> She will	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> She	<b>אַפֿאַר</b>
	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> We will	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> We	<b>אַפֿאַר</b>
	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> Y'all will   /	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> Y'all	<b>אַפֿאַר</b>
	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> Y'all/They will	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> Y'all	
	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> They will   /	<b>אַפֿאַר</b> They	Imperative
			<b>אַפֿאַר</b>
			<b>אַפֿאַר</b>
			<b>אַפֿאַר</b>
			<b>אַפֿאַר</b>
See Waw Inversive		Participle/Adjective	
Binyaneem		<b>אַפֿאַר</b> <b>אַפֿאַר</b>	
Paal  Pual  Hufal		<b>אַפֿאַר</b>	
Nifal  Hitpael		<b>אַפֿאַר</b>	
Piel  Hifil		<b>אַפֿאַר</b>	
Preposition: <b>אַפֿאַר</b>		Regular patterns	
Definition: <b>אַפֿאַר</b> Create, form			

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Shoresh  
(Root)

ש.א.ב

Past Masculine Singular Third Person  
Pronominal Suffixes

ש.א.ב

Binyaneem

Paal

ש.א.ב.נ. Us

ש.א.ב.נ. Me

ש.א.ב.נ. Y'all  

ש.א.ב.נ. You 

ש.א.ב.נ. Y'all  

ש.א.ב.נ. You 

ש.א.ב.נ. Them  

ש.א.ב.נ. Him

ש.א.ב.נ. Them  

ש.א.ב.נ. her

See alternate pronunciations

Definition: He created, He Formed

[Back to Full conjugation](#)  
Study Flash cards  
Take Test

Shoresh  
(Root)

ש.א.פ

# Past Feminine Singular Third Person Pronominal Suffixes

Binyaneem

Paal

ש.א.פ.ת

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.ו Us

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.י Me

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.ו.י Y'all  

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.י.ו You 

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.ו.י.ת Y'all  

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.י.ת You 

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.ו.ת Them  

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.י.ת Him

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.ו.ת.ת Them  

ש.א.פ.ת.נ.י.ת.ת her

See alternate pronunciations

Definition: She Created, She Formed

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