

# Unit 1: Nouns and Articles

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# Unit 1 Vocabulary

## General Nouns

| <u>Coptic</u> | <u>English</u> | <u>Gender</u> | <u>Irregular Plural</u> |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| ⲉ             | earth/land     | M             |                         |
|               | sky/heaven     | F             |                         |
| ⲉ             | day            | M             |                         |
| ⲭ ⲉ           | night          | M             |                         |
|               | name           | M             |                         |

## People Nouns

| <u>Coptic</u> | <u>English</u>   | <u>Gender</u> | <u>Irregular Plural</u> |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|               | man              | M             |                         |
| ⲉ             | woman            | F             | ⲉ                       |
| ⲉ             | child (boy/girl) | M/F           |                         |
|               | father           | M             | ⲃ                       |
|               | mother           | F             |                         |
|               | brother          | M             | ⲉ                       |
|               | sister           | F             | ⲉ                       |
| ⲱ             | son              | M             |                         |
| ⲱ             | daughter         | F             |                         |
| Ⲅ             | elder (m.)       | M             | Ⲅ                       |
| Ⲅ             | elder (f.)       | F             | Ⲅ                       |
| ⲉⲱ            | friend (m.)      | M             |                         |
| ⲉⲱ            | friend (f.)      | F             |                         |
|               | king             | M             |                         |

|  |             |     |  |
|--|-------------|-----|--|
|  | queen       | F   |  |
|  | master      | M/F |  |
|  | wise person | M   |  |
|  | wise person | F   |  |

## Church Nouns

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

## General Vocabulary

| <u>Coptic</u> | <u>English</u> |
|---------------|----------------|
|               | and/with       |

|         |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
| Ⓜ       | What is your (m.) name? |
| Ⓜ       | What is your (f.) name? |
| ...     | My name is...           |
| q       | Hello                   |
| x       | Goodbye                 |
| `       | Good morning            |
| 2       | Good evening            |
| q ` 2   | Good day                |
| q ` x 2 | Good night              |

# Lesson 1: Indefinite Articles

## Nouns

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. For example: Peter, bicycle, dog, Alexandria, and truth are all nouns. Coptic nouns are classified by number and gender.

Number: They can be singular (s.) or plural (pl.) like in English. Contrast this with Arabic where a noun can be singular, dual (du.) or plural. Many Coptic nouns do not have a distinct plural form, but some do. We will call these the irregular plural form. The number (singular or plural) is only evident from the preceding article.

Gender: Singular nouns can also be either masculine (m.) or feminine (f.) like in French, Spanish or Arabic. There is no neuter gender in Coptic (like in Greek or English).

## Indefinite Articles

Indefinite articles are used to denote a noun that is not specified. For example, when we talk of "a book," we are referring to any book. Coptic has two forms of the indefinite article (singular and plural), which are attached directly to the beginning of the noun.

ⲁ: Singular Indefinite Article for both masculine and feminine nouns. Translated to "a" or "an" in English

ⲉ: Plural Indefinite Article which translates to the "s" at the end of a noun

## Examples

|    | <b>a, an</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>-s</b> |
|----|--------------|----------|-----------|
|    | a name       | ⲉ        | names     |
|    | a man        | ⲉ        | men       |
| ⲁⲓ | a woman      | ⲉ ⲁⲓ     | women     |
| ⲉⲓ | an elder     | ⲉ ⲉⲓ     | elders    |
|    | an eye       | ⲉ        | eyes      |
| ⲁⲓ | a god        | ⲉ ⲁⲓ     | gods      |



Translate the following phrases into Coptic. Note that you can use the preposition ⲁⲓ 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.
2. ⲉ
3. ⲉ ⲉ ⲉ
4. ⲉ ⲉ ⲉ
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
8. ⲉ ⲉ ⲉ
- 9.

## 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 2: Definite Articles

## Definite Articles

Where indefinite articles denote a noun that is not specified, definite articles denote a specified noun. For example, when we talk of "the book," we are referring to a specific book. English has only one definite article - "the" - which is used regardless of the noun it defines. Coptic has eight different forms, which are attached directly to the beginning of the noun.

The Coptic definite article depends on the number and gender of the noun, as well as its strength (more on that later) and sometimes the letter it begins with. It is important to use the correct definite article because this gives information about the noun.

**Masculine Articles:** ⲁ, ⲓ, ⲏ -

**Feminine Articles:** ⲓⲁ, ⲓⲓ, ⲓⲏ -

**Plural Articles:** ⲉ, ⲏ -

When to use each article is discussed below.

## Plural Nouns

In the vast majority of cases, ⲉ - is used as the definite article for nouns. For example: "the hands" would be ⲉ ⲭ ⲭ.

The article ⲏ - is used in constructions involving the word "of" (i.e. "the" <pl. noun> "of" <noun>). For example: "the hands of Aaron" would be ⲏ ⲭ ⲭ ⲁⲣⲟⲛ.

## Singular Nouns

The three masculine articles are equivalent to the three feminine articles.

- will follow the same rules as ⲓⲁ-
- will follow the same rules as ⲓⲓ -
- will follow the same rules as ⲓⲏ -

## Strong/Weak Articles

- and ⲓⲁ- are considered strong articles.



-, -, - are considered weak articles.

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 **the father**. However, if you were to say **a father**, you would be understood to be referring to the father who is already known; or considered to be unique or one-of-a-kind. So **the Father** is understood as referring to God the Father. Likewise, **the son** ("the son") would refer to a particular son whereas **a son** 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).

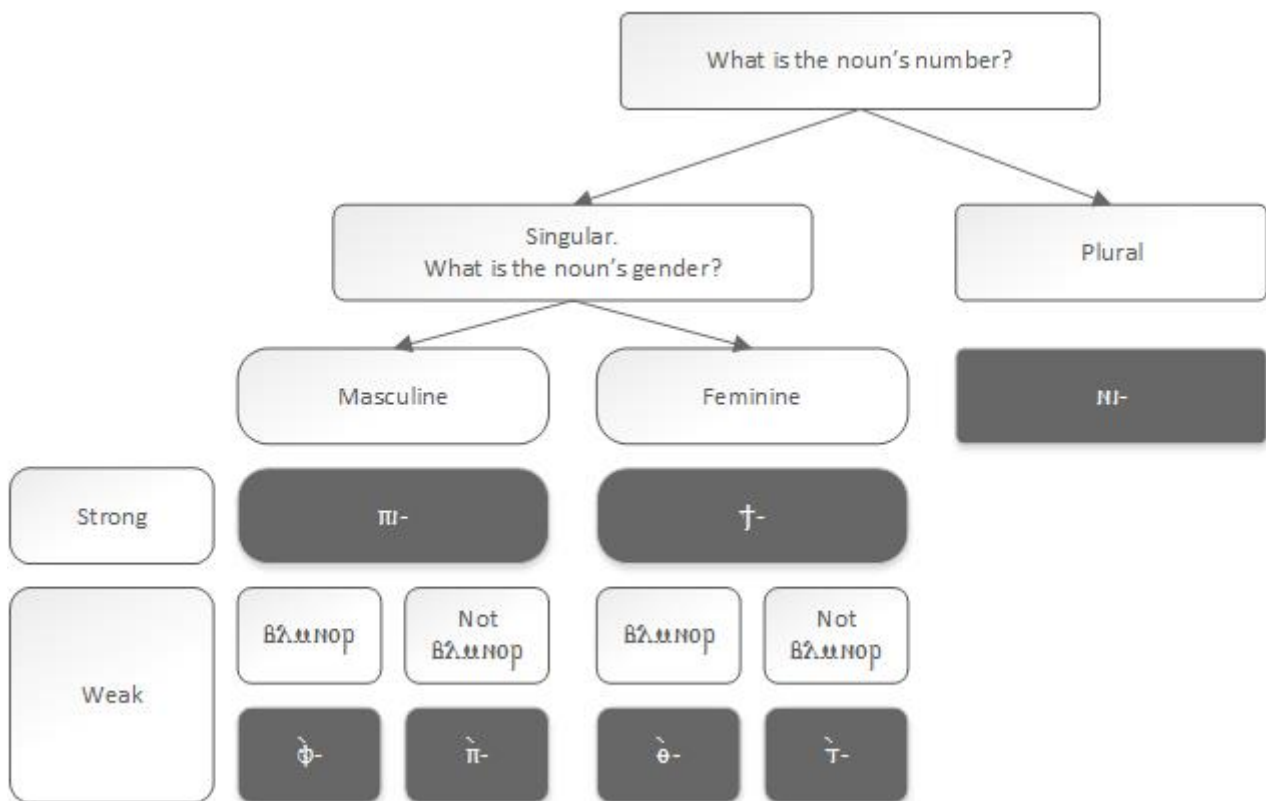
## Bilminor Articles

How do you distinguish between the two weak articles of each gender? When would you use *der* or *und* or *der* ? This distinction is based on the first letter of the noun.

If the noun begins with any of the "Bilminor" letters ( ) then` and` are used. If not, then` used.

## Summary

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



## Examples

| Singular |         | Plural |         |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|
|          | The man |        | The men |

|     |                                       |   |               |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| † 2 | The woman                             | 2 | The women     |
|     | The boy                               |   | The children  |
| †   | The girl                              |   |               |
|     | The father                            | † | The fathers   |
| `   | The Father (God)                      |   |               |
| †   | The mother                            |   | The mothers   |
| `   | The Mother (St Mary)                  |   |               |
| ω   | The son                               | ω | The sons      |
| ` ω | The Son (Christ)                      |   |               |
| †ω  | The daughter                          | ω | The daughters |
| ` ω | The Daughter (St Mary e.g.<br>` ω ` ) |   |               |
| †g  | The old woman                         | g | The elders    |
| `   | The King (Christ)                     |   | The kings     |
|     | The king                              |   |               |
| †   | The god                               | † | The gods      |
| ` † | God                                   |   |               |
| †   | The Trinity                           |   |               |
| †   | The Church                            |   | The churches  |
|     | The Cross                             |   |               |
| †   | The dome                              | ` | The domes     |
| †   | The tower                             |   | The towers    |
| †ω  | The censer                            |   |               |
|     | The body                              |   |               |
| ` q | The blood                             |   |               |
|     | The bread                             |   |               |
| `   | The chalice                           |   |               |

## Interesting Cases

- Some nouns seem like they should be using the weak article, but they always seem to use the strong article.
  - Examples: ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ, ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ, ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ, ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ,
  - These nouns are all actually Greek nouns and thus use the strong article (masculine or feminine). The rules above related to strong/weak and ⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ are only applicable to Coptic nouns.
  - The Coptic equivalent of ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ, for example is ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ which uses the weak article
- Nouns that are borrowed from Greek will retain their gender, except when they are neuter in which case they take on a masculine gender in Coptic.
- ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ means "the King" but in the hymn of ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ, we translate it as "O King" or "ⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ" - why is so?
  - This is called the vocative. The vocative refers to when the name of a person or thing is addressed or invoked. We will learn the vocative in a future unit, but one of the ways to express it is with the definite article.
  - In Greek, the vocative is expressed with ⲡⲓⲛⲁⲓ and this is sometimes borrowed in the Coptic
  - You can read more about the Vocative in Nabil Mattar Ch 11, Sameh Younan Ch 2.1.i

# Application

## Application 1: Singular Articles

This is an excerpt from the priest's prayer during the Offertory. All of the definite and indefinite articles are underlined below, and an explanation for each follows.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>..... <b>†</b> ∫ ω` `2 . <b>†</b> x . <b>†</b> ∫ . . . . .</p> | <p>Glory and honor, honor and glory, to the All-Holy Trinity, the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit. Peace and edification to the one, holy, catholic, and apostolic church of God. Amen.</p> |
|---|--|

1. - the article is the singular indefinite article. means "glory"
2. - the article is the singular indefinite article. means "honor"
3. † - the article † is one of the singular feminine definite articles. † translates to "the All-Holy." With the prefix ` -, the word means "of the All-Holy"
4. ` - The word means Trinity and ~~not~~ using definite article ` .
5. ` - The article ` - is one of the the singular masculine definite articles. Since ` - is a weak article, this word is referring to the Father who is already well known to the reader - God, the Father. A strong article would have translated to "the father." is used instead of

because the noun starts with **B**, a Bilminor letter.

6. **וְ** - The article **וְ** is one of the the singular masculine definite articles. Since **וְ** is a weak article, this word is referring to the Son who is already well known to the reader - God, the Son. A strong article would have translated to "the son." **הַ** is used instead of **וְ** because the noun starts with **ו**, which is not a Bilminor letter.
7. **הַ** - The article **הַ** is a singular masculine definite article. So the word **רוּחַ** means "the spirit." **וְ** full text read **וְרוּחַ קָדֹשׁ** - "the spirit that is holy" - The Holy Spirit.
8. **שָׁלוֹם** - The article **שָׁלוֹם** is the singular indefinite article. So **שָׁלוֹם** means "peace."
9. **בָּנוּ** - The article **בָּנוּ** is the singular indefinite article. **בָּנוּ** is a verb meaning "to edify." It is used here as a noun, so **בָּנוּ** means "edification."
10. **אֵל** - The article **אֵל** is the singular feminine definite article. So **אֵל** means "the one."
11. **וְ** - The article **וְ** is one of the the singular masculine definite articles. Since **וְ** is a weak article, this word is referring to the god who is already well known to the reader - God. A strong article would have translated to "the god." **הַ** is used instead of **וְ** because the noun starts with **ו**, a Bilminor letter.

## Application 2: Single Definite Articles

This is an excerpt from the Anaphora of St. Gregory the Theologian in the Divine Liturgy.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>             ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥<br/>             ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥           </p> | <p>             God the Lover of Mankind, the ineffable, the invisible, the infinite, the without beginning, the eternal, the timeless, the immeasurable, the incomprehensible, the unchangeable, the Creator of all, the Savior of everyone.           </p> |
|---|--|

1.    - God
2.    - The Lover of Man
3.    - The ineffable: the one that cannot be described
4.    - The invisible: the not seen
5.    - The infinite: the cannot be counted
6.    - The without beginning
7.    - The everlasting/eternal: the forever

8. הַ - The timeless: the without time
9. אֵל - The immeasurable: the cannot be measured
10. אֵל - The incomprehensible: the cannot be examined
11. אֵל - The unchangeable: the without change
12. אֵל - The Creator: the one who creates
13. אֵל - The all
14. אֵל - The Savior: the one who saves

### Application 3: Plural Definite Articles

These are excerpts from the Third Canticle as it is chanted during the Midnight Praise. All of the plural definite articles are underlined below, and an explanation for each follows.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <u>אֵל</u> בְּרַכְּ אֶתְּ הַיְּמִין אֵלֶּיךָ יְיָ                 | Bless the Lord O you fountains, praise Him...                               |
| <u>אֵל</u> בְּרַכְּ אֶתְּ הַיָּם וְהַנָּחַל אֵלֶּיךָ יְיָ         | Bless the Lord O you seas and rivers, praise Him...                         |
| <u>אֵל</u> בְּרַכְּ אֶתְּ הַבָּיִת וְכָל־הַיָּם אֵלֶּיךָ יְיָ     | Bless the Lord O you whales and all that moves in the waters, praise Him... |
| <u>אֵל</u> בְּרַכְּ אֶתְּ כָּל־הַעוֹף אֵלֶּיךָ יְיָ               | Bless the Lord all you birds of the sky, praise Him...                      |
| <u>אֵל</u> בְּרַכְּ אֶתְּ הַבְּהֵמָה וְכָל־הַחַיָּה אֵלֶּיךָ יְיָ | Bless the Lord all you wild beasts and cattle, praise Him...                |

1. אֵל - The article אֵל is the plural definite article. So אֵל means "the fountains" or "the springs."
2. אֵל - The article אֵל is the plural definite article. So אֵל means "the seas." אֵל is an irregular plural meaning "sea."
3. אֵל - The article אֵל is the plural definite article. So אֵל means "the rivers." אֵל is an irregular plural meaning "river."
4. אֵל - The article אֵל is the plural definite article. So אֵל means "the whales."
5. אֵל - The אֵל here is not an article but rather the word is אֵל, an adjective meaning "every."
6. אֵל - The article אֵל is the plural definite article. So אֵל means "the waters."

7. ⲁⲓ - The article ⲁ is the plural definite article. So ⲁⲓ ⲧ means "the birds." ⲁⲓ ⲧ is an irregular plural for the singular ⲧ meaning "bird."
8. ⲁⲓⲧ - The article ⲁ is the plural definite article. So ⲁⲓⲧ ⲧ means "the wild animals."
9. ⲁⲓⲧⲁ - The article ⲁ is the plural definite article. So ⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲧ 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. ⲁⲓⲧ ⲧ
2. ⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲧ
3. ⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲧ
4. ⲁⲓⲧ ⲧ ⲧⲁ ⲧ
5. ⲁⲓⲧ ⲧ
6. ⲁⲓⲧⲁ
7. ⲁⲓⲧ ⲧ
8. ⲁⲓⲧⲁ
9. ⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲧⲁ
10. ⲁⲓⲧ ⲧ
11. ⲁⲓⲧ ⲧ
12. ⲁⲓⲧ ⲧ ⲧⲁ ⲧ ⲧ

## 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   |
| q-               | q-              | q-            | 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)
- - q 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 1st Person Singular, for 2nd Person Masculine, for 2nd Person Feminine, etc.) throughout the Coptic language.

## Examples

|   |                   |   |                   |     |                    |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|-----|--------------------|
|   | my father         |   | my mother         | †   | my fathers         |
|   | your (m.) father  |   | your (m.) mother  | †   | your (m.) fathers  |
|   | your (f.) father  |   | your (f.) mother  | †   | your (f.) fathers  |
| q | his father        | q | his mother        | q † | his fathers        |
|   | her father        |   | her mother        | †   | her fathers        |
|   | our father        |   | our mother        | †   | our fathers        |
|   | your (pl.) father |   | your (pl.) mother | †   | your (pl.) fathers |
|   | their father      |   | their mother      | †   | their fathers      |

# Application

## Application 1:

This is an excerpt from the eighth part of the Sunday Theotokia. The possessive articles are underlined below, as well as the definite and in definite articles from last week, and an explanation is provided for each.

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 2. . . . . | Through her prayers: and intercessions: O Lord open unto us: the gates of the Church. |
|------------|---|

1. - the 3rd person feminine article is used here with a plural definite article. So the translation is "her prayers." Prayers is plural because of the - in and the possessive pronoun is "her" because of the -
2. - the 3rd person feminine article is used here with a plural definite article. So the translation is "her intercessions." Intercessions is plural because of the - in and the possessive pronoun is "her" because of the -
3. 6 straightforward singular masculine weak definite article (non- ).
4. - the noun means "mouth" but can also mean gate (i.e. the gate of the church is the mouth of the church). It is interesting here that the weak article is used, as if to say the Gates of the Church are unique or well known.
5. † - straightforward singular feminine strong definite article.

## Application 2:

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

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| qf' 2 _ q w w` 2. :x    | And gave their land as a heritage: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever.             |
| _ q _ q` w w` 2x        | A heritage to Israel His servant: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever.              |
| `2 . 9` `qx _ q w w` 2x | The Lord who remembered us in our lowly state: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever. |

1. \_ - 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.

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| x` 2` f' 2` t: `.. X . t ` `2 | 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. |
|-------------------------------|--|

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. \_ 2 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 - in and the possessive



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.        ⲧ        ⲁ
2.                    ⲓ
- 3.
4.                    ⲓ
5.        ⲁ        ⲓ
- 6.
- 7.
8.                                ⲁ

## Exercise 3: Words of Scripture

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

1.                    (Luke 22:9)
2.        ⲓ        ⲓ (Acts 20:28)
3.                    (James 2:28)
4.                    (2 Peter 3:2)
5.        ⲁ        (Acts 18:6)
6.                    ⲓⲧ (1 Peter 1:7)
7.        ⲓⲧ (Luke 7:50)
8.        ⲓ ⲓ (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) |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| -                | -               | -              |

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:

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

The rest of the article is always -.

## Examples

|   |              |        |               |        |                |
|---|--------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------------|
|   | this man     | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛ  | this woman    | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛⲉ | these boys     |
|   | this brother | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛⲉ | this censer   | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛⲉ | these hands    |
| ⲁ | this son     | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛ  | this daughter | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛⲉ | these women    |
|   | this king    |        | this queen    | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛⲉ | these fathers  |
|   | this priest  | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛ  | this church   | ⲁ ⲙⲁⲛ  | these brothers |

|    |                  |    |                  |  |             |
|----|------------------|----|------------------|--|-------------|
| ⲙⲓ | this friend (m.) | ⲙⲓ | this friend (f.) |  | these kings |
| ⲙⲓ | this cup         |    | this bread       |  | this body   |

# Application

## Application 1:

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Biblical Examples

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
|                   |  |
|                   |  |
| ⲉⲧⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ | "in the Judgment with this generation" (Matthew 12:41) |

# Exercises

## Exercise 1: Translate to Coptic

Translate the following phrases into Coptic:

## Exercise 2: Translate to English

Translate the following phrases into English:

## Exercise 3: Adapt the Hymn

The Veneration hymn ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ is written for a singular male martyr. Adapt the words of the hymn to b for St Rebekah and her children (plural).

|   |  |
|---|--|
| ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ | Delight is the church, delight is the people assembled in it, delight is the image of this martyr, Saintⲁ(...) the martyr of our Lord Jesus Christ |
| ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ             | Delight is your holy name, O chosen one of Christ, the strong courageous and blessed one, O Saint (...)  |
| ⲙⲓ ⲙⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ : ⲙⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ    | Whenever we mention your name, we the Christians, our hearts rejoice, O Saint (...).   |

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 - - 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.

|       |                     |                            |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|
|       | the other man       | Definite Article (m.)      |
|       | the other men       | Definite Article (f.)      |
| † ` 2 | the other woman     | Definite Article (pl.)     |
| *     | another man         | Indefinite Article (s.)    |
| 2     | some other men      | Indefinite Article (pl.)   |
|       | this other man      | Demonstrative Article (m.) |
|       | my other man        | Possessive Article (1s.)   |
|       | your (m.) other man | Possessive Article (2m.)   |
|       | your (f.) other man | Possessive Article (2f.)   |

\*Note that for the singular indefinite noun, the singular indefinite article is dropped. However, in the case of the plural, the plural indefinite article 2 is kept.

## Application

## Biblical Examples

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 2      ``      `      q | 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