

Unit 1: Nouns and Articles

- [Unit 1 Vocabulary](#)
- [Lesson 1: Indefinite Articles](#)
- [Lesson 2: Definite Articles](#)
- [Lesson 3: Possessive Articles](#)
- [Lesson 4: Near Demonstrative Articles](#)
- [Lesson 5: Indefinite Pronoun](#)

Unit 1 Vocabulary

General Nouns

<u>Coptic</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Irregular Plural</u>
ⲉⲣ ⲛⲓ	earth/land	M	
ⲛⲓ	sky/heaven	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	day	M	
ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ	night	M	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	name	M	

People Nouns

<u>Coptic</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Irregular Plural</u>
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	man	M	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ	woman	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ	child (boy/girl)	M/F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	father	M	ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	mother	F	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	brother	M	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	sister	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	son	M	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	daughter	F	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	elder (m.)	M	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	elder (f.)	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	friend (m.)	M	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	friend (f.)	F	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	king	M	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

ⲓⲛⲓ	queen	F	
ⲓⲛⲓ	master	M/F	
ⲓⲛⲓ	wise person	M	ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲓⲛⲓ	wise person	F	ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

Church Nouns

<u>Coptic</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Irregular Plural</u>
ⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ	god	M	
ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	Trinity	F	
ⲓⲛⲓ ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	church	F	
ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	cross	M	
ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	bell	M	
ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	dome	F	
ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	tower	F	
ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	censer	F	
ⲓⲛⲓ	body	M	
ⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ	blood	M	
ⲓⲛⲓ	bread	M	
ⲓⲛⲓ	wine	M	
ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	cup/chalice	M	
ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	testament/covenant	F	

General Vocabulary

<u>Coptic</u>	<u>English</u>
ⲓⲛⲓ	and/with

Exercises

Exercise 1: Translate to Coptic

Translate the following phrases into Coptic. Note that you can use the preposition ⲛⲓ as "and" to connect two nouns.

1. a man and a woman
2. a boy and a girl
3. a father and a mother
4. a father and a son
5. fathers and mothers
6. women and men
7. boys and girls
8. a king and a queen

Exercise 2: Translate to English

Translate the following phrases into English:

1. ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ
2. ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
3. ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
4. ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
5. ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
6. ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
7. ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
8. ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
9. ⲛⲓⲛⲓ

Resources

- Moawad Daoud Lesson 1
- ACTS 2990 Lesson 2A
- Sameh Younan Chapter 2 (2.1.i, 2.1.ii)
- Nabil Mattar Chapter 2, Chapter 4

The strong articles are used in more specific situations than their counterparts. For example, if you're referring to a specific father, you would say ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲁⲓ . However, if you were to say ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ , you would be understood to be referring to the father who is already will known; or considered to be unique or one-of-a-kind. So ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ is understood as referring to God the Father. Likewise, ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ("the son") would refer to a particular son whereas ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ refers to "the Son" (i.e. the Son of God). Sometimes this distinction occurs in English with the use of capital letters (e.g. The President).

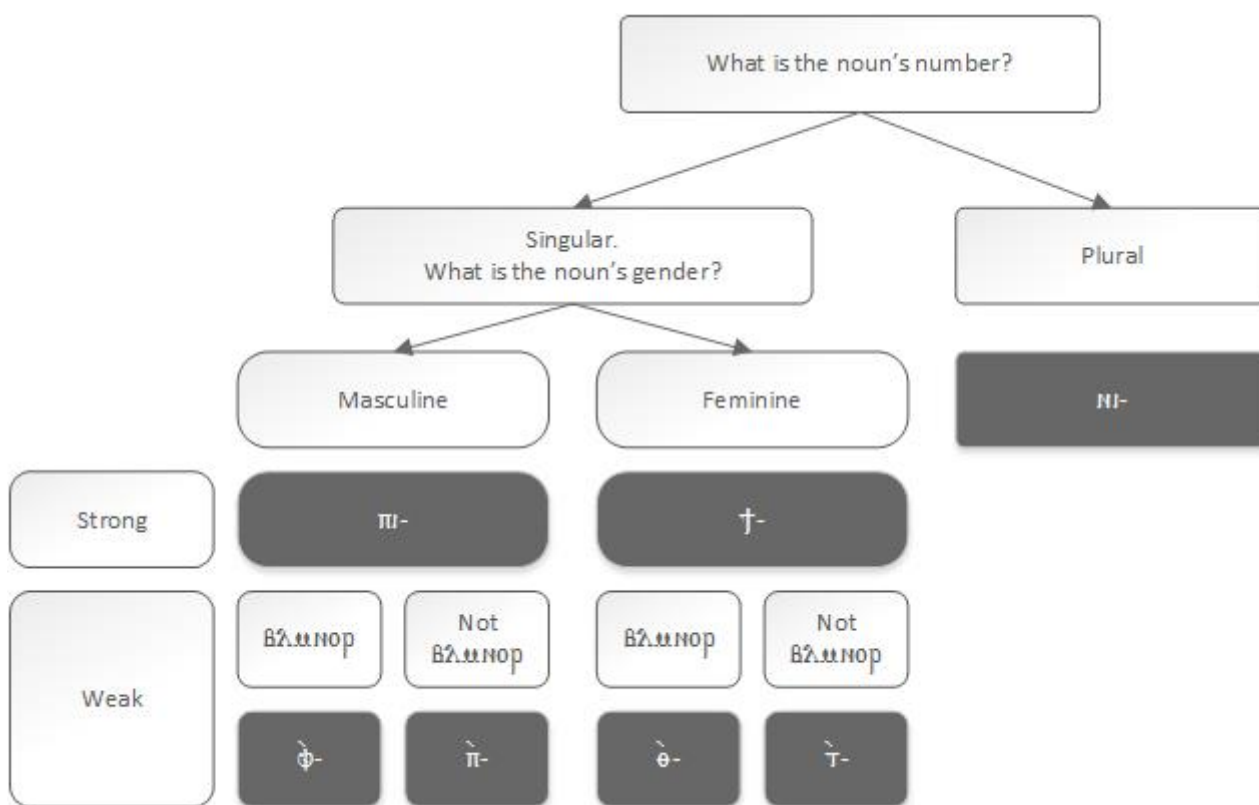
Bilminor Articles

How do you distinguish between the two weak articles of each gender? When would you use ⲉⲃ or ⲉⲃⲓ and ⲉⲃⲓⲛ or ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲓ? This distinction is based on the first letter of the noun.

If the noun begins with any of the "Bilminor" letters (ⲁ ⲃ ⲅ ⲇ ⲉ ⲏ ⲓ ⲛ) then ⲉⲃⲓⲛ and ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲓ are used. If not, then ⲉⲃ and ⲉⲃⲓ are used.

Summary

The following chart summarizes the rules for the Coptic Definite Article.



Examples

Singular		Plural	
ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲁⲓ	The man	ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ	The men
ⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ	The woman	ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ	The women

ἄνθρωπος	The boy	ἄνθρωποι	The children
ἄρσεν	The girl		
πατήρ	The father	πατέρες	The fathers
ὁ Θεός	The Father (God)		
μήτηρ	The mother	μήτρες	The mothers
ἡ Μαρία	The Mother (St Mary)		
ἄνθρωπος υἱός	The son	ἄνθρωποι υἱοί	The sons
ὁ υἱός	The Son (Christ)		
θυγάτηρ	The daughter	θυγατέρες	The daughters
ἡ Μαρία υἱός	The Daughter (St Mary e.g. ἡ Μαρία υἱός)		
ἡλικιωμένη	The old woman	ἡλικιωμένοι	The elders
ὁ Βασιλεύς	The King (Christ)	Βασιλεῖς	The kings
βασιλεύς	The king		
θεός	The god	θεοί	The gods
ὁ Θεός	God		
ἡ Τριάς	The Trinity		
ἡ Εκκλησία	The Church	ἐκκλησίες	The churches
ἡ Σταυρός	The Cross		
ἡ θόλος	The dome	θόλοι	The domes
ἡ πύργος	The tower	πύργους	The towers
ἡ κωνίνα	The censer		
ἡ σῶμα	The body		
ἡ αἷμα	The blood		
ἡ ἄρτος	The bread		
ἡ χalice	The chalice		

Interesting Cases

4. ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - The article ⲉⲃ is the plural definite article. So ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ means "the whales."
5. ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓ - The ⲉⲃ here is not an article but rather the word is ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓ, an adjective meaning "every."
6. ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - The article ⲉⲃ is the plural definite article. So ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ means "the waters."
7. ⲉⲃ ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ - The article ⲉⲃ is the plural definite article. So ⲉⲃ ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ means "the birds." ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ is an irregular plural for the singular ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓ meaning "bird."
8. ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - The article ⲉⲃ is the plural definite article. So ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ means "the wild animals."
9. ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ - The article ⲉⲃ is the plural definite article. So ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ means "the beasts" or "the animals."

Exercises

Exercise 1: Translate to Coptic

Translate the following into Coptic:

1. The man and the woman
2. The brother and the sister
3. The boy and the girl
4. The sky and the earth
5. The father and the mother
6. The father and the son
7. The Father and the Son
8. The brothers and the sisters
9. The fathers and the mothers
10. The women and the men
11. The boys and the girls
12. The king and the queen

Exercise 2: Translate to English

Translate the following phrases into English:

1. ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
2. ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
3. ⲉⲃⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
4. ⲉⲃ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
5. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
6. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ

7. □□□□ □□ □□ `□□ □
8. □□□□ □□ □□ `□□□
9. □□□□ □□ □□□ ωχ
10. □□□□ □□ †□□□
11. □□ ϑ□□□□ □□ □□□□□□
12. `□□□ `□ □□□ `□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□

Resources

- Moawad Daoud Lesson 1
- ACTS 2990 Lesson 2A
- Sameh Younan Chapter 2 (2.1.i, 2.1.ii)
- Nabil Mattar Chapter 2, Chapter 4

Lesson 3: Possessive Articles

Possessive Articles

When assigning a possessive article to a noun, several things are taken into account:

- The perspective, gender, and number of the subject (i.e. the possessor)
- The gender and number of the object (i.e. the possessed)

Masculine Object	Feminine Object	Plural Object	English	Person	Number
□ □ -	□ □ -	□ □ -	My	1st	Singular
□ □□ -	□ □□ -	□ □□ -	Our	1st	Plural
□ □□ -	□ □□ -	□ □□ -	Your (m.)	2nd	Singular
□ □ -	□ □ -	□ □ -	Your (f.)	2nd	Singular
□ □□□ -	□ □□□ -	□ □□□ -	Your (pl.)	2nd	Plural
□ □ □-	□ □ □-	□ □ □-	His	3rd	Singular
□ □□ -	□ □□ -	□ □□ -	Her	3rd	Singular
□ □□ -	□ □□ -	□ □□ -	Their	3rd	Plural

The first letter of the possessive article is based on the gender and number of the object and are identical to the first letter of the definite article:

- □ for a masculine object
- □ for a feminine object
- □ for a plural object

The rest of the article is based on the perspective, gender and number of the subject:

- -□ for 1st Person Singular (i.e. My)
- -□□ for 1st Person Plural (i.e. Our)
- -□□ for 2nd Person Masculine (i.e. the masculine Your)
- -□ for 2nd Person Feminine (i.e. the feminine Your)
- -□□□ for 2nd Person Plural (i.e. the plural Your)
- -□ □ for 3rd Person Masculine (i.e. His)
- -□□ for 3rd Person Feminine (i.e. Her)
- -□□ for 3rd Person Plural (i.e. Their)

We will continue to see both of these patterns (i.e. □ for masculine, □ for feminine, □ for plural; and □ for 1st Person Singular, □□ for 2nd Person Masculine, □ for 2nd Person Feminine, etc.)

This is an excerpt from the Second Canticle. The possessive articles are underlined below, and an explanation for each follows.

<p>□ <u>q†□</u> □□ □□ 2□ □□ `□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ : x□ □□ <u>q□□□</u> ω□□ ω□`□□□ 2.</p>	<p>And gave their land as a heritage: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever.</p>
<p>□□ `□□□□□□□□ `□`□ □□ <u>q□□□</u> □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ : x□ □□ <u>q□□□</u> ω□□ ω□`□□□ 2.</p>	<p>A heritage to Israel His servant: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever.</p>
<p>`□`2□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ <u>q□□</u> □□□ □□□ `□`□ x□ □□ 6□□□ □□□□□□□□ : x□ □□ <u>q□□□</u> ω□□ ω² □`□□□ 2.</p>	<p>The Lord who remembered us in our lowly state: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever.</p>

1. □□□□ 2□ - the 3rd person plural article is used here with a masculine definite article. So the translation is "their land." Land is singular because of the □ - in □□□ and the possessive pronoun is "their" because of the -□□ .
2. □□ q□□□ - the 3rd person masculine article is used here with a masculine definite article. So the translation is "his mercy." Mercy is singular because of the □ - in □□ q and the possessive pronoun is "his" because of the -□ q.
3. □□ q□□□ - the 3rd person masculine article is used here with a masculine definite article. So the translation is "his servant." Servant is singular because of the □ - in □□ q and the possessive pronoun is "his" because of the -□ q.
4. □□ q□□□ - See above.
5. □□□□□□□□ - the 1st person plural article is used here with a masculine definite article. So the translation is "our humility." Humility is singular because of the □ - in □□□ and the possessive pronoun is "our" because of the -□□ . The common English translation is "our lowly state."
6. □ q□□□□□□□ `□ - the usage of □□□ here is not a possessive article, although the □□□ does refer to the 1st person plural "us." The word is translated as "he remembered us." We can translate the entire third verse above as:
 In our humility, He remembered us; namely, the Lord. Alleluia. "His mercy endures for ever."

Application 3:

This is an excerpt from the Liturgy of St Gregory. The possessive articles are underlined below, and an explanation for each follows.

<p>□□□ x□`□□□□ □□ `□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ 2`□□□□□□□□□□ . X□ □□ 2 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ : □□ 2□□□□□□ `□□□□ □□□ `□□□□ □□□□□□□□ . □□□ □□ □□□□ `□□□□ `2 □□□ `□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ .</p>	<p>You said to Your holy disciples and apostles, "My peace I give to you; My peace I leave with you." The same also, now grant to us, O our Master.</p>
--	---

1. □□□□□□□□□□ - the 2nd person masculine article is used here with a plural definite article. So the translation is "your (m.) disciples." Disciples is plural because of the □ - in □□□ and the possessive pronoun is "your (m.)" because of the -□□ .

2. ⲙⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - the 1st person singular article is used here with a feminine definite article. So the translation is "my peace." Peace is singular because of the ⲛ - in ⲙⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "my" because of the -ⲛ .
3. ⲙⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - See above.
4. ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - the 1st person plural article is used here with a masculine definite article. So the translation is "our master." Master is singular because of the ⲛ - in ⲙⲓⲛⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "our" because of the -ⲙⲓ .

Application 4:

This is an excerpt from the Doxology of St Rebekah. The possessive articles are underlined below, and an explanation for each follows.

<p>ⲙⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ : ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ .</p>	<p>They cut the heads of the children: in the embrace of their mother and then her head: the faithful built a church for them: they revealed their wonders to them.</p>
---	---

1. ⲙⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - the heads (plural definite article; irregular plural form of ⲛⲓⲛⲓ meaning "head")
2. ⲙⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ - the children (plural definite article)
3. ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - the embrace (singular weak article with ⲙⲓⲛⲓ meaning "arm" or "embrace")
4. ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - their mother (singular feminine possessive third person plural article)
5. ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ - her head (singular feminine possessive third person singular article)
6. ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - the faithful (plural definite article)
7. ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - a church (singular indefinite article)
8. ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ - their wonders (plural possessive third person plural article; irregular plural form of ⲙⲓⲛⲓ meaning "wonder")

Biblical Examples

ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	the table of their masters (Mt 15:27)
ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	all the kingdoms of the world and their glory (Mt 4:8)
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	he is my brother and my sister and my mother (Mt 12:50)
ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	who is my mother or who are my brothers? (Mt 12:48)

Exercises

Exercise 1: Translate to Coptic

Translate the following into Coptic:

1. My father and your (f.) father
2. My mother and your (m.) mother
3. Their eyes and ears
4. My brothers and sisters
5. His nose and his tongue
6. My body and my blood
7. Your (pl.) king and queen
8. His brother and her sister
9. Our mouth
10. Our mouths
11. The king and my brother

Exercise 2: Translate to English

1. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲧⲁ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ
2. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ
3. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ
4. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ
5. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ
6. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ
7. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ
8. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ

Exercise 3: Words of Scripture

Find the reference in the Coptic Bible App and see how it matches up with the translation:

1. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ (Luke 22:9)
2. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ (Acts 20:28)
3. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ (James 2:28)
4. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ (2 Peter 3:2)
5. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ (Acts 18:6)
6. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ (1 Peter 1:7)
7. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ (Luke 7:50)
8. ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓ (Acts 4:28)

Resources

- Page 44 of the Sameh Younan PDF
- Lesson 4 of Moawad Daoud
- Page 132 of Nabil Matar

Lesson 4: Near Demonstrative Articles

Near Demonstrative Articles

Demonstratives refer to the English "this" and "that." The demonstrative "this" is called the near demonstrative since it refers to objects that are nearby (e.g. "this book") whereas "that" is called the far demonstrative since it refers to objects that are far away (e.g. "that book").

In Coptic, the near demonstratives can be denoted as an article attached to the noun, or as a pronoun.

Masculine (this)	Feminine (this)	Plural (these)
ⲉⲓ -	ⲉⲓⲁ -	ⲉⲓⲁⲓ -

When using the near demonstrative as an article, it describes the attached noun. You will notice that the first letter of the near demonstrative article is based on the gender and number of the object and are identical to the first letter of the definite (and possessive) articles:

- ⲉ for a masculine object
- ⲉⲓⲁ for a feminine object
- ⲉⲓⲁⲓ for a plural object

The rest of the article is always ⲓⲁ -.

Examples

ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	this man	ⲉⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ	this woman	ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	these boys
ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	this brother	ⲉⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	this censer	ⲉⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	these hands
ⲉⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ	this son	ⲉⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ	this daughter	ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	these women
ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	this king	ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	this queen	ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	these fathers
ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	this priest	ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	this church	ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	these brothers
ⲉⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ	this friend (m.)	ⲉⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	this friend (f.)	ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ	these kings

Compare your results with the adaptation here: <https://hymnologist.com/hymn/view/64>

Resources

- Page 46 of Sameh Younan PDF
- Page 143 of Nabil Mattar
- Lesson 3 of Moawad Daoud
- ACTS 2990 Introduction to the Coptic Language (Bohairic) with Hany Takla Lesson 2b

Lesson 5: Indefinite Pronoun ??

Indefinite Pronouns

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that does not refer to any person, place, or thing in particular. Some examples of indefinite pronouns in English are: "anything" - "something" - "anyone" - "anywhere" - "someone" - "somewhere" - etc.

Infix -??-

The infix -אֲ- is a noninflectional word element that is inserted between the noun prefix and the noun. It expresses the meaning "other" and can be used with definite or indefinite articles, demonstrative articles and possessive articles without inflection. It is the only infix used with nouns.

הָאֲדָוָה	the other man	Definite Article (m.)
הָאֲדָוִים	the other men	Definite Article (f.)
הָאֲדָוָה	the other woman	Definite Article (pl.)
אֲדָוָה * אֲדָוָה	another man	Indefinite Article (s.)
אֲדָוָה	some other men	Indefinite Article (pl.)
הָאֲדָוָה	this other man	Demonstrative Article (m.)
אֲדָוָה	my other man	Possessive Article (1s.)
אֲדָוָה	your (m.) other man	Possessive Article (2m.)
אֲדָוָה	your (f.) other man	Possessive Article (2f.)

*Note that for the singular indefinite noun, the singular indefinite article אֲ is dropped. However, in the case of the plural, the plural indefinite article אֲ is kept.

Application

Biblical Examples

אֲדָוָה אֲדָוָה	אֲדָוָה אֲדָוָה	אֲדָוָה אֲדָוָה	אֲדָוָה אֲדָוָה	אֲדָוָה אֲדָוָה	through another man [came] the resurrection of the dead (1 Cor 15:21)
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--

Exercises

Exercise 1: Translate to Coptic

Translate the following into Coptic:

- 1.

Exercise 2: Translate to English

Translate the following phrases into English:

- 1.

Resources

"A Study in Bohairic Coptic" by Nabil Matar; p162

See Moawad Daoud Lesson 2

See Sameh Younan page 59 in the PDF

ACTS 2990 Introduction to the Coptic Language (Bohairic) with Hany Takla Lesson 3A