

Beginners Coptic: Course Notes and Exercises

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The Coptic Alphabet

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
Ⲁ	<i>alpha</i>	a	/a/
Ⲃ	<i>beta</i>	b	/b/
Ⲅ	<i>gamma</i>	g	/g/
Ⲇ	<i>delta</i>	d	/d/
Ⲉ	<i>epsilon</i>	e	short /e/
Ⲋ	<i>zeta</i>	z	/z/
Ⲍ	<i>eta</i>	e	long /ē/
Ⲏ	<i>theta</i>	th	/θ/ (or /t/ + /h/)
Ⲑ/ⲑ	<i>iota</i>	i	/i/ or /y/
Ⲓ	<i>kappa</i>	k	/k/
Ⲕ	<i>lambda</i>	l	/l/
Ⲗ	<i>mu</i>	m	/m/
Ⲙ	<i>nu</i>	n	/n/
Ⲛ	<i>ksi</i>	ks	/k/ + /s/
Ⲝ	<i>omicron</i>	o	short /o/
Ⲟ	<i>pi</i>	p	/p/
Ⲡ	<i>rho</i>	r	/r/
Ⲣ	<i>sigma</i>	s	/s/
Ⲥ	<i>tau</i>	t	/t/
ⲧ/Ⲩ	<i>upsilon</i>	u	/u/ or /w/

ϕ	<i>phi</i>	ph	/f/ (or /p/ + /h/)
ϫ	<i>khi</i>	kh	/x/ (k + h)
ϣ	<i>psi</i>	ps	/p/ + /s/
ω	<i>omega</i>	o	long /ō/
<i>Letters from Demotic</i>			
ϣ	<i>shai</i>	sh	/ʃ/ ('sh')
ϥ	<i>fai</i>	f	/f/
Ϩ	<i>hori</i>	h	/h/
ϫ	<i>djandja</i>	dj	/dʒ/ (j)
Ϩ	<i>kyima</i>	ky	/k ¹ / (ky)
ϧ	<i>ti</i>	ti	/ti/
ϫ	<i>khai</i> (Bohairic only)	kh	/x/
Ϩ	<i>khai</i> (Akhmimic only)	kh	/x/

Notes:

- The letters ϣ, Δ, z, ϫ, ϕ and ϫ appear only in words of Greek origin.
- The letters ϧ, ϫ, ϕ, ϫ and ϣ 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 ει and ογ at the beginning of words.

Things to watch out for:

1. Assimilation - n before π and μ becomes μ - e.g. ϩ̄n̄ + πn̄ = ϩ̄μπn̄ - in the house
2. Superlinear strokes – line above certain consonants e.g. n̄p̄ōm̄ε̄. 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. n̄t̄āq̄ēīp̄ē/ε̄n̄t̄āq̄ēīp̄ē

3. Nomina sacra - similar to superlinear stroke, to indicate abbreviated writing of particular common, religious words e.g. $\overline{\text{IC}}$ - IHCOYC - Jesus; $\overline{\text{XC}}$ - XPCCTOC - Christ.

Reading Exercise – Names

Translate the following names of people and places.

1. MARI
2. ABRAHAM
3. MENA
4. ELISABET
5. FOIBAMON
6. APOLLW
7. IHCOYC
8. ZACHARIAC
9. DAYED
10. CENOCTE
11. ISRAEL
12. CYRIA
13. BHOLEEM
14. IOYDAIA
15. GALILAI

Nouns – Part 1

Article

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Definite (the)</i>	π/πε	τ/τε	ν/νε
<i>Indefinite (a)</i>	ογ		ζεν

Notes:

- The definite article takes two forms – a short form (π, τ, ν) and a long form (πε, τε, νε). The long form is used before words that begin with two consonants. This also includes words beginning with the letters θ, ζ, φ, χ, and ψ which are considered to be a combination of two sounds.
- When the masculine and feminine articles π and τ precede a word beginning with the letter hori (ϣ), sometimes the two letters assimilate to φ and θ - e.g. π + ϣ̄μαλ (servant) = φ̄μαλ.
- Greek loanwords beginning with the letter theta (θ) are sometimes understood as a combination of feminine definite article + ϣ e.g. θαλασσα (sea) = θαλασσα (*the sea*: τ + ϣαλασσα).
- There is no gender distinction for the singular indefinite article.

Demonstrative article – ‘this/these’

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Plural</i>
πει	τει	νει

Notes:

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

Genitive

ⲛ̄/ⲛ̄ⲧⲉ

Notes:

- Translates into English as the possessive 'of'
- In general, ⲛ̄ⲧⲉ is used when the first noun is indefinite – but this is not always the case

Exercises

1. ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ
2. ⲛⲣⲟⲙⲉ
3. ⲡⲛⲓ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲥⲓⲙⲉ
4. ⲧⲉⲥⲓⲙⲉ ⲛ̄ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ
5. ⲧⲙⲁⲁϥ ⲛ̄ⲛⲣⲟⲙⲉ
6. ⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ ⲛ̄ⲛⲉⲓⲟⲙⲉ
7. ⲡⲛⲓ ⲛ̄ⲟϥⲣⲟⲙⲉ
8. ⲓⲛⲛⲓ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲛⲉⲓⲟⲙⲉ
9. ⲛⲛⲓ ⲛ̄ⲧⲙⲁⲁϥ ⲛ̄ⲛⲣⲟⲙⲉ
10. ⲟϥⲛⲓ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ ⲛ̄ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ

Vocab

ⲡ.ⲣⲟⲙⲉ - (*noun*) man

ⲧⲉ.ⲥⲓⲙⲉ/ⲛⲉ.ⲓⲟⲙⲉ - (*noun*) woman, wife/women, wives

ⲡ.ⲛⲓ - (*noun*) house

ⲧ.ⲙⲁⲁϥ - (*noun*) mother

ⲡ.ⲉⲓⲟⲧ/ⲛ.ⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ - (*noun*) father/ fathers, parents

Nominal Sentences 1: The Copula

Copula

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Plural</i>
ⲡⲉ	ⲧⲉ	ⲛⲉ

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:
 - Noun + copula – e.g. ⲟⲩⲗⲙⲉⲗⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ - ‘he is a slave’
 - Noun_A + copula + noun_B – e.g. ⲟⲩⲗⲙⲉⲗⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ - ‘the man is a slave’
 - Noun_B + noun_A + copula – e.g. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲟⲩⲗⲙⲉⲗⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ - ‘the man is a slave’

Demonstrative pronoun – ‘this/these’

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Plural</i>
ⲡⲁⲓ	ⲧⲁⲓ	ⲛⲁⲓ

Notes:

- Demonstrative pronouns stand in any position which a noun may occupy, e.g. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲉⲗⲙⲉⲗⲁⲗ - ‘these are the slaves’

Exercises

1. ⲛⲁⲗⲁⲣⲉⲧ ⲛⲧⲉⲧⲗⲁⲓⲗⲁⲓⲁ
Mark 1:9
2. ⲟⲩ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲗⲡⲓⲟ
Apophthegmata Patrum, 3
3. ⲟⲩⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲧⲉ
ShIII 57.26

4. ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΔΕ ΟΥΑ ΠΕ
Galatians 3:20
5. ΝΕΙΡΩΜΕ ΖΕΝΙΟΥΔΑΙ ΝΕ
Acts 16:20
6. ΤΕΧΡΙΑ ΤΕ ΕΜΑΤΕ ΕΜΑΤΕ
Letter from the monk, Frange – O. Frangé 53, 13-14 (v.)
7. ΟΥΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΠΕ ΠΩΔΧΕ
1 Timothy 1:15
8. ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΤΑΝΑΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΜΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ΝΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ
The Life of Joseph the Carpenter, XIV 3

Vocab

- ΝΑΖΑΡΕΤ - (*place name*) Nazareth
 ΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑ - (*place name*) Galilee
 ΟΥ - (*interrogative pronoun*) what...?
 Π.ΧΠΙΟ - (*noun*) blame
 Π.ΠΕΤΟΥΔΑΒ - (*noun*) saint
 Π.ΝΟΥΤΕ - (*noun*) God
 ΔΕ - (*particle*) – but/and
 ΟΥΑ - (*number*) one
 Π.ΡΩΜΕ - (*noun*) man
 Π.ΙΟΥΔΑΙ - (*noun*) Jew
 ΤΕ.ΧΡΙΑ - (*noun*) need
 ΕΜΑΤΕ ΕΜΑΤΕ - very great
 ΕΜΑΤΕ - (*adverb*) very
 ΠΙΣΤΟΣ - (*noun/adjective*) trustworthy (thing)
 ΠΩΔΧΕ - (*noun*) statement/thing/matter
 Τ.ΑΝΑΣΤΡΟΦΗ - (*noun*) biography
 ΠΑ.ΜΕΡΙΤ ΝΕΙΩΤ - my beloved father
 ΜΕΡΙΤ - (*adjective*) beloved
 Π.ΕΙΩΤ - (*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.,

ϥⲟⲩⲙ - to hear; ϥⲟⲩⲙ - ‘Hear!’, ‘Listen!’

ⲙⲟⲟϥⲉ - to walk; ⲙⲟⲟϥⲉ - ‘Walk!’

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

ⲛⲁⲅ - to see, to look; ⲁⲛⲁⲅ - ‘See!’, ‘Look!’

ⲉⲓⲣⲉ - to do, to make; ⲁⲓⲣⲉ - ‘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 ⲙⲁⲓⲣ̅ + the infinitive, e.g.,

ϥⲁⲗⲉ - to speak; ⲙⲁⲓⲣ̅ϥⲁⲗⲉ - ‘Do not speak!’

1st Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1st	ⲁⲓϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲓ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'I heard'</i>	ⲁⲛϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲛ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'We heard'</i>
2nd Masc.	ⲁⲕϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲕ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You heard'</i>	ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛ̅ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛ̅-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You heard'</i>
2nd Fem.	ⲁⲣϥⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲁⲣⲉϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁⲣ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You heard'</i>	
3rd Masc.	ⲁϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁϥ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'He/it heard'</i>	ⲁϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁϥ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'They heard'</i>
3rd Fem.	ⲁϥϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲁϥ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'She/it heard'</i>	
Noun	ⲁⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲁϥⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'The/a man heard'</i>	

Negative 1st Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1st	ⲙ̅ⲡⲓϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲙ̅ⲡⲓ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'I did not hear'</i>	ⲙ̅ⲡⲛ̅ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲙ̅ⲡⲓ-ⲛ̅-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'We did not hear'</i>
2nd Masc.	ⲙ̅ⲡⲕ̅ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲙ̅ⲡⲓ-ⲕ̅-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You did not hear'</i>	ⲙ̅ⲡⲉⲧⲛ̅ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲙ̅ⲡⲉⲧⲛ̅-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You did not hear'</i>
2nd Fem.	ⲙ̅ⲡⲉϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲙ̅ⲡⲉ-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You did not hear'</i>	
3rd Masc.	ⲙ̅ⲡⲓ̅ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲙ̅ⲡⲓ-ϥ̅-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'He/it did not hear'</i>	ⲙ̅ⲡⲟϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲙ̅ⲡⲉ-ϥ̅-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'They did not hear'</i>
3rd Fem.	ⲙ̅ⲡⲓ̅ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲙ̅ⲡⲓ-ϥ̅-ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅) <i>'She/it did not hear'</i>	
Noun	ⲙ̅ⲡⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲙ̅ⲡⲉϥⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'The/a man did not hear'</i>	

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 ‘λ’, the subject, either pronominal (e.g. ‘ⲉⲓ’, ‘ⲉⲕ’, etc.) or nominal (e.g. ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ, ⲟϥⲣⲟⲙⲉ), and the infinitive, ‘ϥⲟⲩⲙ’.
- There is no gender distinction for the 2nd and 3rd plural forms
- Note that conjugation base λ + indefinite article ⲟϥ assimilates to λϥ.
- Likewise, conjugation base ⲙⲡⲉ + indefinite article ⲟϥ assimilates to ⲙⲡⲉϥ.
- In the negative, ⲙⲡⲉⲕ, ⲙⲡⲉⲓ etc. may be written as ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲕ, ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲓ 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 ⲛ, which assimilates to ⲛ before ⲡ and ⲙ.

E.g.

(1) ⲁⲓⲛⲁϥ ⲙⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ - ‘I saw the man’

(2) ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲓⲧ ⲙⲡⲓⲗⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲙⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ - ‘You did not give the book to the man’

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

ⲃⲟⲕ ⲉ - to go to (a place/thing)

ⲛⲁϥ ⲉ - to see (something/someone)

ϥⲟⲩⲙ ⲉ - 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. ΛΟΥΑ ΔΕ ΡΗΝΤΡΕ ΝΟΥΜΑ
Hebrews 2:6
2. ΑΝΤΟΕΙΤ ΜΠΕΤΗΝΕΞΠΕ
Matthew 11:17
3. ΑΥΧΙ ΔΕ ΟΝ ΝΟΥΣΑΙΔΙΟΝ ΝΗΡΠ̄ ΝΑΠΑΡΧΗ
Apophthegmata Patrum
4. ΜΠΕΚΣΖΑΪ-ΟΥΩΔΧΕ ΝΑΪ ΟΥΔΕ ΜΠΕΚΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ
Letter from the monk, Frange: O. Frangé 155, 10-12
5. ΑΥΧΙ ΝΟΥΟΙΚ ΑΥΣΜΟΥ ΕΡΟΥ ΑΥΠΟΥΩ̄ ΑΥΩ ΑΥΤΑΑΥ ΝΑΥ
Mark 14:22
6. ΑΣΩΩῩΤ̄ ΑΣΝΑΥ ΕΠΖΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΠΑ ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΣ
Martyrdom of St Isidorus
7. ΕΠΕΚΟΥΩΡΧ ΟΥΝ ΑΪΣΖΑΙ-ΤΕΔΣΦΑΛΙΑ ΝΑΚ
Promise to repay a loan: O. Med.Habu.Copt. 61, 15-16

Vocab

ΟΥΑ - (*pronoun*) one

ΔΕ - (*particle*) but

ΡΗΝΤΡΕ - (*verb*) to testify (Ρ+ΜΗΝΤΡΕ - literally 'to do witness')

Ν-ΟΥ-ΜΑ - somewhere (literally 'in a place')

Π.ΜΑ - (*noun*) place

ΤΟΕΙΤ - (*verb*) to sing a lament/to mourn

ΝΕΞΠΕ - (*verb*) to mourn

ΧΙ - (*verb*) to take

ΟΝ - (*adverb*) also

Π.ΣΑΙΔΙΟΝ - (*noun*) keg

Π.ΗΡΠ̄ ΝΑΠΑΡΧΗ - (*noun*) new wine

ΣΖΑΪ - (*verb*) to write

Π.ΩΔΧΕ - (*noun*) word

ⲛⲁⲛ̅ⲓ - (*indirect object=1st sg.*) to me

ⲟⲩⲁⲉ - (*conjunction*) nor

ⲉⲓ (+ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ) - (*verb*) to come

ⲡ.ⲟⲓⲕ - (*noun*) bread

ϸⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲩ - to bless it

ϸⲙⲟⲩ - (*verb*) to bless (+ ⲉ - to bless something)

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

ⲡⲟⲩⲱ̅ - to break it

ⲡⲟⲩⲱ - (*verb*) to break, ⲡⲟⲩⲱⲉ + pronoun

ⲧⲁⲁⲩ - (*verb*) to give it

ⲧ - to give, ⲧⲁⲁⲉ + pronoun

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

ⲃⲟⲩⲱ̅ - (*verb*) to look

ⲛⲁⲮ - (*verb*) to see (+ ⲉ - to see something)

ⲡ.ⲉⲗⲓⲟⲥ - (*noun/adjective*) holy (person)

ⲁⲡⲁ - (*monastic title*) Apa

ⲓϸⲓⲁⲩⲱⲣⲟⲥ - (*personal name*) Isidoros

ⲉ-ⲡⲉⲥⲕ-ⲟⲩⲱⲣⲁ - for your assurance

ⲉ - (*preposition*) for

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

ⲡ.ⲟⲩⲱⲣⲁ - (*noun*) assurance

ⲟⲩⲛ - (*particle*) therefore

ⲧⲉ = ⲧⲉⲓ

ⲧ.ⲁϸⲫⲁⲗⲓⲁ - document

ⲛⲁⲉⲕ - (*indirect object=2nd masc. sg.*) for you

Nouns Part 2

Possessive Articles

	Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Plural	<i>Translation</i>
1 st sg.	πα-	τα-	να-	'my'
2 nd m. sg.	πεκ-	τεκ-	νεκ-	'your'
2 nd f. sg.	ποϥ-	τοϥ-	νοϥ-	'your'
3 rd m. sg.	πεϥ-	τεϥ-	νεϥ-	'his'
3 rd f. sg.	πες-	τες-	νες-	'her'
1 st pl.	πεν-	τεν-	νεν-	'our'
2 nd pl.	πετḿ-	τετḿ-	νετḿ-	'your'
3 rd pl.	πεϥ-	τεϥ-	νεϥ-	'their'

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 = 3rd m. sg., mother (μααϥ) = possessed noun = feminine singular. Therefore 'τεϥ-μααϥ'

Adjectives

Adjectives fall into one of three categories:

- Adjectival verbs
e.g. νανοϥϥ - to be good
- Attributives: adjectives that are nouns
e.g. νος - great - lit. 'great person/thing'
- Greek adjectives: adjectives that have been borrowed from Greek
e.g. αγαθος - good

Notes:

- Attributives and Greek adjectives are connected to the nouns they modify by the attributive marker ⲛ̄. There are, however, some exceptions e.g. ⲟⲩⲏⲙ - 'little', ⲧⲟⲩⲉⲣⲉ ⲟⲩⲏⲙ - 'the little girl'
- Most adjectives appear after the noun they modify, such as ρⲏⲕⲉ - 'poor'; e.g. However, certain adjectives appear before the noun, such as ⲛⲟⲟⲥ - 'big/great'.
- In either case, the first element possesses the article, while the second element has ⲛ + no article; e.g. ⲛⲛⲟⲟⲥ ⲛ̄ⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ - 'the great man', ⲛⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲛ̄ⲁⲓⲏⲕⲉ - 'the poor man'

Exercises

1. ⲁⲓⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉϥⲏⲛⲓ
The Life of Joseph the Carpenter
2. ⲁⲓⲩⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲁⲉ ⲉⲡⲉϥⲏⲛⲧⲥⲛⲟⲟⲩⲥ ⲙⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ
Matthew 10:1
3. ⲉⲓⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲉϥⲧⲟⲩⲟⲩ
Sale of land, P.KRU 1.65
4. ⲙ̄ⲛⲛⲓⲣⲉ ⲉⲧⲓⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲥⲟⲛ
2 Corinthians 2:13
5. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲩⲟⲩ ⲙ̄ⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙ̄ⲛ-ⲛⲉϥⲏⲕⲥ
Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 12
6. ⲁⲓⲧⲣⲉ-ⲙⲓϭⲁⲛⲏⲗ ⲙ̄ⲛ-ⲓⲁⲃⲣⲓⲏⲗ ⲣⲟⲉⲓⲥ ⲉ-ⲧⲉϥϭⲏⲛⲏ ⲙ̄ⲛⲁⲙⲉⲣⲓⲧ ⲛ̄ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲓⲟⲥⲏⲩⲩ
The Life of Joseph the Carpenter
7. ⲁⲓⲔⲏⲛⲛⲁⲥⲟⲛ ⲥⲁⲃⲓⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲉ ⲙ̄ⲛⲁⲉⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲛⲁⲓⲗⲟⲥ
Letter from the monk Frangé, O.Frangé 15

Vocab:

ει (+ ε) – (*verb*) to come (to a place)

π.ηι - (*noun*) house

μοϣτε (+ ε) - (*verb*) to summon (someone/thing)

Δε - (*particle*) and

μητςνοοϣς - (*number*) twelve

π.μαθητης - (*noun*) disciple

εις - (*interjection*) behold!

π.τοω - (*noun*) border

ζε (ε-, εροϣ) – (*verb*) to find (something/someone)

τιτος - (*personal name*) Titos

π.σον - (*noun*) brother

π.οϣωω - (*noun*) will, desire

π.νοϣτε - (*noun*) God

μη - (*preposition*) with, and

π.χς - (*noun*) Christ

τρε - (*verbal prefix*) to cause – (τρε-A + verb – to cause A to do something)

μιχαηλ - (*personal name*) Michael

γαβριηλ - (*personal name*) Gabriel

ροεις (ε-, εροϣ) – (*verb*) to guard (something)

τε.ϣϣη - (*noun*) soul

μεριτ - (*adjective*) beloved

π.ειωτ - (*noun*) father

ιωσηφ - (*personal name*) Joseph

σινε, σν-, σν̄τϣ - (*verb*) to find

σαβινος - (*personal name*) Sabinos

π.ωηρε - (*noun*) son

π.ειωτ - (*noun*) father

παϣλος - (*personal name*) Paul

Suffix Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1 st	ι/τ/∅	Ν
2 nd Masc.	κ	τ̄Ν̄/τ̄ΗΥΤΝ
2 nd Fem.	∅/ε/τε	
3 rd Masc.	ϥ	(ο)Υ
3 rd Fem.	ϥ	

Notes:

- As a general rule for the 1st person singular, ι is used after single vowels, τ is used after consonants and doubled vowels, and no letter (∅) 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

	Direct Object: $\bar{\eta}$ -/ $\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma\neq$	Indirect Object: $\bar{\eta}$ -/ $\eta\lambda\neq$
1 st sg.	$\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma\iota$	$\eta\lambda\iota$
2 nd m. sg.	$\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma\kappa$	$\eta\lambda\kappa$
2 nd f. sg.	$\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma$	$\eta\epsilon$
3 rd m. sg.	$\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma\upsilon$	$\eta\lambda\upsilon$
3 rd f. sg.	$\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma\omicron$	$\eta\lambda\omicron$
1 st pl.	$\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma\eta\bar{\eta}$	$\eta\lambda\eta\bar{\eta}$
2 nd pl.	$\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\eta\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}$
3 rd pl.	$\bar{\eta}\mu\sigma\upsilon$	$\eta\lambda\upsilon$

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 $\overline{\text{N}}/\overline{\text{M}}\text{MO}\neq$;

E.g.

$\lambda\text{INOY}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\neq$, ‘I rescued the man’

$\lambda\text{INOY}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{M}}\text{MO}\neq$, ‘I rescued him’

2. The prenominal form – a nominal direct object (i.e. a noun) is attached directly to the infinitive;

E.g.

$\lambda\text{INE}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\neq$, ‘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.

$\lambda\text{INA}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{Q}}$, ‘I rescued him’

The above verb, $\text{NOY}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}}$ ‘to rescue’ therefore has the following forms;

$\text{NOY}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}}$, $\text{NE}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}}\text{-}$, $\text{NA}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}}\neq$

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

Exercises

1. ⲁϥⲪⲧⲣⲟϥ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟϥ ⲉⲡⲙⲟϥ
Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 33
2. ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲛ̀ⲁⲓⲧ
John 5:43
3. ⲟϥⲟⲉⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
Sermon of Besa, Codex B, Fr. 4
4. ⲁⲙ̀ⲙⲏⲏⲟϥ ⲁⲉ ϫⲛⲟϥϥ
Luke 3:10
5. ⲁⲗⲉⲟⲛⲧⲓⲟⲥ ⲏⲧⲉ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲓ
Transfer of securities, O.Med.Hab.Copt. 73.22
6. ⲧⲉⲛⲟϥ ⲁⲉ ⲉⲓⲡⲁⲣⲁⲕⲁⲗⲓ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲕ ϫⲉⲕⲁⲥ ⲉⲕⲛⲁⲁⲁⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲛⲟϥⲧⲉ
Letter from the monk Frange, O.Frangé 120, 9-10 r.

Vocab:

Ⲫⲧⲣⲟϥ (Ⲫⲧⲁϥⲣⲟϥ) – (*verb*) to crucify

ⲉ - (*preposition*) to

ⲡ.ⲙⲟϥ - (*noun*) death

ⲁⲓ, ⲁⲓⲧⲥ - (*verb*) to receive

ⲟϥⲟⲉⲓ - (*exclamation*) woe!

ⲡ.ⲙⲏⲏⲟϥ - (*noun*) multitude

ⲁⲉ - (*conjunction*) and

ϫⲛⲟϥ, ϫⲛⲉ-, ϫⲛⲟϥⲥ - (*verb*) to ask

ⲗⲉⲟⲛⲧⲓⲟⲥ - (*personal name*) Leontios

ⲏⲧⲉ - (*verb*) to make a request of

ⲧⲉⲛⲟϥ - (*adverb*) now

ⲉⲓⲡⲁⲣⲁⲕⲁⲗⲓ - I am asking (2nd present)

ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲕⲁⲗⲓ - (*verb*) to ask

ϫⲉⲕⲁⲥ - (*conjunction*) if

εκ-να... - you will + verb – (2nd future)

ειρε, π̄-, λλ̄ - (*verb*) to do

ετβε - (*preposition*) concerning, for the sake of

π.νογτε - (*noun*) God

The 1st Present

	Singular	Plural
1st	†сωт̄м̄ (†-сωт̄м̄) <i>'I hear'</i>	т̄н̄сωт̄м̄ (т̄н̄-сωт̄м̄) <i>'We hear'</i>
2nd Masc.	ксωт̄м̄ (к-сωт̄м̄) <i>'You hear'</i>	тет̄н̄сωт̄м̄ (тет̄н̄-сωт̄м̄) <i>'You hear'</i>
2nd Fem.	т̄εсωт̄м̄ (т̄ε-сωт̄м̄) <i>'You hear'</i>	
3rd Masc.	ϥсωт̄м̄ (ϥ-сωт̄м̄) <i>'He/it hears'</i>	с̄εсωт̄м̄ (с̄ε-сωт̄м̄) <i>'They hear'</i>
3rd Fem.	с̄сωт̄м̄ (с̄-сωт̄м̄) <i>'She/it hears'</i>	
Nominal	πρωμε сωт̄м̄/ογ̄н̄-ογ̄ρωμε сωт̄м̄ <i>'The man hears'/'A man hears'</i>	
Negative	(н̄) αν м̄н̄-ογ̄ρωμε сωт̄м̄	

Notes:

- The 1st Present is a bipartite verb form – that is, it is made up of two parts – the subject ‘а’, ‘εκ’, etc., and the verb, ‘сωт̄м̄’
- When the subject is an indefinite noun (i.e. has an indefinite article), it is introduced by the particle ογ̄н̄
- To negate when the subject is a pronoun or definite noun, use the pattern (н̄) αν; e.g. (н̄) ϥсωт̄м̄ αν
- To negate when the subject is an indefinite noun, change the particle ογ̄н̄ to м̄н̄.

The 1st Future

The 1st Future is formed by inserting the infix -*na*- to the 1st Present, between the subject and the verb.

	Singular	Plural
1st	† <i>na</i> ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (†- <i>na</i> -ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'I will hear'</i>	ⲧⲛ̅ⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧⲛ̅- <i>na</i> -ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'We will hear'</i>
2nd Masc.	κ <i>na</i> ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (κ- <i>na</i> -ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You will hear'</i>	ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̅ⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̅- <i>na</i> -ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You will hear'</i>
2nd Fem.	ⲧⲉⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲧⲉ- <i>na</i> -ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'You will hear'</i>	
3rd Masc.	ϥ <i>na</i> ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ϥ- <i>na</i> -ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'He/it will hear'</i>	ⲥⲉⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲥⲉ- <i>na</i> -ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'They will hear'</i>
3rd Fem.	ϥⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ϥ- <i>na</i> -ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'She/it will hear'</i>	
Nominal	ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅/ⲟϥⲛ̅-ⲟϥⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ <i>'The man will hear/'A man will hear'</i>	
Negative	(ⲛ̅) ⲁⲛ ⲙⲛ̅-ⲟϥⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅	

Notes:

- Even though the 1st Future appears to consist of three parts – subject + *na* + verb, the *na* 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. παι φναωωπε ν̄ογνος
Luke 1:32
2. ν̄τ̄ρ-ροτε αν̄ ν̄ζητ̄ π̄πνογτε
Apophthegmata Patrum
3. εωωπε ν̄τετναμετανοι αν̄ ρ̄νογβεπη
Sermon of Besa, Codex C, Fr. 36
4. τενογ ρ̄ηπογωω μπνογτε τ̄ονρετεμοσ
Promise to repay loan, O.Med.Hab.Copt. 61
5. αγω πεγωαχε ναρογαμομε νεε νογταγγρανα
2 Timothy 1:17
6. λαζαροσ πενωβηρ αφ̄νκοτ̄κ̄ αλλα τ̄ναβωκ δεκασ εῑετογνοσ̄
John 11:11
7. τ̄ωινε ον̄ ενετ̄ρωμε τηρογ κατα νεγραν
Letter from the monk Frange: O.Frangé 213
8. φναωωπε νογνος αγω σεναμογτε ερογ δε πωηρε μπ̄ετ̄χοσε
Luke 1:32

Vocab:

ωωπε - (*verb*) to exist, to be

νοσ - (*adjective*) great (person)

ρ̄-ροτε ν̄ζητ̄ - (*verb*) to fear

π.νογτε - (*noun*) God

εωωπε - (*conjunction*) if

μετανοι - (*verb*) to repent

ρ̄ν-ογ-βεπη - (*adverb*) – quickly

τενογ - (*adverb*) now

ⲉⲛ̄ - (*preposition*) through

ⲡ.ⲠⲮⲱⲟⲩ - (*noun*) will, desire, wish

Ⲡ-ⲛ-ⲉⲧⲉⲧⲉⲙⲟⲥ - (*verb*) to be prepared (stative)

ⲁⲮⲱ - (*conjunction*) and

ⲡ.ⲟⲗⲁⲕⲉ - (*noun*) word

Ⲡ-ⲟⲮⲁⲙⲟⲙⲉ - (*compound verb*) to spread like gangrene

ⲛ-ⲟⲉ - (*compound preposition*) in the manner

ⲟⲉ (ⲧ + ⲉⲉ) - (*noun*) manner, way

ⲧ.ⲒⲁⲒⲒⲠⲁⲛⲁ - (*noun*) gangrene

ⲗⲁⲒⲁⲣⲟⲥ - (*personal name*) Lazaros

ⲧ.ⲟⲩⲃⲏⲠ - (*noun*) friend

ⲛ̄ⲕⲟⲧⲕ̄ - (*verb*) to fall asleep (i.e. to die)

ⲁⲗⲗⲁ - (*conjunction*) but

ⲃⲟⲕ - (*verb*) to go

ⲕⲉⲕⲁⲥ - (*conjunction*) in order that/so that

ⲉⲓⲉⲧⲟⲮⲛⲟⲥⲓ̄ - I may wake him

ⲉⲓⲉ - (3rd future, 1st sg. subject)

ⲧⲟⲮⲛⲟⲥ, ⲧⲟⲮⲛⲉⲥ-, ⲧⲟⲮⲛⲟⲥⲉ - (*verb*) to wake

ⲟⲩⲛⲉ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟⲉ-) - (*verb*) to greet (someone)

ⲟⲛ - (*conjunction*) again

ⲡ.Ⲡⲱⲙⲉ - (*noun*) man, (here kin)

ⲧⲏⲣⲉ - (*adjective*) all

ⲕⲁⲧⲁ - (*preposition*) according to

ⲡ.Ⲡⲁⲛ - (*noun*) name

ⲟⲩⲱⲡⲉ - (*verb*) to exist/be

ⲙⲟⲮⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲩ ⲕⲉ - to call him

ⲙⲟⲮⲧⲉ - (*verb*) to call

ⲙⲟⲮⲧⲉ ⲉ- - to call someone

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

ⲡ.ⲟⲩⲏⲣⲉ - (*noun*) son

ⲡ.ⲉⲧⲕⲟⲥⲉ - the one who is high

Relative 1st Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st	ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲓϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲓ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'which I heard'</i>	ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲛϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲛ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'which we heard'</i>
2 nd Masc.	ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲕϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲈⲚⲦⲁ ⲛⲕ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'which you heard'</i>	ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲧⲉⲦⲛ̅ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲧⲉⲦⲛ̅-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'which you heard'</i>
2 nd Fem.	ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲣⲉ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'which you heard'</i>	
3 rd Masc.	ⲈⲚⲦⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲣ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'which he/it heard'</i>	ⲈⲚⲦⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲣ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'which they heard'</i>
3 rd Fem.	ⲈⲚⲦⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲣ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'which she/it heard'</i>	
Nominal	ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅/ⲈⲚⲦⲁϥⲣⲟⲙⲉ ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ <i>'which the man heard'/'which a man heard'</i>	

2nd Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲓϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲓ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'I heard'</i>	Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲛϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲛ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'we heard'</i>
2 nd Masc.	Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲕϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁ ⲛⲕ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'you heard'</i>	Ⲛ̅ⲦⲁⲧⲉⲦⲛ̅ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (Ⲛ̅ⲦⲁⲧⲉⲦⲛ̅-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'you heard'</i>
2 nd Fem.	Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲣⲉ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'you heard'</i>	
3 rd Masc.	Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲣ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'he/it heard'</i>	Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲣ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'they heard'</i>
3 rd Fem.	Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ (Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲣ-ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅) <i>'she/it heard'</i>	
Nominal	Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅/Ⲛ̅Ⲧⲁϥⲣⲟⲙⲉ ϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ <i>'the man heard'/'a man heard'</i>	

Notes:

- While these are the standardised forms of the Relative 1st Perfect and 2nd Perfect, in documents both may be written as ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲒⲤⲟⲩⲧⲉ̅ etc. or ⲚⲦⲁⲒⲤⲟⲩⲧⲉ̅ 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. ⲗⲓⲛⲁⲗ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ - ‘I saw her’; ⲚⲦⲁⲒⲛⲁⲗ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ - ‘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 – ⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲒⲤⲟⲩⲧⲉ̅ - the **man** who heard (main clause = the **man** heard)
2. Direct object – ⲡⲟⲩⲉⲕ ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲒⲈⲒⲛⲉ̅ Ⲛⲙⲟⲩ/ⲡⲟⲩⲉⲕ ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲒⲚⲦⲧⲩⲩ - the **bread** which I brought (main clause = I brought the **bread**)
3. Indirect object – ⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲒⲦⲡⲟⲩⲉⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ - the **man** whom I gave the bread to (main clause = I gave the bread to the **man**); ⲦⲁⲤⲟⲩⲛⲉ̅ ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲒⲛⲁⲗ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ - my **sister** whom I saw (main clause = I saw my **sister**)
4. Possessor of subject; resumptive pronoun appears in the possessive article – ⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲈⲚⲦⲁⲦⲉⲩⲤⲟⲩⲛⲉ̅ Ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲉ̅ - the **man** whose sister heard (main clause = the **man’s** sister heard)

ⲃⲟⲕ - (*verb*) to go, to walk

ⲡ.Ⲡⲟⲗⲛⲉ - (*noun*) counsel

ⲡ.ⲁⲥⲉⲃⲏⲥ - (*noun*) ungodly (people)

ⲡ.ⲙⲉⲣⲟⲥ - (*noun*) share, portion

ⲉⲛ̄ - (*preposition*) from in

ⲫⲟⲗⲟⲕ/ - (*noun*) holokotinos (unit of currency - ⲡ+ⲗⲟⲗⲟⲕⲟⲧⲓⲛⲟⲥ)

Ⲡⲁⲗⲁ - (*personal name*) Psaua

ⲃⲟⲥⲉ/ⲃⲁⲥⲉ - (*verb*) to steal (standard form: ⲩⲟⲥⲉ/ⲩⲉⲥⲉ)

ⲉⲗ̄ⲛ̄ - (*preposition*) from

ⲛ.ⲥⲏⲏⲗ - (*noun*) brothers/brethren (singular: ⲥⲟⲛ)

ⲛⲟⲗⲁ - (*adjective*) false

Ⲡ̄-ⲗⲟⲧⲉ (ⲛ̄)ⲗⲏⲧ̄ - (*verb*) to fear

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲗⲧⲉ - (*noun*) God

ⲁⲗⲗⲁ - (*conjunction*) but

ⲉⲓ (+ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ) - (*verb*) to come

ⲉ - (*preposition*) to

ⲉ + infinitive = in order to do something

ⲛⲁⲗ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟⲩ) - (*verb*) to see (something/someone)

ⲟⲗ - (*interrogative pronoun*) what

ⲡ.ⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ - (*noun*) prophet

Useful Constructions

1. ε + Infinitive

The preposition (to, towards) used before the infinitive expresses a purpose clause;

E.g. αΙΒΩΚ ΕΝΔΥ ΕΡΟϞ 'I went (*in order*) to see him

2. Verbs of saying

There are two forms of the verb 'to say';

1. ϞΩ, ϞΕ-, ϞΟΟϞ, (Imperative: ΔϞΙ-, ΔϞΙϞ) – used like any other verb
2. ΠΕϞΕ-, ΠΕϞΔϞ - 'said'; always in the past tense and used only before direct speech.

The subject is written at the end, e.g. ΠΕϞΔϞ; 'he said'

Notes:

- Both verbs introduce the thing said (i.e. direct or indirect speech) with the conjunction ϞΕ, e.g. ΠΕϞΔϞ ϞΕ "..."; 'he said "...'"
- When the verb ϞΩ is used, it must take a redundant direct object -Ϟ, e.g. ΔϞϞΩ Π̄ΜΟϞ ϞΕ/ΔϞϞΟΟϞ ϞΕ...; 'he said that...'

3. The particle Π̄ϞΙ

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.

ΠΕϞΔϞ Π̄ϞΙ ΙϞ ϞΕ...; 'Jesus said...'

ΔϞΝΔϞ ΕΡΟΙ Π̄ϞΙ ΤΕϞϞΙΜΕ; 'The woman saw me'

4. ΤΗΡϞ - 'all, every, the whole of'

The quantifier ΤΗΡϞ - '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.,

ΠΚΟϞΜΟϞ ΤΗΡ̄ - 'the whole world'

Π̄ΡΩΜΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ - 'all the men'

ΤΗΡΤ̄ - '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.,

Infinitive:	Stative
ⲙⲟϥϩ – to fill	ⲙⲉϩ – to be full
ϩⲟⲡ – to hide	ϩⲏⲡ – to be hidden
ⲕⲱⲧ – to build	ⲕⲏⲧ – to be built

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. ⲡⲉϫⲁϥ ⲛⲁϩ ϫⲉ ⲥⲉ ⲡⲁⲟⲉⲓⲥ
Matthew 9:28
2. ⲉⲓⲥ ⲡⲟϥⲣⲣⲟ ⲛⲏϥ ⲛⲉ
Matthew 21:5

3. ΤΕΤ̄Ν̄ΣΟΟῩΝ̄ ΤΗΡΤ̄Ν̄
1 John 2:20
4. ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΤΕ †ΟΝΖ ΩΔ ΕΝΕΖ
Revelations 1:18
5. ΑΦΒΩΚ Ν̄ΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ ΠΝΟΣ ΩΔ ΑΠΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ
Apophthegmata Patrum
6. ΠΕΧΑΔ ΝΑΦ Ν̄ΒΙ ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΕ ΟΥΑΖΚ ΝΩΔΕΙ
John 1:43

Vocab

σε - (*particle*) yes

π.χ.οεις - (*noun*) Lord (here, vocative; (oh) Lord)

σοοῦν̄, σοῦν̄-, σοῦων̄ - (*verb*) to know

εις (ζηητε) - (*exclamation*) behold!

π.ῤρο - (*noun*) king

ει, νηγ† - (*verb*) to come

ωνζ, ονη† - (*verb*) to live, stative: to be alive

ωδ ενεζ - (*adverb*) forever

βωκ - (*verb*) to go

απα - (*monastic title*) Apa

μακαριος - (*name*) Macarius

νος - (*adjective/noun*) great

ωδ - (*preposition*) to

αντωνιος - (*name*) Antonios

ιησους - (*name*) Jesus

ουωζ, ουεζ-, ουαζ (= + να-, νω-) - (*verb*) to follow (someone/something – lit. ‘to place A after B)

Independent Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1 st	ΔΝΟΚ/ΔΝΓ̄	ΔΝΟΝ/ΔΝ
2 nd Masc.	Ν̄ΤΟΚ/Ν̄ΤΚ̄	Ν̄ΤΩΤ̄Ν̄/Ν̄ΤΕΤ̄Ν̄
2 nd Fem.	Ν̄ΤΟ/Ν̄ΤΕ	
3 rd Masc.	Ν̄ΤΟϞ	Ν̄ΤΟΟΥ
3 rd Fem.	Ν̄ΤΟϚ	

Notes:

- Independent pronouns have several uses:
 - Before a verb form for emphasis; e.g. Ν̄ΤΟΚ Κ̄ΝΔϚΩΤ̄Μ̄ - '*You will hear*'
 - As the subject of nominal sentences – mostly in the 1st and 2nd person (the 3rd person is expressed with the copula ΠΕ/ΤΕ/ΝΕ); e.g. ΛΥΚΟϚ ΔΝΓ̄-ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ - '*Luke, I am your father*'.
- The short forms of the 1st and 2nd pronouns are used only in nominal sentences

Exercises

1. ΔΝΓΟΥΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ
Rev. 2:20
2. Ν̄ΔΝΟΝ ΔΝ ΝΕ
Luke 8:45
3. ΔΝΟΚ ΤΕ ΖΡΟΥΘ
Ruth 3:16
4. ΠΕΧΔϞ ΧΕ Ν̄ΔΝΟΚ ΔΝ ΠΕ
John 1:21
5. ΠΕΧΔϞ ΝΔϞ ΧΕ Ν̄ΤΚ̄-ΝΙΜ
Apophthegmata Patrum

6. ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲙⲉⲗ ⲁⲛ
Gal. 4:31

7. ⲛⲧⲟⲕ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲁⲕⲧⲁⲙⲓ ⲉⲧⲛⲉ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲕⲁⲗ
Acts 4:24

Vocab

ⲧ.ⲛⲣⲟⲩⲛⲧⲏⲥ - (*noun*) prophetess

ⲉⲣⲟⲩⲥ - (*personal name*) Ruth

ⲛⲓⲙ - (*interrogative pronoun*) who?

ⲛ.ⲟⲩⲣⲉ - (*noun*) child

ⲧ.ⲉⲙⲉⲗ - (*noun*) slave (f.)

ⲛ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ - (*noun*) God

ⲧⲁⲙⲓ (+ ⲉ) - (*verb*) to create

ⲧ.ⲛⲉ - (*noun*) heaven

ⲙⲛ - (*preposition*) with, and

ⲛ.ⲕⲁⲗ - (*noun*) earth

Prepositions

Two types of prepositions:

1. Simple prepositions;
e.g. ⲙⲛ̄ - 'with', ⲉⲛ̄ - 'in', ⲉ - 'to'
2. Compound prepositions; prepositions formed historically from simple prepositions combined with other parts of speech
e.g. ⲛ̄ⲥⲁ - 'behind', ⲉⲓⲧⲛ̄ - 'through/by/from', ⲉⲧⲟϥⲛ̄ - 'beside/at/with'

Prepositions have two forms – prenominal, e.g. ⲉ-, and prepronominal, e.g. ⲉⲣⲟⲥ:

ⲉⲣⲟⲙⲉ - to the man

ⲉⲣⲟϥ – to him

Common Prepositions

ⲉⲛ̄-, ⲛ̄ⲉⲛⲧⲥ - in, through, by etc.

ⲉⲗⲁ-, ⲉⲗⲁⲣⲟⲥ - for, under, from, from under, etc.

ⲉⲓ-, ⲉⲓⲱ(ⲱ)ⲥ - on, upon

ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟⲥ - to, towards

ⲙⲛ̄-, ⲛ̄ⲙⲙⲁⲥ - with, together with

ⲉⲧⲃⲉ-, ⲉⲧⲃⲛⲛⲧⲥ - 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. ⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲉⲓⲛⲛⲓ - 'the man is in the house'

Negative: subject + preposition-noun/adverb + ⲁⲛ

e.g. ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ϩⲙⲡⲏⲏ ⲁⲛ - 'the man is not in the house'

For **indefinite** subjects:

Affirmative: ⲟϩⲛ̄-subject + preposition-noun/adverb

e.g. ⲟϩⲛ̄-ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ϩⲙⲡⲏⲏ - 'a man is in the house'

Negative: ⲙⲛ̄-subject + preposition-noun/adverb

e.g. ⲙⲛ̄-ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ϩⲙⲡⲏⲏ - '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. ⲡⲉⲛⲉⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲉⲧϩⲛ̄ ⲙⲡⲏⲏϥⲉ

Matthew 11:1

2. ⲛ̄ϩⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧⲉ

Letter from the monk Frangé, O.Frangé 165

3. ⲡⲉϥϥⲛⲟϥ ϩⲓϭⲟⲛ ⲙⲛ̄-ⲛⲉⲛⲟⲩⲣⲉ

Matthew 17:27

4. ⲙⲏ ⲙⲛ̄-ϥⲟⲟⲡ ϩⲛ̄ ⲓⲁⲗⲗⲁⲗ ⲏ ⲙⲛ̄ ϥⲁⲉⲓⲛ ϩⲙⲡⲏⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲗϥ

Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 24

Vocab

ⲡ.ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲧ - (*noun*) father

ϩⲛ̄-, ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧⲉ - (*preposition*) in

ⲧ.ⲡⲉ (pl. ⲛ̄.ⲡⲏⲏϥⲉ) - (*noun*) sky, heaven

ⲡ.ϩⲛⲁϥ - (*noun*) vessel

ⲛⲓⲙ - (*adjective*) every

ⲡ.Ϣⲛⲟϥ - (*noun*) blood

ϩⲓ-, ϩⲓϭⲱⲛ - (*preposition*) on

ⲙⲛ̄ - (*preposition*) with, and

ⲡ.ϭⲏⲣⲉ - (*noun*) child

ⲙⲏ - (*particle*) introduces negative questions

Ϣⲟⲛⲧⲉ - (*noun*) balm

ϭⲱⲡⲉ, ϭⲱⲟⲟⲡⲓ - (*verb*) to become, to come into existence; stative - to exist

ϩⲛ̄ - (*preposition*) in

Ⲓⲁⲗⲁⲁⲁ - (*place name*) Gilead

ⲏ - (*conjunction*) or

ⲡ.Ϣⲁⲉⲓⲛ - (*noun*) physician

ⲡ.ⲙⲁ - (*noun*) place

ⲙ̄ⲙⲁⲁϮ - (*adverb*) there

The Conjunctive

	Singular	Plural
1 st	($\bar{\text{N}}$) $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$
2 nd Masc.	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{G}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}/\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{G}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$
2 nd Fem.	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$	
3 rd Masc.	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}/\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$
3 rd Fem.	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}/\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$,	
Nominal	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$	

Notes:

- The main use of the Conjunctive is to continue the previous verb form with ‘and’ – e.g. $\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$ - ‘*he will go and (he will) hear*’
- Often it will be used to continue an imperative, in which the subject will be made explicit by the Conjunctive, e.g. $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{G}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Q}}/\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Q}}$; ‘*come and see him*’
- If the subjects are different, the conjunctive may be translated as a result clause– e.g. $\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$ - ‘*he will go that she may hear*’
- Negated by the infix $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}$ which comes before the infinitive, e.g. $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{I}}$; ‘*he went and did not see me*’.

Exercises

1. $\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{G}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{M}}$
Acts 11:7
2. $\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{G}}\bar{\text{X}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{E}}$
Revelations 10:8
3. $\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{X}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{M}}$
Matthew 2:8

4. ἀμητιῖν ἡτέτῆναγ εὔρωμε ἡτε πνοῦτε
Aprothegmata Patrum
5. †ναϣορϣ̄-νααποῆκη ἡτακοτοῦ ἡξεννοσ
Luke 12:18
6. ἀριταγαπη πασον φοιβανων ἡγμοσσε ἡῆγτε ἐπη ἡβωνε
Letter from the monk, Frangé, (O. Frangé 197.1)

Vocab

- ϣωωτ - (*verb*) to kill
- οὔωμ, οὔεμ-, οὔομz - (*verb*) to eat
- βωκ - (*verb*) to go
- χῖ - (*verb*) to take
- π.χωωμε - (*noun*) book
- ϣῖνε (+ εῑβε) - (*verb*) to search (for something/someone)
- ξ̄ἡοῦϣ̄ - (*adverb*) diligently
- π.ϣῆρε - (*noun*) child, boy
- ϣῆμ - (*adjective/noun*) small
- εῖ (Imperative: ἀμητιῖν) - (*verb*) to come
- ναγ (+ ε) - (*verb*) to see
- π.ρωμε - (*noun*) man
- π.νοῦτε - (*noun*) God
- ϣορϣ̄, ϣορϣ̄- (ϣ̄ϣ̄-), ϣ̄ϣ̄ - (*verb*) to pull down
- τ.αποῆκη - (*noun*) barn
- κωτ, κετ-, κοτz - (*verb*) to build
- ἡ-ξεν-νοσ - (*adverb*) larger
- εῖρε, ῑ-, ααz (Imperative: ἀρι-, ἀριz) - (*verb*) to do
- τ.αγαπη - (*noun*) goodness, here: favor
- π.σον - (*noun*) brotherβ

ΦΟΙΒΑΜΩΝ - (*name*) Phoibamon

ΜΟΟΩΕ - (*verb*) to go, to walk

ΜḲ̄ - (*preposition*) with

ΨΑΤΕ - (*name*) Psate

Ε - (*preposition*) to

Π.ΗΙ - (*noun*) house

ΚΩΝΕ - (*name*) Kione

Convertors

1. Relative: ⲉⲧ/ⲉⲧⲉ/ⲉⲛⲧ/ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ

- ⲉⲧ: before pronouns
- ⲉⲧⲉ: before the negative 1st perfect, negative present, negative future, and copula
- ⲉⲛⲧ: before 1st perfect
- ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ: before nouns

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Perfect	ⲉⲛⲧⲁϣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄	ⲉⲧⲉ-ⲙⲡⲓⲕⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄
Present	ⲉⲧϣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄	ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲕⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ
Future	ⲉⲧϣⲛⲁⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄	ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲕⲛⲁⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ

2. Imperfect: ⲛⲉ/ⲛⲉⲣⲉ

- ⲛⲉ: before pronouns
- ⲛⲉⲣⲉ: before

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. ⲧⲟⲩⲙ - 'to shut', ⲧⲏⲙ - 'to be shut' ⲛⲉϣⲧⲏⲙ - 'it was shut'.

	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Perfect	'he had heard'	ⲛⲉ-ⲁϣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄	ⲛⲉ-ⲙⲡⲓⲕⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄
Present	'he was hearing'	ⲛⲉϣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲛⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄	ⲛⲉϣⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ
Future	'he was about to hear'	ⲛⲉϣⲛⲁⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲛⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄	ⲛⲉϣⲛⲁⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ

3. 2nd Tense: ε/ερε
- ε: before pronouns
 - ερε: before nouns

	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Perfect	ⲛⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ⲛⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ
Present	εϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ερεπρωμε ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ε̅ⲛⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ ερεπρωμε ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ
Future	εϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ερεπρωμε ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ε̅ⲛⲧⲁϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ ερεπρωμε ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ

Notes

- The initial ϥ of the first person singular subject becomes ι after the convertors. However, it assimilates with the relative ετ to become εϥ.
- The 3rd pl. subject pronoun changes from ⲥε to οϥ, and assimilates with the imperfect and 2nd tense convertors:

	Relative	Imperfect	2 nd Tense
1 st Present	εϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'which I hear'</i>	ⲛεⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'I was hearing'</i>	εⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'I hear'</i>
	ετ̅ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'which he hears'</i>	ⲛεϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'he was hearing'</i>	εϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'he hears'</i>
	ετοϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'which they hear'</i>	ⲛεϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'they were hearing'</i>	εϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ <i>'they hear'</i>

	Relative	Imperfect	2 nd Tense
1 st Future	ⲉⲧⲏⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'which I will hear'	ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'I was about to hear'	ⲉⲓⲛⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'I will hear'
	ⲉⲧⲓⲛⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'which he will hear'	ⲛⲉϥⲏⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'he was about to hear'	ⲉϥⲏⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'he will hear'
	ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲏⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'which they will hear'	ⲛⲉⲩⲏⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'they were about to hear'	ⲉⲩⲏⲁϥⲟⲩⲧⲙ̅ 'they will hear'

- 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. ⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲗⲟϥⲉ - 'the man who is exalted', ⲡⲉⲧⲗⲟϥⲉ - 'the one who is exalted'
- Occasionally, an untranslatable ⲛⲉ appears with the imperfect. This serves no purpose, and is left out of translations.
- More than one convertor can appear together; e.g. ⲡⲣⲟⲩⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲛⲉϥⲃⲏⲕ - 'the man who was going'
- The imperfect of the future translates as an action that was about to happen in the past, e.g. ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲁⲃⲟⲕ; 'I was about to go'
- These convertors can be used with any type of sentence, such as nominal sentences involving a copula, e.g. ⲛⲉ-ⲟⲩⲉⲙ̅ⲉⲗⲗ ⲛⲉ; 'he was a slave'

Exercises

1. ⲛⲉϥⲓⲣⲉ ⲉⲁⲣ ⲛ̅ⲧⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲉ

Luke 6:26

2. ⲟⲩⲁ ⲉⲧⲉⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲉ

Luke 18:19

3. ⲛⲉϥ̅ⲛ̅-ⲟⲩϥⲉⲓⲙⲉ ⲉ̅ⲛ̅ⲧⲡⲟⲓϥ

The Martyrdom of St Isidorus

4. ΕΝΟΥΗΞ ΝΣΑΤΣΟΜ ΝΗΝΟΜΟΣ ΕΤΟΥΑΔΒ
P.KRU 82.24
5. ΜΜΕΡΑΤΕ ΝΣΝΗΥ ΕΤΡΞΟΤΕ ΖΗΤΪ ΜΠΝΟΥΤΕ
Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 34
6. ΝΕΥΩΛΗΛ ΠΕ ΔΥΩ ΝΕΥΣΜΟΥ ΕΠΝΟΥΤΕ
Acts 16:25
7. ΤΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ ΕΣΩΟΠ ΞΜ-ΠΣΩΜΑ ΕΤΒΕ-ΜΟΟΩΕ
Sh.Chass 54.19-22

Vocab:

ειρε, Ρ-, ΔΔΞ, Ο† - (*verb*) to act, (also; to do, to make)

ΓΑΡ - (*particle*) for, because

Ν̄ - (*preposition*) in

Τ.ΞΕ - (*noun*) manner, way

ΟΥΑ - (*pronoun*) one

Π.ΝΟΥΤΕ - (*noun*) God

Π,ΣΖΙΜΕ - (*noun*) woman

ΞΝ̄ - (*preposition*) in

Τ.ΠΟΛΙΣ - (*noun*) city

ΟΥΩΞ, ΟΥΕΞ-, ΟΥΑΞΞ; ΟΥΗΞ† (+ ΝΣΑ) - (*verb*) to follow

Τ.ΣΟΜ - (*noun*) power

Π.ΝΟΜΟΣ - (*noun*) law

ΟΥΟΠ, ΟΥΑΔΒ† - (*verb*) to become pure – stative: to be pure, to be holy

ΜΕΡΑΤΕ - (*adjective*) beloved

Π.ΣΟΝ (pl. Ν̄.ΣΝΗΥ) - (*noun*) brother

Ρ̄-ΞΟΤΕ ΖΗΤΥ - (*verb*) to fear

ΩΛΗΛ - (*verb*) to pray

ⲁⲮⲱ - (*conjunction*) and

ⲥⲙⲟⲮ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟⲗ) – (*verb*) to bless (something/someone)

ⲧ.ⲟⲮⲉⲣⲏⲧⲉ - (*noun*) foot

ⲱⲱⲡⲉ, ⲱⲱⲡⲓⲥ - (*verb*) to come into existence, to become – stative: to be, exist

ⲡ.ⲥⲱⲙⲁ - (*noun*) body

ⲉⲧⲱⲉ - (*preposition*) because of, (here) for

ⲡ.ⲙⲟⲟⲱⲉ - (*noun*) walking

The Circumstantial Convertor

ⲉⲣⲉ/ⲉ

- 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, ⲉⲣⲉ is used with nouns and ⲉ 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. ⲉⲩⲥⲟⲩⲧⲉ - ‘*he hearing*’.

The circumstantial **has no tense**.

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

E.g. ⲁⲒⲬⲔⲔ ⲉⲐⲟⲗ ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲙⲓⲙⲟⲩ – ‘*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. ⲉⲒⲒⲁⲐⲬⲔ ⲉⲐⲟⲗ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ - ‘*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. ⲉⲁⲩⲉⲙⲟⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲥⲉⲗⲁⲓ - ‘***after he sat down**, he wrote*’ (lit. *he having sat down, he wrote*)

Exercises

7. ⲁⲩⲉⲬⲟ ⲉⲒⲩⲕⲓⲙ ⲁⲒ
Acts 27:41

8. ⲧⲏⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲩⲥⲁⲩⲉ
Isaiah 22:4

9. ⲁⲥⲒⲁⲮ ⲉⲔⲣⲁⲒⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲧⲁ ⲓⲥⲓⲁⲩⲟⲥ ⲉⲩⲏⲏⲩⲩ ⲉⲐⲟⲗ ⲉⲗⲣⲁⲥ
The Martyrdom of St Isidorus

10. λΑΑΥ Π̄ΡΩΜΕ ΕΦΕΙΡΕ Π̄ΠΕΝΠΡΟΣΟΠΟΝ
Sale of land, P.KRU 3

11. ΑΝΝΑΥ ΕΟΥΑ ΕΦΝΕΧΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Μ-ΠΕΚΡΑΝ
Mark 9:38

12. Π̄Π̄ΡΩΒ ΓΑΡ ΕΜΩΦΕ ΑΛΛΑ ΕΝΟΥΗΖ Π̄ΣΑ-Τ̄ΣΟΜ Π̄ΝΝΟΜΟΣ ΕΤΟΥΑΑΒ
Child donation document, P.KRU 82

Vocab:

σω - (*verb*) to continue

κιν - (*verb*) to move

ριμε - (*verb*) to weep

σιφε, σαφε† - (*verb*) to become bitter: stative – to be bitter

ναυ (ε-, εροϝ) - (*verb*) to see

ζαγιος - (*adjective*) holy

απα - (*monastic title*) Apa

ισιδωρος - (*name*) Isidoros

ει, ναυ† (+ ε) εβολ - (*verb*) to come

εζπ̄ν̄-, εζραϝ - (*preposition*) towards

λααυ - (*impersonal pronoun*) any

π.ρωμε - man

ειρε, π̄-, ααϝ - (*verb*) to act (as)

π.προσοπον - (*noun*) representative

ουα - (*pronoun*) someone

νουδε, νεχ-, νοχϝ (+ εβολ) - (*verb*) to cast out

π.δαιμονιον - (*noun*) demon

ζ̄ν̄-, ν̄ζητϝ - (*preposition*) in

π.ραν - (*noun*) name

π-ζωβ - (*compound verb*) to do work

ΓΑΡ - (*particle*) for

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

ΑΛΛΑ - (*conjunction*) but

Τ.ΒΟΜ - (*noun*) power

Π.ΝΟΜΟΣ - (*noun*) law

ΟΥΟΠ, ΟΥΑΑΒ† - (*verb*) to become holy: stative

Bohairic

Orthography

Consonants

- Bohairic has an extra letter, ⲃ, which is pronounced /x/ (kh)
- Ⲅ is pronounced /j^h/ in Bohairic (i.e. aspirated ⲁ)
- Sahidic words beginning with ⲁ may be spelt with Ⲅ in Bohairic and vice versa
e.g. Ⲅⲱⲛⲧ = ⲁⲱⲛⲧ
- ⲡ, ⲧ, ⲕ before certain letters are written as Ⲥ, Ⲩ, Ⲭ before certain letters; (ⲃ, ⲗ, ⲙ, ⲛ, ⲣ, ⲓ, ⲟⲩ and stressed vowels)
e.g. ⲡ.ⲣⲛ = Ⲥ.ⲣⲛ

Vowels

- The superlinear stroke, when in place of a vowel, is written in full as Ⲅ;
e.g. Ⲅⲱⲧⲙ̄ = Ⲅⲱⲧⲙⲉ
- Final Ⲅ is written as ⲓ
e.g. Ⲅⲛⲣⲉ = Ⲅⲛⲣⲓ
- Vowels aren't reduplicated in Bohairic
e.g. ⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ = ⲟⲩⲁⲃ

Nouns

Article

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Definite</i>	π/φ	τ/θ	ⲛⲓ
<i>Deictic</i>	ⲡⲓ	ⲧⲓ	ⲛⲓ/ⲛⲉⲛ
<i>Indefinite</i>	ⲟϥ		ϭⲁⲛ

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 ⲛⲉⲛ is used after the genitive marker.

Demonstratives

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Article	ⲡⲁⲓ-	ⲧⲁⲓ-	ⲛⲁⲓ-
Pronoun	ⲫⲁⲓ	Ⲟⲁⲓ	ⲛⲁⲓ

Independent Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1st	ⲁⲛⲟⲕ	ⲁⲛⲟⲛ
2nd Masc.	ⲛⲉⲟⲕ	ⲛⲉⲟⲩⲧⲉⲛ
2nd Fem.	ⲛⲉⲟ	
3rd Masc.	ⲛⲉⲟϥ	ⲛⲉⲟⲩⲟϥ
3rd Fem.	ⲛⲉⲟⲥ	

Verbs

Inflected Object Markers

	Direct Object: ἡ-/ἡμοϝ	Indirect Object: ἡ-/ἡδαϝ
1 st sg.	ἡμοι	ἡἡ
2 nd m. sg.	ἡμοκ	ἡδακ
2 nd f. sg.	ἡμο	ἡδε
3 rd m. sg.	ἡμοϣ	ἡδαϣ
3 rd f. sg.	ἡμοϥ	ἡδαϥ
1 st pl.	ἡμον	ἡδαν
2 nd pl.	ἡμοϣτεν	ἡδαϣτεν
3 rd pl.	ἡμοϣ	ἡδαϣ

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

2nd Perfect: εταϣωτεμ

Negative 1st Perfect: ἡπεϣωτεμ

Futhermore, the Relative 1st Perfect can be translated as ‘when’, e.g. εταϣωτεμ ‘when he heard’.

Convertors

Imperfect: ἡ, ἡρε-, (ἡε + perfect or οϣον)

Second Tense: ἡ, ἡρε-

Notes:

- The 2nd Present is identical to the 1st Perfect in Bohairic;
ἡϣωτεμ - ‘he heard’ or ‘he hears’ (+ emphasis)

Vocab:

π.ⲭϥ - (*noun*) Christ

ωⲛⲃ - (*verb*) to live

ϕ.ⲛⲟϥⲧ - (*noun*) God

π.ⲱⲛⲣⲓ - (*noun*) child

ⲧ.ⲉⲡⲁⲓⲛⲉⲗⲓⲁ - (*noun*) promise

ⲧ-ⲉⲗⲁⲡ - (*verb*) to condemn

ⲟϥⲟⲉ - (*conjunction*) and

ⲃⲱⲧⲉⲃ - (*verb*) to kill

π.ⲉⲛⲙⲓ - (*noun*) the just (people)

ⲉⲣ-ⲉϥϥⲓⲁ - (*verb*) to sacrifice

π.ⲟϥⲣⲟ - (*noun*) king

π.ⲱⲛⲃ - (*noun*) life

ϕ.ⲟϥⲱⲛⲓ - (*noun*) light

π.ⲣⲱⲙⲓ - (*noun*) man

ⲉⲛⲡⲓⲉ - (*exclamation*) behold!

ⲓ, ⲛⲛⲟϥ ⲧ - (*verb*) to come

ⲛⲉⲙ - (*preposition*) with

ⲧ.ⲃⲛⲡⲓ - (*noun*) cloud

ϥⲱⲟϥⲧⲉⲛ, ϥⲟϥⲧⲉⲛ-, ϥⲟϥⲧⲱⲛⲉ - (*verb*) to stretch

ⲧ.ⲭⲓⲭ - (*noun*) hand

ⲃⲓ, ⲃⲓ-, ⲃⲓⲧⲉ (+ ⲛⲉⲙ, ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲉ) - (*verb*) touch

ⲃⲉⲛ-, ⲛⲃⲛⲧⲥⲉ - (*preposition*) in

π.ⲁⲣⲭⲏ - (*noun*) beginning

ⲉⲁⲙⲓⲟ - (*verb*) create

ⲧ.ϕⲉ- (*noun*) heaven

π.ⲕⲁⲗⲓ - (*noun*) earth

ϕ.ⲃⲁⲧⲟϥ - (*noun*) bush

ⲙⲱϥϭⲏϥ - (*name*) Moses

ⲛⲁϥ (+ ⲉ) - (*verb*) to see (something/someone)

εβολ ρι - (*preposition*) in

π.ϩⲗϥⲉ - (*noun*) desert

π.ϫⲣⲟⲙ - (*noun*) fire

ⲙⲟϩ - (*verb*) to burn

Introduction to other verb forms

The Injunctive - μαρε-

E.g. 'Let us do.../May we do...'

	Singular	Plural
1 st	μαρισωτῃ 'may I hear'	μαρῆσωτῃ 'may we hear'
2 nd Masc.	---	---
2 nd Fem.	---	
3 rd Masc.	μαρεσωτῃ 'may he hear'	μαρουσωτῃ 'may they hear'
3 rd Fem.	μαρεσσωτῃ 'may she hear'	
Nominal	μαρε-πρωμε σωτῃ 'may the man hear'	

Habitual/Negative Habitual – ωα-/με-

- Present tense – action that is done all the time or general action e.g. ωασωτῃ - 'he (always) hears', μεσωτῃ - 'he does not (never) hears'

Conjugation:

Affirmative: ωαι-, ωακ-, ωαρ(ε)-, ωαϥ-, ωασ-, ωαν-, ωατετῃ-, ωαϥ-

Negative: μει-, μεκ-, μερε-, μεϥ-, μεσ-, μεν-, μετετῃ-, μεϥ-

3rd Future/Negative 3rd Future - ερε-/ῆνε-

- 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. ετετνε-ζαρεζ ε-νειεντολη - 'you shall keep these commandments'

Conjugation:

Affirmative: ειε-, εκε-, ερε-, εϥε-, εσε-, ενε-, ετετνε-, εϥε-

Negative: ῆνα-, ῆνεκ-, ῆνε-, ῆνεϥ-, ῆνεσ-, ῆνεν-, ῆνετῃ-, ῆνεϥ

Clause Conjugations

Conjunctive - ⲛⲧⲉ-

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

	Singular	Plural
1 st	(ⲛ)ⲧⲁ-	ⲛⲧⲛ-
2 nd Masc.	ⲛⲒ-, ⲛⲒ̄-	ⲛⲧⲉⲧⲛ-
2 nd Fem.	ⲛⲧⲉ-	
3 rd Masc.	ⲛⲓ-, ⲛⲓ̄-	ⲛⲕⲉ-
3 rd Fem.	ⲛⲕ-, ⲛⲕ̄-	
Nominal	ⲛⲧⲉ-	

Future Conjunction of Result

- Final result clause; e.g. ⲟⲩⲧⲙ̄ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲧⲁⲣⲉⲕ-ⲡ̄-ⲥⲁⲃⲉ - 'listen to me, so that you will become wise'

Conjugation: ⲧⲁ-, ⲧⲁⲣⲉⲕ-, ⲧⲁⲣⲉ-, ⲧⲁⲣⲉⲕ-, ⲧⲁⲣⲉⲕ-, ⲧⲁⲣⲉⲧⲛ-, ⲧⲁⲣⲉⲧⲛ-, ⲧⲁⲣⲟⲩ-

Temporal - ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ-

- Translated as 'when' – e.g. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲓⲛⲁⲩⲩⲉⲣⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ - 'when I saw him, I left'

Conjugation: ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲓ-, ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲕ-, ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ-, ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲕ-, ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲕ-, ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲛ-, ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲧⲛ-, ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲟⲩ-

'Until' form – ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲉ-

E.g. ⲧⲓⲛⲁⲥⲟⲩ ⲛ̄-ⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁ ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲉⲓ - 'we shall remain here until he comes'

Conjugation: ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧ-, ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲕ-, ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲉ-, ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲉ-, ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲉ-, ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲛ-, ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲉⲧⲛ-, ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲧⲟⲩ-

‘Not yet’ form – ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉ-

E.g. ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄ - *‘he has not yet heard’*

Conjugation: ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉ-, ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉⲛ-, ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄

Conditional – ⲉⲱⲁⲛ-

E.g. ⲉⲱⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄ - *‘if he hears’*

Conjugation: ⲉⲱⲁⲛ-, ⲉⲱⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲉⲱⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲉⲱⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲉⲱⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲉⲱⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲉⲱⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄, ⲉⲱⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲙ̄

Inflected Infinitive – ⲧⲣⲉ-

- Many uses, including causative, and wishes

E.g. ⲧⲣⲉⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲕⲅⲱⲕ - *‘I want you to go’*

Conjugation: ⲧⲣⲉ-, ⲧⲣⲉⲕ-, ⲧⲣⲉⲛ-, ⲧⲣⲉⲙ-, ⲧⲣⲉⲧⲉⲧⲙ̄-/ⲧⲣⲉⲧⲉⲧⲙ̄, ⲧⲣⲉⲩ-