Beginners Coptic: Course Notes and Exercises

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The Coptic Alphabet

Letter	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
ⲁ	*alpha*	a	/a/
ⲃ	*beta*	b	/b/
ⲅ	*gamma*	g	/g/
ⲇ	*delta*	d	/d/
ⲉ	*epsilon*	e	short /e/
ⲍ	*zeta*	z	/z/
ⲏ	*eta*	e	long /ē/
ⲑ	*theta*	th	/θ/ (or /t/ + /h/)
ⲓ/ⲉⲓ	*iota*	i	/i/ or /y/
ⲕ	*kappa*	k	/k/
ⲗ	*lambda*	l	/l/
ⲙ	*mu*	m	/m/
ⲛ	*nu*	n	/n/
ⲝ	*ksi*	ks	/k/ + /s/
ⲟ	*omicron*	o	short /o/
ⲡ	*pi*	p	/p/
ⲣ	*rho*	r	/r/
ⲥ	*sigma*	s	/s/
ⲧ	*tau*	t	/t/
ⲩ/ⲟⲩ	*upsilon*	u	/u/ or /w/
ⲫ	*phi*	ph	/f/ (or /p/ + /h/)

ⲭ	*khi*	kh	/χ/ (k + h)
ⲯ	*psi*	ps	/p/ + /s/
ⲱ	*omega*	o	long /ō/
Letters from Demotic			
ϣ	*shai*	sh	/ʃ/ ('sh')
ϥ	*fai*	f	/f/
ϩ	*hori*	h	/h/
ϫ	*djandja*	dj	/dʒ/ (j)
ϭ	*kyima*	ky	/k^1/ (ky)
ϯ	*ti*	ti	/ti/
ⳃ	*khai (Bohairic only)*	kh	/x/
ϩ	*khai (Akhmimic only)*	kh	/x/

Notes:

- The letters ⲅ, ⲇ, ⲍ, ⳅ, ⲫ and ⲭ appear only in words of Greek origin.
- The letters ⲑ, ⳅ, ⲫ, ⲭ and ⲯ are considered digraphs – two sounds represented by one letter (t+h, k+s, p+h, k+h and p+s)
- The letters ⲓ and ⲩ are written ⲉⲓ and ⲟⲩ at the beginning of words.

Things to watch out for:

1. Assimilation - ⲛ before ⲡ and ⲙ becomes ⲙ - e.g. ϩⲛ̄ + ⲡⲏⲓ = ϩⲙ̄ⲡⲏⲓ - in the house
2. Superlinear strokes – line above certain consonants e.g. ⲛ̄ⲣⲱⲙⲉ. 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. ⲛ̄ⲧⲁϥⲉⲓⲣⲉ/ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥⲉⲓⲣⲉ
3. Nomina sacra - similar to superlinear stroke, to indicate abbreviated writing of particular common, religious words e.g. ⲓⲥ̄ - ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ - Jesus; ⲭⲥ̄ - ⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ - Christ.

Translate the following names of people and places.

1. ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ	6. ⲁⲡⲟⲗⲗⲱ	11. ⲓⲥⲣⲁⲉⲗ
2. ⲁⲃⲣⲁϩⲁⲙ	7. ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ	12. ⲥⲩⲣⲓⲁ
3. ⲙⲏⲛⲁ	8. ⲍⲁⲭⲁⲣⲓⲁⲥ	13. ⲃⲏⲑⲗⲉⲉⲙ
4. ⲉⲗⲓⲥⲁⲃⲉⲧ	9. ⲇⲁⲩⲉⲓⲇ	14. ⲓⲟⲩⲇⲁⲓⲁ
5. ⲫⲟⲓⲃⲁⲙⲱⲛ	10. ϣⲉⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ	15. ⲅⲁⲗⲓⲗⲁⲓⲁ

Nouns – Part 1

Article

	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
Definite (the)	ⲡ/ⲡⲉ	ⲧ/ⲧⲉ	ⲛ/ⲛⲉ
Indefinite (a)	ⲟⲩ		ϩⲉⲛ

Notes:

- The definite article takes two forms – a short form (ⲡ, ⲧ, ⲛ) and a long form (ⲡⲉ, ⲧⲉ, ⲛⲉ). The long form is used before words that begin with two consonants. This also includes words beginning with the letters ⲑ, ⲍ, ⲫ, ⲭ, and ⲯ which are considered to be a combination of two sounds.
- When the masculine and feminine articles ⲡ and ⲧ precede a word beginning with the letter hori (ϩ), sometimes the two letters assimilate to ⲫ and ⲑ - e.g. ⲡ + ϩⲙ̄ϩⲁⲗ (servant) = ⲫⲙ̄ϩⲁⲗ.
- Greek loanwords beginning with the letter theta (ⲑ) are sometimes understood as a combination of feminine definite article + ϩ e.g. θαλασσα (sea) = ⲑⲁⲗⲁⲥⲥⲁ (*the* sea: ⲧ + ϩⲁⲗⲁⲥⲥⲁ).
- There is no gender distinction for the singular indefinite article.

Demonstrative article – 'this/these'

Masculine	Feminine	Plural
ⲡⲉⲓ	ⲧⲉⲓ	ⲛⲉⲓ

Notes:

- Demonstrative articles are attached directly to the noun; e.g. ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲉ - *'this man'*
- These articles have the force of a "nearer" demonstrative (this). To express the "further" demonstrative (that), the construction ⲉⲧⲙ̄ⲙⲁⲩ (literally 'which is there') is placed after the noun; e.g. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲙ̄ⲙⲁⲩ - *'that man/the man who is there'*.

Genitive

ⲛ̄/ⲛ̄ⲧⲉ

- 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. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ

2. ⲛⲣⲱⲙⲉ

3. ⲡⲏⲓ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲥϩⲓⲙⲉ

4. ⲧⲉⲥϩⲓⲙⲉ ⲙ̄ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ

5. ⲧⲙⲁⲁⲩ ⲛ̄ⲛⲣⲱⲙⲉ

6. ⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ ⲛ̄ⲛⲉϩⲓⲟⲙⲉ

7. ⲡⲏⲓ ⲛ̄ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ

8. ϩⲉⲛⲏⲓ ⲛⲧⲉⲛⲉϩⲓⲟⲙⲉ

9. ⲛⲏⲓ ⲛ̄ⲧⲙⲁⲁⲩ ⲛ̄ⲛⲣⲱⲙⲉ

10. ⲟⲩⲏⲓ ⲛⲧⲉⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ ⲙ̄ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ

Vocab

ⲡ.ⲣⲱⲙⲉ - *(noun)* man

ⲧⲉ.ⲥϩⲓⲙⲉ/ⲛⲉ.ϩⲓⲟⲙⲉ - *(noun)* woman, wife/women, wives

ⲡ.ⲏⲓ - *(noun)* house

ⲧ.ⲙⲁⲁⲩ - *(noun)* mother

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

Nominal Sentences 1: The Copula

Copula

Masculine	Feminine	Plural
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. ⲟⲩϩⲙ̄ϩⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ - *'he is a slave'*
    - Noun$_A$ + copula + noun$_B$ – e.g. ⲟⲩϩⲙ̄ϩⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ - *'the man is a slave'*
    - Noun$_B$ + noun$_A$ + copula – e.g. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲟⲩϩⲙ̄ϩⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ - *'the man is a slave'*

Demonstrative pronoun – 'this/these'

Masculine	Feminine	Plural
ⲡⲁⲓ	ⲧⲁⲓ	ⲛⲁⲓ

Notes:

- Demonstrative pronouns stand in any position which a noun may occupy, e.g ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛ̄ϩⲙ̄ϩⲁⲗ - *'these are the slaves'*

Exercises

1. ⲛⲁⲍⲁⲣⲉⲧ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲧⲅⲁⲗⲓⲗⲁⲓⲁ
   Mark 1:9

2. ⲟⲩ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉϫⲡⲓⲟ
   Apophthegmata Patrum, 3

3. ⲟⲩⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲧⲉ
   ShIII 57.26

4. ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲇⲉ ⲟⲩⲁ ⲡⲉ
   Galatians 3:20

5. ⲛⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϩⲉⲛⲓ̈ⲟⲩⲇⲁⲓ̈ ⲛⲉ
   Acts 16:20

6. ⲧⲉⲭⲣⲓⲁ ⲧⲉ ⲉⲙⲁⲧⲉ ⲉⲙⲁⲧⲉ
   Letter from the monk, Frange – O. Frangé 53, 13-14 (v.)

7. ογπιстос πε πϣαϫε
    1 Timothy 1:15

8. ται τε ταναстрофн ⲙ̄παⲙⲉⲣⲓⲧ ⲛ̄ⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲓⲱⲥⲏⲫ
    The Life of Joseph the Carpenter, XIV 3

<u>Vocab</u>

ⲛⲁⲍⲁⲣⲉⲧ - *(place name)* Nazareth

ⲅⲁⲗⲓⲗⲁⲓⲁ - *(place name)* Galilee

ⲟⲩ - *(interrogative pronoun)* what…?

ⲡ.ϫⲡⲓⲟ - *(noun)* blame

ⲡ.ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ - *(noun)* saint

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ - *(noun)* God

ⲇⲉ - *(particle)* – but/and

ⲟⲩⲁ - *(number)* one

ⲡ.ⲣⲱⲙⲉ - *(noun)* man

ⲡ.ïⲟⲩⲇⲁï - *(noun)* Jew

ⲧⲉ.ⲭⲣⲓⲁ - *(noun)* need

ⲉⲙⲁⲧⲉ - *(adverb)* very

    ⲉⲙⲁⲧⲉ ⲉⲙⲁⲧⲉ - very great

ⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ - *(noun/adjective)* trustworthy (thing)

ϣⲁϫⲉ - *(noun)* statement/thing/matter

ⲧ.ⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲣⲟⲫⲏ - *(noun)* biography

ⲡⲁ.ⲙⲉⲣⲓⲧ ⲛ̄ⲉⲓⲱⲧ - my beloved father

    ⲙⲉⲣⲓⲧ - *(adjective)* beloved

    ⲡ.ⲉⲓⲱⲧ - *(noun)* father

Verbs – Part 1

Verbs can be found in two forms:

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

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.,

    ⲥⲱⲧⲙ - to hear; ⲥⲱⲧⲙ - 'Hear!', 'Listen!'

    ⲙⲟⲟϣⲉ - to walk; ⲙⲟⲟϣⲉ - 'Walk!'

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

    ⲛⲁⲩ - to see, to look; ⲁⲛⲁⲩ - 'See!', 'Look!'

    ⲉⲓⲣⲉ - to do, to make; ⲁⲣⲓⲣⲉ - '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 $\overline{\text{мпр}}$ + the infinitive, e.g.,

ϣⲁϫⲉ - to speak; $\overline{\text{мпр}}$ϣⲁϫⲉ - 'Do not speak!'

1st Perfect

	Singular	**Plural**
1st	ⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲁ≠ⲓ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲁⲛⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲁ≠ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2nd Masc.	ⲁⲕⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲁ≠ⲕ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲁ≠ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2nd Fem.	ⲁⲣⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲁⲣⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲁ≠ⲣ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
3rd Masc.	ⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲁ≠ϥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲁ≠ⲩ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
3rd Fem.	ⲁⲥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲁ≠ⲥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
Noun	ⲁⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲁⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	

Negative 1st Perfect

	Singular	**Plural**
1st	ⲙ̄ⲡⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲙ̄ⲡ≠ⲓ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲙ̄ⲡⲛ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲙ̄ⲡ≠ⲛ̄-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2nd Masc.	ⲙ̄ⲡⲕⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲙ̄ⲡ≠ⲕ̄-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲙ̄ⲡⲉ≠ⲧⲛ̄-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2nd Fem.	ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲙ̄ⲡⲉ≠ø-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
3rd Masc.	ⲙ̄ⲡϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲙ̄ⲡ≠ϥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲙ̄ⲡⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲙ̄ⲡ≠ⲟⲩ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
3rd Fem.	ⲙ̄ⲡⲥ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲙ̄ⲡ≠ⲥ̄-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
Noun	ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	

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. '≠ⲓ', '≠ⲕ', etc.) or nominal (e.g. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ, ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ), and the infinitive, 'ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄'.
- There is no gender distinction for the 2nd and 3rd plural forms

- Note that conjugation base ⲁ + indefinite article ⲟⲩ assimilates to ⲁⲩ.
- Likewise, conjugation base ⲙ̄ⲡⲉ + indefinite article ⲟⲩ assimilates to ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲩ.
- In the negative, ⲙ̄ⲡⲕ̄, ⲙ̄ⲡϥ̄ etc. may be written as ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲕ, ⲙ̄ⲡⲉϥ 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 ⲛ̄, which assimilates to ⲙ̄ before ⲡ and ⲙ.

E.g.

(1) ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲙ̄ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ - 'I saw the man'

(2) ⲙ̄ⲡⲕ̄† ⲙ̄ⲡϫⲱⲱⲙⲉ ⲙ̄ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ - '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.,

ⲃⲱⲕ ⲉ - to go to (a place/thing)

ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉ - to see (something/someone)

ⲥⲱⲧⲙ 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.

<u>Exercises</u>

1. ⲁⲟⲩⲁ ⲇⲉ ⲣⲙ̄ⲛⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲟⲩⲙⲁ
   Hebrews 2:6

2. ⲁⲛⲧⲟⲉⲓⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲛⲉϩⲡⲉ
   Matthew 11:17

3. ⲁⲩϫⲓ ⲇⲉ ⲟⲛ ⲛ̄ⲟⲩⲥⲁⲓⲇⲓⲟⲛ ⲛ̄ⲏⲣⲡ̄ ⲛ̄ⲁⲡⲁⲣⲭⲏ
   Apophthegmata Patrum

4. ⲁⲥϭⲱϣⲧ̄ ⲁⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡϩⲁⲅⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲡⲁ ⲓⲥⲓⲇⲱⲣⲟⲥ
   Martyrdom of St Isidorus

5. ⲙⲉⲧⲁⲛⲟⲓ ⲁⲥϩⲱⲛ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲉϩⲟⲩⲛ ⲛ̅ϭⲓ ⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣ̅ⲣⲟ ⲛⲙⲡⲏⲩⲉ
Matthew 3:2

Vocab

ⲟⲩⲁ - *(pronoun)* one

ⲇⲉ - *(particle)* but *(postpositive)*

ⲣⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ - *(verb)* to testify (ⲣ+ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ - literally 'to do witness')

ⲛ-ⲟⲩ-ⲙⲁ - *(adverb)* somewhere (literally 'in a place')

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

ⲛⲉϩⲡⲉ - *(verb)* to mourn

ⲝⲓ - *(verb)* to take

ⲟⲛ - *(adverb)* also

ⲡ.ⲥⲁⲓⲇⲓⲟⲛ - *(noun)* keg

ⲡ.ⲏⲣⲡ̅ ⲛ̅ⲁⲡⲁⲣⲭⲏ - *(noun)* new wine

ϭⲱϣⲧ̅ - *(verb)* to look

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

ⲁⲡⲁ - *(monastic title)* Apa

ⲓⲥⲓⲇⲱⲣⲟⲥ - *(personal name)* Isidoros

ⲙⲉⲧⲁⲛⲟⲓ - *(verb)* to repent

ϩⲱⲛ ⲉϩⲟⲩⲛ - *(verb)* to draw near

ⲅⲁⲣ - *(particle)* for/because *(postpositive)*

ⲧ.ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲟ - *(noun)* kingdom

ⲧ.ⲡⲉ (pl. ⲙ.ⲡⲏⲩⲉ) - *(noun)* sky/heaven (pl. heaven i.e. 'the heavens')

Suffix Pronouns

	Singular	**Plural**
1ˢᵗ	ⲓ/ⲧ/ø	ⲛ
2ⁿᵈ Masc.	ⲕ	ⲧⲛ̅/ⲧⲏⲩⲧⲛ
2ⁿᵈ Fem.	ø/ⲉ/ⲧⲉ	
3ʳᵈ Masc.	ϥ	(ⲟ)ⲩ
3ʳᵈ Fem.	ⲥ	

Notes:

- As a general rule for the 1ˢᵗ person singular, ⲓ is used after single vowels, ⲧ is used after consonants and doubled vowels, and no letter (ø) appears after final ⲧ. However, occasionally the ⲧ is doubled.
- For the 2ⁿᵈ person feminine singular, no letter is used after single vowels and ⲧⲉ is used after doubled vowels, while ⲉ is used elsewhere. However, sometimes ⲉ 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: ⲛ̄-/ⲙ̄ⲙⲟ⸗	Indirect Object: ⲛ̄-/ⲛⲁ⸗
1ˢᵗ sg.	ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲓ	ⲛⲁⲓ
2ⁿᵈ m. sg.	ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲕ	ⲛⲁⲕ
2ⁿᵈ f. sg.	ⲙ̄ⲙⲟ	ⲛⲉ
3ʳᵈ m. sg.	ⲙ̄ⲙⲟϥ	ⲛⲁϥ
3ʳᵈ f. sg.	ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲥ	ⲛⲁⲥ
1ˢᵗ pl.	ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲛ	ⲛⲁⲛ
2ⁿᵈ pl.	ⲙ̄ⲙⲱⲧⲛ̄	ⲛⲏⲧⲛ
3ʳᵈ pl.	ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲩ	ⲛⲁⲩ

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 ⲛ̄/ⲙ̄ⲙⲟ⸗;

   E.g.

   > ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲩϩⲙ̄ ⲙ̄ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ, 'I rescued the man'

   > ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲩϩⲙ̄ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟϥ, 'I rescued him'

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

   E.g.

   > ⲁⲓⲛⲉϩⲙ̄ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ, '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.

   > ⲁⲓⲛⲁϩⲙϥ̄, 'I rescued him'

The above verb, ⲛⲟⲩϩⲙ̄ 'to rescue' therefore has the following forms;

ⲛⲟⲩϩⲙ̄, ⲛⲉϩⲙ̄-, ⲛⲁϩⲙ⸗

Exercises

1. ⲁⲩⲥⲧⲣⲟⲩ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟϥ ⲉⲡⲙⲟⲩ
      Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 33

2. ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲧⲛ̄ϫⲓⲧ
      John 5:43

3. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
      Sermon of Besa, Codex B, Fr. 4

4. ⲁⲙ̄ⲙⲏⲏϣⲉ ⲇⲉ ϫⲛⲟⲩϥ
      Luke 3:10

5. ⲁⲗⲉⲱⲛⲧⲓⲟⲥ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲓ
      Transfer of securities, O.Med.Hab.Copt. 73.22

6. ⲁϥϫⲓ ⲛ̄ⲟⲩⲟⲓⲕ ⲁϥⲥⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲣⲟϥ ⲁϥⲡⲟϣϥ̄ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲧⲁⲁϥ ⲛⲁⲩ
      Mark 14:22

Vocab:

ⲥⲧⲣⲟⲩ (ⲥⲧⲁⲩⲣⲟⲩ) – *(verb)* to crucify

ⲉ - *(preposition)* to

ⲡ.ⲙⲟⲩ - *(noun)* death

ϫⲓ, ϫⲓ-, ϫⲓⲧ⸗ - *(verb)* to receive

ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓ - *(exclamation)* woe!

ⲡ.ⲙⲏⲏϣⲉ - *(noun)* multitude

ⲇⲉ - *(conjunction)* and

ϫⲛⲟⲩ, ϫⲛⲉ-, ϫⲛⲟⲩ⸗ - *(verb)* to ask

ⲗⲉⲱⲛⲧⲓⲟⲥ - *(personal name)* Leontios

ⲛ̄ⲧⲉ - *(verb)* to make a request of

ⲡ.ⲟⲓⲕ - *(noun)* bread

ⲥⲙⲟⲩ (ⲉ-/ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) - *(verb)* to bless (something)

ⲡⲱϣ, ⲡⲉϣ-, ⲡⲟϣ⸗ - *(verb)* to break

ⲁⲩⲱ - *(conjunction)* and

ϯ, ϯ-, ⲧⲁⲁ⸗ - *(verb)* to give

Nouns Part 2

Possessive Articles

	Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Plural	*Translation*
1ˢᵗ sg.	ⲡⲁ-	ⲧⲁ-	ⲛⲁ-	*'my'*
2ⁿᵈ m. sg.	ⲡⲉⲕ-	ⲧⲉⲕ-	ⲛⲉⲕ-	*'your'*
2ⁿᵈ f. sg.	ⲡⲟⲩ-	ⲧⲟⲩ-	ⲛⲟⲩ-	*'your'*
3ʳᵈ m. sg.	ⲡⲉϥ-	ⲧⲉϥ-	ⲛⲉϥ-	*'his'*
3ʳᵈ f. sg.	ⲡⲉⲥ-	ⲧⲉⲥ-	ⲛⲉⲥ-	*'her'*
1ˢᵗ pl.	ⲡⲉⲛ-	ⲧⲉⲛ-	ⲛⲉⲛ-	*'our'*
2ⁿᵈ pl.	ⲡⲉⲧⲛ̄-	ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄-	ⲛⲉⲧⲛ̄-	*'your'*
3ʳᵈ pl.	ⲡⲉⲩ-	ⲧⲉⲩ-	ⲛⲉⲩ-	*'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 (ⲙⲁⲁⲩ) = possessed noun = feminine singular. Therefore 'ⲧⲉϥ-ⲙⲁⲁⲩ'

Adjectives

Adjectives fall into one of three categories:

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

- Attributives: adjectives that are nouns
    e.g. ⲛⲟϭ – great – lit. 'great person/thing'

- Greek adjectives: adjectives that have been borrowed from Greek
    e.g. ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ - 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. ϣⲏⲙ - *'little'*, ⲧϣⲉⲉⲣⲉ ϣⲏⲙ - *'the little girl'*
- Most adjectives appear after the noun they modify, such as ϩⲏⲕⲉ - *'poor'*; e.g. However, certain adjectives appear before the noun, such as ⲛⲟϭ – *'big/great'*.
- In either case, the first element possesses the article, while the second element has ⲛ + no article; e.g. ⲡⲛⲟϭ ⲛ̄ⲣⲱⲙⲉ - *'the great man'*, ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲕⲉ - *'the poor man'*

Exercises

1. ⲁϥⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉϥⲏⲓ
   The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

2. ⲁϥⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲇⲉ ⲉⲡⲉϥⲙⲛⲧⲥⲛⲟⲟⲩⲥ ⲙⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ
   Matthew 10:1

3. ⲉⲓⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲉϥⲧⲟϣ
   Sale of land, P.KRU 1.65

4. ⲙ̄ⲡⲓϩⲉ ⲉⲧⲓⲧⲟⲥ ⲡⲁⲥⲟⲛ
   2 Corinthians 2:13

5. ⲡⲁⲓ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲙ̄ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲛ̄-ⲡⲉϥⲭ̄ⲥ̄
   Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 12

6. ⲁⲓⲧⲣⲉ-ⲙⲓⲭⲁⲏⲗ ⲙⲛ̄-ⲅⲁⲃⲣⲓⲏⲗ ⲣⲟⲉⲓⲥ ⲉ-ⲧⲉⲯⲩⲭⲏ ⲙ̄ⲡⲁⲙⲉⲣⲓⲧ ⲛ̄ⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲓⲱⲥⲏⲫ
   The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

7. ⲁⲓ̈ϭⲛ̄ⲡⲁⲥⲟⲛ ⲥⲁⲃⲓⲛⲟⲥ ⲡϣⲏⲣⲉ ⲙ̄ⲡⲁⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ
   Letter from the monk Frangé, O.Frangé 15

Vocab:

ⲉⲓ (+ ⲉ) – *(verb)* to come (to a place)

ⲡ.ⲏⲓ - *(noun)* house

ⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ (+ ⲉ) - *(verb)* to summon (someone/thing)

ⲇⲉ - *(particle)* and

ⲙⲛⲧⲥⲛⲟⲟⲩⲥ - *(number)* twelve

ⲡ.ⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ - *(noun)* disciple

ⲉⲓⲥ - *(interjection)* behold!

ⲡ.ⲧⲟϣ – *(noun)* border

ϩⲉ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) – *(verb)* to find (something/someone)

ⲧⲓⲧⲟⲥ - *(personal name)* Titos

ⲡ.ⲥⲟⲛ - *(noun)* brother

ⲡ.ⲟⲩⲱϣ – *(noun)* will, desire

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ - *(noun)* God

ⲙⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* with, and

ⲡ.ⲭ̄ⲥ̄ - *(noun)* Christ

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

ⲙⲓⲭⲁⲏⲗ - *(personal name)* Michael

ⲅⲁⲃⲣⲓⲏⲗ - *(personal name)* Gabriel

ⲣⲟⲉⲓⲥ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) – *(verb)* to guard (something)

ⲧⲉ.ⲯⲩⲭⲏ - *(noun)* soul

ⲙⲉⲣⲓⲧ - *(adjective)* beloved

ⲡ.ⲉⲓⲱⲧ - *(noun)* father

ⲓⲱⲥⲏⲫ - *(personal name)* Joseph

ϭⲓⲛⲉ, ϭⲛ-, ϭⲛ̄ⲧ⸗ - *(verb)* to find

ⲥⲁⲃⲓⲛⲟⲥ - *(personal name)* Sabinos

ⲡ.ϣⲏⲣⲉ - *(noun)* son

ⲡ.ⲉⲓⲱⲧ - *(noun)* father

Verbs – Part 2

The 1ˢᵗ Present

	Singular	**Plural**
1ˢᵗ	ϯⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ϯ- ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲧⲛ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲧⲛ̄-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2ⁿᵈ Masc.	ⲕⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲕ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2ⁿᵈ Fem.	ⲧⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲧⲉ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
3ʳᵈ Masc.	ϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ϥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲥⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲥⲉ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
3ʳᵈ Fem.	ⲥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
Nominal	ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲟⲩⲛ̄-ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	
Negative	(ⲛ̄) …… ⲁⲛ ⲙⲛ̄-(ⲟⲩ)ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	

Notes:

- The 1ˢᵗ Present is a bipartite verb form – that is, it is made up of two parts – the subject 'ϯ', 'ⲕ', etc., and the verb, 'ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄'
- When the subject is an indefinite noun (i.e. has an indefinite article), it is introduced by the particle ⲟⲩⲛ̄
- To negate when the subject is a pronoun or definite noun, use the pattern (ⲛ̄) …… ⲁⲛ; e.g. (ⲛ̄) ϥ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ
- To negate when the subject is an indefinite noun, change the particle ⲟⲩⲛ̄ to ⲙⲛ̄. The indefinite article may be omitted if the negation is general rather than particular (e.g. general, 'no man hears', particular, 'a (particular) man doesn't hear').

The 1ˢᵗ Future

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

Notes:

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

	Singular	**Plural**
1ˢᵗ	ϯⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ϯ-ⲛⲁ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲧⲛ̄ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲧⲛ̄-ⲛⲁ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2ⁿᵈ Masc.	ⲕⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲕ-ⲛⲁ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄-ⲛⲁ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2ⁿᵈ Fem.	ⲧⲉⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲧⲉ-ⲛⲁ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
3ʳᵈ Masc.	ϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ϥ-ⲛⲁ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲥⲉⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲥⲉ-ⲛⲁ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
3ʳᵈ Fem.	ⲥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲥ-ⲛⲁ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
Nominal	ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲟⲩⲛ̄-ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	
Negative	(ⲛ̄) …… ⲁⲛ ⲙⲛ̄-(ⲟⲩ)ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	

Exercises

1. ⲡⲁⲓ ϥⲛⲁϣⲱⲡⲉ ⲛ̄ⲟⲩⲛⲟϭ
   Luke 1:32

2. ⲛ̄ϯⲣ̄-ϩⲟⲧⲉ ⲁⲛ ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧϥ̄ ⲙ̄ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
   Apophtegmata Patrum

3. ⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩ ϩⲙ̄ⲡⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲙ̄ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ϯⲟⲛϩⲉⲧⲉⲙⲟⲥ
   Promise to repay loan, O.Med.Hab.Copt. 61

4. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉϥϣⲁϫⲉ ⲛⲁⲣⲟⲩⲁⲙⲟⲙⲉ ⲛ̄ⲑⲉ ⲛⲟⲩⲅⲁⲅⲅⲣⲁⲓⲛⲁ
   2 Timothy 1:17

5. ϯϣⲓⲛⲉ ⲟⲛ· ⲉⲛⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ ⲕⲁⲧⲁ ⲛⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ
   Letter from the monk Frange: O.Frangé 213

6. ϥⲛⲁϣⲱⲡⲉ ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲟϭ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲥⲉⲛⲁⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲟϥ ϫⲉ ⲡϣⲏⲣⲉ ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲧϫⲟⲥⲉ
   Luke 1:32

Vocab:

ϣⲱⲡⲉ - *(verb)* to exist, to be

ⲛⲟϭ – *(adjective)* great (person)

ⲣ̄-ϩⲟⲧⲉ ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧϥ̄ - *(verb)* to fear

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ - *(noun)* God

ⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩ - *(adverb)* now

ϩⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* through

ⲡ.ⲟⲩⲱϣ – *(noun)* will, desire, wish

ⲟ-ⲛ-ϩⲉⲧⲉⲙⲟⲥ - *(verb)* to be ready (stative)

ⲁⲩⲱ - *(conjunction)* and

ⲡ.ϣⲁϫⲉ - *(noun)* word

ⲣ-ⲟⲩⲁⲙⲟⲙⲉ - *(compound verb)* to spread like gangrene

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

 ⲑⲉ (ⲧ + ϩⲉ) – *(noun)* manner, way

ⲧ.ⲅⲁⲅⲅⲣⲁⲓⲛⲁ - *(noun)* gangrene

ϣⲓⲛⲉ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟ≠) – *(verb)* to greet (someone)

ⲟⲛ - *(conjunction)* again

ⲡ.ⲣⲱⲙⲉ - *(noun)* man, (here, 'kin')

ⲧⲏⲣ≠ - *(adjective)* all

ⲕⲁⲧⲁ - *(preposition)* according to

ⲡ.ⲣⲁⲛ - *(noun)* name

ϣⲱⲡⲉ - *(verb)* to exist/be

ⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲟϥ ϫⲉ - to call him

 ⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ - *(verb)* to call

 ⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉ- - to call someone

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

ⲡ.ϣⲏⲣⲉ - *(noun)* son

ⲡ.ⲉⲧϫⲟⲥⲉ - the one who is high

Relative 1st Perfect

	Singular	**Plural**
1st	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲉⲛⲧⲁ≠ⲓ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲛⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲉⲛⲧⲁ≠ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)
2nd Masc.	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲕⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲉⲛⲧⲁ ≠ⲕ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛ̅ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲉⲛⲧⲁ≠ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̅-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)
2nd Fem.	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲣⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲉⲛⲧⲁ≠ⲣⲉ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)	
3rd Masc.	ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲉⲛⲧⲁ≠ϥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲉⲛⲧⲁ≠ⲩ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)
3rd Fem.	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ (ⲉⲛⲧⲁ≠ⲥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅)	
Nominal	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅/ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	

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 – ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ - the **man** who heard (main clause = the **man** heard)
2. Direct object – ⲡⲟⲉⲓⲕ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲉⲓⲛⲉ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟϥ/ⲡⲟⲉⲓⲕ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛ̄ⲧϥ – the **bread** which I brought (main clause = I brought the **bread**)
3. Indirect object – ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓϯⲡⲟⲉⲓⲕ ⲛⲁϥ – the **man** whom I gave the bread to (main clause = I gave the bread to the **man**); ⲧⲁⲥⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ - my **sister** whom I saw (main clause = I saw my **sister**)
4. Possessor of subject; resumptive pronoun appears in the possessive article – ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲧⲉϥⲥⲱⲛⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ - the **man** whose sister heard (main clause = the **man's** sister heard)

2ⁿᵈ Perfect

	Singular	**Plural**
1ˢᵗ	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲛ̄ⲧⲁ≠ⲓ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲛⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲛ̄ⲧⲁ≠ⲛ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2ⁿᵈ Masc.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲕⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲛ̄ⲧⲁ≠ⲕ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲛ̄ⲧⲁ≠ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
2ⁿᵈ Fem.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲣⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲛ̄ⲧⲁ≠ⲣⲉ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
3ʳᵈ Masc.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲛ̄ⲧⲁ≠ϥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲛ̄ⲧⲁ≠ⲩ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)
3ʳᵈ Fem.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (ⲛ̄ⲧⲁ≠ⲥ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)	
Nominal	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	

Notes:

- While these are the standardised forms of the Relative 1ˢᵗ Perfect and 2ⁿᵈ Perfect, in documents both may be written as ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ etc. or ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ etc., since the superlinear stroke may stand for the vowel ⲉ.
- 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. ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ - *'I saw her'*; ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ - *'It was her that I saw'*.

Negation

- The Relative 1ˢᵗ Perfect is negated by adding the 'convertor' ⲉⲧⲉ to the Negative 1ˢᵗ Perfect:

  ⲉⲧⲉⲙ̄ⲡⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ - *'which I did not hear'* (ⲉⲧⲉ-ⲙ̄ⲡ≠ⲓ-ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄)

- The 2ⁿᵈ Perfect is negated by adding the negative particle ⲁⲛ after the verb:

  ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ - *'I did not hear'*

Exercises

1. ⲡϫⲟⲉⲓⲥ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲕϫⲓⲟⲩⲁ ⲉⲣⲟϥ
   ShChass 42:34-35

2. ⲡⲉⲓϩⲱⲃ ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟϥ ϩⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲃⲟⲧ ⲉⲡⲏⲡ
   ShIV 198:15

3. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲙ̄ⲡϥ̄ⲃⲱⲕ ϩⲙ̄ⲡϣⲟϫⲛⲉ ⲛ̄ⲛⲁⲥⲉⲃⲏⲥ
   Psalms 1:1

4. ⲡⲙⲉⲣⲟⲥ ϩⲙ̄ⲫⲟⲗⲟⲕ(ⲟⲧⲓⲛⲟⲥ) ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲯⲁⲩⲁ ⲃⲁϭϥ̄ ⲉϫⲛ̄ ⲛⲁⲥⲛⲏⲩ
   Letter from the monk Frange, O.Frangé 206

5. ⲛⲉⲥⲛⲏⲩ ⲛ̄ⲛⲟⲩϫ ⲉⲧⲉⲙ̄ⲡⲟⲩⲣ̄-ϩⲟⲧⲉ ϩⲏⲧϥ̄ ⲙ̄ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
   Sermon of Besa, Codex B, Fr.19

6. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲧⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲟⲩ ⲉⲩⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ
   Matthew 11:9

Vocab

ⲡ.ϫⲟⲉⲓⲥ - *(noun)* Lord

ϫⲓⲟⲩⲁ (ⲉ-/ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) - *(verb)* to blaspheme (against someone)

ⲡ.ϩⲱⲃ - *(noun)* vision

ⲛⲁⲩ (ⲉ/ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) – *(verb)* to see (something)

ϩⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* in, from in

ⲡ.ⲉⲃⲟⲧ - *(noun)* month

ⲉⲡⲏⲡ - *(noun)* Epep (name of month)

ⲡ.ⲣⲱⲙⲉ- *(noun)* man

ⲃⲱⲕ - *(verb)* to go, to walk

ⲡ.ϣⲟϫⲛⲉ - *(noun)* counsel

ⲡ.ⲁⲥⲉⲃⲏⲥ - *(noun)* ungodly (people)

ⲡ.ⲙⲉⲣⲟⲥ - *(noun)* share, portion

ⲫⲟⲗⲟⲕ(ⲟⲧⲓⲛⲟⲥ) - *(noun)* holokotinos (unit of currency - ⲡ+ϩⲟⲗⲟⲕⲟⲧⲓⲛⲟⲥ)

ⲯⲁⲩⲁ - *(personal name)* Psaua

ⲃⲱϭⲉ, ⲃⲁϭ⸗ - *(verb)* to steal (standard form: ϥⲱϭⲉ, ϥⲉϭ⸗)

ⲉϫⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* from

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

ⲛⲟⲩϫ – *(adjective)* false

ⲣ̄-ϩⲟⲧⲉ (ⲛ̄)ϩⲏⲧϥ̄ – *(verb)* to fear

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ - *(noun)* God

ⲁⲗⲗⲁ - *(conjunction)* but

ⲉⲓ (± ⲉⲃⲟⲗ) - *(verb)* to come

ⲉ - *(preposition)* to

   ⲉ + infinitive = in order to do something

ⲛⲁⲩ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) - *(verb)* to see (something/someone)

ⲟⲩ - *(interrogative pronoun)* what

ⲡ.ⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ - *(noun)* prophet

Useful Constructions

1. ⲉ + Infinitive

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

> E.g. ⲁⲓⲃⲱⲕ ⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟϥ *'I went **(in order) to see** him*

2. Verbs of saying

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

1. ⲭⲱ, ⲭⲉ-, ⲭⲟⲟ⸗, (Imperative: ⲁⲭⲓ-, ⲁⲭⲓ⸗) – used like any other verb
2. ⲡⲉⲭⲉ-, ⲡⲉⲭⲁ⸗ - 'said'; always in the past tense and used only before direct speech. The subject is written at the end, e.g. ⲡⲉⲭⲁϥ; *'he said'*

Notes:

- Both verbs introduce the thing said (i.e. direct or indirect speech) with the conjunction ⲭⲉ, e.g. ⲡⲉⲭⲁϥ ⲭⲉ "…"; *'he said "..."'*
- When the verb ⲭⲱ is used, it must take a redundant direct object -ⲥ, e.g. ⲁϥⲭⲱ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲥ ⲭⲉ/ⲁϥⲭⲟⲟⲥ ⲭⲉ…; *'he said that…'*

3. The particle ⲛ̄ϭⲓ

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.

> ⲡⲉⲭⲁϥ ⲛ̄ϭⲓ ⲓ̄ⲥ̄ ⲭⲉ…; *'Jesus said…'*

> ⲁⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲛ̄ϭⲓ ⲧⲉⲥϩⲓⲙⲉ; *'The woman saw me'*

4. ⲧⲏⲣ⸗ - 'all, every, the whole of'

The quantifier ⲧⲏⲣ⸗ - *'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.,

> ⲡⲕⲟⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲧⲏⲣϥ̄ - *'the whole world'*

> ⲛ̄ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ - *'all the men'*

> ⲧⲏⲣⲧⲛ̄ - *'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
ⲙⲟⲩϩ – to fill	ⲙⲉϩ – to be full
ϩⲱⲡ - 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.

<u>Exercises</u>

1. ⲡⲉϫⲁⲩ ⲛⲁϥ ϫⲉ ⲥⲉ ⲡϫⲟⲉⲓⲥ
   Matthew 9:28

2. ⲉⲓⲥ ⲡⲟⲩⲣ̅ⲣⲟ ⲛⲏⲩ ⲛⲉ
   Matthew 21:5

3. ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̅ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ̅ ⲧⲏⲣⲧⲛ̅
   1 John 2:20

4. ⲉⲓⲥ ϩⲏⲏⲧⲉ †ⲟⲛϩ ϣⲁ ⲉⲛⲉϩ
   Revelations 1:18

5. ⲁϥⲃⲱⲕ ⲛ̄ϭⲓ ⲁⲡⲁ ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲡⲛⲟϭ ϣⲁ ⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲛⲧⲱⲛⲓⲟⲥ
   Apophthegmata Patrum

6. ⲡⲉϫⲁϥ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛ̄ϭⲓ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ϫⲉ ⲟⲩⲁϩⲕ ⲛⲥⲱⲉⲓ
   John 1:43

Vocab

ⲥⲉ - *(particle)* yes

ⲡ.ϫⲟⲉⲓⲥ - *(noun)* Lord (here, vocative; (oh) Lord)

ⲉⲓⲥ (ϩⲏⲏⲧⲉ) - *(exclamation)* behold!

ⲡ.ⲣ̄ⲣⲟ - *(noun)* king

ⲉⲓ, ⲛⲏⲩ† - *(verb)* to come

ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ̄, ⲥⲟⲩⲛ̄-, ⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ⸗ - *(verb)* to know

ⲱⲛϩ, ⲟⲛϩ† - *(verb)* to live, stative: to be alive

ϣⲁ ⲉⲛⲉϩ - *(adverb)* forever

ⲃⲱⲕ - *(verb)* to go

ⲁⲡⲁ - *(monastic title)* Apa

ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ - *(name)* Macarius

ⲛⲟϭ – *(adjective/noun)* great

ϣⲁ - *(preposition)* to

ⲁⲛⲧⲱⲛⲓⲟⲥ - *(name)* Antonios

ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ - *(name)* Jesus

ⲟⲩⲱϩ, ⲟⲩⲉϩ-, ⲟⲩⲁϩ⸗ (+ ⲛⲥⲁ-, ⲛⲥⲱ⸗) – *(verb)* to follow (someone/something – lit. 'to place A after B)

Independent Pronouns

	Singular	**Plural**
1ˢᵗ	ⲁⲛⲟⲕ/ⲁⲛⲅ̄	ⲁⲛⲟⲛ/ⲁⲛ
2ⁿᵈ Masc.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲟⲕ/ⲛ̄ⲧⲕ̄	ⲛ̄ⲧⲱⲧⲛ̄/ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄
2ⁿᵈ Fem.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲟ/ⲛ̄ⲧⲉ	
3ʳᵈ Masc.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲟϥ	ⲛ̄ⲧⲟⲟⲩ
3ʳᵈ Fem.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲟⲥ	

Notes:

- Independent pronouns have several uses:
  o Before a verb form for emphasis; e.g. ⲛ̄ⲧⲟⲕ ⲕ̄ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ - *'**You** will hear'*
  o As the subject of nominal sentences – mostly in the 1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ person (the 3ʳᵈ person is expressed with the copula ⲡⲉ/ⲧⲉ/ⲛⲉ); e.g. ⲗⲩⲕⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲅ̄-ⲡⲉⲕⲉⲓⲱⲧ - *'Luke, I am your father'*.
- The short forms of the 1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ pronouns are used only in nominal sentences

Exercises

1. ⲁⲛⲅⲟⲩⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ
   Rev. 2:20

2. ⲛ̅ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲉ
   Luke 8:45

3. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲧⲉ ϩⲣⲟⲩⲑ
   Ruth 3:16

4. ⲡⲉϫⲁϥ ϫⲉ ⲛ̅ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲛ ⲡⲉ
   John 1:21

5. ⲡⲉϫⲁϥ ⲛⲁϥ ϫⲉ ⲛ̅ⲧ̅ⲕ̅-ⲛⲓⲙ
   Apophthegmata Patrum

6. ⲛ̅ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲛ̅ϣⲏⲣⲉ ⲛ̅ⲧϩⲙ̅ϩⲁⲗ ⲁⲛ
   Gal. 4:31

7. ⲛⲧⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲁⲕⲧⲁⲙⲓ ⲉⲧⲡⲉ ⲙⲛ ⲡⲕⲁϩ
   Acts 4:24

Vocab

ⲧ.ⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ - *(noun)* prophetess

ϩⲣⲟⲩⲑ - *(personal name)* Ruth

ⲛⲓⲙ - *(interrogative pronoun)* who?

ⲡ.ϣⲏⲣⲉ - *(noun)* child

ⲧ.ϩⲙ̅ϩⲁⲗ - *(noun)* slave (f.)

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ - *(noun)* God

ⲧⲁⲙⲓ (+ ⲉ) – *(verb)* to create

ⲧ.ⲡⲉ - *(noun)* heaven

ⲙⲛ - *(preposition)* with, and

ⲡ.ⲕⲁϩ – *(noun)* earth

Prepositions

Two types of prepositions:

1. Simple prepositions;
    e.g. ⲙⲛ̄ - *'with'*, ϩⲛ̄ - *'in'*, ⲉ - *'to'*

2. Compound prepositions; prepositions formed historically from simple prepositions combined with other parts of speech
    e.g. ⲛ̄ⲥⲁ - *'behind'*, ϩⲓⲧⲛ̄ - *'through/by/from'*, ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲛ̄ - *'beside/at/with'*

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

ⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ - to the man

ⲉⲣⲟϥ – to him

Common Prepositions

ϩⲛ̄-, ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ⸗ - in, through, by etc.

ϩⲁ-, ϩⲁⲣⲟ⸗ - for, under, from, from under, etc.

ϩⲓ-, ϩⲓⲱ(ⲱ)⸗ - on, upon

ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟ⸗ - to, towards

ⲙⲛ̄-, ⲛⲙ̄ⲙⲁ⸗ - with, together with

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

For **definite** subjects:

Affirmative: subject + preposition-noun/adverb

e.g. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϩⲙ̄ⲡⲏⲓ - *'the man is in the house'*

Negative: subject + preposition-noun/adverb + ⲁⲛ

e.g. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϩⲙ̄ⲡⲏⲓ ⲁⲛ - *'the man is not in the house'*

For **indefinite** subjects:

   Affirmative: oyⲛ̄-subject + preposition-noun/adverb

   e.g. oyⲛ̄-ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϩⲙ̄ⲡⲏⲓ - *'a man is in the house'*

   Negative: ⲙⲛ̄-subject + preposition-noun/adverb

   e.g. ⲙⲛ̄-ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϩⲙ̄ⲡⲏⲓ - *'a man is not in the house'/'no man is in the house'*

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

<u>Exercises</u>

1. ⲡⲉⲛⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧϩⲛ̄ ⲙ̄ⲡⲏⲩⲉ
     Matthew 11:1

2. ⲛ̄ϩⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧϥ̄

    Letter from the monk Frangé, O.Frangé 165

3. ⲡⲉϥⲥⲛⲟϥ ϩⲓϫⲱⲛ ⲙⲛ̄-ⲛⲉⲛϣⲏⲣⲉ
     Matthew 17:27

4. ⲙⲏ ⲙⲛ̄-ⲥⲟⲛⲧⲉ ϣⲟⲟⲡ ϩⲛ̄ ⲅⲁⲗⲁⲁⲇ ⲏ ⲙⲛ̄-ⲥⲁⲉⲓⲛ ϩⲙ̄ⲡⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙ̄ⲙⲁⲩ
    Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 24

<u>Vocab</u>

ⲡ.ⲉⲓⲱⲧ - *(noun)* father

ϩⲛ̄-, ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ≠ - *(preposition)* in

ⲧ.ⲡⲉ (pl. ⲛ̄.ⲡⲏⲩⲉ) – *(noun)* sky, heaven

ⲡ.ϩⲛⲁⲩ - *(noun)* vessel

ⲛⲓⲙ - *(adjective)* every

ⲡ.ⲥⲛⲟϥ – *(noun)* blood

ϩⲓ-, ϩⲓϫⲱ≠ - *(preposition)* on

ⲙⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* with, and

ⲡ.ϣⲏⲣⲉ - *(noun)* child

ⲙⲏ - *(particle) introduces negative questions*

ⲥⲟⲛⲧⲉ - *(noun)* balm

ϣⲱⲡⲉ, ϣⲟⲟⲡ† - *(verb)* to become, to come into existence; stative - to exist

ϩⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* in

ⲅⲁⲗⲁⲁⲇ - *(place name)* Gilead

ⲏ - *(conjunction)* or

ⲡ.ⲥⲁⲉⲓⲛ - *(noun)* physician

ⲡ.ⲙⲁ - *(noun)* place

ⲙ̄ⲙⲁⲩ - *(adverb)* there

The Conjunctive

	Singular	**Plural**
1st	(ⲛ̄)ⲧⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	ⲛ̄ⲧⲛ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄
2nd Masc.	ⲛ̄ⲅⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲛ̄ⲅ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄
2nd Fem.	ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	
3rd Masc.	ⲛ̄ϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲛ̄ϥ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	ⲛ̄ⲥⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄
3rd Fem.	ⲛ̄ⲥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/ⲛ̄ⲥ̄ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄,	
Nominal	ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	

Notes:

- The main use of the Conjunctive is to continue the previous verb form with 'and' – e.g. ϥⲛⲁⲃⲱⲕ ⲛ̄ϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ - *'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. ⲁⲙⲟⲩ ⲛ̄ⲅ̄ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟϥ/ⲁⲙⲟⲩ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟϥ; *'come and see him'*
- If the subjects are different, the conjunctive may be translated as a result clause– e.g. ϥⲛⲁⲃⲱⲕ ⲛ̄ⲥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ - *'he will go that she may hear'*
- Negated by the infix ⲧⲙ̄ which comes before the infinitive, e.g. ⲁϥⲃⲱⲕ ⲛ̄ϥⲧⲙ̄ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ; *'he went and did not see me'*.

Exercises

1. ϣⲱⲱⲧ ⲛ̄ⲅ̄ⲟⲩⲱⲙ
    Acts 11:7

2. ⲃⲱⲕ ⲛ̄ⲅ̄ϫⲓ ⲙ̄ⲡϫⲱⲱⲙⲉ
    Revelations 10:8

3. ⲃⲱⲕ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ϣⲓⲛⲉ ϩⲛ̄ⲟⲩⲱⲣⲝ̄ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡϣⲏⲣⲉ ϣⲏⲙ
    Matthew 2:8

4. ⲁⲙⲏⲧⲛ̄ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲩⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
    Apophthegmata Patrum

5. ϯⲛⲁϣⲟⲣϣ̄ⲣ̄-ⲛⲁⲁⲡⲟⲑⲏⲕⲏ ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲕⲟⲧⲟⲩ ⲛ̄ϩⲉⲛⲛⲟϭ
    Luke 12:18

6. ⲁⲣⲓⲧⲁⲅⲁⲡⲏ ⲡⲁⲥⲟⲛ ⲫⲟⲓⲃⲁⲙⲱⲛ ⲛ̄ⲅ̄ⲙⲟⲟϣⲉ ⲙⲛ̄ⲯⲁⲧⲉ ⲉⲡⲏⲓ ⲛ̄ϭⲱⲛⲉ
    Letter from the monk, Frangé, (O. Frangé 197.1)

Vocab

ϣⲱⲱⲧ - *(verb)* to kill

ⲟⲩⲱⲙ, ⲟⲩⲉⲙ-, ⲟⲩⲟⲙ⸗ - *(verb)* to eat

ⲃⲱⲕ - *(verb)* to go

ϫⲓ - *(verb)* to take

ⲡ.ϫⲱⲱⲙⲉ - *(noun)* book

ϣⲓⲛⲉ (+ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ) - *(verb)* to search (for something/someone)

ϩⲛ̄ⲟⲩⲱⲣⲝ̄ - *(adverb)* diligently

ⲡ.ϣⲏⲣⲉ - *(noun)* child, boy

ϣⲏⲙ - *(adjective/noun)* small

ⲉⲓ (Imperative: ⲁⲙⲏⲧⲓⲛ̄) - *(verb)* to come

ⲛⲁⲩ (ⲉ/ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) - *(verb)* to see (something/someone)

ⲡ.ⲣⲱⲙⲉ - *(noun)* man

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ - *(noun)* God

ϣⲟⲣϣⲣ̄, ϣⲟⲣϣⲣ̄- (ϣⲣ̄ϣⲣ̄-), ϣⲣ̄ϣⲱⲣ⸗ - *(verb)* to pull down

ⲧ.ⲁⲡⲟⲑⲏⲕⲏ - *(noun)* barn

ⲕⲱⲧ, ⲕⲉⲧ-, ⲕⲟⲧ⸗ - *(verb)* to build

ⲛ̄-ϩⲉⲛ-ⲛⲟϭ - *(adverb)* larger

ⲉⲓⲣⲉ, ⲣ̄-, ⲁⲁ⸗ (Imperative: ⲁⲣⲓ-, ⲁⲣⲓ⸗) - *(verb)* to do

ⲧ.ⲁⲅⲁⲡⲏ - *(noun)* goodness, here: favor

ⲡ.ⲥⲟⲛ - *(noun)* brother

ⲫⲟⲓⲃⲁⲙⲱⲛ - *(name)* Phoibamon

ⲙⲟⲟϣⲉ - *(verb)* to go, to walk

ⲙⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* with

ⲯⲁⲧⲉ - *(name)* Psate

ⲉ - *(preposition)* to

ⲡ.ⲏⲓ - *(noun)* house

ϭⲱⲛⲉ - *(name)* Kione

The Circumstantial Convertor

ⲉⲣⲉ/ⲉ

- 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. ⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ - *'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. ⲁⲓⲃⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉϥⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟϥ – *'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. ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲃⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲁϥⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ 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. ⲉⲁϥϩⲙⲟⲟⲥ ⲁϥⲥϩⲁⲓ - *'after he sat down, he wrote' (lit. he having sat down, he wrote)*

Exercises

1. ⲁϥϭⲱ ⲉⲛϥ̄ⲕⲓⲙ ⲁⲛ
   Acts 27:41

2. ϯⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ ⲉϥⲥⲁϣⲉ
   Isaiah 22:4

3. ⲁⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡϩⲁⲅⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲡⲁ ⲓⲥⲓⲇⲱⲣⲟⲥ ⲉϥⲛⲏⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉϩⲣⲁⲥ
   The Martyrdom of St Isidorus

4. ⲁⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲟⲩⲁ ⲉϥⲛⲉϫⲇⲁⲓⲙⲟⲛⲓⲟⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ϩⲙ̄-ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ
   Mark 9:38

5. ⲙ̄ⲡⲛ̄ⲣϩⲱⲃ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲉⲙϣϣⲉ ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲉⲛⲟⲩⲏϩ ⲛ̄ⲥⲁ-ⲧϭⲟⲙ ⲛ̄ⲛⲟⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ
   Child donation document, P.KRU 82

Vocab:

ϭⲱ - *(verb)* to continue

ⲕⲓⲙ - *(verb)* to move

ⲣⲓⲙⲉ - *(verb)* to weep

ⲥⲓϣⲉ, ⲥⲁϣⲉ† - *(verb)* to become bitter: stative – to be bitter

ⲛⲁⲩ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) – *(verb)* to see (something/someone)

ϩⲁⲅⲓⲟⲥ – *(adjective)* holy

ⲁⲡⲁ – *(monastic title)* Apa

ⲉⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ, ⲛⲏⲩ† ⲉⲃⲟⲗ – *(verb)* to come

ⲉϩⲣⲛ̄-, ⲉϩⲣⲁ⸗ – *(preposition)* towards

ⲟⲩⲁ - *(pronoun)* someone

ⲛⲟⲩϫⲉ, ⲛⲉϫ-, ⲛⲟϫ⸗ (+ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ) – *(verb)* to cast out

ⲡ.ⲇⲁⲓⲙⲟⲛⲓⲟⲛ - *(noun)* demon

ϩⲛ̄-, ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ⸗ - *(preposition)* in

ⲡ.ⲣⲁⲛ - *(noun)* name

ⲣ-ϩⲱⲃ - *(compound verb)* to do work

ⲅⲁⲣ - *(particle)* for

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

ⲁⲗⲗⲁ - *(conjunction)* but

ⲟⲩⲱϩ, ⲟⲩⲉϩ-, ⲟⲩⲁϩ⸗; ⲟⲩⲏϩ† (+ ⲛⲥⲁ-, ⲛⲥⲱ⸗) – *(verb)* to follow (someone/something – lit. 'to place A after B)

ⲧ.ϭⲟⲙ - *(noun)* power

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲙⲟⲥ - *(noun)* law

ⲟⲩⲟⲡ, ⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ† - *(verb)* to become holy: stative – to be holy, to be pure

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

	Affirmative	*Negative*
Perfect	ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ⲉⲧⲉ-ⲙ̅ⲡ̅ϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅
Present	ⲉⲧϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛ̅ϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ
Future	ⲉⲧϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛ̅ϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ

2. **Imperfect: ⲛⲉ/ⲛⲉⲣⲉ**
   - ⲛⲉ: before pronouns and conjugation bases
   - 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. ⲧⲱⲙ - *'to shut'*, ⲧⲏⲙ - *'to be shut'* ⲛⲉϥⲧⲏⲙ - *'it was shut'*.

	Translation	*Affirmative*	*Negative*
Perfect	*'he had heard'*	ⲛⲉ-ⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ⲛⲉ-ⲙ̅ⲡ̅ϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅
Present	*'he was hearing'*	ⲛⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲛⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ⲛⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ
Future	*'he was about to hear'*	ⲛⲉϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲛⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅	ⲛⲉϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̅ ⲁⲛ

3. **2nd Tense: ⲉ/ⲉⲣⲉ**
   - ⲉ: before pronouns
   - ⲉⲣⲉ: before nouns
   - ⲛ̅ⲧⲁ: before 1st perfect

	Affirmative	*Negative*
Perfect	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	ⲛ̄ⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ
Present	ⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	ⲉⲛ̄ϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ
Future	ⲉϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄	ⲉⲛ̄ϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲁⲛ

Notes

- The initial ⲧ̄ of the first person singular subject becomes ⲓ after the convertors. However, it assimilates with the relative ⲉⲧ to become ⲉⲧ̄.
- The 3rd pl. subject pronoun changes from ⲥⲉ to ⲟⲩ, and assimilates with the imperfect and 2nd tense convertors:

	Relative	Imperfect	2nd Tense
1st Present	ⲉϯⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'which I hear'* ⲉⲧ̄ϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'which he hears'* ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'which they hear'*	ⲛⲉⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'I was hearing'* ⲛⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'he was hearing'* ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'they were hearing'*	ⲉⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'I hear'* ⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'he hears'* ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'they hear'*
1st Future	ⲉϯⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'which I will hear'* ⲉⲧ̄ϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'which he will hear'* ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'which they will hear'*	ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'I was about to hear'* ⲛⲉϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'he was about to hear'* ⲛⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'they were about to hear'*	ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'I will hear'* ⲉϥⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'he will hear'* ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ *'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. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲉⲧϫⲟⲥⲉ - *'the man who is exalted'*, ⲡⲉⲧϫⲟⲥⲉ - *'the one who is exalted'*
- Occasionally, an untranslatable ⲡⲉ appears with the imperfect. This serves no purpose, and is left out of translations.
- More than one convertor can appear together; e.g. ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ 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. ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲁⲃⲱⲕ; *'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-ⲟⲩϩⲙ̄ϩⲁⲗ ⲡⲉ; *'he was a slave'*

Exercises

1. ⲛⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲓϩⲉ ⲡⲉ
   Luke 6:26

2. ⲟⲩⲁ ⲉⲧⲉⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲉ
   Luke 18:19

3. ⲛⲉⲩⲛ̄-ⲟⲩⲥϩⲓⲙⲉ ϩⲛ̄ⲧⲡⲟⲗⲓⲥ
   The Martyrdom of St Isidorus

4. ⲙ̄ⲙⲉⲣⲁⲧⲉ ⲛ̄ⲥⲛⲏⲩ ⲉⲧⲣ̄ϩⲟⲧⲉ ϩⲏⲧϥ̄ ⲙ̄ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
   Sermon of Besa, Codex A, Fr. 34

5. ⲛⲉⲩϣⲗⲏⲗ ⲡⲉ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
   Acts 16:25

6. ⲧⲟⲩⲉⲣⲏⲧⲉ ⲉⲥϣⲟⲟⲡ ϩⲙ̄-ⲡⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ-ⲙⲟⲟϣⲉ
   Sh.Chass 54.19-22)

Vocab:

ⲉⲓⲣⲉ, ⲣ̄-, ⲁⲁ⸗, ⲟ† - *(verb)* to act, (also; to do, to make)

ⲅⲁⲣ - *(particle)* for, because

ⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* in

ⲧ.ϩⲉ - *(noun)* manner, way

ⲟⲩⲁ - *(pronoun)* one

ⲡ.ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ - *(noun)* God

ⲡ.ⲥϩⲓⲙⲉ - *(noun)* woman

ϩⲛ̄ - *(preposition)* in

ⲧ.ⲡⲟⲗⲓⲥ - *(noun)* city

ⲙⲉⲣⲁⲧⲉ - *(adjective)* beloved

ⲡ.ⲥⲟⲛ (pl. ⲛ̄.ⲥⲛⲏⲩ) - *(noun)* brother

ⲣ̄-ϩⲟⲧⲉ ϩⲏⲧϥ - *(verb)* to fear

ϣⲗⲏⲗ - *(verb)* to pray

ⲁⲩⲱ - *(conjunction)* and

ⲥⲙⲟⲩ (ⲉ-, ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) - *(verb)* to bless (something/someone)

ⲧ.ⲟⲩⲉⲣⲏⲧⲉ - *(noun)* foot

ϣⲱⲡⲉ, ϣⲟⲟⲡ† - *(verb)* to come into existence, to become – stative: to be, exist

ⲡ.ⲥⲱⲙⲁ - *(noun)* body

ⲉⲧⲃⲉ - *(preposition)* because of, (here) for/on account of

ⲡ.ⲙⲟⲟϣⲉ - *(noun)* walking

Bohairic

Orthography

Consonants

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

- ϭ is pronounced /jʰ/ in Bohairic (i.e. aspirated ϫ)

- Sahidic words beginning with ϫ may be spelt with ϭ in Bohairic and vice versa
    e.g. ϭⲱⲛⲧ̄ = ϫⲱⲛⲧ

- ⲡ,ⲧ, ⲕ before certain letters are written as ⲫ, ⲑ, ⲭ before certain letters; (ⲃ, ⲗ, ⲙ, ⲛ, ⲣ, ⲓ, ⲟⲩ and stressed vowels)
    e.g. ⲡ.ⲣⲏ = ⲫ.ⲣⲏ

Vowels

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

- Final ⲉ is written as ⲓ
    e.g. ϣⲏⲣⲉ = ϣⲏⲣⲓ

- Vowels aren't reduplicated in Bohairic
    e.g. ⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ = ⲟⲩⲁⲃ

Nouns

Article

	Masculine	*Feminine*	*Plural*
Definite	ⲡ/ⲫ	ⲧ/ⲑ	ⲛⲓ
Deictic	ⲡⲓ	ϯ	ⲛⲓ/ⲛⲉⲛ
Indefinite	ⲟⲩ		ϩⲁⲛ

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

	Masculine	*Feminine*	*Plural*
Article	ⲡⲁⲓ-	ⲧⲁⲓ-	ⲛⲁⲓ-
Pronoun	ⲫⲁⲓ	ⲑⲁⲓ	ⲛⲁⲓ

Independent Pronouns

	Singular	**Plural**
1ˢᵗ	ⲁⲛⲟⲕ	ⲁⲛⲟⲛ
2ⁿᵈ Masc.	ⲛ̀ⲑⲟⲕ	ⲛ̀ⲑⲱⲧⲉⲛ
2ⁿᵈ Fem.	ⲛ̀ⲑⲟ	
3ʳᵈ Masc.	ⲛ̀ⲑⲟϥ	ⲛ̀ⲑⲱⲟⲩ
3ʳᵈ Fem.	ⲛ̀ⲑⲟⲥ	

Verbs

Inflected Object Markers

	Direct Object: ⲛ̀-/ⲙ̀ⲙⲟ⸗	Indirect Object: ⲛ̀-/ⲛⲁ⸗
1ˢᵗ sg.	ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲓ	ⲛⲏⲓ
2ⁿᵈ m. sg.	ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲕ	ⲛⲁⲕ
2ⁿᵈ f. sg.	ⲙ̀ⲙⲟ	ⲛⲉ
3ʳᵈ m. sg.	ⲙ̀ⲙⲟϥ	ⲛⲁϥ
3ʳᵈ f. sg.	ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ	ⲛⲁⲥ
1ˢᵗ pl.	ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲛ	ⲛⲁⲛ
2ⁿᵈ pl.	ⲙ̀ⲙⲱⲧⲉⲛ	ⲛⲱⲧⲉⲛ
3ʳᵈ pl.	ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲩ	ⲛⲱⲟⲩ

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

    2ⁿᵈ Perfect: ⲉⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ

    Negative 1ˢᵗ Perfect: ⲙ̀ⲡⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ

Furthermore, the 2ⁿᵈ Perfect can be translated as 'when', e.g. ⲉⲧⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ 'when he heard'.

Convertors

Imperfect: ⲛⲁ, ⲛⲁⲣⲉ-, (ⲛⲉ + perfect or ⲟⲩⲟⲛ (existential predicate))

Second Tense: ⲁ, ⲁⲣⲉ-

Notes:

- The 2nd Present is identical to the 1st Perfect in Bohairic;

  ⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ - *'he heard'* or *'he hears'* (+ emphasis)

Exercises:

1. ⲛ̀ⲑⲟⲕ ⲡⲭ̅ⲥ̅
   Matthew 16:16

2. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲛϧ
   Romans 7:9

3. ⲫⲁⲓ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲁⲛⲟⲩϯ
   Exodus 15:2

4. ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲉ̀ⲁⲛϣⲏⲣⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ϯⲉⲡⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲁ
   Galatians 3:28

5. ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲉⲛϯϩⲁⲡ ⲟⲩⲟϩ ⲁⲣⲉⲧⲉⲛϧⲱⲧⲉⲃ ⲙ̀ⲡⲓⲑⲙⲏⲓ
   James 5:6

6. ⲧⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲁⲉⲣⲑⲩⲥⲓⲁ ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲡⲟⲩⲣⲟ
   The Martyrdom of Lakaron

7. ⲟⲩⲟϩ ⲡⲱⲛϧ ⲛⲉⲫⲟⲩⲱⲓⲛⲓ ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲡⲉ
   John 1:4

8. ϩⲏⲡⲡⲉ ⲛⲑⲟϥ ⲡⲉⲑⲛⲏⲟⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓϭⲏⲡⲓ
   Revelations 1:7

9. ⲟⲩⲟϩ ⲉⲧⲁϥⲥⲟⲩⲧⲉⲛ-ⲧⲉϥϫⲓϫ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲁϥϭⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁϥ
   Matthew 8:3

10. ϧⲉⲛ ⲟⲩⲁⲣⲭⲏ ⲁϥⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲑⲁⲙⲓⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲫⲉ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲕⲁϩⲓ
    Genesis 1:1

11. ⲡⲓⲃⲁⲧⲟⲥ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲙⲱⲩ̀ⲥⲏⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟϥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ϩⲓ ⲛ̀ϣⲁϥⲉ ⲉ̀ⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̀ⲣⲱⲙ ⲙⲟϩ ⲛ̀ϧⲏⲧϥ
    Theotokia of the 5th day

Vocab:

ⲡ.ⲭ̅ⲥ̅ - *(noun)* Christ

ⲇⲉ - *(particle)* and/but *(postpositive)*

ⲱⲛⲃ - *(verb)* to live

ⲫ.ⲛⲟⲩϯ - *(noun)* God

ⲡ.ϣⲏⲣⲓ - *(noun)* child

ⲧ.ⲉⲡⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲁ - *(noun)* promise

ϯ-ϩⲁⲡ - *(verb)* to condemn

ⲟⲩⲟϩ - *(conjunction)* and

ϧⲱⲧⲉⲃ - *(verb)* to kill

ⲡ.ⲑⲏⲙⲓ - *(noun)* the just (people)

ⲉⲣ-ⲑⲩⲥⲓⲁ - *(verb)* to sacrifice

ⲡ.ⲟⲩⲣⲟ - *(noun)* king

ⲡ.ⲱⲛⲃ - *(noun)* life

ⲫ.ⲟⲩⲱⲓⲛⲓ - *(noun)* light

ⲡ.ⲣⲱⲙⲓ - *(noun)* man

ϩⲏⲡⲡⲉ - *(exclamation)* behold!

ⲓ, ⲛⲏⲟⲩϯ - *(verb)* to come

ⲛⲉⲙ - *(preposition)* with

ⲧ.ϭⲏⲡⲓ - *(noun)* cloud

ⲥⲱⲟⲩⲧⲉⲛ, ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲉⲛ-, ⲥⲟⲩⲧⲱⲛ⸗ - *(verb)* to stretch

ⲧ.ϫⲓϫ - *(noun)* hand

ϭⲓ, ϭⲓ-, ϭⲓⲧ⸗ (+ ⲛⲉⲙ, ⲛⲉⲙⲁ⸗) - *(verb)* touch

ϧⲉⲛ-, ⲛϧⲏⲧϥ⸗ - *(preposition)* in

ⲡ.ⲁⲣⲭⲏ - *(noun)* beginning

ⲑⲁⲙⲓⲟ - *(verb)* create

ⲧ.ⲫⲉ- - *(noun)* heaven

ⲡ.ⲕⲁϩⲓ - *(noun)* earth

ⲫ.ⲃⲁⲧⲟⲥ - *(noun)* bush

ⲙⲱⲩⲥⲏⲥ - *(name)* Moses

ⲛⲁⲩ (ⲉ-/ⲉⲣⲟ⸗) - *(verb)* to see (something/someone)

ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ϩⲓ - *(preposition)* in

ⲡ.ϣⲁϥⲉ - *(noun)* desert

ⲡ.ⲭⲣⲱⲙ - *(noun)* fire

ⲙⲟϩ - *(verb)* to burn