The Coptic Language

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Lesson 7

Бен фран иФишт нем Пшнрі нем Піпнетма соотав. Отнот † ногшт. Дмнн.

& (horee): This is the twenty-ninth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English "H".

 $\mathbf X$ (jinja): This is the thirtieth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it can be pronounced as:

1. "J" (as in Judge); if it is followed by one of these letters: ϵ , ι , ε , τ :

$$x \in \rightarrow$$
 that کی caxı \rightarrow speak یتکلم speak علی on علی علی علی علی علی ص

2. "G" (as in Good), otherwise:

$$xx\pi \rightarrow \text{watch}$$
 عدو enemy

قوي strong → strong

6' (tcheema): This is the thirty-first letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English "CH".

سید Lord or master →

 $\delta i \rightarrow take \stackrel{1}{\sim}$

عالي high → high

Nominal Sentence: Coptic, like many of the languages of the Middle East, has full sentences that are constructed without the aid of a true verb. These sentences are characterized by the frequent use of a helping verb, sometimes called 'copula.' This helping verb follows the same format that we have seen in defining nouns in Coptic. In other words, it has a form for masculine singular ' $\pi \varepsilon$,' a form for feminine singular ' $\tau \varepsilon$,' and a form for the plural ' $N \varepsilon$.' In English, the meaning rendered for such helping verb is the appropriate form of verb 'to be'.

<u>Two-member Nominal Sentence</u>: This type of sentence contains two parts. The first is a predicate noun, with a prefixed article, and the second is the helping verb, as follows:

πλιωτ πε	he is my father هذا أبي	отрши пе	he is a man هذا رجل
τλμλη τε	she is my mother هذه أمي	orceiui te	she is a woman هذه امرأة
иусинол и€	they are my brothers هؤلاء اخوتي	эи тонхэиас	they are ships هؤلاء سفن

<u>Three-member Nominal Sentence</u>: This is the more common form of the nominal sentence. It contains a subject noun and a predicate noun along with the helping verb. The position of the helping verb is dependent on the predicate. If indefinite, it is always followed by the helping verb regardless of its position in the sentence. When the predicate is definite, then the helping verb usually falls in between it and the subject. The position of the predicate and the subject is mostly dependent on style and emphasis, as follows:

Rules of Agreement: The rules for choosing the gender and number of the helping verb are as follows:

<u>Two-member Nominal Sentence</u>: The helping verb agrees with the predicate noun in gender and number, as shown in the examples above.

<u>Three-member Nominal Sentence</u>: The rules here are more complex by virtue of having three parts in the sentence to contend with. These rules can be summarized as follows:

- **a.** The helping verb agrees in gender and number with both the subject and predicate if they in turn are nouns (or pronouns in the 3rd person) and in agreement with each other.
- **b.** If there is disagreement in gender or number, then the helping verb in the masculine singular form ' $\pi \varepsilon$ ' is used.
- c. If The subject is a pronoun in the 1^{st} or 2^{nd} person then the masculine singular form ' $\pi\varepsilon$ ' is usually used regardless of the gender and number of the predicate.

Examples:

Τψε πε πλθρονος the Heaven is my throne السماء هي عرشي
 Νθο τε †ψογρη you (f) are the censer انتى هي المجمرة
 Νθος τε ταμάτ she is my mother

Doxology for the Apostles ذكصولوجية الرسل

Κτριος Ιнсотс Πιχριστος: αφεωτπ κικεφαποστολος: έτε Πετρος κεω Διάρεας: Ιωανικο κεω Ιακώβος.

Оаддеос ней Иатогас: Патдос ней Иаркос ней Доткас: ней псепі пте німаонтно: ннетатиомі пса Пенсютнр.

Uατθίας Φηετασμωπι: ητωεβίω
ηΙοτδάς: νευ πχωκ έβολ νευ παξεπι:
νηθεταγμοψί να δεςποτά.

Our Lord Jesus Christ, has chosen His apostles, who are Peter and Andrew, and John and James.

Philip and Matthew, Bartholomew and Thomas, James the son of Alphaeus, and Simon the Canaanite.

Thaddaeus and Matthias, Paul Mark and Luke, and the rest of disciples, who followed our Savior.

Matthias was chosen, instead of Judas, and was counted with the rest, who followed the Master.

الرب يسوع المسيح، اختار رسله، وهم بطرس واندراوس، ويوحنا ويعقوب.

وفیلبس ومتی، وبرتولماوس وتوما، ویعقوب بن حلفي، وسمعان القانوی.

وتداوس ومتياس، وبولس ومرقس ولوقا، وبقية التلاميذ الذين تبعوا مخلصنا.

متياس الذي صار، عوضاً عن يهوذا، مع الكمال والبقية، الذين تبعوا السيد.

Дпотэршот шенад евол: гіхен пго шпкагі тирд: отог нотсахі атфог: ша атрихс птоікотменн.

Τωβε μΠσοις έξρη εχων: ω νασοις νιο τηλποςτολος: νευ πιώβε κατ μυαθητής: ντεγχα νεννοβι ναν έβολ. Their voices went forth, onto the face of the whole earth, and their words have reached, the ends of the world.

Pray to the Lord on our behalf, my masters and fathers the apostles, and the seventy-two disciples, that He may forgive us our sins. خرجت أصواتهم، إلي وجه الأرض كلها، وبلغ كلامهم، إلى أقطار المسكونة.

اطلبوا من الرب عنا، يا سادتي الآباء الرسل، والاثنان والسبعون تلميذاً، ليغفر لنا خطايانا.

Κεριος (the Lord) Incorc (Jesus) Πιχριστος (Christ). αφαωτη (has chosen) ηνεφαποστολος (His apostles). έτε (they are) Πετρος νεω Δναρέας. Ιωάννης νεω Ιακώβος.

 λ оппи (also or then) Фі λ іппос нем Иатоєос. Вароо λ омеос нем θ омиас. Іаковос \hat{n} те λ λ Фєос. нем Сімон пікананєос.

Θαλλεος νεω Πατλος νεω Παρκος νεω Λογκας. νεω πις (the rest) ντε (of) νιωαθητής (the disciples). νη (who) έτατμοψι (followed) να Πενιστήρ (our Savior).

Աατθιας φμ (was) εταγωωπι (chosen). Ντωεβιω (instead) κλοτλας. Νεω παωκ εβολ (was counted *or* numbered with) νεω παεπι (the rest). ΝΗ (who) εταγμοψι (followed) κα δεσποτα (the Master).

Dποτόρωοτ (their voices) ψενας (went) εβολ (outside or forth). ειχεν (on or into) πεο (face) μπκαει (the earth) τηρς (all). οτος νοτσαχι (their words) ατφος (reach). ψα (to) ατρηχο (countries) ητοικοτωενη (of the world).

Τωβε (ask) ὑΠόοις (the Lord) ἐἐρμι ἐχων (on our behalf). ὑ ναδοις (our lords) κιο† (the fathers) καποςτολος (the apostles). Νευ πι ὑβε ἐναν (seventy two) ὑυαθητης (disciples). κτες (that He) χα νεννοβι (our sins) ναν (for us) ἐβολ (χα ἐβολ = forgive).