

# OUTLINE OF BOHAIRIC COPTIC MORPHOLOGY

Lance Eccles

## **PHONOLOGICAL RULE AFFECTING THE ENTIRE GRAMMAR**

Π Τ Κ become ϕ θ χ

When the consonants Π Τ Κ occur

(i) before one of the historically voiced consonants β λ ι μ ν οꝝ ρ

OR

(ii) immediately before a stressed vowel (but not if that vowel is word-intial) they become ϕ θ χ respectively.

## PRONOUN PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

### Pronoun prefixes

The 1 sing., 1 plur. and 3 plur. forms vary in the two columns.

person	If conjugation prefix precedes	If no conjugation prefix precedes
1 sing	ι	†
2 sing masc	Κ (χ)	Κ (χ)
3 sing masc	ϙ	ϙ
3 sing fem	ϙ	ϙ
1 plur	η	τεη
2 plur	(τε)τεη	τετεη
3 plur	οꝝ	ce

### Pronoun suffixes

The preceding verb or preposition takes its pronominal form, except before the long 2pl. form.

1 sing	ι	after a vowel
	τ	after a consonant (but zero after Τ)
2 sing masc	Κ	
3 sing masc	ϙ	
3 sing fem	ϙ	
1 plur	η	
2 plur (short)	τεη	
2 plur (long)	θηηοꝝ	preceding verb in construct form
3 plur	οꝝ	τοꝝ after a vowel

### Second person singular

The second person singular feminine prefixes and suffixes are rarer and less regular in form. They are given later.

## VERB CONJUGATIONS

### The converters

Prefixes placed before conjugation prefixes, personal prefixes or noun subject.

Converter	Form	Function
preterite	ΝΔ Ν€ before perfect $\alpha$ , ΑΠΕ Ν€ before ΟΩΝ “there is” ΝΔΡΕ before noun or 2pl	Shifts tense back one degree into past.
circumstantial	Ε ΕΡΕ before noun or 2pl	Subordinates verb (or verbless clause) to another verb.
focalisation	$\alpha$ before present and future but ΔΡΕ before noun ΕΤ before perfect $\alpha$ Ε before aorist ΥΑ	Focuses on some element in the clause. Only used with present, future, perfect, aorist.
relative	ΕΤ ΕΤΕ when immediately followed by pronoun prefixes Κ, Υ, Ζ, Ν, ΤΕΝ or noun ΕΤΕ before negative	‘Which’, ‘who’, ‘that’. Relates clause to antecedent.

### Double conversion

Relative and preterite converters can combine as ΕΝΔ or ΕΝΔΡΕ:  
ΠΙΩΗΙΣ ΕΝΔ.Ψ.ΝΗΟΣ ‘the crowd that was coming’.

## Durative Conjugations (present and future)

### Present ...

I am hearing

†.с.ѡтєм  
К.с.ѡтєм  
Ψ.с.ѡтєм  
С.с.ѡтєм  
Ф.рѡлї с.ѡтєм

тєн.с.ѡтєм  
тєтєн.с.ѡтєм  
с.е.с.ѡтєм

### Future ...нѧ

I shall hear

†нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
хнѧ.с.ѡтєм  
ψнѧ.с.ѡтєм  
снѧ.с.ѡтєм  
фрѡлї нѧ.с.ѡтєм

тєн.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
тєтєн.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
с.е.нѧ.с.ѡтєм

### Circumstantial present €...

me hearing

€.г.с.ѡтєм  
€.к.с.ѡтєм  
€.ψ.с.ѡтєм  
€.с.с.ѡтєм  
€ре ф.рѡлї с.ѡтєм

€.н.с.ѡтєм  
€ре.тєн.с.ѡтєм  
€.ѹ.с.ѡтєм

### Circumstantial future €...нѧ

me about to hear

€.г.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
€.х.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
€.ψ.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
€.с.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
€ре ф.рѡлї нѧ.с.ѡтєм

€.н.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
€ре.тєн.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
€.ѹ.нѧ.с.ѡтєм

### Focalised present ∂...\*

It is... that I am hearing

∂.г.с.ѡтєм  
∂.к.с.ѡтєм  
∂.ψ.с.ѡтєм  
∂.с.с.ѡтєм  
∂ре ф.рѡлї с.ѡтєм

∂.н.с.ѡтєм  
∂ре.тєн.с.ѡтєм  
∂.ѹ.с.ѡтєм

### Focalised future ∂...нѧ

It is... that I will hear

∂.г.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
∂.х.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
∂.ψ.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
∂.с.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
∂ре ф.рѡлї нѧ.с.ѡтєм

∂.н.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
∂ре.тєн.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
∂.ѹ.нѧ.с.ѡтєм

\* Most forms of the focalised present resemble the perfect.

### Present with preterite conversion

#### нѧ...

I was hearing

нѧ.г.с.ѡтєм  
нѧ.к.с.ѡтєм  
нѧ.ψ.с.ѡтєм  
нѧ.с.с.ѡтєм  
нѧре ф.рѡлї с.ѡтєм

нѧ.н.с.ѡтєм  
нѧре.тєн.с.ѡтєм  
нѧ.ѹ.с.ѡтєм

### Future with preterite conversion

#### нѧ...нѧ

I would have heard

нѧ.г.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
нѧ.х.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
нѧ.ψ.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
нѧ.с.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
нѧре ф.рѡлї нѧ.с.ѡтєм

нѧ.н.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
нѧре.тєн.нѧ.с.ѡтєм  
нѧ.ѹ.нѧ.с.ѡтєм

## Non-durative Conjugations

### Perfect $\Delta \dots$ \*

I saw  
 $\Delta \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

$\Delta \cdot \text{Н} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{ТЕТЕН} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{О} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$

### Negative perfect $\Lambda \text{П} \text{Е} \dots$ \*

I did not hear  
 $\Lambda \text{П} \text{Е} \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Lambda \text{П} \text{Е} \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Lambda \text{П} \text{Е} \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Lambda \text{П} \text{Е} \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Lambda \text{П} \text{Е} \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

\* Preterite conversion ('I had seen'):  $\text{Н} \cdot \Delta \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$ ,  $\text{Н} \cdot \Delta \text{ пр} \text{ом} \text{е} \text{ СВОТЕМ}$  etc.

\*\* Preterite conversion ('I had not seen'):  $\text{Н} \cdot \Lambda \text{П} \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$  etc.

### Focalised perfect $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta \dots$ \*

It was... that I heard

$\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

### Circumstantial perfect $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \dots$

me having heard  
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \Delta \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

\* The forms of the focalised perfect resemble those of the relative perfect ("which I heard").

### Aorist $\text{Ш} \Delta \dots$

I am accustomed to hear

$\text{Ш} \Delta \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Ш} \Delta \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Ш} \Delta \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Ш} \Delta \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Ш} \Delta \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

### Negative aorist $\Lambda \text{П} \Delta \dots$ \*

I am not accustomed to hear

$\Lambda \text{П} \Delta \cdot \Gamma \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Lambda \text{П} \Delta \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Lambda \text{П} \Delta \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Lambda \text{П} \Delta \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Lambda \text{П} \Delta \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

\* Do not confuse with negative perfect  $\Lambda \text{П} \text{Е} \text{}$ .

### Optative $\text{Е} \dots \text{Е}$

I will hear, thou shalt hear

$\text{Е} \cdot \text{И} \cdot \text{Е} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{Е} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{Е} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{Е} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Е} \text{ре} \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

### Negative optative $\text{Н} \text{Н} \text{Е} \dots$

I will not hear, thou shalt not hear

$\text{Н} \text{Н} \Delta \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Н} \text{Н} \text{Е} \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Н} \text{Н} \text{Е} \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Н} \text{Н} \text{Е} \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\text{Н} \text{Н} \text{Е} \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

### Conditional $\Delta \dots \text{Ш} \Delta \text{Н}$

If/ when I hear

$\Delta \cdot \text{Г} \cdot \text{Ш} \Delta \cdot \text{Н} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{Ш} \Delta \cdot \text{Н} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{Ш} \Delta \cdot \text{Н} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{Ш} \Delta \cdot \text{Н} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \text{ре} \text{Ш} \Delta \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

### Negative conditional $\Delta \dots \text{Ш} \text{Т} \text{ЕМ}$

If I do not hear

$\Delta \cdot \text{Г} \cdot \text{Ш} \text{Т} \text{ЕМ} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{К} \cdot \text{Ш} \text{Т} \text{ЕМ} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{Ч} \cdot \text{Ш} \text{Т} \text{ЕМ} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \cdot \text{С} \cdot \text{Ш} \text{Т} \text{ЕМ} \cdot \text{СВОТЕМ}$   
 $\Delta \text{ре} \text{Ш} \text{Т} \text{ЕМ} \text{ фр} \text{ом} \text{и} \text{СВОТЕМ}$

### Temporal (ετα...)

When I heard

There is no form equivalent to the Sahidic نَتَرَى.... The focalised perfect can be employed with this function.

### 'Until' ψατε...\*

Until I hear

ψατ̄.σωτεω̄	ψατ̄.η.σωτεω̄
ψατ̄.κ.σωτεω̄	ψατ̄.τεν.σωτεω̄
ψατ̄.ψ.σωτεω̄	ψατ̄.οθ.σωτεω̄
ψατ̄.σ.σωτεω̄	ψατ̄ φρωτ̄ σωτεω̄

\* Identical in form to the focalised perfect above and to the relative perfect.

### 'Not yet' λπατ...

I have not yet heard

λπατ̄.σωτεω̄	λπατ̄.η.σωτεω̄
λπατ̄.κ.σωτεω̄	λπατ̄.τεν.σωτεω̄
λπατ̄.ψ.σωτεω̄	λπατ̄.οθ.σωτεω̄
λπατ̄.σ.σωτεω̄	λπατ̄ φρωτ̄ σωτεω̄

### Causative θρε...\*

cause me to hear

θρ̄.σωτεω̄	θρ̄.η.σωτεω̄
θρ̄.κ.σωτεω̄	θρ̄.τεν.σωτεω̄
θρ̄.ψ.σωτεω̄	θρ̄.οθ.σωτεω̄
θρ̄.σ.σωτεω̄	θρ̄ φρωτ̄ σωτεω̄

\* θρε can take various prefixes:

ψ.θρε.ψ.σωτεω̄ he causes him to hear  
α.ψ.θρε.ψ.σωτεω̄ he caused him to hear  
μενενσα.θρε.ψ.σωτεω̄ after he heard  
ε.θρε.ψ.σωτεω̄ to cause him to hear

### Conjunctive ητε...

and I hear

ητ̄.σωτεω̄	ητ̄.η.σωτεω̄
ητ̄.κ.σωτεω̄	ητ̄.τεν.σωτεω̄
ητ̄.ψ.σωτεω̄	η.σε.σωτεω̄
ητ̄.σ.σωτεω̄	ητ̄ φρωτ̄ σωτεω̄

### Jussive μαρε...

Let me hear

μαρ̄.σωτεω̄	μαρ̄.η.σωτεω̄
μαρ̄.κ.σωτεω̄*	μαρ̄.τεν.σωτεω̄*
μαρ̄.ψ.σωτεω̄	μαρ̄.οθ.σωτεω̄
μαρ̄.σ.σωτεω̄	μαρ̄ φρωτ̄ σωτεω̄

### Negative jussive λπενθρε...

Let me not hear

λπεν.θρ̄.σωτεω̄	λπεν.θρ̄.η.σωτεω̄
λπεν.θρ̄.κ.σωτεω̄	λπεν.θρ̄.τεν.σωτεω̄
λπεν.θρ̄.ψ.σωτεω̄	λπεν.θρ̄.οθ.σωτεω̄
λπεν.θρ̄.σ.σωτεω̄	λπεν.θρ̄ φρωτ̄ σωτεω̄

\*The 2nd person forms may not actually occur.

## FORMS OF THE VERB

A Coptic verb can have as many as four forms, each with a different function.

## 1. Absolute

The “default” form found in dictionaries.

Some common patterns (C = consonant).

- (i) CωC  
gωn hide  
If the first consonant is N or M, ω becomes oŋ: nɔŋp bind.

- (ii) CωCC  
κωλձ bend  
If the first consonant is Ա or Ն, ω becomes ՕՇ: ԽՕՇՏՎ loosen.

- (iii) **T...O**  
Verbs that begin with **T** and end with **O** usually have a causative meaning:  
**ΤΔΡΚΟ** destroy
  - (iv) **C<sup>1</sup>oC<sup>2</sup>C<sup>1</sup>εC<sup>2</sup>**  
Two-syllable reduplicated verbs stressed on the first syllable:  
**ΩΩΤΩΕΤ** examine
  - (v) **C<sup>1</sup>C<sup>2</sup>oC<sup>3</sup>C<sup>2</sup>εC<sup>3</sup>**  
Same pattern as (iv), but with an extra consonant at the beginning:  
**舅舅Τερ** disturb
  - (vi) **CCoC**  
These verbs have an adjectival meaning:  
**ελαος** become sweet

Besides these, there are various other patterns.

## 2. Construct

This is the unstressed form used when a noun object follows immediately. The stress shift from the verb to the noun, and the vowel of the verb is reduced in quality. Only transitive verbs have a construct form.

Patterns corresponding to the absolute patterns above.

- (i) CeC  
զԵՊ hide
  - (ii) CeCC  
ԿԵՂՃ bend
  - (iii) T...e  
ՏՃՔԵ destroy
  - (iv) C<sup>1</sup>eC<sup>2</sup>C<sup>1</sup>eC<sup>2</sup>  
ԶԵՏԶԵՏ examine
  - (v) C<sup>1</sup>C<sup>2</sup>eC<sup>3</sup>C<sup>2</sup>eC<sup>3</sup>  
ԶԵՐՊԵՐ disturb
  - (vi) Verbs following this pattern are intransitive.

### 3. Pronominal

This is the form taken when a proun object suffix is attached. Only transitive verbs have a pronominal form.

Patterns corresponding to the absolute patterns above.

(i) CoC

զօլ ̄ hide

If the second consonant is զ ՚ ՚, օ changes to ձ:

բազ ̄ make level (absolute form բազ)

(ii) CoCC

կօձ ̄ bend

If the second consonant is զ ՚ (and sometimes ՚), օ changes to ձ:

օթձ ̄ put (absolute form օթազ)

(iii) T...O

տակօ ̄ destroy

(iv) C<sup>1</sup>εC<sup>2</sup>C<sup>1</sup>ωC<sup>2</sup>

ՅԵՏՅՈՒՏ ̄ examine

The stress moves to the second syllable.

(v) C<sup>1</sup>C<sup>2</sup>εC<sup>3</sup>C<sup>2</sup>ωC<sup>3</sup>

յՄԵՐԵՅՈՒՅԹ ̄ disturb

The stress moves to the second syllable, affecting the distribution of T and Ե in this verb.

vi) Verbs following this pattern are intransitive.

### 4. Qualitative

The qualitative expresses a state resulting from the verbal process. Semantically it resembles a participle in a European language.

Patterns corresponding to the absolute patterns above.

(i) CнC

զՀՈՒ ̄ hidden

(ii) CoCC

կօձ ̄ bent

(iii) T...ԽՈՅՏ

ՏՃԿԽՈՅՏ ̄ destroyed

(iv) C<sup>1</sup>εC<sup>2</sup>C<sup>1</sup>ωC<sup>2</sup>

ՅԵՏՅՈՒՏ ̄ examined

The stress moves to the second syllable.

(v) C<sup>1</sup>C<sup>2</sup>εC<sup>3</sup>C<sup>2</sup>ωC<sup>3</sup>

յՄԵՐԵՅՈՒՅԹ ̄ disturbed

The stress moves to the second syllable, affecting the distribution of T and Ե in this verb.

vi) CoCC

զօձ ̄ sweet

## SOME SUFFIX VERBS

πεῖση·ι	I said		
πεῖσα·κ	etc.		
πεῖσα·ψ			
πεῖσα·с			
πεῖσα·η			
πεῖσω·τεν			
πεῖσω·οζ			
πεῖσε φρωμι	the man said		
οσονθ·ι	I have	λμονθ·ι	I don't have
οσοντα·κ	etc.	λμοντα·κ	etc.
οσοντα·ψ		λμοντα·ψ	
οσοντα·с		λμοντα·с	
οσοντα·η		λμοντα·η	
οσοντω·τεν		λμοντω·τεν	
οσοντω·οζ		λμοντω·οζ	
οσοντε φρωμι	the man has	λμοντε φρωμι	the man doesn't have
<hr/>			
<u>OTHER EXAMPLES</u>			
νεσω·с	she is beautiful	νανε·ψ	he is good
νεсε τсози	the woman is beautiful	νανε·с	she is good
тсози	the woman who is beautiful (= the beautiful woman)	ναнε φρωμи	The man is good
εθ·νесω·с		φρωμи	the man who is good (= the good man)
εθ·νане·ψ			
πιληш			
εθ·нашω·ψ	the crowd that is numerous (= the big crowd)		
наш·е ненови	our sins are numerous		

## NEGATION OF COPTIC VERBS

In most conjugations, the verb is negated by placing **Ճ** 'not' after the verb. Optionally **Ւ** may be placed before the verb:

ՎՆԱՆԱԾ ԵՐՈՎ  
(Ն) ՎՆԱՆԱԾ ԵՐՈՎ ՃՆ

He will see him.  
He will not see him.

However, certain verbal prefixes have special negative forms:

## Optative

ε...ε	እናይ
ε·፩·ε·o፩o·፩	እና·፩·ይ·o፩o·፩
He shall eat it.	He shall not eat it.

## Perfect

α	λπε
α·φ·οφω·φ	λπε·φ·οφω·φ
He ate it.	He didn't eat it.

## Aorist

ՊՃ	ՃՊՃ
ՊՃ.Վ.Ր	ՃՊՃ.Վ.Ր
He is accustomed to come.	He doesn't come.

## Imperative

Сୁତେମ  
Listen!  
ମୁହେସୁତେମ  
Don't listen!

## Jussive

ມະເຮ	ມັນອະເຮ
ມະເຮ·ຜ·ສວຕະມ	ມັນອະເຮ·ຜ·ສວຕະມ
Let him hear. (May he hear.)	Let him not hear. (May he not hear.) ອະເຮ = 'cause', 'let'

## Conditional

ଅ...ଯାନ	ଅ...ଯତେବ
ଅ·ଯ·ଯାନ·ି	ଅ·ଯ·ଯତେବ·ି

## Conjunctive

ନ୍ତେ ଫଳଗେ ନ୍ତେଫଳ He will fall and rise.	ନ୍ତେ...ଫଳ ଫଳଗେ ନ୍ତେଫଳ He will fall and not rise.
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## Infinitive

€	€.шт€м
€.сшт€м	€.шт€м.сшт€м
To hear.	Not to hear.

## PRONOUNS

ѧՆՈՒ	I	ѧՆՈՒ	we
ՆԵՈՒ	thou	ՆԵՈՒԹԵՆ	ye
ՆԵՈՎ	he	ՆԵՈՎՈՇ	they
ՆԵՈԾ	she		

լԱ ՏԱ ՆԱ	my	լԵՆ ՏԵՆ ՆԵՆ	our
լԵԿ ՏԵԿ ՆԵԿ	thy	լԵՏԵՆ ՏԵՏԵՆ ՆԵՏԵՆ	your
լԵԿ ՏԵԿ ՆԵԿ	his	լՈՇ ՏՈՇ ՆՈՇ	their
լԵԾ ՏԵԾ ՆԵԾ	her		

ֆՈՒ ԹՈՒ ՆՈՇԻ	mine	ֆՈՒՆ ԹՈՒՆ ՆՈՇՆ	ours
ֆՈՒԿ ԹՈՒԿ ՆՈՇԿ	thine	ֆՈՒՏԵՆ ԹՈՒՏԵՆ	yours
		ՆՈՇՏԵՆ	
ֆՈՎԿ ԹՈՎԿ ՆՈՇԿ	his	ֆՈՎՈՇ ԹՈՎՈՇ ՆՈՇՈՇ	theirs
ֆՈՎԸ ԹՈՎԸ ՆՈՇԸ	hers		

### Emphatic pronouns

ԶՈՒ	myself	ԶՈՒՆ	ourselves
ԶՈՒԿ	thyself	ԶՈՒՏԵՆ	yourselves
ԶՈՎԿ	himself	ԶՈՎՈՇ	themselves
ԶՈՎԸ	herself		

### Reciprocal pronouns (-ԵՐՀՈՇ)

ՆԵՆԵՐՀՈՇ	one another [of ourselves]
ՆԵՏԵՆԵՐՀՈՇ	one another [of yourselves]
ՆՈՇԵՐՀՈՇ	one another [of themselves]

### Nexus pronoun

լԵ ՏԵ ՆԵ	[equivalent of copula: is/are/was/were]
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## DEMONSTRATIVES

լ- (Փ-)	τ- (Թ-)		the + NOUN (short forms)
լԱ-	τ-	ՆԱ-	the
ՓԱ	ԹԱ	ՆԱ	(sometimes ՆԵՆ-)
լԱ	τԱ	ՆԱ	this/these one/s
ՓԻ	ԹԻ	ՆԻ	this/these + NOUN
լ-...ԵՏԵՂՄԱՇ	τ-...ԵՏԵՂՄԱՇ	Ն-...ԵՏԵՂՄԱՇ	that/those one/s
ՓՃ-	ԹՃ-	ՆՃ-	that/those + NOUN
			the one/s belonging to + NOUN*

\*Sometimes also "the one possessing".

## SOME COMMON COPTIC PREPOSITIONS

Before a noun	Before a pronoun suffix (3 sing masc illustrated)	Meaning
እ	እ·ቅ (እ before 2pl, 3pl)	(object marker)
እ	እ·ቅ (እ before 1s, እ before 2pl, 3pl)	to, for (dative marker)
Don't confuse these prepositions with the genitive marker እ ('of').		
€	€·ቅ (€ before 2pl, 3pl)	to
ሣ	ሣ·ቅ (ሣ before 2pl, 3pl)	towards, as far as
ነው	ነው·ቅ (ነው before 1s, ነው before 2pl, 3pl)	with
ዕኑ	ዕኑ·ቅ (ዕኑ before 2pl, 3pl)	in
€ጋኑ	€ጋኑ·ቅ (2pl €ጋኑ ተዘጋጀ)	upon
ጋጋኑ	ጋጋኑ·ቅ (2pl ተዘጋኑ ተዘጋጀ)	upon, over
€ጥቃ	€ጥቃ·ቅ (2pl €ጥቃ ተዘጋጀ)	because of
ጠጥቃ	ጠጥቃ·ቅ (2pl ተዘጋኑ ተዘጋጀ)	against
ልተኑና	ልተኑና·ቅ (2pl ተዘጋኑ ተዘጋጀ)	without
ጋ	ጋ·ቅ (ጋ before 2pl, 3pl)	under
እርዳ	እርዳ·ቅ	after

## NUMERALS

### units (1–9)

	masc.	fem.
1	օՇԱՐ	օՇԻ
2	ԾՆՁՇ	ԾՆՁՇՒ
3	ՇՈՎՏ	ՇՈՎՏՒ
4	ՎԴՈՎՇ	
5	ՒՕՇ	
6	ԾՈՒՇ	
7	ՇՁԱՌՎ	ՇՁԱՌՎԻ
8	ՇՎԻՆ	ՇՎԻՆԻ
9	ՎՐԴ	ՎՐԴՒ

### tens (10–90)

	masc.	fem.	construct (unit following)
10	ՎԻՏ	ՎԻՏՒ	ՎԵՏ-
20	ՀՁՏ	ՀՁՏՒ	
30	ՎՃՅ, ՎՃՊ	ՎՃՅԵ	
40	ՉՎԵ		
50	ՏՃՅՕՇ, ՏԵՕՇԻ		
60	ԸԵ		
70	ՇՎԵ, ՇՅԵ		
80	ԶՃՄՆԵ		
90	ՊԽՏԵՕՇԻ		

### hundreds (100–900)

100	ՇԵ
200	ՇԽԻ
300	ՇՈՎՏ ՆՇԵ
400	ՎԴՈՎՇ ՆՇԵ
500	ՒՕՇ ՆՇԵ
600	ԾՈՒՇ ՆՇԵ
700	ՇՁԱՌՎ ՆՇԵ
800	ՇՎԻՆ ՆՇԵ
900	ՎՐԴ ՆՇԵ

### thousands (1000–10 000)

1000	ՇՕ
2000	ՇՕ ԾՆՁՇ
3000	ՇՈՎՏ ՆՇՕ
10 000	ԹՅԱ

Ordinals: prefix ՎՃՅ-

## COPTIC/GREEK LETTERS AS NUMERALS

These are used much more in Bohairic than in Sahidic.

ꝝ	α'	1	օ&gt;	ꝝ	ρ'	100	ϣ&gt;
ꝝ	β'	2	ϲ&gt;	ꝝ	σ'	200	ϣ&gt;
ꝝ	γ'	3	ϣ&gt;	ꝝ	τ'	300	ϣ&gt; ՚
ꝝ	δ'	4	ϣ&gt;	ꝝ	υ'	400	ϣ&gt; ՚
ꝝ	ε'	5	՚	ꝝ	ϕ'	500	՚ ՚
ꝝ	ϲ'	6	՚	ꝝ	χ'	600	՚ ՚
ꝝ	՚	7	՚	ꝝ	ψ'	700	՚ ՚
ꝝ	՚	8	՚	ꝝ	ω'	800	՚ ՚
ꝝ	՚	9	՚	ꝝ	՚	900	՚ ՚
՚	՚	10	՚				
՚	՚	20	՚				
՚	՚	30	՚				
՚	՚	40	՚				
՚	՚	50	՚				
՚	՚	60	՚				
՚	՚	70	՚				
՚	՚	80	՚				
՚	՚	90	՚				

## THE COPTIC CONDITIONAL (“IF”)

The sentence contains two halves: the *protasis* (the “if” clause), and the *apodosis* (the “then” clause).

### The Real Conditional (it could happen)

አ...ሸኑ... or አሬሽኑ...

PROTASIS	APODOSIS
ሸዕዋን አሬሽኑ ሌይኮኖም ይሸጋ	አብ ሪፖርታውን እናቅ.
If your brother sins	forgive him.

The *protasis* may optionally be preceded by **ሸዕዋን** (“if”), as here.

The *protasis* may also be introduced by **ICΔE** (“if”), or by **KΔN** (“even if”).

### The Unreal Conditional (it won’t/didn’t happen)

*Protasis:* ይ·ናል... (circumstantial + preterite converter)

የ·ናልየ... with noun subject

*Apodosis:* እና...ና... (preterite converter + future)

የ·ናለ... እና... with noun subject

የ·ናለየ·ተኩ·ርወዕሽን እወዑ	ናለየ·ተኩ·ና·ርወዕሽን ተሳይዙት.
If you knew [or had known] me	you would know [or would have known] my father also.

## RELATIVES ΕΤ (ΕΘ), ΕΤΕ

### Durative conjugations

#### Relative present conjugation

**Antecedent is doing the action in the relative clause.** No pronoun prefix after ΕΤ.

Φρωμι εθ.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The man who is eating it

Νιρωμε εθ.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The men who are eating it

**Antecedent is having the action done to it in the relative clause.**

Πωικ ετ.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that I eat

Πωικ ετε.κ.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that you eat

Πωικ ετε.φ.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that he eats

Πωικ ετε.σ.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that she eats

Πωικ ετε.η.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that we eat

Πωικ ετε.τεν.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that you eat

Πωικ ετ.ο.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that they eat

Πωικ ετε φρωμι ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that the man eats

#### Relative future conjugation

**Antecedent is doing the action in the relative clause.** No pronoun prefix after ΕΤ.

Φρωμι εθ.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The man who will eat it

Νιρωμε εθ.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The men who will eat it

**Antecedent is having the action done to it in the relative clause.**

Πωικ ετ.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that I shall eat

Πωικ ετε.κ.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that you will eat

Πωικ ετε.φ.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that he will eat

Πωικ ετε.σ.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that she will eat

Πωικ ετε.η.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that we shall eat

Πωικ ετε.τεν.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that you will eat

Πωικ ετ.ο.ο.η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that they will eat

Πωικ ετε φρωμι η.α.ο.ογων ρ.ων  
The loaf that the man will eat

## Non-durative

### Relative perfect conjugation

**Antecedent is doing the action in the relative clause.** Pronoun prefix required after ετά.

Փրամա էտա.պ.օջուղ.պ

The man who ate it

Արքամա էտա.ջ.ա.տին.պ

The men who ate it

### Antecedent is having the action done to it in the relative clause.

Լայկ էտա.լ.օջուղ.պ

The loaf that I ate

Լայկ էտա.ք.օջուղ.պ

The loaf that you ate

Լայկ էտա.պ.օջուղ.պ

The loaf that he ate

Լայկ էտա.շ.օջուղ.պ

The loaf that she ate

Լայկ էտա.ն.օջուղ.պ

The loaf that we ate

Լայկ էտարե.տեն.օջուղ.պ

The loaf that you ate

Լայկ էտա.ջ.օջուղ.պ

The loaf that they ate

Լայկ էտա փրամա օջուղ.պ

The loaf that the man ate

### More examples of relatives

Ալօջի էտօջամ և փրամ.

The lion that is eating the man.

Ալօջի օթնաօջամ և փրամ.

The lion that will eat the man.

Ալօջի էտազօշեմ փրամ.

The lion that ate the man.

Գձ լե փրամ էտե լիօջի նաօջամ այսօդ.

This is the man whom the lion will eat (him).

Գձ լե փրամ էտա լիօջի օջօմ.

This is the man whom the lion ate (him).

Գձ լե լիշենտ էտազօշեմ լուժրօձ.

This is the worm that ate the seed.

Գձ լե լիշենտ էտազօշօմ.

This is the worm that ate it.

Գձ լե փրամ էտազօշեմ լայկ.

This is the man who ate the bread.

Գձ լե փրամ էտե ալլեզօշեմ լայկ.

This is the man who did not eat the bread.

Գձ լե փրամ օթնանօշ և լուժրօձ.

This is the man who who will cast the seed.

Մարիզամ թէ տօջաւ օթնաշ ըլբօյս.

Mary is the woman who sees the Lord.

Մարիզամ թէ տօջաւ օթնաշ ըրօյ.

Mary is the woman who sees him.

Մարիզամ թէ տօջաւ էտե ն շնաշ ըլբօյս ձն.

Mary is the woman who does not see the Lord.

Մարիզամ թէ տօջաւ էտե ն շնաշ ըրօյ ձն.

Mary is the woman who does not see him.

## ADJECTIVES

Coptic has only a couple of dozen native adjectives, but a very large number of adjectives borrowed from Greek. They usually follow the noun they qualify and are linked to it with **ነ**.

The most common native adjectives are:

କୋଷକୀ	small
ମେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ	beloved
ନୋକ୍	big
ସାବେ	wise
ଶ୍ଵରପ୍ଲ	first
ଘନ୍ତ୍ଵି	poor
ଶେଳାଦୀ	old
କ୍ଷାର୍ପ୍ର	strong

Adjectives borrowed from Greek take their Greek masculine form (usually ending in **OC**) when qualifying a person, and the Greek neuter form (usually ending in **ON**) when qualifying a thing.

## SECOND SINGULAR FEMININE FORMS

### PRONOUNS

𠂇	thou
𠂇, 𠂇, 𠂇	thy
𠂇, 𠂇, 𠂇	thine
𠂇	thyself

### OBJECT OF VERB/PREPOSITION

thee	I	after consonant
		[zero] after vowel

### IN VERB PARADIGMS (сѡтєм as example)

Present	тє·сѡтєм	Aorist	шá·рє·сѡтєм
Preterite + pres.	нá·рє·сѡтєм	Neg. aorist	жá·рє·сѡтєм
Focalised pres.	á·рє·сѡтєм	Conditional	á·рє·шáл·сѡтєм
Future	тє·рâ·сѡтєм	Neg. conditional	á·рє·штєм·сѡтєм
Preterite + fut.	нá·рє·нá·сѡтєм	'Until'	шáнт·é·сѡтєм
Focalised fut.	á·рє·нá·сѡтєм	'Not yet'	жáдат·é·сѡтєм
Optative	é·р·é·сѡтєм	Causative	θрє·сѡтєм
Neg. Optative	ннé·сѡтєм	Jussive	жáрє·сѡтєм*
Perfect	á·рє·сѡтєм	Neg. jussive	жáпен·θрє·сѡтєм
Neg. perfect	жá·р·é·сѡтєм	Conjunctive	жáт·é·сѡтєм
Focalised perf.	éт·á·рє·сѡтєм		

\* This form may not actually occur.