Beginners Coptic: Course Notes and Exercises

MALS Summer 2017

Samuel Cook
# The Coptic Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ⲁ</td>
<td>alpha</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ⲁ</td>
<td>beta</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>/b/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ⲃ</td>
<td>gamma</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>/g/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ⲃ</td>
<td>delta</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>/d/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ⲅ</td>
<td>epsilon</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>/e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ⲅ</td>
<td>zeta</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>/z/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ⲇ</td>
<td>eta</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>long /ĕ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ⲇ</td>
<td>theta</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>/θ/ (or /t/ + /h/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ⲉ</td>
<td>iota</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>/i/ or /y/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ⲉ</td>
<td>kappa</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>/k/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ⲋ</td>
<td>lambda</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>/l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ⲋ</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>/m/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ⲍ</td>
<td>nu</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>/n/</td>
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<tr>
<td>ⲍ</td>
<td>xsi</td>
<td>ks</td>
<td>/k/ + /s/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ⲏ</td>
<td>omicron</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>short /o/</td>
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<tr>
<td>ⲏ</td>
<td>pi</td>
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<tr>
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<td>r</td>
<td>/r/</td>
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<tr>
<td>ⲑ</td>
<td>sigma</td>
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<td>Ⲓ</td>
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<td>/t/</td>
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<tr>
<td>ⲓ</td>
<td>upsilon</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>/u/ or /w/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ϕ</td>
<td>phi</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>/f’ (or /p/ + /h/)</td>
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<tr>
<td>χ</td>
<td>khi</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>/χ’ (k + h)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ψ</td>
<td>psi</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>/p’ + /s/</td>
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<tr>
<td>ω</td>
<td>omega</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>long /ő/</td>
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</table>

**Letters from Demotic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ω</td>
<td>shai</td>
<td>sh</td>
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<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>fai</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɛ</td>
<td>hori</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χ</td>
<td>djandja</td>
<td>dj</td>
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<tr>
<td>ϑ</td>
<td>kyima</td>
<td>ky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𐤀</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𐤁</td>
<td>khai</td>
<td>kh</td>
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</table>

*Bohairic only* |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>𐤉</td>
<td>khai</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Akhmimic only* |

**Notes:**

- The letters ρ, χ, ζ, θ, φ and χ appear only in words of Greek origin.
- The letters θ, ζ, φ, χ and ψ are considered digraphs – two sounds represented by one letter (t+h, k+s, p+h, k+h and p+s)
- The letters ι and γ are written Ṿ and ογ at the beginning of words.

**Things to watch out for:**

1. Assimilation - η before η and η becomes η - e.g. ρη + η = ρηη - in the house
2. Superlinear strokes – line above certain consonants e.g. ϕρομε. This either causes the constant to become syllabic, or is a short vowel sound (schwa). In this second case, the superlinear stroke is interchangeable with epsilon, which often occurs in texts e.g. ϕταψε/ενταψε
3. Nomina sacra - similar to superlinear stroke, to indicate abbreviated writing of particular common, religious words e.g. ⲯⲥ - ḫⲓⲟⲩⲧⲓ - Jesus; ⲧⲥ - χⲣⲓ Ϲⲓ - Christ.

Reading Exercise – Names

Translate the following names of people and places.

1. ⲡⲏⲣⲓⲅ
2. ⲫⲁⲣⲭⲣⲭⲧⲧ
3. ⲡⲧⲧⲧ
4. ⲬⲧⲡⲧⲉⲧⲈ
5. ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
6. Ⲯⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
7. ⲩⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
8. ⲩⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
9. ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
10. ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
11. ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
12. ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
13. ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
14. ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
15. ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
Nouns – Part 1

Article

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definite (the)</td>
<td>ꡀ/ⲣⲉ</td>
<td>Ⲇ/Ⲇⲙ</td>
<td>ꡀ/ⲣⲉ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite (a)</td>
<td>ⲏ</td>
<td>ⲃⲏ</td>
<td>ⲏ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The definite article takes two forms – a short form (Ⲁ, Ⲁ, ⲁ) and a long form (ⲉⲁ, ⲁⲁ, ⲁⲁⲉ). The long form is used before words that begin with two consonants. This also includes words beginning with the letters Ⲁ, ⲅ, Ⲁⲡ, ⲁⲉ, ⲁⲡ, and ⲇ which are considered to be a combination of two sounds.
- When the masculine and feminine articles Ⲁ and Ⲁⲉ precede a word beginning with the letter hori (ⲉ), sometimes the two letters assimilate to ⲁ and Ⲁ - e.g. Ⲁ + ⲁⲁⲙⲉ (servant) = Ⲁⲁⲙⲉ.
- Greek loanwords beginning with the letter theta (ⲉ) are sometimes understood as a combination of feminine definite article + ⲉ e.g. ⲉⲉⲧⲛ (sea) = ⲉⲕⲍⲁ (the sea: Ⲁⲉ + ⲉⲕⲍⲁ).
- There is no gender distinction for the singular indefinite article.

Demonstrative article – ‘this/these’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ⲁⲉ</td>
<td>ⲁⲉ</td>
<td>Ⲁⲉ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Demonstrative articles are attached directly to the noun; e.g. Ⲁⲉⲣⲁⲓⲉⲡ - ‘this man’
- These articles have the force of a “nearer” demonstrative (this). To express the “further” demonstrative (that), the construction ⲉⲉⲧⲙⲉ (literally ‘which is there’) is placed after the noun; e.g. Ⲁⲉⲣⲁⲓⲉⲡ ⲉⲉⲧⲙⲉ - ‘that man/the man who is there’.
Genitive

ⲛⲧⲉ

Notes:
- Translates into English as the possessive ‘of’
- In general, ⲛⲧⲉ is used when the first noun is indefinite – but this is not always the case

Exercises
1. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ ⲛⲧⲉ
2. ⲡⲣⲱⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ
3. ⲙⲧ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ
4. ⲛⲧⲉ Ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ
5. Ⲩⲧⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ
6. ⲡⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ
7. ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ ⲙⲧⲙⲁⲩ
8. ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ Ⲩⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ
9. ⲛⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲉ
10. ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ Ⲩⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ

Vocab

ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ - (noun) man
ⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲡ - (noun) woman, wife/women, wives
ⲡⲏⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙ ⲡⲟⲩ ⲡⲧⲙⲁⲩ - (noun) mother
ⲡⲦⲉⲧⲉ ⲙⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ Ⲩⲧⲙⲁⲩ Ⲡⲣⲱⲙ ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲉ - (noun) father/ fathers, parents
Nominal Sentences 1: The Copula

Copula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ⲡⲉ</td>
<td>ⲧⲉ</td>
<td>ⲛⲉ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The copula is used to form nominal sentences where the subject is the third person – ‘he/she/it is, ‘they are’.
- There are three patterns in which the copula may be used to form nominal sentences:
  o Noun + copula – e.g. ⲧⲉ ⲙⲉ ⲡⲍⲗ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ – ‘he is a slave’
  o NounA + copula + nounB – e.g. ⲧⲉ ⲙⲉ ⲡⲍⲗ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲡⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ – ‘the man is a slave’
  o NounB + nounA + copula – e.g. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲧⲉ ⲙⲉ ⲡⲍⲗ ⲡⲉ – ‘the man is a slave’

Demonstrative pronoun – ‘this/these’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ⲝⲓ</td>
<td>ⲥⲓ</td>
<td>ⲛⲓ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Demonstrative pronouns stand in any position which a noun may occupy, e.g. ⲝⲓ ⲝⲓ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲡⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲡⲥⲱⲓⲧⲓⲧⲕⲥⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ – ‘these are the slaves’

Exercises
1. ⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲡⲟⲩ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲥⲱⲓⲧⲓⲧⲕⲥⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ ⲙⲉ ⲛⲓ ⲡⲟⲩ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲥⲱⲓⲧⲓⲧⲕⲥⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ
   Mark 1:9
2. ⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲡⲟⲩ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲥⲱⲓⲧⲓⲧⲕⲥⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ ⲙⲉ ⲛⲓ ⲡⲟⲩ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲥⲱⲓⲧⲓⲧⲕⲥⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ
   *Apophthegmata Patrum*, 3
3. ⲧⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲡⲟⲩ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲥⲱⲓⲧⲓⲧⲕⲥⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ ⲙⲉ ⲛⲓ ⲡⲟⲩ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲥⲱⲓⲧⲓⲧⲕⲥⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ
   *ShIII* 57.26
4. πνούτε ἰε οὐα όν 
   Galatians 3:20

5. ἡηρωμενε γεηγογαί ηε 
   Acts 16:20

6. τεχρία τε ηματε ηματε 
   Letter from the monk, Frange – O. Frangé 53, 13-14 (v.)

7. ουπιετος ηε πηαξε 
   1 Timothy 1:15

8. τα τε ταναστροφην ἦπανερτη ἦποιατ ιωσηφ 
   The Life of Joseph the Carpenter, XIV 3

Vocab

nazareth - (place name) Nazareth

galilea - (place name) Galilee

ογ - (interrogative pronoun) what…?

π.χπο - (noun) blame

π.πετογααι - (noun) saint

π.πογτε - (noun) God

δε - (particle) – but/and

ογα - (number) one

π.ραηε - (noun) man

π.ηογαη - (noun) Jew

tε.χρια - (noun) need

ηματε ηματε - very great

ηματε - (adverb) very

πιετος - (noun/adjective) trustworthy (thing)

αξαηε - (noun) statement/thing/matter

t.ταναστροφην - (noun) biography

πα.μεριτ ηεηωτ - my beloved father

μεριτ - (adjective) beloved

π.ηωτ - (noun) father

ιωσηφ - (name) Joseph
Verbs – Part 1

Introduction

Verbs can be found in two forms:

1. The infinitive (discussed here)
2. The stative/qualitative (which will be covered in later lessons)

The infinitive is the dictionary form of the verb; that is, it is the form of the verb you will find listed in dictionaries and vocab lists.

Imperatives

Imperatives are used to give a direct order, e.g. ‘Run!’, ‘Eat!’, ‘Do something!’.

For the most part, imperatives are expressed through the infinitive, e.g.,

ⲧⲳⲧ - to hear; ⲧⲳⲧ - ‘Hear!’; ‘Listen!’
ⲧⲟⲟⲧⲧⲫ - to walk; ⲧⲟⲟⲧⲧⲫ - ‘Walk!’

However, some verbs have special imperative forms, e.g.,

ⲧⲧⲧ - to see, to look; ⲧⲧⲧ - ‘See!’; ‘Look!’
ⲧⲣⲧⲧ - to do, to make; ⲧⲣⲧⲧ - ‘Do!’; ‘Make!’

Some imperative forms also change for gender and number. Irregular imperatives will be noted in the vocab lists.

The negative of the imperative is expressed by ⲣⲧⲧ + the infinitive, e.g.,

ⲟⲧⲧⲧ - to speak; ⲣⲧⲧⲟⲧⲧⲧ - ‘Do not speak!’
### 1st Perfect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>ⲡⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲡⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘I heard’</td>
<td>‘We heard’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Masc.</td>
<td>ⲡⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲡⲉ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲡⲙⲩⲇⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲟⲛ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You heard’</td>
<td>‘They heard’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Fem.</td>
<td>ⲡⲔⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲡⲓ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲡⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You heard’</td>
<td>‘She/it heard’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Masc.</td>
<td>ⲡⲗⲓⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲡⲇ-ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲡⲗⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘He/it heard’</td>
<td>‘They heard’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Fem.</td>
<td>ⲡⲛⲏⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲡⲉ-ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲡⲛⲏⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You heard’</td>
<td>‘They heard’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>ⲡⲡⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>ⲡⲡⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘The/a man heard’</td>
<td>‘The/a man heard’</td>
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### Negative 1st Perfect

<table>
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<td>1st</td>
<td>Ⲣⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲣⲓ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>Ⲣⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧⲓ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘I did not hear’</td>
<td>‘We did not hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Masc.</td>
<td>Ⲣⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲣⲓ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>Ⲣⲙⲩⲇⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲟⲛ-ⲗⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You did not hear’</td>
<td>‘They did not hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Fem.</td>
<td>Ⲣⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲣⲓ-ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>Ⲣⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You did not hear’</td>
<td>‘She/it did not hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Masc.</td>
<td>Ⲣⲛⲏⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲡⲇ-ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>Ⲣⲛⲏⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘He/it did not hear’</td>
<td>‘They did not hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Fem.</td>
<td>Ⲣⲛⲏⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲡⲇ-ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>Ⲣⲛⲏⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘She/it did not hear’</td>
<td>‘They did not hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Ⲣⲡⲓⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>Ⲣⲡⲓⲣⲓⲧⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘The/a man did not hear’</td>
<td>‘The/a man did not hear’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:

- The 1st Perfect and its negative form part of a system of verb conjugations known as ‘Tripartite’. This means that it is formed of three parts: The conjugation base ‘ⲁ’, the subject, either pronominal (e.g. ‘ⲧⲓ’, ‘ⲧⲕ’, etc.) or nominal (e.g. ᵃⲣⲟⲩⲓ, ᵐⲣⲟⲩⲓ), and the infinitive, ‘ⲡⲟⲩⲓⲧⲓ’.
- There is no gender distinction for the 2nd and 3rd plural forms
- Note that conjugation base Ⲝ + indefinite article ⲟⲩ assimilates to Ⲝⲟⲩ.
- Likewise, conjugation base Ⲗⲓⲕⲓ + indefinite article ⲟⲩ assimilates to Ⲝⲑⲧⲟⲩ.
- In the negative, Ⲝⲕⲱⲧ, ⲙⲕⲱⲧ etc. may be written as Ⲝⲑⲧⲓⲧ, ⲕⲑⲧⲓⲧ etc.

Direct/Indirect objects

Nominal direct and indirect objects (that is, direct/indirect objects which are nouns) are introduced by the direct/indirect object marker ⲧⲓ, which assimilates to ⲙⲧⲓ before ⲩⲧ and Ⲩⲧ.

E.g.

(1) ⲧⲧⲧⲧ Ⲩⲣⲟⲩⲓ ⲧⲧⲟⲩⲓ - ‘I saw the man’
(2) ⲧⲧⲧⲧ ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ Ⲩⲣⲟⲩⲓ - ‘You did not give the book to the man’

However, some verbs introduce indirect objects with a different preposition (usually ⲧ - ‘to’, ‘towards’), e.g.,

ⲧⲟⲩ ⲧ - to go to (a place/thing)
ⲧⲧⲧⲧ ⲧ - to see (something/someone)
ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲧⲧ ⲧ - to hear/listen to (something/someone)

These will be noted in the vocab lists.

Notes:

- When both objects are nouns, the direct object always comes first, as in (2) above. Pronominal objects will be discussed in later lessons.
- In the exercises, you will see examples where direct objects (both nouns and pronouns) are attached directly to the end of verbs. This is noted in the vocab list, and will be discussed in greater depth in later lessons.
Exercises

1. ὄψα ἰερὴν τὴν ματὴν

_Hebrews 2:6_

2. ἀντοίχῃ ἡπετὴνεςπε

_Matthew 11:17_

3. ἀγχὶ ἰε Ποὺσαλλην Ἰςριᾶ Ἡλαρχη

_Apopthegmata Patrum_

4. Ἱπεξεραϊ-οὐμάχη δαι οὐδε Ἱπεκει εβολ

_Letter from the monk, Frange: O. Frangé 155, 10-12_

5. ἀγχὶ Πογοικ ἄσηνοι ερου ἡππουη Ἅρω ἁήταδῃ ηαγ

_Mark 14:22_

6. ἀγχωοη ἀναγγελος ἄρα ηελαλρος

_Martyrdom of St Isidorus_

7. ἕπεκοιρρη ογν ηεραϊ-τεαβαλα ηακ

_Promise to repay a loan: O. Med.Habu.Copt. 61, 15-16_

Vocab

οψα - (pronoun) one

ἀε - (particle) but

ῥιγτρε - (verb) to testify (ῥ+ΙΝΤΡΕ - literally ‘to do witness’) ηογ-μα - somewhere (literally ‘in a place’)

Μ.Μα - (noun) place

tοετ - (verb) to sing a lament/to mourn

ηεποη - (verb) to mourn

χα - (verb) to take

οη - (adverb) also

Μ.Σαλλην - (noun) keg

Μ.Ηςρη Ηλαρχη - (noun) new wine

εραϊ - (verb) to write

Μ.Μαχε - (noun) word
ⲛⲁ - (indirect object=1st sg.) to me

ⲟⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (conjunction) nor

ⲧⲧ (ⲧⲧⲧⲧ) – (verb) to come

ⲡⲟⲩⲧ - (noun) bread

ⲟⲣⲟⲩ – to bless it

ⲟⲣⲟⲩ - (verb) to bless (+ Ⲉ - to bless something)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (preposition + 3rd m. sg.) to it

ⲟⲩⲩⲩ – to break it

ⲟⲩⲩ – (verb) to break, ⲧⲧⲧⲧ + pronoun

ⲟⲩⲩ – (verb) to give it

† – to give, ⲧⲧⲧⲧ + pronoun

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (indirect object=3rd pl.) to them

ⲟⲩⲩⲩ - (verb) to look

ⲟⲩⲩ - (verb) to see (+ Ⲉ - to see something)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun/adjective) holy (person)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (monastic title) Apa

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (personal name) Isidoros

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ-ⲧⲧⲧ - for your assurance

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (preposition) for

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (possessive article=2nd masc. sg.) your

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) assurance

ⲟⲩⲩ - (particle) therefore

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ = ⲧⲧⲧⲧ

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - document

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (indirect object=2nd masc. sg.) for you
# Nouns Part 2

## Possessive Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine Singular</th>
<th>Feminine Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1(^{st}) sg.</td>
<td>ⲡⲁ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲑⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲑⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>‘my’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(^{nd}) m. sg.</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲕ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲕ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲕ-</td>
<td>‘your’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(^{nd}) f. sg.</td>
<td>ⲡⲟⲩ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>‘your’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(^{rd}) m. sg.</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲥ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲥ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲥ-</td>
<td>‘his’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(^{rd}) f. sg.</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲥ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲥ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲥ-</td>
<td>‘her’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(^{st}) pl.</td>
<td>ⲡⲑⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲑⲧⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲑⲧⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>‘our’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(^{nd}) pl.</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>‘your’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(^{rd}) pl.</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲉⲧⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>‘their’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The columns refer to the gender and number of the possessed noun.
- The rows refer to the gender, person and number of the possessor.
- E.g. ‘His mother’. His = possessor = 3\(^{rd}\) m. sg., mother (ⲡⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ) = possessed noun = feminine singular. Therefore ‘ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ’

## Adjectives

Adjectives fall into one of three categories:

- Adjectival verbs
  e.g. ⲡⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ - to be good

- Attributives: adjectives that are nouns
  e.g. ⲡⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ - great – lit. ‘great person/thing’

- Greek adjectives: adjectives that have been borrowed from Greek
  e.g. ⲡⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ - good
Notes:

- Attributives and Greek adjectives are connected to the nouns they modify by the
  attributive marker ⲏ. There are, however, some exceptions e.g. ϕη - 'little',
  τρφερε ϕη - 'the little girl'
- Most adjectives appear after the noun they modify, such as ϛηκε - 'poor'; e.g.
  However, certain adjectives appear before the noun, such as Ṽοσ – 'big/great'.
- In either case, the first element possesses the article, while the second element has
  Ṽ + no article; e.g. Ṽοσ πρωμε - 'the great man', πρωμε ϛηκε - 'the poor man'

Exercises

1. ἀχει επεχνι

   The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

2. ἀνωυτε δε επεχντιποογς ημαζοντις

   Matthew 10:1

3. εις ηλι ην ιεπτος

   Sale of land, P.KRU 1.65

4. Ῥπρε εττος παςων

   2 Corinthians 2:13

5. πας ην πουαγο πηπουτε ημη-πεχε

   Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 12

6. αγρε-κακαλ ημη-γαβρηλ Ρωεις ε-τευγκη ηπανεγιτ ηεινωτ ιουλφ

   The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

7. αἰσιπαυον καβινος πυρη ψηπαυοτ παγυος

   Letter from the monk Frangé, O.Frangé 15
Vocab:

ⲉⲓ (+ e) – (verb) to come (to a place)

ⲧⲓⲧⲟⲥ - (personal name) Titos

ⲧⲣⲉ - (verbal prefix) to cause – (ⲧⲣⲉ-Α + verb – to cause A to do something)

ⲧⲣⲉⲓⲧⲓⲥ - (personal name) Michael

ⲧⲣⲉⲓⲣⲓⲥ - (personal name) Gabriel

ⲣⲟⲓⲥ (e-, ṣⲏⲣⲓⲥ) – (verb) to guard (something)

ⲧⲉⲡⲟⲥ - (noun) son

ⲧⲉⲢⲟⲥ - (noun) father

ⲧⲕⲏⲍⲓⲥ - (personal name) Joseph

ⲧⲉⲓⲟⲧ – (noun) will, desire

ⲧⲉⲑⲟⲦ - (noun) broth

ⲧⲉⲑⲟⲥ - (noun) father

ⲧⲉⲑⲟⲥ - (noun) father

ⲧⲉⲑⲟⲥ - (noun) father
Suffix Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>ï/τ/Ø</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Masc.</td>
<td>κ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Fem.</td>
<td>ø/ε/τε</td>
<td>ⲧⲧ/ⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Masc.</td>
<td>η</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Fem.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>(о)γ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- As a general rule for the 1st person singular, ᵈ is used after single vowels, τ is used after consonants and doubled vowels, and no letter (Ø) appears after final τ. However, occasionally the τ is doubled.
- For the 2nd person feminine singular, no letter is used after single vowels and τε is used after doubled vowels, while ε is used elsewhere. However, sometimes ε assimilates with single vowel endings, as shown below.
- These pronouns appear in two main positions – at the end of prepositions (including the direct and indirect object markers), and at the end of infinitives. In both cases, these pronouns are suffixed to the prepronominal forms of the words.

Inflected Object Markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Direct Object: ⲧⲧ/ⲧⲧⲟⲧ</th>
<th>Indirect Object: ⲧⲧ/ⲧⲧⲧⲧ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st sg.</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲟⲩ</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd m. sg.</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲟⲩ</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd f. sg.</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲟⲩ</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd m. sg.</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲟⲩ</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd f. sg.</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲟⲩ</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl.</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲟⲩ</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pl.</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲟⲩ</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pl.</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲟⲩ</td>
<td>ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forms of the Infinitive

There are three forms of the infinitive, which depend on how the direct object is expressed:

1. The absolute form – the base form of the verb. The direct object is introduced through the object marker Ⲝⲱⲱⲣⲓⲏ;  
   E.g.  
   Ⲝⲱⲱⲣⲓⲏ Ⲡⲣⲟⲩⲡⲟⲩ, ‘I rescued the man’  
   Ⲝⲱⲱⲣⲓⲏ ⲡⲟⲩⲣⲟ, ‘I rescued him’  

2. The prenominal form – a nominal direct object (i.e. a noun) is attached directly to the infinitive;  
   E.g.  
   ⲅⲧⲓⲟⲣⲓⲏⲙⲟⲩ, ‘I rescued the man’  

3. The prepronominal form – a pronominal direct object (i.e. a pronoun) is attached directly to the infinitive. This pronoun takes the form of a suffix pronoun;  
   E.g.  
   ⲝⲧⲓⲧⲓⲟⲩ, ‘I rescued him’

The above verb, ⲑⲟⲩ ‘to rescue’ therefore has the following forms;  

 ⲑⲟⲩⲧ, ⲝⲟⲣⲓⲏ, ⲝⲣⲓⲏ  

This is how verbs will now appear in the vocab lists.
Exercises

1. ἄγιστροῦ ἤνοι ἐπινοῦ
   
   *Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 33*

2. ἦΜηττίχθν
   
   *John 5:43*

3. οὐοῃ ἱῃ
   
   *Sermon of Besa, Codex B, Fr. 4*

4. αἰθήνησε ἅε χνοῃ
   
   *Luke 3:10*

5. ἡκαθιοτος ἦτε ἦνοι
   
   *Transfer of securities, O.Med.Hab.Copt. 73.22*

6. τενοὺ ἅε εἰπαρακαλὶ ἤνοι ξεκας εκνας ἐτβε πνουτε
   
   *Letter from the monk Frange, O.Frangē 120, 9-10 r.*

Vocab:

ṣτροῦ (σταγροῦ) – *(verb)* to crucify

ἐ - *(preposition)* to

π.νοὔ - *(noun)* death

χι, χιτζ - *(verb)* to receive

οὐοῃ - *(exclamation)* woe!

π.ηνήνῃ - *(noun)* multitude

ἡ - *(conjunction)* and

χνο, χνε-, χνος - *(verb)* to ask

λεαοντιος - *(personal name)* Leontios

ητε - *(verb)* to make a request of

τενο - *(adverb)* now

εἰπαρακαλὶ - I am asking (2nd present)

παρακαλὶ - *(verb)* to ask

ξεκας - *(conjunction)* if
ⲡⲉκ-ⲡⲓ… - you will + verb – (2\text{nd} future)

ⲡⲓⲣⲓ, Ⲟⲣ, ⲥⲧⲧ - (verb) to do

ⲡⲥⲧⲧ - (preposition) concerning, for the sake of

ⲫ.ⲧⲟⲧⲧ - (noun) God
The 1\textsuperscript{st} Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st}</td>
<td>⍴ⲗⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲱ ⍴ⲗⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
<td>⍴ⲩⲝⲩⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲱ-ⲝⲩⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘I hear’</td>
<td>‘We hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} Masc.</td>
<td>⍴ⲗⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲱ-ⲗⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
<td>⍴ⲩⲧⲩⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲟ-ⲧⲩⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You hear’</td>
<td>‘You hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} Fem.</td>
<td>⍴ⲧⲩⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲱ-ⲧⲩⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
<td>⍴ⲩⲧⲩⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲟ-ⲧⲩⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You hear’</td>
<td>‘You hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3\textsuperscript{rd} Masc.</td>
<td>⍴ⲡⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲱ-ⲡⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
<td>⍴ⲡⲧⲡⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲟ-ⲡⲧⲡⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘He/it hears’</td>
<td>‘They hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3\textsuperscript{rd} Fem.</td>
<td>⍴ⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲱ-ⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
<td>⍴ⲝⲧⲙⲁ (ⲧⲟ-ⲝⲧⲙⲁ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘She/it hears’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>⍴ⲕⲣⲁⲧⲗ/ⲧⲱ-ⲟⲣⲧⲗ ⍴ⲧⲙⲁ</td>
<td>⍴ⲕⲣⲁⲧⲗ/ⲧⲱ-ⲟⲣⲧⲗ ⍴ⲧⲙⲁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘The man hears’/‘A man hears’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>(ⲧ) …… ⍴ⲧ</td>
<td>⍴ⲧ-ⲟⲣⲧⲗ ⍴ⲧⲙⲁ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- The 1\textsuperscript{st} Present is a bipartite verb form – that is, it is made up of two parts – the subject ‘ⲧⲱ’, ‘ⲧⲱ’, etc., and the verb, ‘ⲧⲙⲁ’
- When the subject is an indefinite noun (i.e. has an indefinite article), it is introduced by the particle ⍴ⲟⲧⲗ
- To negate when the subject is a pronoun or definite noun, use the pattern (ⲧ) ⍴ⲧⲙⲁ ⍴ⲧ; e.g. (ⲧ) ⍴ⲩⲧⲙⲁ ⍴ⲧ
- To negate when the subject is an indefinite noun, change the particle ⍴ⲟⲧⲗ to ⍴ⲧⲧ.
The 1\textsuperscript{st} Future

The 1\textsuperscript{st} Future is formed by inserting the infix -ⲛⲁ- to the 1\textsuperscript{st} Present, between the subject and the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st}</td>
<td>ṭⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲥ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅) ⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲥ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅) ⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘I will hear’</td>
<td>‘We will hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} Masc.</td>
<td>κⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You will hear’</td>
<td>‘You will hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} Fem.</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲥ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲥ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘You will hear’</td>
<td>‘You will hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3\textsuperscript{rd} Masc.</td>
<td>υⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘He/it will hear’</td>
<td>‘They will hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3\textsuperscript{rd} Fem.</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧ-ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘She/it will hear’</td>
<td>‘She/it will hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⍼ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘The man will hear’</td>
<td>‘A man will hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼</td>
<td>⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼</td>
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<tr>
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<td>⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼</td>
<td>⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼ ⍼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- Even though the 1\textsuperscript{st} Future appears to consist of three parts – subject + ⍼ + verb, the ⍼ is considered to be an infix and not part of the base form of the tense. As such, it is a bipartite verb conjugation.
Exercises

1. ὅπις ὑπάρχει ὁ γιός
   Luke 1:32

2. ὧν ὁ θεός αὐτὸς ἐπιτίθην ἡμοίῳ
   "Apophtegmata Patrum"

3. ἐγινόμην ἐπετείναμενοι λάμποντες
   "Sermon of Besa, Codex C, Fr. 36"

4. τενοῦ ἐνθοῦς ἡμοίῳ ἡμῶν ὁ θεός
   "Promise to repay loan, O.Med.Hab.Copt. 61"

5. αὔω πεμπάξει παρούσῳ χνίάδω παῖων
   2 Timothy 1:17

6. λαζάρος πεναίβηρ αἰθίκοτά ἀλλὰ ἀπεκαίε ἐπετοῦνος
   John 11:11

7. ἠμίμεν οὖν ἐπετέρῳν θροῦ κατὰ νεύραν
   "Letter from the monk Frange: O.Frangé 213"

8. ὑπάρχοντας λαοῦς ἀὔω σεμανοῦστε ἑρῴ παρε ἡμεῖς ἤπετξοσε
   Luke 1:32

Vocab:

αὐτός - (verb) to exist, to be
νόος - (adjective) great (person)
ῥ-ποτε ἐπιτίθη - (verb) to fear
π.νοῦτε - (noun) God
ἐγινόμην - (conjunction) if
ἐπετείναμεν - (verb) to repent
ῥ-π-ο-γ-ου-σεν - (adverb) – quickly
tενοῦ - (adverb) now
ⲓⲁ - (preposition) through

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) will, desire, wish

ⲟ-ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to be prepared (stative)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (conjunction) and

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) word

ⲣ-ⲟⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (compound verb) to spread like gangrene

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (compound preposition) in the manner

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ (ⲧ + Ⲇ) - (noun) manner, way

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) gangrene

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (personal name) Lazaros

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) friend

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to fall asleep (i.e. to die)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (conjunction) but

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to go

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (conjunction) in order that/so that

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - I may wake him

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (3rd future, 1st sg. subject)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to wake

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to greet (someone)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (conjunction) again

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) man, (here kin)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (adjective) all

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (preposition) according to

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) name

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to exist/be

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to call him

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to call

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to call someone

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (conjunction – used before direct speech and after certain verbs of naming, thinking etc.)

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) son

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - the one who is high
## Relative 1<sup>st</sup> Perfect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲁⲃⲛⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲙⲛ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲃⲉⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'which I heard'</td>
<td>'which we heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Masc.</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲙⲈ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲙⲦ Ⲣⲏⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'which you heard'</td>
<td>'which you heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Fem.</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲗⲃ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲇⲣⲁⲛⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲗⲃ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲇⲣⲁⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'which you heard'</td>
<td>'which you heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Masc.</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲕⲙ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲅⲕⲁⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲕⲙ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲅⲕⲁⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'which he/it heard'</td>
<td>'which they heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Fem.</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲕⲃ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲅⲝⲁⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲕⲃ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛⲧⲅⲕⲉⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'which she/it heard'</td>
<td>'which they heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲁⲧⲙ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>ⲁⲛⲧⲁⲧⲙ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'which the man heard'</td>
<td>'which a man heard'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Perfect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲑⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲑⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲑⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲑⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'I heard'</td>
<td>'we heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Masc.</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲕⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲕⲃⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲕⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲕⲃⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'you heard'</td>
<td>'you heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Fem.</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲗⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲇⲣⲁⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲗⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲇⲣⲁⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'you heard'</td>
<td>'you heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Masc.</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲕⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲅⲕⲁⲧⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲕⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲅⲕⲁⲧⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'he/it heard'</td>
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<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Fem.</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲕⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲅⲝⲑⲙ̅)</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲕⲃ (ⲉⲛⲧⲅⲡⲑⲙ̅)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'she/it heard'</td>
<td>'they heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲧⲙ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲧⲙ Ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'the man heard'</td>
<td>'a man heard'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:

- While these are the standardised forms of the Relative 1st Perfect and 2nd Perfect, in documents both may be written as ṭⲉⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ etc. or ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ etc., since the superlinear stroke may stand for the vowel ε.
- The 2nd Perfect is used when a particular element of the sentence is intended to be emphasised. Since English often shows this in the spoken language, in most cases it does not make a difference to the translation of the sentence.
- This may also be shown in translation by a ‘cleft sentence’ – e.g. ᵃⲧⲡⲛⲛ̅ⲧ - ‘I saw her’; ⲡⲧⲁⲛⲛ̅ⲧ - ‘It was her that I saw’.

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are used to modify an element, known as the ‘antecedent’. The antecedent may be:

1. Subject of the relative clause – e.g. the man who is eating (main clause = ‘the man is eating’)
2. Direct object of the relative clause – e.g. the man who I saw (main clause = I saw the man)
3. Indirect object of the relative clause – e.g. the man to whom I gave it (main clause = I gave it to the man)
4. Possessor of subject of relative clause – e.g. the man whose house was built (main clause = the man’s house was built)

In the case of the Relative 1st Perfect, the antecedent needs to be repeated as a pronoun in the position it would appear in the main clause. This is called a resumptive pronoun. E.g:

1. Subject – ⲡⲣⲟⲓⲓ ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ - the man who heard (main clause = the man heard)
2. Direct object – ⲡⲟⲬⲕⲓ ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ ⲡⲟⲬⲕⲓ ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ – the bread which I brought (main clause = I brought the bread)
3. Indirect object – ⲡⲣⲟⲓⲓ ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ ⲡⲁⲣⲟⲓⲓ ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ – the man whom I gave the bread to (main clause = I gave the bread to the man); ⲡⲧⲁⲛⲛ̅ⲧ ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ - my sister whom I saw (main clause = I saw my sister)
4. Possessor of subject; resumptive pronoun appears in the possessive article – ⲡⲣⲟⲓⲓ ⲡⲧⲁⲢⲧⲙ̅ ⲡⲟⲦⲙⲣⲕⲟⲒⲓ ⲡⲟⲦⲙⲧⲙ̅ - the man whose sister heard (main clause = the man’s sister heard)
Negation

- The Relative 1st Perfect is negated by adding the ‘convertor’ ṭेव to the Negative 1st Perfect:
  ṭेवⲇⲙⲡⲓⲧⲙ̅ - ‘which I did not hear’ (ⲉⲧⲉ-ⲙ̅ⲡ-ⲓ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)

- The 2nd Perfect is negated by adding the negative particle ḫⲧ after the verb:
  ḫⲧⲃⲡⲓⲧⲙ̅ ḫⲧ - ‘I did not hear’

Exercises

1. πχοει εντακχιογα εροι
   ShChass 42:34-35

2. πειρωβ ḫⲧⲅαυγ εροι ρⲧⲲⲧⲟⲧ εⲧⲧ
   ShIV 198:15

3. πρανε ετειⲕβαοⲧ ρⲧⲪⲟⲧⲧⲧⲧ ρⲧⲧⲧⲧ
   Psalms 1:1

4. περος ρⲧⲧⲟⲫοⲧ/ ενταⲧⲧαυ βαⲧⲧ ϭⲧⲧ ρⲧⲧⲧⲧ
   Letter from the monk Frange, O.Frangé 206

5. ρⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ ρⲧⲧⲧⲧ ⲫⲧⲧⲧⲧ ρⲧⲧⲧⲧ ρⲧⲧⲧⲧ ρⲧⲧⲧⲧ
   Sermon of Besa, Codex B, Fr.19

6. αⲧⲧⲧ αⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ ρⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ
   Matthew 11:9

Vocab

π.χοει - (noun) Lord

χιογα εροι - (verb) to blaspheme

π.ραβ - (noun) vision

ραυ (ⲃ/еро) – (verb) to see (something)

ⲧⲧ - (preposition) in

π.ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) month

ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) Epep (name of month)
ⲙⲟⲟⲓ - (verb) to go, to walk
ⲧⲓⲟⲧⲛⲏ - (noun) counsel
ⲧⲃⲇⲇⲏⲛⲃ - (noun) ungodly (people)
ⲧⲛⲣⲟⲩⲓ - (noun) share, portion
ⲁⲃⲯⲓ - (preposition) from in
ⲧⲟⲩⲓ - (noun) holokotinos (unit of currency - ₵ + ϩⲱⲩⲧⲑⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓⲟⲩⲩⲩ)
ⲧⲧⲙⲧⲗ - (personal name) Psaua
ⲧⲟⲩⲓⲏⲧⲗⲧⲑ - (verb) to steal (standard form: ϩⲟⲩⲓⲏⲧⲗⲧⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑ ₵ⲧⲩⲧⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑⲑ ₵ⲧⲩⲧⲑⲑⲑⲑ ₵ⲧⲩⲧⲑⲑⲑⲑ ₵ⲧⲩⲧⲑⲑⲑ ₵ⲧⲩⲧⲑⲑⲑ ₵ⲧⲩⲧⲑⲑ ₵ⲧⲩⲧⲑ ₵ⲧⲩ ₵ⲧ ₵)
ⲧⲡⲭⲟ - (preposition) from
ⲧⲕⲃⲏⲓ - (noun) brothers/brethren (singular: ₵ⲧⲕⲃⲏⲓ)
ⲧⲟⲩⲓ - (adjective) false
ⲧⲥⲟⲩⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ – (verb) to fear
ⲧⲧⲟⲩⲓ - (noun) God
ⲧⲰⲧⲧ - (conjunction) but
ⲧⲧⲱ (ⲧⲧⲧ) - (verb) to come
ⲧ - (preposition) to
ⲧ + infinitive = in order to do something
ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to see (something/someone)
ⲟⲫ - (interrogative pronoun) what
ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) prophet
Useful Constructions

1. ε + Infinitive
The preposition (to, towards) used before the infinitive expresses a purpose clause;

E.g. ḫwɔk eany epɔq ‘I went (in order) to see him

2. Verbs of saying
There are two forms of the verb ‘to say’;
1. xo, xe-, xoɔ-, (Imperative: xɔi-, xɔi) – used like any other verb
2. pe xe-, pe xe- ‘said’; always in the past tense and used only before direct speech.
   The subject is written at the end, e.g. pe xamq; ‘he said’

Notes:
- Both verbs introduce the thing said (i.e. direct or indirect speech) with the conjunction xe, e.g. pe xe xe “…”; ‘he said “…”’
- When the verb xo is used, it must take a redundant direct object -c, e.g. xoxo xooc xe/ex/eqooc xe…; ‘he said that…’

3. The particle Ṯọ
The particle is used to introduce the subject of verb, written after the main verb form. The subject is repeated as a pronoun (3rd person m. sg., f. sg., or pl.) in the normal position for the subject: e.g.

pe xamq Ṯọ xe…; ‘Jesus said…’

xhaw epɔq Ṯọ terqine; ‘The woman saw me’

4. Ṯpə - ‘all, every, the whole of’
The quantifier Ṯpə - ‘all’, ‘every’, ‘the whole of’ etc., takes a pronoun at the end which refers to the gender and number of the noun it modifies, e.g.,

poxo xo Ṯpə - ‘the whole world’

po xo xo Ṯpə - ‘all the men’

Ṯpə xo xo Ṯpə - ‘all of you’
The Stative

There are two forms of the verb;

1. The infinitive
2. The stative (also known as the qualitative)

The stative is a form of the verb that expresses the action of the verb as a complete state; e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Stative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>μογη – to fill</td>
<td>ηεη – to be full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρηνη - to hide</td>
<td>ρηνη - to be hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>καητ - to build</td>
<td>κητ - to be built</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the above examples show, the stative is often translated as a passive in English. However it is not a true passive, rather it means ‘to be in the state of having done X’, e.g. ‘to be in a state of having hidden’, ‘to be in a state of having been built’.

The stative is generally formed by changing the internal vowel structure of the verb. There are predictable patterns, however in general the dictionary lists the stative form of verbs. In the vocab lists, the stative form will be indicated by ‘†’. The meaning of the stative form will be included.

Notes:

- The stative can only be used with bipartite verb forms – that is the Present and Future, rather than the tripartite Perfect. This is because the Perfect expresses a completed action, whilst the stative is an ongoing state.

Exercises

1. πεξαγ ηεη κε εε πηεηεκ
   *Matthew 9:28*

2. εει πογηηο ηηυ ηε
   *Matthew 21:5*
3. τετυγγως τηρησαι
   1 John 2:20

4. εἱς γνήσις ἀληθείας εἰς εἰρήνη
   Revelation 1:18

5. ἀπὸ διὸ ἀπα ἀπάρτιος πνεῦμα ἀπὸ ἀπα ἀπάρτιος
   Apophthegmata Patrum

6. πατρὸς ἱνα ἤδη ἵνα οὕτως ἐκεῖνος
   John 1:43

Vocab

εἰς - (particle) yes

π.χοιϲ - (noun) Lord (here, vocative; (oh) Lord)

σούγη, σοὐγ-, σοῦγαι - (verb) to know

εἰς (γνήσις) - (exclamation) behold!

π.φιὖ - (noun) king

εἰ, νηγυ - (verb) to come

ωνγε, ωνγη - (verb) to live, stative: to be alive

αἷ  εἰρήνη - (adverb) forever

βακ - (verb) to go

Ἀπα - (monastic title) Apa

μακάριος - (name) Macarius

νος – (adjective/noun) great

ἡ - (preposition) to

Ἀντωνιος - (name) Antonios

ιχοῦς - (name) Jesus

οὐγε, οὐγε-, οὐγης (+ π.α-, π.αις) - (verb) to follow (someone/something – lit. ‘to place A after B)
Independent Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ⲅⲛⲟⲕ/ⲅⲧⲁ</td>
<td>ⲅⲛⲟⲛ/ⲅⲧⲑ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Masc.</td>
<td>ⲅⲧⲟⲕ/ⲅⲧⲥⲥ</td>
<td>ⲅⲧⲟⲛ/ⲅⲧⲡⲥⲥ ⲅⲧⲑⲧⲛ.setContent()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Fem.</td>
<td>ⲅⲧⲟ/ⲅⲧⲥ</td>
<td>ⲅⲧⲑⲧⲛ setContent()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Masc.</td>
<td>ⲅⲧⲟ</td>
<td>ⲅⲧⲟⲟⲥ</td>
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<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Fem.</td>
<td>ⲅⲧⲟⲥ</td>
<td>ⲅⲧⲟⲟⲥ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- Independent pronouns have several uses:
  - Before a verb form for emphasis; e.g. ⲅⲧⲟⲕ ⲍⲧⲓⲧⲓ - ‘You will hear’
  - As the subject of nominal sentences – mostly in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person (the 3<sup>rd</sup> person is expressed with the copula ρⲉ/ⲧⲉ/ⲛⲉ); e.g. ⲅⲧⲓⲧⲓ Ⲇⲧⲁⲧ ⲛⲧⲧⲛ setContent() - ‘Luke, I am your father’.
- The short forms of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> pronouns are used only in nominal sentences

Exercises

1. ⲅⲧⲓⲧⲓⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ
   Rev. 2:20

2. ⲅⲧⲟⲛ ⲅⲧⲑⲧⲛ setContent()
   Luke 8:45

3. ⲅⲧⲓⲧⲓ ⲅⲧⲣⲟⲩⲑ
   Ruth 3:16

4. ⲅⲧⲓⲧⲓ ⲅⲧⲓⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲅⲧⲑⲧⲛ setContent()
   John 1:21

5. ⲅⲧⲓⲧⲓ ⲅⲧⲓⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲅⲧⲑⲧⲛ setContent()
   Apophthegmata Patrum

Samuel Cook
6. ⲡⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲧⲉ ⲇⲧⲧⲉ ⲛⲧ ⲇⲧ ⲛⲧ ⲛⲧ
Gal. 4:31

7. ⲝⲧⲟⲩ Ⲫⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲧⲉ ⲇⲧⲧⲉ ⲛⲧ ⲛⲧ ⲛⲧ
Acts 4:24

Vocab

ⲧ.ⲕⲣⲟⲩⲧⲏⲥ - (noun) prophetess
ⲧ.ⲣⲟⲩⲑ - (personal name) Ruth
ⲧ.ⲣⲟⲩⲧⲏ - (interrogative pronoun) who?
ⲧ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲏ - (noun) child
ⲧ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲏⲧⲏⲧⲏ - (noun) slave (f.)
ⲧ.ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲏ - (noun) God
ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲉ - (verb) to create
ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲉ - (noun) heaven
ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲉ - (preposition) with, and
ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲉ - (noun) earth
Prepositions

Two types of prepositions:

1. Simple prepositions;
   e.g. ⲙⲛ - 'with', Ѻⲛ - 'in', е - 'to'

2. Compound prepositions; prepositions formed historically from simple prepositions combined with other parts of speech
   e.g. ⲟⲥⲛ - 'behind', ⲏⲧⲙⲛ - 'through/by/from', ⲏⲧⲟⲩⲛ - 'beside/at/with'

Prepositions have two forms – prenominal, e.g. е, and prepronominal, e.g. еро:

εϧⲡⲃⲏⲧ - to the man
εϧⲟ - to him

Common Prepositions

ⲙⲛ, ⲙⲡⲛ - in, through, by etc.
ⲛⲃⲃ, ϐⲃⲣⲟ - for, under, from, from under, etc.
ⲏ, ρⲟⲩⲧ(ⲡ)ⲓ - on, upon
ⲃⲃ, ρⲟⲩ - to, towards
ⲙⲛ, ⲙⲡⲛ - with, together with
ⲋⲃⲧⲁ, ρⲧⲃⲧⲁ - concerning, for the sake of

Adverbial Sentences

Adverbial sentences are non-verbal sentence, made up of a subject plus an adverbial element. These adverbial elements can be:

a) Adverbs
b) Preposition + noun

Structure

For definite subjects:

*Affirmative:* subject + preposition-noun/adverb

e.g. ρⲧⲃⲏⲧ ⲙⲡⲛ - 'the man is in the house'
Negative: subject + preposition-noun/adverb + an
  e.g. πρῶνε ἔπιπνι ἄν - ‘the man is not in the house’

For indefinite subjects:
  Affirmative: οὐν-subject + preposition-noun/adverb
  e.g. οὐν-ρωνε ἔπιπνι - ‘a man is in the house’

  Negative: Μη-subject + preposition-noun/adverb
  e.g. Μη-ρωνε ἔπιπνι - ‘a man is not in the house’ / ‘no man is in the house’

Note that with indefinite subjects, we do not use the article.

Exercises

1. ΠΕΝΕΙΔΤ ἔΡΙΘ ΝΙΠΝΥΕ
   Matthew 11:1

2. ΝΙΝΑΥ ΝΙΝ ΕΠΙΡΝΤΨ
   Letter from the monk Frangé, O.Frangé 165

3. ΠΕΨΗΝΩΡ ΡΙΧΩΝ ΝΙΝ-ΝΕΝΟΨΗΡΕ
   Matthew 17:27

4. ΝΝ ΝΙΝ-ΟΝΤΕ ΑΙΟΝ ΡΙΝ ΓΑΛΑΔΑΝ Ν ΝΙΝ ΣΑΕΙΝ ΡΙΝΠΑ ΕΤΙΝΑΛΑΥ
   Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 24

Vocab
π.εκοτ - (noun) father
Ῥ.ντ-, Ῥντσ - (preposition) in
τ.πε (pl. π.πνυε) – (noun) sky, heaven
π.ναμ - (noun) vessel
ⲛⲓⲙ - (adjective) every

ⲡⲧⲥⲟ - (noun) blood

ⲣⲓⲧ, ⲡⲉⲟⲣⲓ - (preposition) on

ⲧⲧⲧ - (preposition) with, and

ⲧⲕⲣⲓ - (noun) child

ⲧⲧ - (particle) introduces negative questions

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) balm

ⲟⲩⲣⲓⲧ, ⲡⲟⲟⲣⲓ - (verb) to become, to come into existence; stative - to exist

ⲣⲧⲧ - (preposition) in

ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (place name) Gilead

ⲧ - (conjunction) or

ⲧⲡⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) physician

ⲧⲧⲧ - (noun) place

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ-cols - (adverb) there
The Conjunctive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>(ⲃⲃⲗⲁⲣⲉ)</td>
<td>ⲁⲃⲃⲗⲁⲣⲉ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Masc.</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
<td>ⲉⲣⲟⲩⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Fem.</td>
<td>ⲉⲃⲔⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
<td>ⲉⲃⲔⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Masc.</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
<td>Ⲑⲉⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Fem.</td>
<td>Ⲑⲉⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
<td>Ⲑⲉⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>Ⲑⲉⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
<td>Ⲑⲉⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The main use of the Conjunctive is to continue the previous verb form with ‘and’ – e.g. ⲁⲧⲱⲣⲉⲧⲯⲧⲱⲧⲙ ⲁⲟⲩ ⲁⲟⲩ Ⲑⲟⲧ ⲉⲧⲱⲣ Ⲑⲉⲧⲱⲧ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑⲉ Ⲑ.setBackgroundColor(255, 255, 255);
4. ἀμνείᾳ ἤγετείναι θυρώνε ἢτε θνούτε
   *Apophthegmata Patrum*

5. ἡξαποφορῷ-ναδαποθηκὶ ντάκτουγ ἤρεννος
   *Luke 12:18*

6. ἀριταγανὴ παςων φωνησον ἦμιοοψε ἢνάκτε επις ἢχωνε
   *Letter from the monk, Frangé, (O. Frangé 197.1)*

Vocab

- ἀφαντ - *(verb)* to kill
- ὄγων, ὄγη-, ὄγως - *(verb)* to eat
- βακ - *(verb)* to go
- χι - *(verb)* to take
- π.χανθε - *(noun)* book
- ἀφή (+ ἐπεί) - *(verb)* to search (for something/someone)
- ἐπογορῇ - *(adverb)* diligently
- π.ανήρ - *(noun)* child, boy
- ἀγν - *(adjective/noun)* small
- εἴ (Imperative: ἀμνείᾳ) - *(verb)* to come
- ναγ (+ ε) - *(verb)* to see
- π.ροή - *(noun)* man
- π.νοῦτε - *(noun)* God
- ἀφορῷ, ἀφορό-, ἀφορος-, ἀφορος - *(verb)* to pull down
- τ.ἀποθηκὴ - *(noun)* barn
- κατ, κετ-, κοτς - *(verb)* to build
- π-γεν-νος - *(adverb)* larger
- εἴρε, π-, ἀς (Imperative: ἀρ-, ἀρε-) - *(verb)* to do
- τ.ἀγαπὴ - *(noun)* goodness, here: favor
- π.συν - *(noun)* brotherς
致します - (name) Phoibamon
もも - (verb) to go, to walk
む - (preposition) with
ヲテ - (name) Psate
へ - (preposition) to
ピ.ヒ - (noun) house
ゾネ - (name) Kione
Convertors

1. Relative: еτ/ете/ент/етеⲧ
   - еτ: before pronouns
   - ете: before the negative 1st perfect, negative present, negative future, and copula
   - ент: before 1st perfect
   - етеⲧ: before nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>ентⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>ете-ⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>еⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>ете-ⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>еⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲫⲧⲫⲬ ⲧⲧ</td>
<td>ете-ⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>еⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>ете-ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲧⲧ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>еⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲫⲬ ⲧⲧ</td>
<td>ете-ⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲫⲬ ⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Imperfect: нє/нєⲧ
   - нє: before pronouns
   - нєⲧ: before nouns

The imperfect convertor gives a sense of incomplete action in the past. As such, it may be used to give past tense to stative verbs, since statives cannot be used in the perfect conjugation; e.g. тⲧⲩ - ‘to shut’, тⲧⲱ - ‘to be shut’ нєⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲩ - ‘it was shut’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>‘he had heard’</td>
<td>нє-ⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>нє-ⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>‘he was hearing’</td>
<td>нєⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>нєⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>нє-ⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲫⲧⲫⲬ ⲧⲧ</td>
<td>нє-ⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲧⲧ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>‘he was about to hear’</td>
<td>нєⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅</td>
<td>нєⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>нєⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲫⲬ ⲧⲧ</td>
<td>нєⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲧⲫⲬ ⲧⲧ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **2\textsuperscript{nd} Tense: e/epe**
   - e: before pronouns
   - epe: before nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>⯄ⲧⲁⲧⲃⲉ</td>
<td>⯄ⲧⲁⲧⲃⲉ Ⲁⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ Ⲁⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>ⲉⲣⲉⲣⲱⲡⲙⲉ Ⲁⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ Ⲁⲧ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ⲉⲣⲉⲣⲱⲡⲙⲉ</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ Ⲁⲧ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- The initial ⲁ of the first person singular subject becomes Ⲋ after the convertors. However, it assimilates with the relative Ⲧⲧ to become Ⲉⲧ.
- The 3\textsuperscript{rd} pl. subject pronoun changes from ⲝⲧ to ⲝⲧ, and assimilates with the imperfect and 2\textsuperscript{nd} tense convertors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>2\textsuperscript{nd} Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} Present</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} Present</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ</td>
<td>ⲉⲧⲧⲃⲉ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>2nd Tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ</td>
<td>ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ</td>
<td>ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘which I will hear’</td>
<td>‘I was about to hear’</td>
<td>‘I will hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ</td>
<td>ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ</td>
<td>ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘which he will hear’</td>
<td>‘he was about to hear’</td>
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<tr>
<td>ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ</td>
<td>ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘which they will hear’</td>
<td>‘they were about to hear’</td>
<td>‘they will hear’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- By adding the definite article to the beginning of the relative convertor, it turns the entire phrase into a noun – ‘the one who…’ e.g. πρῶς εἴσχε - ‘the man who is exalted’, πετχσε - ‘the one who is exalted’
- Occasionally, an untranslatable πε appears with the imperfect. This serves no purpose, and is left out of translations.
- More than one convertor can appear together; e.g. πρῶς εἴνεψε - ‘the man who was going’
- The imperfect of the future translates as an action that was about to happen in the past, e.g. ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ; ‘I was about to go’
- These convertors can be used with any type of sentence, such as nominal sentences involving a copula, e.g. ω-ⲇⲧⲡⲁⲧⲥ πε; ‘he was a slave’

Exercises

1. ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ πε

   Luke 6:26

2. ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ πε

   Luke 18:19

3. ωⲙⲥⲱⲧⲙⲏ πε

   The Martyrdom of St Isidorus
4. ἔνοιχς ἱελτούν ἴηνομος ετούαβ
   
P.KRU 82.24

5. ἱνεράτε ἱνηνυ ἐττροτε ρητην ἴηνουτε
   
   Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 34

6. ἰνεμάλα πε αὐω νεχουν ἴηνουτε
   
   Acts 16:25

7. τογερήτε εκαοον χβ-περαλα ετβε-νοοοε
   
   Sh.Chass 54.19-22)

Vocab:

εἰρε, ἡ-., ἄκ-, ο† - (verb) to act, (also; to do, to make)

gαρ - (particle) for, because

ἳ - (preposition) in

t.γε - (noun) manner, way

ογα - (pronoun) one

π.νογτε - (noun) God

π.,ςρηνε - (noun) woman

γʰι - (preposition) in

τ.πολις - (noun) city

ογαρ-, ογαρ*, ογαρο; ογαρ† (+ ια) - (verb) to follow

τ.ομ - (noun) power

π.νομος - (noun) law

ογον*, ογαλβ† - (verb) to become pure – stative: to be pure, to be holy

ἱερατε - (adjective) beloved

π.κον (pl. ἱ.κνην) - (noun) brother

ἱ-γοτε ρητην - (verb) to fear

οιλαμ - (verb) to pray
ⲁⲧⲫ - (conjunction) and
ⲧⲟⲩ ⲛⲣⲟ - (verb) to bless (something/someone)
ⲧ.ⲟⲩⲣⲥⲱⲧ ⲟⲧ - (noun) foot
ⲟⲩⲧ ⲟⲩⲟ ⲙⲧ - (verb) to come into existence, to become – stative: to be, exist
ⲧ.ⲟⲩ ⲟⲧⲧ ⲟⲧ - (noun) body
ⲧⲧⲧ ⲡⲧⲣ ⲡⲧⲣ - (preposition) because of, (here) for
ⲧⲧⲧ ⲡⲟⲟ ⲩⲧⲧ - (noun) walking
The Circumstantial Convertor

επε/ε

- The Circumstantial Convertor is identical in form to the 2nd Tense Convertor. In most cases, the context makes clear which is intended.
- As with the 2nd tense convertor, επε is used with nouns and ε is used with pronouns.
- There are a number of ways the Circumstantial is translated—‘although’, ‘since’, ‘while’, etc. With an indefinite subject, it may be translated as a relative clause. A simple way of rendering the Circumstantial is with the English gerund: e.g. εκοιτή - ‘he hearing’.

The circumstantial has no tense.

1. **With the present** it describes and action which is **happening at the same time as the main clause.**

E.g. αἰὼν εβόλ επειρε ἔμοι - ‘I went while he was doing it’ (lit. I left, he doing it)

2. **With the future**, it can be translated as ‘while something was about to happen’.

E.g. εἰναὶ ἄνευ εβόλ άνοιγτε εροΐ - ‘As I was about to leave, he called to me’ (lit. I being about to leave, he called to me)

3. **With the perfect**, it describes an action that was **happening prior to the main clause.**

E.g. αὐθενος απῃ - ‘after he sat down, he wrote’ (lit. he having sat down, he wrote)

Exercises

7. αὐθεν ενήκιν αν
   *Acts 27:41*

8. Τὰ πληρα ἐνεκακτε
   *Isaiah 22:4*

9. αἀχαγ επεραγος απα ιειλαρος εμπη εβόλ ερας
   *The Martyrdom of St Isidorus*
10. ἀλλά προνε εφερε ἄνθρωπον

Sale of land, P.KRU 3

11. ἀναγά ἐοῖᾳ ἐφήσαλιθος ἐβολὰ ἀν-πεκρᾶν

Mark 9:38

12. ἢπίμπραβ γαρ ἐνοχε ἀλλὰ ἐνοχὴ ἴεσ-τεθον ἡμῖνος ἐτοιάσαβ

Child donation document, P.KRU 82

Vocab:

σω - (verb) to continue
κιν - (verb) to move
ριψε - (verb) to weep
σιγη, σιγη✝ - (verb) to become bitter: stative – to be bitter
 alumnos (έ-, έρο-) – (verb) to see
σάιος – (adjective) holy
άπα – (monastic title) Apa
ισιδωρος – (name) Isidoros
τι, μάγι (ι + έ) ἐβολα – (verb) to come
επιπ-, επις – (preposition) towards
ἀλλὰ - (impersonal pronoun) any
π.ρωνε - man
eπε, π-, ας - (verb) to act (as)
π.προσοπο - (noun) representative
ογα - (pronoun) someone
νουχε, νεξ-, νοξς (ι + ἐβολ) – (verb) to cast out
π.ἀλιμονιον – (noun) demon
πιν-, πιντς – (preposition) in
π.παν - (noun) name
p-ρωβ - (compound verb) to do work
ⲁⲣ - *(particle)* for

ⲁⲟⲩⲧⲕ - *(impersonal verb)* it is not fitting

ⲥⲝⲡ - *(conjunction)* but

ⲧ.ⲟⲩ - *(noun)* power

ⲧ.ⲧⲟⲩⲕ - *(noun)* law

ⲟⲩⲩⲧ, ⲟⲩⲩⲪⲧ - *(verb)* to become holy: stative
Bohairic

Orthography

Consonants

- Bohairic has an extra letter, ϖ, which is pronounced /x/ (kh)

- ϖ is pronounced /jʰ/ in Bohairic (i.e. aspirated x)

- Sahidic words beginning with χ may be spelt with ϖ in Bohairic and vice versa
  e.g. σωNTAX = χωNTAX

- ρ, τ, κ before certain letters are written as φ, θ, χ before certain letters; (β, λ, η, η, π, τ, oγ and stressed vowels)
  e.g. π.ρΗ = φ.ρΗ

Vowels

- The superlinear stroke, when in place of a vowel, is written in full as e;
  e.g. ζωτη = ζωτεη

- Final e is written as i
  e.g. φηρε = φηρι

- Vowels aren’t reduplicated in Bohairic
  e.g. οψάβ = όψάβ
## Nouns

### Article

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definite</strong></td>
<td>ⲡ/ⲕ</td>
<td>ⲥ/ⲥ</td>
<td>ⲣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deictic</strong></td>
<td>ⲡ</td>
<td>ⲣ</td>
<td>ⲡ/ⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indefinite</strong></td>
<td>ⲣγ</td>
<td></td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲧ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- The deictic article is translated as a normal definite article, but has a sense of closeness (either space or time) to the speaker or listener.
- The form of the plural deictic article ⲡⲧⲧ is used after the genitive marker.

### Demonstratives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲧ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲧ-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
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<td>ⲡⲧⲧ</td>
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### Independent Pronouns

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<td>ⲩⲟⲒ</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>ⲩⲧⲟⲥ</td>
<td>ⲩⲧⲟⲏⲧⲏⲝⲣ</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>ⲩⲧⲟ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
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<td>ⲩⲧⲟⲟⲝ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>ⲩⲧⲟⲥ</td>
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</tr>
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Verbs

**Inflected Object Markers**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Direct Object: ⲛ-Ⲋⲓⲏⲇ</th>
<th>Indirect Object: ⲛ-ⲭⲓⲏⲇ</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; sg.</td>
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<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; m. sg.</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; m. sg.</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; f. sg.</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; pl.</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; pl.</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲏⲇ</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲏⲓⲏⲇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; pl.</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲏⲏⲇ</td>
<td>ⲛⲓⲏⲏⲏⲏⲏⲇ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Only two conjugation bases we have seen so far are different in Bohairic:

  **2<sup>nd</sup> Perfect:** ⲫⲉⲧⲧⲟⲩⲩⲥⲧⲉⲙ

  **Negative 1<sup>st</sup> Perfect:** ⲛⲉⲧⲧⲟⲩⲩⲥⲧⲉⲙ

Further, the Relative 1<sup>st</sup> Perfect can be translated as ‘when’, e.g. ⲫⲉⲧⲧⲟⲩⲩⲥⲧⲉⲙ ‘when he heard’.

**Convertors**

Imperfect: ⲫⲥⲉ, ⲫⲥⲉⲣⲉ-, (ⲥⲉ + perfect or ⲓⲟⲩⲓ)

Second Tense: ⲫ, ⲩⲉⲓ-

Notes:

- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Present is identical to the 1<sup>st</sup> Perfect in Bohairic;
  ⲩⲉⲩⲩⲩⲩⲥⲧⲉⲙ - ‘he heard’ or ‘he hears’ (+ emphasis)
Exercises:

1. ጉዕектив
   
   Matthew 16:16

2. እስከ ጋር ከወንስ
   
   Romans 7:9

3. ዓሇ ለወንሗት
   
   Exodus 15:2

4. እውሇን ይንቀን ምተ ከወንስ
   
   Galatians 3:28

5. እተታይ መሠሩ ከወንሷ መሠሏቸው ምወንስ
   
   James 5:6

6. እተታይ ይንቀን ምተ ጓሷሠም
   
   The Martyrdom of Lakaron

7. መሠሩ ይቅበቅ ከወንስ ከወንስ
   
   John 1:4

8. የክሱ መሠሩ ምቻ ከወንስ ከወንስ
   
   Revelations 1:7

9. መሠሩ መስሸ በወንሷ ምቻ ከወንስ
   
   Matthew 8:3

10. ከወንሷ ከውሷ ይስ ምተ ከወንስ ከወንስ
    
    Genesis 1:1

11. ይሱ መሠሩ ይሸ ከወንስ መሠሩ ይስ ከወንስ ከወንስ
    
    Theotokia of the 5th day
Vocab:

ⲡⲧⲃ - (noun) Christ

ⲧⲧⲗ - (verb) to live

ⲣ.ⲧⲤⲱⲧ - (noun) God

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) child

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) promise

ⲧ-ⲧⲧ - (verb) to condemn

ⲟⲧⲧ - (conjunction) and

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to kill

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) the just (people)

ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (verb) to sacrifice

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) king

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) life

ⲣ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) light

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) man

ⲣⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (exclamation) behold!

ⲧ, ⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to come

ⲧⲧⲧ - (preposition) with

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) cloud

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ, ⲧⲧⲧⲧ, ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to stretch

ⲧ.ⲣⲧⲧ - (noun) hand

ⲧⲧ, ⲧⲧ, ⲧⲧ - (verb) touch

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ, ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (preposition) in

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) beginning

ⲧⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) create

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) heaven

ⲧ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) earth

ⲣ.ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (noun) bush

ⲧⲧⲣⲱ - (name) Moses

ⲧⲧⲧ (+)/ⲧⲧⲧ - (verb) to see (something/someone)
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ - *(preposition)* in

ⲡⲁⲡⲝⲧ - *(noun)* desert

ⲡ.ⲭⲣⲱⲥ - *(noun)* fire

ⲁⲟⲩ - *(verb)* to burn
Introduction to other verb forms

The Injunctive - Ṣⲧⲧⲧ-

E.g. ‘Let us do…/May we do…’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Ṣⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ</td>
<td>Ṣⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘may I hear’</td>
<td>‘may we hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Masc.</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Fem.</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Masc.</td>
<td>Ṣⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ</td>
<td>Ṣⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘may he hear’</td>
<td>‘may they hear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Fem.</td>
<td>Ṣⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘may she hear’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nominal:

bservable ⱬ ‘may the man hear’

Habitual/Negative Habitual – Ṣⲧⲧⲧⲧ/ⲧⲧⲧⲧ-

- Present tense – action that is done all the time or general action e.g. Ṣⲧⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ ‘he (always) hears’, Ṣⲧⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ ‘he does not (never) hears’

Conjugation:

**Affirmative:** Ṣⲧⲧⲧ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ

**Negative:** Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ, Ṣⲧⲧ ⱬ

3rd Future/Negative 3rd Future - ⱬⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ-

- Can be simply translated in the same way as the future: however, more of a sense that the action is inevitable or obligatory – e.g. Ṣⲧⲧⲧⲧⲣⲧⲧⲧ ⱬⲧⲧⲧ ⱬⲧⲧⲧ ⱬⲧⲧⲧ ⱬⲧⲧⲧ ⱬⲧⲧⲧ ⱬⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ ⱬⲧⲧⲧ ⱬ - ‘you shall keep these commandments’

Conjugation:

**Affirmative:** ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ

**Negative:** ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ, ⱬⲧⲧⲧ
Clause Conjugations

Conjunctive - ⲡⲛⲧⲓ- 

1. Continues the previous verb form with ‘and’ – e.g. υⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ ⲡⲟⲱⲡⲧⲱⲧⲗⲁ - ‘he will go and (he will) hear’
2. Introduces clause of result (if subject is different) – e.g. υⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ ⲡⲟⲱⲡⲧⲱⲧⲗⲁ - ‘he will go that she may hear’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲁ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲢⲧⲡ-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Fem.</td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲙ- ⲡⲧⲛ-</td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲨ-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Conjunction of Result

- Final result clause; e.g. ⲡⲟⲱⲡⲧⲱⲧⲗⲁ ⲡⲣⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲡⲧⲥⲯ ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧⲉ - ‘listen to me, so that you will become wise’
  
  Conjugation: ⲡⲧⲁ-, ⲡⲧⲥⲯ-, ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧ- ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧⲥ- ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧⲛ- ⲡⲣⲧⲟⲩ-

Temporal - ⲡⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓ- 

- Translated as ‘when’ – e.g. ⲡⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓ ⲡⲣⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧ- ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧⲥ- ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧⲛ- ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧⲣⲇⲉ ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧϥⲥ- ⲡⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲟⲩ-
  
  Conjugation: ⲡⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓ-, ⲡⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧ-, ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧ-, ⲡⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧ-, ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲓⲧ- ⲡⲣⲧⲓⲧϥⲥ- ⲡⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲟⲩ-

‘Until’ form – ⲡⲟⲧⲣⲓⲧⲓ- 

E.g. ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓ ⲡⲧ──ⲧⲕⲧⲓⲧ- ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧ- ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧⲥ- ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧⲛ- ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧⲣⲇⲉ ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧϥⲥ- ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲟⲩ-

  Conjugation: ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓ-, ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧ-, ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧ-, ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧ-, ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧ-, ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲓⲧ-, ⲡⲟⲩⲧⲕⲧⲓⲣⲟⲩ-
‘Not yet’ form – ṭⲩⲧⲣⲉ-
E.g. ṭⲩⲧⲣⲟⲩⲧⲉ - ‘he has not yet heard’

Conjugation: ṭⲩⲧⲣ+, ṭⲩⲧⲣⲕ-, ṭⲩⲧⲣⲉ-, ṭⲩⲧⲣⲕⲥ-, ṭⲩⲧⲣⲕⲛ-, ṭⲩⲧⲣⲉⲧⲛ̅-

Conditional – ṭⲩⲧⲓⲧⲓ-
E.g. ṭⲩⲧⲓⲧⲓⲧⲕⲓⲧⲓ - ‘if he hears’

Conjugation: ṭⲩⲧⲓⲧⲓ-, ṭⲩⲧⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ-, ṭⲩⲧⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ, ṭⲩⲧⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ, ṭⲩⲧⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ, ⲥⲧⲓⲧⲓⲧⲓ-

Inflected Infinitive – ṭⲣⲉ-
- Many uses, including causative, and wishes
E.g. ṭⲟⲧⲟⲩⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲧⲉ - ‘I want you to go’

Conjugation: ṭⲣⲉ-, ṭⲣⲉⲧⲉ-, ṭⲣⲉⲣⲉ-, ṭⲣⲉⲣⲉ-, ṭⲣⲉⲣⲉ-, ṭⲣⲉⲣⲉ, ṭⲣⲉⲧⲉϣⲉⲧⲉ-