

Useful Vocabulary

բնաւ	at all, entirely
ունիմ	to hold, maintain
շատ	sufficient
շնորհեմ	to give as an unsolicited gift
նոյի	enemy
խորհիմ	to plan, intend
համբերեմ	to bear with, to bear or endure all/a lot, to share a burden

Helpful Grammar

Some functions of participles

Classical Armenian creates its past participles using the ending -եալ. In English the closest equivalent in meaning is the ending -ing or -ed. Which one works best for a given translation will become clear from context.

As in English, a grabar participle can function as a verb, an adjective, or a noun:

Verb:	<i>The horse is galloping.</i>
Adjective:	<i>A galloping horse is a beautiful sight.</i>
Noun:	<i>Horses love galloping.</i>

Participles often serve to set up a context of ongoing action, before introducing the main verb of a sentence. In such cases, the participle can be translated using a present-perfect participle (*having*).

***Having galloped** for several minutes, and **having jumped** several hedges, the horse was winded.*

(n.b. - If a participle is functioning as a verb and it has a stated subject, that word will be in genitive.)

One common type of irregular verbs

In grabar, most verbs that have -ւ- as part of their ending are slightly irregular.

Their irregularity becomes obvious in their aorist (simple past). The irregularity also affects their future forms, because the future is made from the aorist.

Irregular verbs with -ւ- simply lose everything except their root in the aorist. Their -ւ- disappears entirely. If any letters of the root have been suppressed, they may re-emerge.

Present	Aorist	
տեսանեմ	տեսի	see
գտանեմ	գտի	find, invent
սպանանեմ	սպանի	kill/murder
անկանիմ	անկայ	fall
առնում	առի	take, receive, accept
լնում	լցի	fill
առնեմ	արարի	do, make

Some verbs express their object in an unusual cases

Normally, transitive grabar verbs take their object in the accusative case. The object may be definite (it will have a q- prefix) or indefinite (with no prefix).

However, a number of verbs prefer their object to be in a different case. Today's reading includes one of these: the verb զոհանալ means *to praise or express satisfaction with* a person or thing. It requires its object to be in the ablative case, with a q-prefix.

Thus the phrase frequently used in liturgy *We praise you, O Lord* is not զոհանալք **զքեզ**, Տէր as one might expect. Instead, it is զոհանալք **զքէն**, Տէր, using the ablative of the personal pronoun *դու*.

Causative Verbs

English lacks the very useful class of causative verbs. We add other words to the verb in order to convey the idea:

I made him/her write the letter

I had him/her write the letter

I caused him/her to write the letter.

Classical Armenian achieves the same purpose by simply putting an “infix” into the verb and adding an -անել ending.

Simple

գրեմ

խօսիս

կարդայ

Causative

գրեցուցանեմ

խօսեցուցանես

կարդացուցանե