Spelling of verbal compounds

This document outlines the spelling rules of verbal compounds in CLL (Coptic Lemma List).

1. Theory

Members of verbal compounds possess the following features:

Verb	Connector	Noun phrase
Status absolutus	Ø / ⲛ / ⲙ / ⲉ / ⲉⲛ	Noun (non-possessed):
Status nominalis		Ø + Noun
Status nominalis = absolutus		Article + Noun
Participium Coniunctum		Possess. + Noun
		Noun (possessed):
		Noun + Ø
		Noun + Possess.

Spelling of verbal compounds in CLL is determined by the verbal status:

- Verbs in bound state are treated as morphemes, forming one lexical unit with the following word and are thus written together[1]. Verbs in status absolutus are treated as separate lexical units and are written separately. Compounds, where status nominalis = status absolutus, are treated as bound forms (morphemes) if not followed by a connector (ⲛ / ⲙ / ⲉ / ⲉⲛ).

Noun phrases, attached to the verb, constitute an additional challenge. Compounds usually get fossilized according to the Stern-Jernstedt rule, which states that durative tenses use different constructions depending on the specificity of the direct object:

- only non-specific nouns can be directly attached to the preceding verb;
- if noun is specific, the periphrastic construction with ⲛ̄-/ⲙ̄ⲙⲟ= should be used

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[1] Example: ϯ|ⲣ-ϩⲟⲧⲉ ⲁⲛ

	Marker
Bound group	(blank)
Lexical unit	| (pipe)
Morpheme	- (hyphen)

bound group			bound group
lexical unit	lexical unit		lexical unit
morpheme	morpheme	morpheme	morpheme
ϯ|	ⲣ-	ϩⲟⲧⲉ	ⲁⲛ

Specificity of the noun can be expressed:

- explicitly: nouns are accompanied by definite /indefinite article, demonstrative pronoun, possessive pronouns or other specifiers (e.g. ⲛⲓⲙ);

- implicitly: implicitly specific are possessed nouns and proper names[2].

Most compounds in CLL meet Stern-Jernstedt rule, as illustrated by the following examples:

ϯⲙⲉⲉⲩⲉ	vs.	ϯ ⲙⲡⲙⲉⲉⲩⲉ	"suggest, remind"
ϯⲉⲣⲃⲟⲧ	vs.	ϯ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲣⲃⲟⲧ	"wound"
ϭⲓⲃⲉⲭⲉ	vs.	ϫⲓ (ⲙⲡ)ⲃⲉⲕⲉ	"receive wage"
ⲥⲣⲣⲁⲧ⸗	vs.	ⲥⲱⲣ ⲛⲣⲁⲧ⸗	"spread feet (urinate)"
ⲣⲙⲁⲉⲓⲛ	vs.	ⲣⲉϥⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲙⲡⲙⲁⲉⲓⲛ	"be marked, remarkable"
ⲕⲁⲉⲟⲩⲱ ⲉϩⲣⲁⲓ	vs.	ⲕⲱ ⲛⲉⲩⲱ	"deposit as pledge/curse"
		ⲕⲏ ⲉⲡϣⲱ (Qual.)	"lying, being in sandy condition (of wasteland)"

There are a number of cases, though, where bound forms are accompanied by explicitly or implicitly specific nouns, violating Jernstedt rule:

- Verb (st. nom.) + possessed noun:

ϭⲛⲣⲁⲧ⸗	"search"
ϩⲓⲧⲟⲟⲧ⸗	"begin"
ⲙⲉϩϩⲏⲧ⸗	"fill belly"

- Verb (st. nom.) + article + noun:

ⲣⲡⲕⲉ			"do (another thing)"
ⲣⲡⲱⲃϣ			"be forgetful"
ⲣⲧϭⲟⲧ			"be like"
ϭⲙⲡⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓϣ	vs.	ϭⲉ ⲉⲡⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓϣ (proper durative)	"find time",
ϯⲡⲟⲩⲟⲓ, ϯⲡⲉϥⲟⲩⲟⲓ	vs.	ϯ ⲙⲡⲟⲩⲟⲓ (proper durative)	"go forward"
ϫⲓⲡⲟⲩⲱ	vs.	ϫⲓⲟⲩⲱ (proper durative)	"bring news, announce"
ⲕⲁⲡⲙⲁ	vs.	ⲕⲁⲙⲁ (proper durative)	"give opportunity"

- Verb (st. nom.) + compound preposition:

ⲣϩⲁϫⲱ⸗	"go toward"
ⲣϩⲓϫⲛ–	"be over" etc.

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[2] Jernstedt: „Der Gebrauch des Absolutus ist im Präsensstamm obligatorisch, a) wenn das Objekt, sei's äußerlich, sei's an sich determiniert ist, und b) wenn das Objekt mit unbestimmten Artikel ist".

We call such compounds "multiwords", as nouns (including compound prepositions which derive from possessed nouns) are not morphemes, but separate lexical units. For the purpose of cross-reference such compounds get special tagging: each lexical unit within "multiword" is listed separately: <orth> ϩⲉⲡⲟⲩⲱ </orth> <oRef> ϩⲉ ⲡ ⲟⲩⲱ </oRef> "inquire".

2. Types of verbal compounds

Below is the overview of the types verbal compounds attested in CLL. Cases, which require special tagging ("multiwords"), are marked bold. A number of examples is provided for each type of compounds in the table with the current and the suggested spelling (+ tagging).

2.1 Compounds written together:

Verb	Connector		NP		
		ext.	Noun[3]		
(1) Verb (st. nom.)	+ Ø	+ Ø	+ Noun (nonP)	-> proper durative	
(2) Verb (st. nom = abs.)	+ Ø	+ Ø	+ Noun (nonP)	-> proper durative	
(3) Verb (st. nom.)	+ Ø	+ Ø	+ Noun (Pa)	-> proper durative	
(4) Verb (st. nom = abs.)	+ Ø	+ Ø	+ Noun (Pa)	-> proper durative	
(5) Verb (st. nom.)	+ Ø	+ Ø	+ Noun (Pc)	-> not possible in durative (specific)[4]	
(6) Verb (st. nom. = abs.)	+ Ø	+ Ø	+ Noun (Pc)	-> not possible in durative (specific)	
(7) Verb (st. nom.)	+ Ø	+ Art.	+ Noun	-> not possible in durative (specific)[5]	
(8) Verb (st. nom. = abs.)	+ Ø	+ Art.	+ Noun	-> not possible in durative (specific)[6]	
(9) Verb (st. nom.)	+ compound preposition[7]			-> proper durative (?)[8]	
(10) Verb (st. nom.)	+ compound preposition[9]			-> proper durative (?)[10]	
(11) Verb (st. nom.)	+ ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ	+ Ø	+ Noun (nonP)	-> not a proper durative[11]	

Construction		Current CLL spelling	Suggested spelling + tagging
(1) Verb (st. nom.) + e.g. ϭⲛ, ϩⲓ, ϩⲁ, ϣⲛ, ⲣ, ⲟⲩⲛ/ⲙⲛ	Ø +Ø + Noun (non-possessed)	ϭⲙϭⲟⲙ "be able (to do)" ϭⲛϫⲓⲛ "gain power" ϭⲛϩⲏⲩ "find profit" ⲟⲩⲛϭⲟⲙ/ ⲟⲩⲛϣϭⲟⲙ (ⲙⲙⲟ=) "be able"	<orth>ϭⲛϫⲓⲛ</orth>

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[3] Noun types: "nonP": non-possessed noun; "Pa": possessed noun in absolute form; "Pc: possessed noun in construct form

[4] Layton Grammar §171a, §329

[5] Should be "N st. abs. + n̄ + N" in durative tense

[6] Should be "N st. abs. + n̄ + N" in durative tense

[7] Preposition + Ø + Noun (Pc)

[8] Layton Grammar §171a

[9] Preposition + Ø + Noun (Pc) + ⲛ + Noun

[10] Layton Grammar §171a

[11] Connector (ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ) not necessary

		ⲙⲛϭⲟⲙ/ ⲙ(ⲙ)ⲛ̄ϣϭⲟⲙ (ⲙⲙⲟ=) "be unable" ⲁⲛϣⲧⲏⲩ "take a breath" ⲉⲣⲉⲛϣⲁϣⲓ "be bitter" # ⲉⲛϣⲁϣⲓ[12]	
(2) Verb (st. nom. = st. abs.) + e.g. ϫⲓ, †, ϩⲉ, ⲃⲱⲗ	Ø + Ø + Noun (non-possessed)	†ϩⲏⲩ "benefit" ϫⲓϭⲓϫ "embrace"[13] †ⲕⲱϩⲧ "set on fire" ⲃⲱⲗϣⲧⲱⲣⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ "dissolve a guarantee" ϥⲓϩⲟⲉⲓⲙ "throw up waves, be agitated"	<orth>†ϩⲏⲩ</orth>
(3) Verb (st. nom.) + e.g. ϭⲛ, ϩⲓ, ϩⲗ, ϣⲛ, ⲣ, ⲟⲩⲛ/ⲙⲛ	Ø + Ø + Noun (possessed, absolute form)	ϣⲛ̄ϩⲧⲏⲧ "pity" ⲣϩⲏⲧ "regret"	<orth> ϣⲛ̄ϩⲧⲏⲧ </orth>
(4) Verb (st. nom. = st. abs.) + e.g. ϫⲓ, †, ϩⲉ	Ø + Ø + Noun (possessed, absolute form)	†ϩⲟ "look", "beseech" ϫⲓϩⲟ "respect" ϫⲓⲣⲁⲛ "take name" ϥⲓⲧⲟⲟⲧ "raise (hand), begin" ϥⲓϩⲏⲧ "take heart, delight" ⲱⲗⲕϣⲁ "turn up nose, sneer"	<orth> †ϩⲟ </orth>
(5) **Verb (st. nom.)** + e.g. ϭⲛ, ϩⲓ, ϩⲗ, ϣⲛ, ⲣ, ⲟⲩⲛ/ⲙⲛ	Ø + Ø + Noun (possessed) +Suff.	ⲛ̄ ⲣⲁⲧ= "bring, follow foot, trace" ϭⲛ ⲣⲁⲧ= "find foot, base, search" ⲕⲁ ⲣⲁⲧ= "lay, set foot" ⲥⲣ ⲣⲁⲧ= "spread feet (piss)"	<orth> ⲛⲣⲁⲧ </orth> <oRef> ⲛ ⲣⲁⲧ </oRef>
		ⲥⲙⲛ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ= ⲙⲛ- "lay hand with, agree with" ⲉⲓⲁ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ= ⲛⲥⲁ- "verzichten auf" ϩⲓ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ= "lay hand, begin, attempt" ⲁⲧⲕⲁ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ= ⲉⲃⲟⲗ "continuous, incessant" ϣ(ⲉ)ⲡ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ= "grasp hand, greet" ⲙⲉϩ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ= "fill hands, lay hold on"	<orth> ϩⲓⲧⲟⲟⲧ= </orth> <oRef> ϩⲓ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ=</oRef>
		ⲥⲙⲛ ⲉⲓⲁⲧ= ⲉϫⲛ- "fix eyes upon" ⲕⲧⲉ ⲉⲓⲁⲧ= "look round, turn eye" ⲧⲟⲩⲛ(ⲉ) ⲉⲓⲁⲧ= ⲉⲃⲟⲗ "instruct, inform" ⲛⲁ (ⲉ)ⲓⲁⲧ= "blessed is" # ⲛⲁⲁ- ⲉⲓⲁ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ= ⲛⲥⲁ- "be desperate" # ⲉⲓⲱ	<orth> ⲕⲧⲉⲉⲓⲁⲧ=</orth> <oRef> ⲕⲧⲉ ⲉⲓⲁⲧ=</oRef>
		ⲕⲁ ⲣⲱ= / ⲭⲁ ⲣⲱ= "be silent" ⲙⲉϩ ⲣⲱ= "fill mouth" ϫⲉⲕ ⲣⲱ= "fill mouth, satisfy"	<orth> ⲙⲉϩⲣⲱ=orth> <oRef> ⲙⲉϩ ⲣⲱ=<oRef>

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[12] (CD 376b)

[13] Bodypart, but not possessed

		ⲧⲁⲩⲉ ⲣⲓⲛ⸗ "pronounce name"	<orth> ⲧⲁⲩⲉⲣⲓⲛ⸗orth> <oRef> ⲧⲁⲩⲉ ⲣⲓⲛ⸗oRef>
		ⲙⲉⲥ ϩⲏⲧ⸗ "fill belly"	<orth> ⲙⲉⲥ ϩⲏⲧ⸗⸗orth> <oRef> ⲙⲉⲥϩⲏⲧ⸗oRef>
(6) **Verb (st. nom. = st. abs.) +** e.g. ⲝⲓ, †, ϩⲉ	Ø + Ø + Noun (possessed) +Suff.	ⲝⲓ ⲣⲁⲧ⸗ "hold foot, impede"	<orth> ⲝⲓⲣⲁⲧ orth> <oRef> ⲝⲓ ⲣⲁⲧ <oRef>
		ⲝⲓ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ⸗ "receive a promise" ϥⲓⲧⲟⲟⲧ⸗ "raise (hand), begin" ϣ(ⲉ)ⲡ ⲧⲟⲟⲧ⸗ "greet, promise	as above
		ⲝⲓ ⲣⲱ⸗ / ϭⲓ ⲣⲱ⸗ "deprive, prevent" † ⲣⲱ⸗ "give word, promise"	as above
		ⲝⲓ ϩⲣⲁ⸗ "amuse, occupy oneself"	as above
		†ⲣⲉⲛ⸗ "give name, call"	as above
		† ⲧⲟⲩⲱ⸗ "turn away"	as above

(7)
 	
 Verb (st. nom.) +
 e.g. ϭⲛ, ϩⲓ, ϩⲗ, ϣⲛ, ⲣ, ⲟⲩⲛ/ⲙⲛ
	Ø + Art. + Noun (non-possessed)	ϭⲛ ⲑⲉ "find means"[14]
		 ⲣⲡⲕⲉ- "do also"
		 ⲣⲡⲛⲁ "do charity"
		 ⲕⲁⲡⲙⲁ "allow place, give opportunity"
		 ⲝⲉⲙ(ⲡⲓ)ⲣⲏ†
		      "find means"
		 ⲣⲡⲣⲱϣⲉ "be, do enough"
		 ϭⲛⲡⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓϣ
		      "find time"
		 ⲣⲡⲱⲃϣ "be forgetful"
			<orth>ϭⲛⲟⲉ</orth>
			 <oRef>ϭⲛ ⲧ ϩⲉ</oRef>

(8) **Verb (st. nom. = st. abs.) +** e.g. ⲝⲓ, †, ϩⲉ, ⲃⲱⲗ	Ø + Art. + Noun (non-possessed)	ϭⲓⲛ† ⲡⲟⲩⲟⲓ "act of going" ϩⲉ ⲡⲟⲩⲱ "inquire" † ⲡⲕⲱϩⲧ "set on fire" †ⲡⲟⲩⲟⲓ "go forward"	<orth> ϩⲉⲡⲟⲩⲱ </orth> <oRef> ϩⲉ ⲡ ⲟⲩⲱ </oRef>
(9) **Verb (st. nom.)** + e.g. ϭⲛ, ϩⲓ, ϩⲗ, ϣⲛ, ⲣ, ⲟⲩⲛ/ⲙⲛ	compound preposition (Prep. + Ø + Noun (pre-personal state))	ⲣ ϩⲁⲝⲱ⸗ "go toward"	<orth> ⲣϩⲁⲝⲱ⸗ <orth> <oRef> ⲣ ϩⲁⲝⲱ⸗ </oRef>
(10) **Verb (st. nom.)** + e.g. ϭⲛ, ϩⲓ, ϩⲗ, ϣⲛ, ⲣ, ⲟⲩⲛ/ⲙⲛ	compound preposition (Preposition + Ø + Noun + ⲛ)	ⲣ ϩⲓⲝⲛ– "be over" ⲣ ⲉⲝⲛ– "be over"	<orth> ⲣϩⲓⲝⲛ–<orth> <oRef> ⲣ ϩⲓⲝⲛ<oRef>
(11) Verb (st. nom.)	ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ + Ø +	ⲉⲣ ⲛⲁⲧⲟⲱⲧ ⲛϩⲏⲧ	<orth> ⲉⲣⲛⲁⲧⲟⲱⲧ ⲛϩⲏⲧ

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[14] ϩⲏ as non-possessed noun in abstract meaning "Art und Weise"

	Noun (non-possessed)	"disagree"	<orth> <oRef> ⲉⲣ ⲛⲁⲧⲑⲱⲧ ⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ <oRef>

2.2 Compounds written separately:

Verb	Connector	ext.	NP Noun	
1) Verb (st. abs.)	+ ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ	+ Art.	+ Noun (nonP)	-> proper durative
2) Verb (st. abs.)	+ ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ	+ Ø	+ Noun (Pc)	-> proper durative
3) Verb (st. abs.)	+ Prep. / Adv.			-> proper durative
4) Verb (st. abs.)	+	+ Ø	+ Noun (nonP)	-> not a proper durative[15]
5) Verb (st. abs.)	**+ Ø**	**+ Poss.**	**+ Noun (nonP)**	**-> not a proper durative[16]**
6) Verb (st. abs.)	+ ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ	+ Ø	+ Noun (Pc)	-> proper durative

Construction		Examples		Suggested spelling
(1) Verb (st. abs.) +	ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ + Art. + Noun (non-possessed)	ϯ ⲙ̄ⲡⲓⲙⲱⲓⲧ ϯ ⲛⲟⲩϭⲓⲙϣⲓϣ ϯ ⲉⲡⲟⲩϣⲁⲡ ϯ ⲉⲡⲥⲱⲧⲉ ϥⲓ ⲛ̄ⲧⲁⲡⲉ ϩⲉ ⲉⲡⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓϣ	"give way" "take vengeance" "lend" "pay ransom" "behead" vs. ϥⲓⲁⲡⲉ "find time"	<orth>ϯ ⲙ̄ⲡⲓⲙⲱⲓⲧ</orth>
(2) Verb (st. abs.) +	ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ + Ø + Noun (possessed)	ⲙⲟⲩϩ ⲛⲉⲓⲁⲧⲥ ϯ ⲛⲓⲁⲧⲥ ⲧⲥⲁⲃⲟ ⲛⲉⲓⲁⲧⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ϥⲓ ⲛⲉⲓⲁⲧⲥ ⲉϩⲣⲁⲓ	"look intensely" "see, observe" "instruct, inform" "raise eye"	<orth> ϯ ⲛⲓⲁⲧⲥ </orth>
(3) Verb (st. abs.) +	Preposition / Adverb	ϯ ⲉϩⲟⲩⲛ (ⲉϩⲣⲛ-) ϥⲓ ⲙⲛ ⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲃ ⲥⲁⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲟⲩ ϩⲛ̄ⲧⲟⲩⲱ ⲕⲱ ϩⲁⲉⲓⲁⲧⲥ	"oppose" "agree with" "step over" "sit (to eat)" "intend to do"	<orth> ϥⲓ ⲙⲛ </orth>
(4) Verb (st. abs.) +	ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ + Ø + Noun (non-possessed)	ϯ ⲛⲉⲩϣ ϯ ⲉⲕⲓⲃⲉ ϫⲓ ⲉⲕⲓⲃⲉ ϫⲓ ⲛϭⲟⲛⲥ ϫⲓ ⲉⲃⲉⲕⲉ ϭⲓ ⲛⲥⲕⲉⲛϩⲟ	"give as pledge" "suckle" "take breast" "use violence, do evil" "hire" "gut aussehen"	<orth> ϯ ⲛⲉⲩϣ </orth>
(4)	+ Ø + Ø + Noun (non-	ⲃⲱⲗ ϣⲧⲱⲣⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ "dissolve a		<orth> ⲃⲱⲗ

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[15] Status nominalis required

[16] Status nominalis required

Verb (st. abs.) +	possessed)		guarantee"	ϣⲧⲱⲣⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ </orth>
		ⲕⲱⲱⲣⲉ ⲕⲁϣ	"cut, gather reeds"	
(5) Verb (st. abs.) +	+Ø + Poss. + Noun (non-possessed)	ⲥⲓⲧⲉ ⲛⲉϥϭⲩⲉⲗⲗⲉ	„recitate one's poetry"	<orth> <mark>ⲥⲓⲧⲉ ⲛⲉϥϭⲩⲉⲗⲗⲉ</mark> </orth> <oRef> <mark>ⲥⲓⲧⲉ ⲛⲉϥ ⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲉ</mark> </oRef>
(6) Verb (st. abs.)	+ ⲛ/ⲙ/ⲉ/ⲉⲛ + Noun (possessed) + Suff.	ϭⲛⲟⲛ ⲛⲭⲱ⸗ † ⲛⲓⲁⲧ⸗ ⲱϩⲉ ⲉⲣⲁⲧ⸗ † ⲉⲣⲁⲧ⸗ † ⲛⲧⲟⲟⲧ⸗ ⲧⲁϩⲟ ⲉⲣⲁⲧ⸗	"obey" "observe" "stand on foot" "put on foot" "give a hand, help" set on feet, establish	<orth> ϭⲛⲟⲛ ⲛⲭⲱ <orth>

2.3 Particium coniunctum + Noun (written together)

1. Verb (partic. con.)	+ Ø + Noun	ⲭⲁⲥⲓϩⲏⲧ	"arrogant"	<orth> ⲭⲁⲥⲓϩⲏⲧ orth>
		ⲭⲁⲭⲗⲁⲕϩ	"hard-cornered"	
		ⲭⲁⲭⲙⲟⲉⲓⲧ	"difficult"	
		ⲭⲁⲭⲃⲱⲛ	"wrongdoer"	
		ⲛⲁⲓⲥⲃⲱ	"knowledgable"	
		ⲛⲁⲥⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ	"God-bearing (of Virgin)"	
		ⲛⲁⲥⲛⲁⲧⲟⲓ	"young soldier"	
		ⲛⲁⲥⲡⲟⲣⲕ	"mule"	
		ⲙⲉⲥϩⲏⲓ	„born in the house"	
		ⲫⲁⲣⲫⲉⲣⲓϩ	"wizard, exorcist"[17]	
		ⲛⲁⲛϭⲁⲙⲟⲩⲗ, ⲛⲁⲛⲉⲣⲓⲣ, ⲛⲁⲛⲉⲥⲟⲟⲩ #ⲙⲟⲟⲛⲉ "camel, swine, sheep herder"		
		ⲥⲁⲩⲏⲣⲡ	"wine-drinker"	
		ⲁϥⲭⲓⲣ	"greedy" # ⲱϥⲉ "auspressen"	
		ⲭⲁⲓⲟϩⲥ	"sickle-bearer"	
		ⲁϣⲓⲣⲓ	„diligent" #ⲁϣⲁⲓ">viel sein	
		ⲥⲁϥϩⲏⲧ	"defiled in heart"	
		ϥⲁⲓϣⲓⲛⲉ	"messenger"	
		ⲣⲁⲧϥⲱ	"hairy"	
		ϣⲁⲧⲁϥ	„butcher" #ϣⲱⲱⲧ" ->schlachten	
		ⲃⲁⲃⲉⲣⲱⲙⲉ	"boaster" #ⲃⲁⲁⲃⲉ be foolish	
		ⲧⲁⲓⲃⲉⲕⲉ	"wage giver" #†	
		ⲭⲁⲓⲃⲉⲕⲉ	"wage-taker" #ϫⲓ	
		ϣⲟⲩⲙⲟⲥⲧⲉ	"deserving to be	

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[17] Adj. Participium conjunctum (ⲫⲟⲣⲡⲉⲣ open, loosen) + ⲓϩ Dämon

		hated"		
		ⲭⲁⲩⲙⲟⲉⲓⲧ	"leader, guide"	
		ⲥⲁⲅⲧⲉⲟⲟⲩⲛⲉ	"sack-weaver"	