

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

Coptic	English	Gender	Irregular Plural
ⲉⲩ ⲛⲓ	earth/land	M	
ⲛⲓ	sky/heaven	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ	day	M	
ⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛ	night	M	
ⲛⲓ	name	M	

People Nouns

Coptic	English	Gender	Irregular Plural
ⲛⲓⲛ	man	M	
ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛ	woman	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛ	child (boy/girl)	M/F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ
ⲛⲓ	father	M	ⲛⲓ ⲛ
ⲛⲓ	mother	F	
ⲛⲓ	brother	M	ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓ	sister	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛ	son	M	
ⲛⲓⲛ	daughter	F	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	elder (m.)	M	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	elder (f.)	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	friend (m.)	M	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	friend (f.)	F	
ⲛⲓⲛ	king	M	ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ
ⲛⲓⲛ	queen	F	
ⲛⲓ	master	M/F	
ⲛⲓⲛ	wise person	M	ⲛⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲓⲛ	wise person	F	ⲛⲓⲛⲓ

Church Nouns

Coptic	English	Gender	Irregular Plural
ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ	god	M	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	Trinity	F	
ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	church	F	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	cross	M	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	bell	M	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	dome	F	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	tower	F	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	censer	F	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	body	M	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	blood	M	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	bread	M	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	wine	M	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	cup/chalice	M	
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	testament/covenant	F	

General Vocabulary

Coptic	English
ⲁⲓⲛⲓ	and/with
ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	What is your (m.) name?
ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	What is your (f.) name?
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ...	My name is...
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	Hello
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ	Goodbye
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ	Good morning
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ	Good evening
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ	Good day
ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ	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.

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

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

Examples

ⲁⲓ	a, an	ⲉⲓⲓ	-s
ⲛⲁⲙⲉ	a name	ⲉⲓⲓⲛⲁⲙⲉ	names
ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	a man	ⲉⲓⲓⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	men
ⲛⲁⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	a woman	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	women
ⲛⲁ ⲉⲓⲓⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	an elder	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲛⲁ ⲉⲓⲓⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	elders
ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	an eye	ⲉⲓⲓⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	eyes
ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	a god	ⲉⲓⲓⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	gods
ⲛⲁⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	a dome	ⲉⲓⲓⲛⲁⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛ	domes
ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛⲁⲛ	a tower	ⲉⲓⲓⲛⲁⲙⲁⲛⲁⲛ	towers

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.

ⲁⲓ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲁⲓ ⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛ : ⲁⲓ ⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲁⲓ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ . ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ .	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.
---	--

1. ⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛ - the article ⲁⲓ is the singular indefinite article. ⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛ means "glory"
2. ⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ - the article ⲁⲓ is the singular indefinite article. ⲁⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ means "honor"
3. ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ - The article ⲁⲓ is the singular indefinite article. So ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ means "peace."
4. ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ - The article ⲁⲓ is the singular indefinite article. ⲛⲓⲛ is a verb meaning "to edify." It is used here as a noun, so ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ means "edification."

Application 2: Plural Indefinite Articles

This is an excerpt from Psalm 148 as it is chanted during the Fourth Canticle in the Vespers and Midnight Praises. All of the plural indefinite articles are underlined below, and an explanation for each follows.

ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ : ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲁⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ	Both young men and maidens alleluia: old men and children.
--	---

1. ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ - The article ⲛⲓⲛ is the plural indefinite article. So ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ means "young men"
2. ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ - The article ⲛⲓⲛ is the plural indefinite article. So ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ means "virgins" or "maidens"
3. ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ - The article ⲛⲓⲛ is the plural indefinite article. So ⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ means "old men" or "elders"
4. ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ - The article ⲛⲓⲛ is the plural indefinite article. So ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲓⲛ means "children"

Exercises

Exercise 1: Translate to Coptic

Translate the following phrases into Coptic. Note that you can use the preposition ⲛⲓⲛ 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.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
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 -; ⲁ̀ -; ⲁ̅ -

Feminine Articles: ⲓ-; ⲓ̀ -; ⲓ̅ -

Plural Articles: ⲁⲓ -; ⲁⲓ̅ -

When to use each article is discussed below.

Plural Nouns

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

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

Singular Nouns

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

ⲁ - will follow the same rules as ⲓ-

ⲁ̀ - will follow the same rules as ⲓ̀ -

ⲁ̅ - will follow the same rules as ⲓ̅ -

Strong/Weak Articles

ⲁⲓ̅ - and ⲓ- are considered strong articles.

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

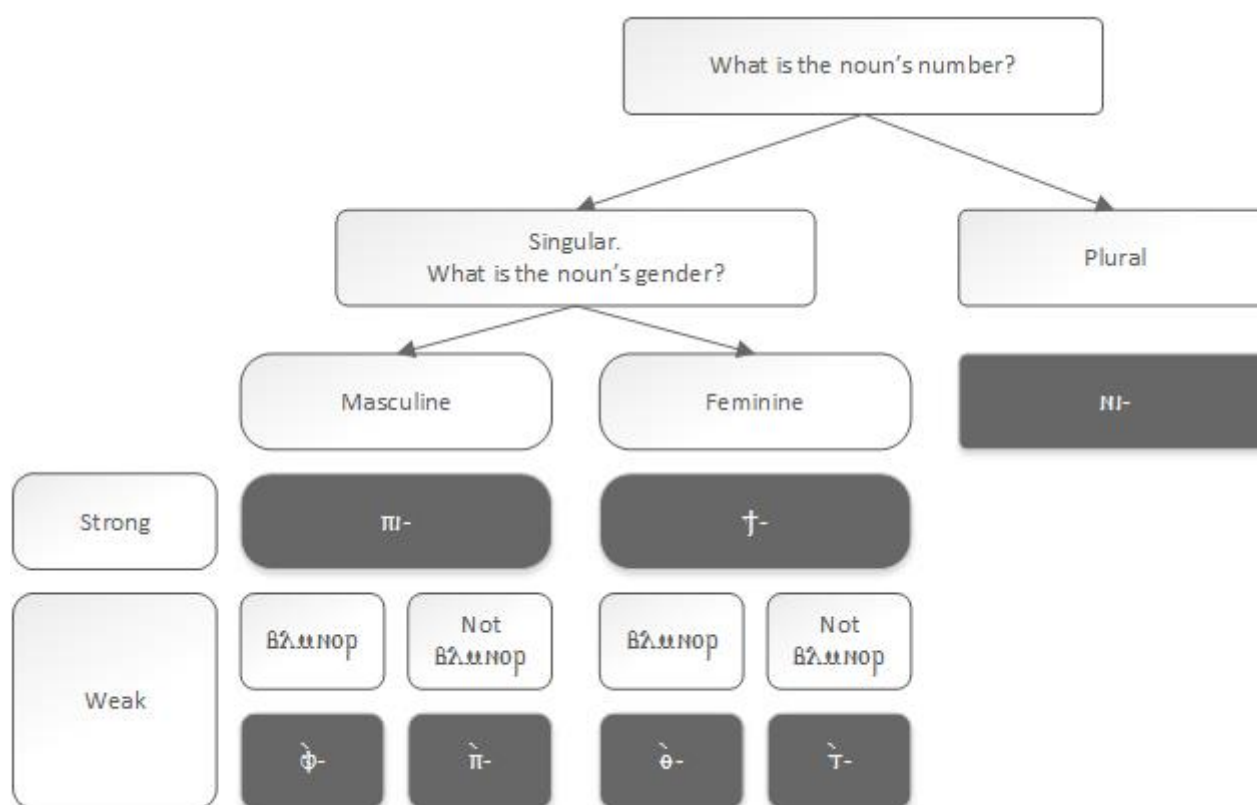
Bilminor Articles

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

If the noun begins with any of the "Bilminor" letters (B b L l M m N n P p R r S s T t) then`B` and`b` are used. If not, then`L` and`l` are used.

Summary

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



Examples

Singular		Plural	
ᠮᠠᠨ	The man	ᠮᠠᠨ	The men
ᠪᠠᠭᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠭ	The woman	ᠪᠠᠭ ᠠᠨᠠᠭ	The women
ᠪᠠᠭᠤ	The boy	ᠪᠠᠭᠤᠨ	The children

†ⲕⲁⲣⲁ	The girl		
ⲕⲁⲣⲁ	The father	ⲕⲁⲣⲁ †	The fathers
ⲕⲁⲣⲁ	The Father (God)		
†ⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The mother	ⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The mothers
ⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The Mother (St Mary)		
ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The son	ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The sons
ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The Son (Christ)		
†ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The daughter	ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The daughters
ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The Daughter (St Mary e.g. ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲙⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ)		
†ⲉⲗⲁⲩⲁ	The old woman	ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲉⲗⲁⲩⲁ	The elders
ⲕⲁⲩⲁ	The King (Christ)	ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The kings
ⲕⲁⲩⲁ	The king		
ⲕⲁⲩⲁ †	The god	ⲕⲁⲩⲁ †	The gods
ⲕⲁⲩⲁ †	God		
†ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The Trinity		
†ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The Church	ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The churches
ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The Cross		
†ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The dome	ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The domes
†ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The tower	ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The towers
†ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ	The censer		
ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The body		
ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲕⲁ	The blood		
ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ	The bread		
ⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲱⲙⲁⲩⲁ	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: †ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ , ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ , †ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ , †ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ , ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ
 - These nouns are all actually Greek nouns and thus use the strong article (masculine or feminine). The rules above related to strong/weak and ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ are only applicable to Coptic nouns.

- The Coptic equivalent of ⲧⲏⲙⲓⲛⲁⲩⲉⲥⲱⲛⲟⲩ , for example is ⲕⲁⲣⲁⲩⲱⲛⲟⲩ ⲧ 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.
- ⲕⲁⲣⲁⲩⲱⲛⲟⲩ means "the King" but in the hymn of ⲕⲁⲣⲁⲩⲱⲛⲟⲩ , we translate it as "O King" or "ⲕⲁⲣⲁⲩⲱⲛⲟⲩ" - why is this 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 ⲕⲁⲣⲁⲩⲱⲛⲟⲩ 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.

ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ : ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ : ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ . ܐܡܝܢ 2 ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ	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.
--	---

1. א - the article א is the singular indefinite article. א means "glory"
2. א - the article א is the singular indefinite article. א means "honor"
3. א - the article א is one of the singular feminine definite articles. א translates to "the All-Holy." With the prefix א -, the word means "of the All-Holy"
4. א - The word א means Trinity and is **not** using definite article א .
5. א - The article א - is one of the the singular masculine definite articles. Since א - 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." א is used instead of א because the noun starts with א , a Bilminor letter.
6. א א - The article א -is one of the the singular masculine definite articles. Since א - 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." א is used instead of א

because the noun starts with ω , which is not a Bilminor letter.

7. **אֶלֶּה** - The article **אֶ** is a singular masculine definite article. So the word **אֶלֶּה** means "the spirit." The full text read **אֶלֶּה הַקֹּדֶשׁ** - "the spirit that is holy" - The Holy Spirit.
8. **אֶלֶּה שָׁלוֹם** - The article **אֶ** is the singular indefinite article. So **אֶלֶּה שָׁלוֹם** means "peace."
9. **אֶלֶּה** - The article **אֶ** is the singular indefinite article. **אֶלֶּה** is a verb meaning "to edify." It is used here as a noun, so **אֶלֶּה** means "edification."
10. **אֵלֶּה** - The article **אֵ** is the singular feminine definite article. So **אֵלֶּה** means "the one."
11. **אֵלֶּה** - The article **אֵ** - is one of the the singular masculine definite articles. Since **אֵ** - 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." **אֵלֶּה** is used instead of **אֵלֶּה** because the noun starts with **א** , a Bilminor letter.

Application 2: Single Definite Articles

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

□ □□ □↑□ □□□□□□ : □□ □□ `ω□□ x□ `□□ □: □□ □□□□ `□□ □: □□ □□ ω□□ □: □□ □□□□□ : □□ ω□`□□ 2: □□ □□□□□ : □□ □□ `ω↑ω□`□□ □: □□ □□ `ωg□□ g□□ □: □□ □□□□ 2: □□ □□ □ □□□□ `□□ `□ □□ □: □□ □□ □□□ ↑□□ □□□ □□□□ .	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.
--	--

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. □□ ♣□ ׀ □□ 2 - The everlasting/eternal: the forever
8. □□□□□□□ - The timeless: the without time

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

Application 3: Plural Definite Articles

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

<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> : <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> ...	Bless the Lord O you fountains, praise Him...
<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> : <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> ...	Bless the Lord O you seas and rivers, praise Him...
<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> : <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> ...	Bless the Lord O you whales and all that moves in the waters, praise Him...
<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> : <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> ...	Bless the Lord all you birds of the sky, praise Him...
<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> : <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> ...	Bless the Lord all you wild beasts and cattle, praise Him...

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

7. ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ - The article ⲁⲓ is the plural definite article. So ⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ means "the birds." ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ is an irregular plural for the singular ⲛⲓⲁ meaning "bird."
8. ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ - The article ⲁⲓ is the plural definite article. So ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ means "the wild animals."
9. ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ - The article ⲁⲓ is the plural definite article. So ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ 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. ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ
2. ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ
3. ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ
4. ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ
5. ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ
6. ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ
7. ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ
8. ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ
9. ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ
10. ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ
11. ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ
12. ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲛⲓⲁⲓ

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
ا -	ا -	ا -	My	1st	Singular
ا -	ا -	ا -	Our	1st	Plural
ا -	ا -	ا -	Your (m.)	2nd	Singular
ا -	ا -	ا -	Your (f.)	2nd	Singular
ا -	ا -	ا -	Your (pl.)	2nd	Plural
ا -	ا -	ا -	His	3rd	Singular
ا -	ا -	ا -	Her	3rd	Singular
ا -	ا -	ا -	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:

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

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

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

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

throughout the Coptic language.

Examples

𐎠𐎡𐎴	my father	𐎠𐎡𐎴	my mother	𐎠𐎡𐎴 𐎲	my fathers
𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠	your (m.) father	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠	your (m.) mother	𐎠𐎡𐎴 𐎲	your (m.) fathers
𐎠𐎡𐎴	your (f.) father	𐎠𐎡𐎴	your (f.) mother	𐎠𐎡𐎴 𐎲	your (f.) fathers
𐎠𐎡 𐎡𐎠𐎴	his father	𐎠𐎡 𐎡𐎠𐎴	his mother	𐎠𐎡 𐎡𐎠𐎴 𐎲	his fathers
𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠	her father	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠	her mother	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎲	her fathers
𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠	our father	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠	our mother	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎲	our fathers
𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠𐎠	your (pl.) father	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠𐎠	your (pl.) mother	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎲	your (pl.) fathers
𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠	their father	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠	their mother	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎲	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. 主の御名を 仰ぎて 祈りて 救はれし 御心 祈りて 救はれし 御心 祈りて 救はれし	Through her prayers: and intercessions: O Lord open unto us: the gates of the Church.
---	---

1. **הַתְּפִלָּה** - 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 **הַ** - in **תְּפִלָּה** and the possessive pronoun is "her" because of the **-תָּ**
2. **הַתְּפִלָּה** - 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 **הַ** - in **תְּפִלָּה** and the possessive pronoun is "her" because of the **-תָּ**
3. **הַבַּיִת** - straightforward singular masculine weak definite article (non-**הַ**).
4. **הַבַּיִת** - the noun **בַּיִת** 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. **הַבַּיִת** - straightforward singular feminine strong definite article.

Application 2:

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

□ q† □ □□ □□ 2□ □□ `□□□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□□□ : x□ □□ <b>q</b>□□□    ω□□    ω□`□□□ 2.	And gave their land as a heritage: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever.
--	--

ⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ : ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ 2.	A heritage to Israel His servant: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever.
ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ : ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ 2.	The Lord who remembered us in our lowly state: Alleluia, His mercy endures forever.

1. ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ 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 ⲛ - in ⲛⲁⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "their" because of the -ⲛⲁⲓ .
2. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - 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 ⲛ - in ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "his" because of the -ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ.
3. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - 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 ⲛ - in ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "his" because of the -ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ.
4. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - See above.
5. ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - 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 ⲛ - in ⲛⲁⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "our" because of the -ⲛⲁⲓ . The common English translation is "our lowly state."
6. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ - the usage of ⲛⲁⲓ here is not a possessive article, although the ⲛⲁⲓ 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.

ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ 2ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ . ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ 2 ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ : ⲛⲁⲓ 2ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ . ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ 2 ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ .	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. ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - 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 ⲛ - in ⲛⲁⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "your (m.)" because of the -ⲛⲁⲓ .
2. ⲛⲁⲓ 2ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - 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 ⲛⲁⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "my" because of the -ⲛⲁⲓ .
3. ⲛⲁⲓ 2ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - See above.
4. ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ - 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 ⲛⲁⲓ and the possessive pronoun is "our" because of the -ⲛⲁⲓ .

Application 4:

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

他们割下孩子们的头：在他们的母亲的怀抱中，然后她的头：虔诚的人为他们建造了一座教堂，向他们揭示了他们的奇迹。	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.
---	---

1. ראש ראשים - the heads (plural definite article; irregular plural form of ראש meaning "head")
2. ראש ילדים - the children (plural definite article)
3. זרוע זרועות - the embrace (singular weak article with זרוע meaning "arm" or "embrace")
4. אימם - their mother (singular feminine possessive third person plural article)
5. ראשהּ - her head (singular feminine possessive third person singular article)
6. הנאמנים - the faithful (plural definite article)
7. כנסייה - a church (singular indefinite article)
8. ראשם פלאים - their wonders (plural possessive third person plural article; irregular plural form of פלא meaning "wonder")

Biblical Examples

† <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ׳ <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 6 <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>														the table of their masters (Mt 15:27)																	
<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ׳ <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																															all the kingdoms of the world and their glory (Mt 4:8)
׳ <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 4 <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																							he is my brother and my sister and my mother (Mt 12:50)								
<table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ׳ <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																							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. ⲙⲓⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲧⲓ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ
2. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ
3. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ
4. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ
5. ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ
6. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ
7. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ
8. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ

Exercise 3: Words of Scripture

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

1. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ (Luke 22:9)
2. ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ (Acts 20:28)
3. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ (James 2:28)
4. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ (2 Peter 3:2)
5. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ (Acts 18:6)
6. ⲙⲓⲧⲁⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ (1 Peter 1:7)
7. ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ (Luke 7:50)
8. ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ ⲙⲓⲧⲁ (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 -	ⲉⲓⲓ -	ⲉⲓⲓⲓ -

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
- ⲉⲓ for a feminine object
- ⲉⲓⲓ for a plural object

The rest of the article is always ⲓⲓ -.

Examples

ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this man	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓ ⲛⲓⲓⲓ	this woman	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	these boys
ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this brother	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this censer	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓ	these hands
ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this son	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this daughter	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲛⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	these women
ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this king	ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this queen	ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓ	these fathers
ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this priest	ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this church	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	these brothers
ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this friend (m.)	ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this friend (f.)	ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	these kings
ⲉⲓⲓ ⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this cup	ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this bread	ⲉⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓⲓ	this body

Application

Application 1:

Biblical Examples

ⲉⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	"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 ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ is written for a singular male martyr. Adapt the words of the hymn to be for St Rebekah and her children (plural).

ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ (...) ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ .	Delight is the church, delight is the people assembled in it, delight is the image of this martyr, Saint (...) the martyr of our Lord Jesus Christ
ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ (...)	Delight is your holy name, O chosen one of Christ, the strong courageous and blessed one, O Saint (...)
ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓ : ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ (...).	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.

ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ	the other man	Definite Article (m.)
ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛ	the other men	Definite Article (f.)
ⲧⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲓ	the other woman	Definite Article (pl.)
ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ *	another man	Indefinite Article (s.)
ⲛⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛ	some other men	Indefinite Article (pl.)
ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ	this other man	Demonstrative Article (m.)
ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ	my other man	Possessive Article (1s.)
ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ	your (m.) other man	Possessive Article (2m.)
ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ	your (f.) other man	Possessive Article (2f.)

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

Application

Biblical Examples

ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲧⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲧⲁⲛⲓⲛⲁⲓ	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