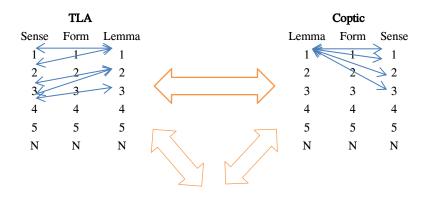**Goal:**

How poly-semantic words in Coptic correspond to poly-semantic words in Egyptian? Do they correspond to one or multiple lemmata?

Semantics. Theory, example:

	TLA				Coptic	
Sense	Form	Lemma		Lemma	Form	Sense
1	1	1		1	1	1
2	2	2		2	2	2
3	3	3		3	3	3
4	4	4		4	4	4
5	5	5		5	5	5
N	N	N		N	N	N

Demotic

Sense	Form	Lemma
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
N	N	N

Types of ⟷ **(lemma-sense relations in TLA (form is normally the same))**

1. One lemma

1.1. One lemma / One sense

Lemma 1: sense 1

1.2 One lemma / N senses

Lemma 1: sense 1, sense 2, sense 3, sense 4, sense 5

2. Multiple lemmata

2.1 Lemma is a subset of senses (Teilmenge) of another lemma

Lemma 1: sense 1, sense 2, sense 3, sense 4

Lemma 2: sense 1, sense 2

2.2 Lemma is NOT a subset of senses of another lemma (senses don't overlap)

Lemma 1: sense 1, sense 2, sense 3

Lemma 2: sense 4, sense 5

2.3 Mix of (2.1) and (2.2) – one lemma is a subset, another is not a subset.

Lemma 1: sense 1, sense 2, sense 3, sense 4

Lemma 2: sense 1, sense 2

Lemma 3: sense 5

2.4 Mix of (2.2) – one lemma is partially a subset, another is NOT a subset.

Lemma 1: sense 1, sense 2, sense 3, sense 4

Lemma 2: sense 1, sense 2, sense 5

Lemma 3: sense 6

Types of (lemma-lemma relations between TLA and CLL)

1. One lemma / N senses (Coptic) vs. One lemma / N senses (Egyptian)

    1.1 Some Coptic senses are missing in TLA lemma

        Coptic Lemma 1 sense 1 = TLA Lemma 1sense 1

        Coptic Lemma 1sense 2 = TLA Ø

        Coptic Lemma 1sense 3 = TLA Ø

2. One lemma / N senses (Coptic) vs. Multiple (n) lemmata (Egyptian)

    2.1 Some Coptic senses are missing in TLA lemmata

        Coptic senses correspond to different TLA lemmata

        Coptic Lemma 1sense 1 = TLA Lemma 1sense 1

        Coptic Lemma 1sense 2 ≠ TLA Ø

        Coptic Lemma 1sense 5 = TLA Lemma 3 sense 5

    2.2 Coptic sense are Inf. And Stative of Egyptian Lemma

Kinds of ⟷ **(lemma-lemma relations between TLA and CLL)**

<	direct semantic descendance. Can be multi-step: dqr > dgA > tg (dem.) > ⲧⲱⲱϭⲉ
< x bzw. y	ⲱⲕⲙ < jqm.w (32220) „Traurigkeit" bzw. jAkb (21010) trauern (different POS)
< Kontamination	e.g. ⲧⲱϩ (mischen, gemischt sein) contamination of tAH ("trüben") and dem. tX ("mischen")
Vgl.	Possible descendence, also in case when only a noun attested in Egyptian: ⲟⲩⲱⲗⲥ "sich beugen" < wrs (48090) "Kopfstütze".
Ob	Possible descendance

Maybe these types can be summarized as:

- strong

- vague

- none

Criteria of the analysis:

We are interested in:

- Coptic entry with multiple senses, which occur from different Egyptian / Demotic lemmata: (N to 1 relatioship). E.g.: Dem: irS (650) Kalt sein /Äg: ASr (287) grillen; rösten -> ⲱⲣϭ: kalt, kühl sein; (ver)brannt sein, entflammt sein.

- Coptic entry with two senses, where one sense presents a big difference to the Egyptian source:
  Entry 485:
  Form 1: ⲕⲁϩⲕϩ:
  Vb.
  1: DE: heraushauen, glatt hauen EN: hew out, smooth FR: ciseler, lisser (CD 133a; KoptHWb 73)
  2: DE: glätten, heilen EN: make smooth, cause to heal up FR: guérir (CD 133a; KoptHWb 73; ChLCS 20b)

- Coptic entry with multiple senses, which are attested in subentries of Egyptian lemma, but not in its super-entry

We are not interested in:

- Coptic entries with no reference to Egyptian lemmata in Crum, Vycichl, Cerny.

- Coptic compound entries, which don't derive from Egyptian compounds.

- Coptic entries with two senses which historically derive from stative und infinitive forms of the same verb in Egyptian.
  Many poli-semantic words in CLL are infinitive and stative meanings of the lemma with the same form. Thus they refer to a singular TLA lemma anyway:
  ⲕⲱⲃ (1) doppelt sein, (2) verdoppeln -> to qbb (160170) (1) kühl sein; kühlen (Oberlemma für Inf. und St.)

- Coptic entries with multiple senses, which correspond to an „entry family" in TLA, whereas a super-entry contains the meanings of sub-entries.
  Super-entry: qbb (160170) (1) kühl sein; kühlen (Oberlemma für Inf. und St.)
  Sub-entry: qbb (550102), kühl; ruhig
                        qbb (jb Hr) (861052 (bei etwas) ruhig sein; (auf jemanden) vertrauen

- Coptic entry with multiple senses, some of which are missing in Egyptian:

ⲱϣ: 1) (aus)rufen, 2) (ver)lessen, 3) versprechen   < aS (40890) rufen.

ϫⲱϩ: 1) berühren, anfassen 2) erreichen, sich nähern, nahekommen 3) verletzen, anstoßen 4) Umgang pflegen   < THj (176510) berühren (to touch)

ϭⲱ : 1) bleiben, verweilen 2) fortfahren, andauern (zu tun) 3) bleiben lassen, ablassen, aufhören 4) schweigen   < gr (167750) schweigen; ruhig sein; aufhören (to be silent)

Ägyptisch	Koptisch	Include?
xAa	ⲕⲱ (inf.) ⲕⲏ (stat.)	No
xAa (HA)	-	No
-	ⲕⲱ (ⲉⲃⲟⲗ)	No
wab (44430)	ⲧⲃⲃⲟ	No
	ⲣⲙⲏ	
mAa (854512)	ⲧⲙⲁ(ⲉ)ⲓⲟ, ⲧⲙϩⲟ, ⲧⲁⲛϩⲟ, ⲧⲁ(ⲟ)ⲩⲟ, ⲧⲁϩⲟ, ⲑⲃⲃⲓⲟ, ⲧⲟⲩϫⲟ, ⲧϭⲁ(ⲉ)ⲓⲟ	No
	ⲣϭⲟⲗ ⲣϭⲟⲙ	

Bemerkungen:

- Verknüpfung wird in BTS stattfinden (Vorgänger / Nachfolger), über stabile IDs.