## Lesson 8

8.1 <u>Tripartite Construction</u>: This sentence structure is the typical verbal sentence in Coptic. It is usually made up of three parts, a verbal prefix (tense marker), a subject (nominal or pronominal), and a verb.

#### 8.1.1 First Perfect Tense:

8.1.1.1 <u>Form</u>: This is the best form of the narrative past tense. It corresponds to the English simple past, or in some cases, the perfect tense. It is conjugated with the eight different persons that we have encountered in previous lessons. The verb 'xoxi' 'to walk' will be used as a example here, and it is conjugated as follows:

Person	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
1-mf	8.1. <b>1</b> 10M1	I walked	ıwow.n.s	we walked
2-m	a.k.wowi	you (m) walked	ape.ten.uowi	you (pl) walked
2-f	ape.nowi	you (f) walked	same	
3-m	a.q.nowi	he walked	a.y.uoyi	they walked
3-f	മ.с.മായ്വ	she walked	same	

8.1.1.2 <u>Nominal Subject</u>: The use of the nominal subject is dependent in large on the style of the literary writer. Three differnt forms are available in Coptic, as follows:

α πι.ρω <b>μ</b> ι <b>μ</b> οωι	the man walked
$\pi_i$ .pw <b>u</b> : a.q. <b>u</b> o $\omega_i$	same
α.φ.μοωι ήχε πι.ρωμι	same

Note:  $\dot{n} \times \varepsilon'$  is used in verbal construction to move the nominal subject after the verb. It is frequently used in texts translated from the Greek.

- 8.2. <u>Prepositions with Verbs of Motion</u>: The prepositions  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}$  are frequently used with verbs of motion, as follows:
- 8.2.1 è indicates motion to or toward a place or a person:

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8.2.2 ws indicates motion to or up to. It is more frequently used with persons than places:

α.η.φωτ μα πεq.ιωτ α.η.ωε μα πι.επισκοπος he ran to his father we went to the bishop

8.2.2 EXEN indicates motion onto or on:

rowu.in nexé imom.p.v

he walked upon the water

8.3 Vocabulary 8:

# **Greek Nouns**:

èponoc m. throne

τραπεζα f.

f. table

8.4 Exercises 8: Translate the following into English:

- A 1. A ni.cnhor we e.t.  $\pi \circ \lambda$ ic
  - 2.  $\pi_{i}$ . when a.q. i è.  $\pi_{e}$  en. hi
  - 3. a.q.vowi nxe incorc exen  $\pi i \cdot \hat{\chi}$  po n.t. alacca
  - 4. a.v.i йса поч. ширі
  - 5. а педмавнтно фшт ѐ.ке.ма
  - 6. a.i.piwi èxen na.noßi
  - 7. a.r.zeuci è.t.tpaπeza n'xe teq.èziui neu neq.wepi