#### Lesson 3

### 3.1 <u>Indefinite Article</u>:

3.1.1 <u>form</u>: Coptic has two distinct indefinite articles, one for the singular  $o_{\Upsilon}$ — and one for the plural  $g_{\Lambda}$ n—. Like the definite article, they are prefixed directly to the nouns they modify, examples:

|                 | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u>              |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 0 <b>3.</b> 501 | a ship          | Sau exhor ships, some ship |
| ox.bmmi         | a man           | zan.pwui men, some men     |

#### 3.1.2 <u>uses</u>:

- 3.1.2.1 <u>Singular</u>: The indefinite article for singular is used for both masculine and feminine. In English it is translated as 'a' or 'an' before vowel-sounding letters. It is sometimes deleted in Coptic but should always be written out when translating into English.
- 3.1.2.2 <u>Plural</u>: The indefinite article for the plural is always written out in Coptic. In English it is translated as 'some' or in most cases not translated. Care should be taken in translating the noun that follows it in the plural.
- 3.2 <u>Genitive (simple possessive)</u>: Relationship between two nouns is expressed by the preposition  $\hat{n}$  ( $\hat{u}$ ) 'of', as follows:

In special cases, the genitive preposition  $\dot{n}$  ( $\dot{u}$ ) is replaced with the fuller form  $\dot{n}\tau\varepsilon$ , as follows:

(a) If the first noun is indefinte:

ογ.χωμ ήτε πι.δελλο A book of the monk

(b) If the first noun has a strong definite article:

 $\pi i. \text{BWK}$  ite  $\pi i. \text{OYPO}$  The servant of the king

(c) If both nouns are proper nouns:

σεη τ.κανα ήτε. τ. ταλιλεα In Cana of Galilee

3.3 <u>Simple Bipartite Clause - Indefinte Nouns</u>: Refer to lesson 2 for definition.

3.3.1 <u>Affirmative</u>: In the affirmative, the bipartite is formed in the following manner:

Auxiliary verb + Indefinite noun + Prepositional phrase

Auxiliary verb + (Indefinite article + Noun )+ Preposition + (Definite article + Noun)

oron or. della lo article + Noun )+ A monk is on the road (there is a monk on the road)

3.3.2 <u>Negative</u>: In the negative, the sentence form is as follows:

Note: Before the negative auxiliary **xxon**, the indefinite article for the singular is deleted.

#### 3.4 Vocabulary 3

| Βωκ             | <i>m</i> . | servant           | τεβτ        | <i>m</i> . | fish          |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| βωκι            | f.         | maidservant       | oron        |            | there is      |
| ebiaik          | pl.        | servants          | orpo        | <i>m</i> . | king          |
| εθβε-           | prep.      | about, concerning | orpw        | f.         | queen         |
| εμρω            | f.         | harbor            | orpwor      | pl.        | kings, queens |
| 1960            | m.         | river             | oxmiui      | <i>m</i> . | light         |
| nouú            |            | there is not      | ψε          | f.         | heaven        |
| MWOA            | m.         | water             | ίγοнφ       | pl.        | heavens       |
| ( <b>ú</b> ) –ń | prep.      | of                | <b>X</b> 01 | <i>m</i> . | ship          |
| -эTń            | prep.      | of                | тонхэ́      | pl.        | ships         |
| byu             | <i>m</i> . | name              |             |            |               |

# Lesson 3

## **Fundamentals of Bohairic Coptic**

3.5 Exercises 3: Translate the following into English:

- Α 1. γιχει πι.χοι
  - 2. Sa or.wni
  - 3. <sub>Δ</sub>α τ.ψε
  - 4. **SEN OY.TEBT**
  - 5. деп пі.фноті
- В 1. пі.тевт й.ф.іаро
  - 2.  $\pi$ i.pan  $\hat{\mathbf{u}}.\pi$ i.pw $\mathbf{u}$ i
  - 3. пі.нот й.й.отро

- 6. Den +.eupw
- 7...  $g_1$   $\pi_{1.1}$  apc
- 8. eage or.xwn
- 9. ebbe zan.orpwor
- 10. EOBE OY.OYWINI
- 4. ογ. βωκι ήτε π. ογρο
- 5. πι.μωος **ù.**ψ.ιαρο
- 6. **†.**ἐջμει ἀ.πι.Βωκ
- C 1. oron or.orwini деп ni.фноті
  - 2. inon telt sen tempo