

## Lesson 11

11.1 Direct and Indirect Object: Coptic uses nouns or pronouns to expand the meaning of the sentence. They are usually introduced by certain prepositions. They usually express the object of the action of the verb, whether that action is transferred to such object directly (Direct Object), or indirectly (Indirect Object). In other words, these nouns are being used in the Accusative case or in the Dative case respectively.

11.1.1 The Direct Object: The Direct Object of a transitive verb is usually introduced by the preposition 'ነ-(ነ-) , ነዐ' , as follows:

ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲕⲱⲧ	ነ.ⲟⲩ.ⲙⲓ	he built a house
ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲕⲱⲧ	ነዐ	he built it

Many verbs, especially those denoting perception, uses 'ኔ-, ኔⲣⲟ' to introduce the Direct Object, as follows:

ⲁ.ⲛ.ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ	ኔ.ⲧⲉⲓ.ⲥⲉⲙ	we heard his voice
ⲁ.ⲛ.ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ	ኔⲣⲟ	we heard it

Sometimes other prepositions are used to introduce the Direct Object like 'ነⲥⲁ , ነⲥⲱ' , as follows:

ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲱⲛⲓ	ነⲥⲁ	ⲧⲉⲓ.ⲥⲉⲙⲓ	he looked for his wife
ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲱⲛⲓ	ነⲥⲱ		he looked for her

11.1.2 The Indirect Object: The Indirect Object, if available is usually introduced by the preposition 'ነ-(ነ-) , ነ' , as follows:

ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲧ	ነ.ⲡⲓ.ⲭⲱⲙ	<i>m.pi.rwmi</i>	I gave the book <i>to the man</i>
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The preposition 'ኔ- , ኔⲣⲟ' is often used to mark the corresponding Dative form in English and Greek.

11.1.3 Order Within the Sentence: The Direct Object precedes the Indirect Object, if both are nouns, both are pronouns, or the Direct Object is a pronoun. If the Indirect Object is a pronoun and the Direct Object is a noun, then the order is reversed, i.e. Indirect Object then Direct Object, as follows:

ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲧ ⲙⲙⲟϥ ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲓ.ⲣⲱⲙⲓ	I gave it to the man
ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲧ ⲙⲙⲟϥ ⲛⲁϥ	I gave it to him
ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲧ ⲛⲁϥ ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲓ.ϭⲱⲙⲓ	I gave to him the book

Note: The position of the Direct or the Indirect Object depends in many cases on the degree of emphasis accorded to each.

### 11.2 The Negative Construction of the Verbal Sentences:

11.2.1 Bipartite Tenses: These tenses are negated in a similar way to the negation of the nominal sentence, i.e. the introduction of the particle 'ⲁⲛ' after the conjugated verb with an occasional preceding 'ⲛ-'. An example of the negative First Present tense is as follows:

ⲛ.ⲧ.ⲉⲙⲡⲱⲁ ⲁⲛ	I am not worthy
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11.2.2 Tripartite Tenses: These tenses are negated using a distinct verbal prefix plus the nominal or pronominal subject in the same way that the affirmative tenses are conjugated. An example of the negative First Perfect tense is as follows:

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
1-mf	ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲓ.ⲙⲟϥ	I didn't walk	ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲉⲛ.ⲙⲟϥ	we didn't walk
2-m	ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲉⲕ.ⲙⲟϥ	you (m) didn't walk	ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲉⲧⲉⲛ.ⲙⲟϥ	you (pl) didn't walk
2-f	ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲉ.ⲙⲟϥ	you (f) didn't walk	same	
3-m	ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲉϥ.ⲙⲟϥ	he didn't walk	ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲟϥ.ⲙⲟϥ	they didn't walk
3-f	ⲙⲓ.ⲡⲉϥ.ⲙⲟϥ	she didn't walk	same	

### 11.3 Vocabulary 11

ⲕⲱⲧ ⲛ-(ⲙⲙⲟⲥ)	vb. to build	ⲱⲛⲓ ⲛⲥⲁ	vb. to seek, inquire
ⲛⲁϥ ⲉ-	vb. to see	ϭⲱⲙⲓ ⲛ-(ⲙⲙⲟⲥ)	vb. to find
ⲥⲙⲛ	f. sound, voice	ⲧ ⲉ-	vb. to give to
ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉ-	vb. to hear, listen to	-- ⲛ-(ⲙⲙⲟⲥ)	vb. to give to
-- ⲛ-(ⲛⲥ)	vb. to obey	-- ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ	vb. to sell
-- ⲛⲥⲁ	vb. to obey	-- ⲛ-(ⲛⲥ)	vb. to give to
ⲱⲙⲛ	f. garment, tunic	-- ⲟϥⲃⲉ	vb. to fight
ⲱⲛⲓ ⲉ-	vb. to visit, greet	ⲥⲓ ⲛ-(ⲙⲙⲟⲥ)	vb. to take, receive

11.4 Exercises 11: Translate the following into English:

- A 1.    ⲁ.ϣ.†    ⲛⲏⲓ    ⲛⲟⲩ.ϣⲉⲛⲏⲛ
2.    ⲁ.ⲓ.†    ⲛⲁϣ    ⲙ.ⲡⲁ.ϫⲟⲓ    ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
3.    ⲙⲡⲟⲩ.ϥⲱⲧⲉⲙ    ⲛⲥⲁ    ⲛⲟⲩ.ⲃⲓϥⲉⲩ
4.    ⲁ.ⲓ.ϥⲱⲧⲉⲙ    ⲉ.†.ⲥⲙⲏ    ⲙ.ⲡⲓ.ⲟⲩⲏⲃ
5.    ⲁ.ⲩ.ϣⲓⲛⲓ    ⲛⲥⲱⲓ    ⲉⲛⲉⲛ    †.ⲁⲓⲟⲣⲁ
6.    ⲁ.ϣ.ϣⲓⲛⲓ    ⲉⲣⲟϣ    ⲉⲛⲉⲛ    ⲧⲉϣ.ⲣⲓ
7.    ⲁ.ϣ.ⲃⲓ    ⲛ.ⲧⲁ.ϣⲉⲛⲏⲛ
8.    ⲁ.ϥ.ϫⲓⲙⲓ    ⲛ.ⲟⲩ.ϣⲉⲛⲏⲛ    ⲉⲛⲉⲛ    ⲡⲉϥ.ⲏⲓ
9.    ⲁ.ⲓ.ⲛⲁⲩ    ⲉ.ⲡ.ⲱⲟⲩ    ⲙ.ⲡ.ⲃⲟⲓϥ    ⲛⲉⲙ    ⲧⲉϣ.ϫⲟⲙ