

## Lesson 12

12.1 Forms of the Verbs: Coptic verbs has two distinct types, the Infinitive and the Qualitative. The Infinitive is further divided into three different forms, the Absolute, the Construct, and the Pronominal. Some verbs have all these distinctive forms or types while others have one, two, or three. The following are some examples of common verbs used:

Infinitive				Qualitative	
Absolute	Construct	Pronominal			
ⲓ	-----	-----	To come	ⲛⲏⲟⲩ	To be coming
ⲥⲙⲟⲩ	-----	-----	To bless	ⲥⲙⲁⲣⲱⲟⲩⲧ	To be blessed
ⲧⲱⲟⲩⲛ	ⲧⲉⲛ-	ⲧⲱⲛⲥ	To rise	-----	-----
ⲭⲱ	ⲭⲁ-	ⲭⲁⲥ	To put	ⲭⲏ	To be put, be
ⲱⲱⲡⲓ	-----	-----	To become	ⲱⲟⲡ	To be, exist
ⲉⲓ	ⲉⲓ-	ⲉⲓⲧⲥ	To take	ⲉⲏⲟⲩ	To be taken
ⲧ	ⲧ-	ⲧⲏⲓⲥ	To give	ⲧⲟⲓ	To be given

### 12.2 Meaning and Uses:

12.2.1 Meaning: The infinitive is the elementary form of the verb and it always expresses its action. The Qualitative, on the other hand, expresses the quality or the result of the verb action.

12.2.2 Uses: The Absolute and the Qualitative are used with Bipartite tenses such as Present, Simple Future, Imperfect, ..etc. The Absolute, the Construct, and the Pronominal are used with the Tripartite tenses, such as First Perfect, Present of Habitude, Future Energetic, ... etc.

ⲁ.ϣ.ⲭⲁ ⲛⲉⲛ.ⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ

He has forgiven us our sins

ϣ.ⲭⲏ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲛ

He is with us

ⲱⲁϣ.ⲧⲏⲓϣ ⲱⲁ ⲡⲓ.ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ

He usually gives it to the bishop

ⲁ.ϣ.ⲱⲟⲡ ⲧⲉⲛ ⲧⲁⲓ.ⲡⲟⲗⲓⲥ

He is in this city

12.3 Numbers:12.3.1 Simple Numbers:

<u>Number</u>		<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Feminine</u>
1	ⲁ	ⲟⲩⲁⲓ		ⲟⲩⲓ
2	ⲃ	Ⲉⲛⲁⲩ	ⲃⲧ	Ⲉⲛⲟⲩⲧ
3	Ⲅ	ⲩⲟⲙⲧ	Ⲅⲧ	ⲩⲟⲙⲧ
4	Ⲇ	ⲉⲧⲱⲟⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩ-		
5	Ⲉ	ⲧⲟⲩ (ⲧⲓⲟⲩ)		
6	Ⲋ	ⲥⲟⲟⲩ		
7	Ⲍ	ⲩⲁⲩⲩ	Ⲍⲧ	ⲩⲁⲩⲩ
8	Ⲏ	ⲩⲙⲙⲙ	Ⲏⲧ	ⲩⲙⲙⲙ
9	Ⲑ	ⲩⲓⲧ	Ⲑⲧ	ⲩⲓⲧ
10	Ⲓ	ⲙⲙⲧ, ⲙⲉⲧ-	Ⲓⲧ	ⲙⲙⲧ
20	Ⲕ	ⲭⲱⲧ	Ⲕⲧ	ⲭⲱⲧ
30	Ⲇ	ⲙⲁⲡ, ⲙⲁⲃ		
40	Ⲉ	ⲉⲙⲉ		
50	Ⲋ	ⲧⲉⲟⲩⲓ, ⲧⲁⲓⲟⲩ		
60	Ⲍ	ⲥⲉ		
70	Ⲏ	ⲩⲃⲉ, ⲩⲩⲉ		
80	Ⲑ	ⲭⲁⲙⲛⲉ		
90	Ⲓ	ⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲟⲩⲓ		
100	Ⲕ	ⲩⲉ		
200	Ⲇ	ⲩⲙⲓ		
1,000	Ⲉ	ⲩⲟ		
10,000		Ⲉⲃⲁ		

12.3.2 Composite Numbers: Between 11 and 99, the numeral is formed by placing the tens before the ones. For hundreds and thousands, the single unit is placed before the hundred or the thousand unit and they joined by the particle 'ⲛ-', except for the numeral 'two'. For combination of ones, tens, and hundreds, they are arranged as in the same order the numeral is written. Examples:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Numeral</u>	<u>Written Form</u>
12	ⲓⲃ	ⲙⲉⲧⲥⲏⲁⲩ
24	ⲕⲗ	ϫⲱⲧ ⲉ̀ⲧⲱⲟⲩ
300	ⲧ	ϣⲟⲙⲧ ⲏ̀ϣⲉ, ϣⲟⲙⲧ ϣⲉ
400	ϣ	ⲉ̀ⲧⲱⲟⲩ ⲏ̀ϣⲉ, ⲉ̀ⲧⲱⲟⲩ ϣⲉ
500	ϥ	ⲧⲱⲟⲩ ⲏ̀ϣⲉ, ⲧⲱⲟⲩ ϣⲉ
900	ϣ	ϣⲱⲧ ⲏ̀ϣⲉ, ϣⲱⲧ ϣⲉ
101	ⲣⲁ	ϣⲉ ⲟⲩⲁⲓ
111	ⲣⲓⲁ	ϣⲉ ⲙⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲓ
163	ⲣⲭⲩ	ϣⲉ ⲉⲉ ϣⲟⲙⲧ
251	ⲉⲏⲁ	ⲉ̀ⲧⲱⲟⲩ ϣⲉ ⲏⲉⲙ ⲧⲉⲟⲩⲓ ⲟⲩⲁⲓ

12.4 Abbreviation (Nomina Sacra): Coptic uses an abbreviated form of certain sacred words. Such practice was adopted from the Jewish tradition. The most common ones are as follows:

<u>Word</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ⲁⲗⲗⲏⲃⲟⲩⲁ	ⲁⲗ	<i>Halleluia</i>
ⲗⲁⲩⲓⲗ	ⲗⲁⲗ	<i>David</i>
ⲉⲑⲟⲩⲁⲃ	ⲉⲑⲩ	<i>Holy</i>
ⲑⲉⲟⲥ	ⲑⲥ	<i>God</i>
ⲓⲉⲣⲟⲩⲉⲁⲗⲏⲙ	ⲓⲗⲏⲙ	<i>Jerusalem</i>
ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ	ⲓⲏⲥ	<i>Jesus</i>
ⲓⲱⲁⲏⲏⲏⲥ	ⲓⲱⲁ	<i>John</i>
ⲕⲩⲣⲓⲉ	ⲕⲉ	<i>Lord</i>
ⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ	ⲙⲣ	<i>Martyr</i>
ⲡⲉⲟⲓⲥ	ⲡⲉⲥ	<i>Lord</i>
ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ	ⲡⲭⲥ	<i>Christ</i>
ⲡⲏⲉⲩⲙⲁ	ⲡⲏⲁ	<i>Spirit</i>
ⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ	ⲥⲱⲣ	<i>Savior</i>
ⲥⲧⲁⲩⲣⲟⲥ	ⲥⲧ	<i>Cross</i>
ⲩⲱⲥ	ⲩⲥ	<i>son</i>
ⲫⲏⲟⲩⲧ	ⲫⲧ	<i>God</i>